

Item No. 1

Alabama Exits the Union, and Attempts a Re-Entry

1. **[Alabama]:** JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865. Montgomery: Gibson & Whitfield, State Printer, 1865. 88pp. Scattered light spotting and foxing [persistent light tide mark at upper blank margins]. Else Very Good, in modern half morocco and marbled paper over boards, with gilt spine rules and gilt-lettered spine title on red morocco.

[bound with] THE CONSTITUTION, AND ORDINANCES, ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION OF ALABAMA, WHICH ASSEMBLED AT MONTGOMERY, ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1865; WITH INDEX, ANALYSIS, AND TABLE OF TITLES, BY J.W. SHEPHERD. Montgomery: Gibson & Whitfield - State Printers. 1865. VII, [1 blank], [9]-80 pp. Lightly foxed early leaves, some pencil marginalia. Very Good.

In May 1865 President Andrew Johnson, who favored immediate restoration of Southern rights after Slavery's abolition, appointed former Alabama state representative Lewis E. Parsons of Talladega as the State's provisional governor, with instructions to "reinstate the laws of 1861 except for those protecting slavery" [Encyclopedia of Alabama]. The Journal begins with Parsons' July 20 Message ordering a Constitutional Convention, and lamenting the "untold suffering" caused by the recent "dreadful family quarrel." Parsons ordered the election of delegates to a convention in Montgomery, in September 1865.

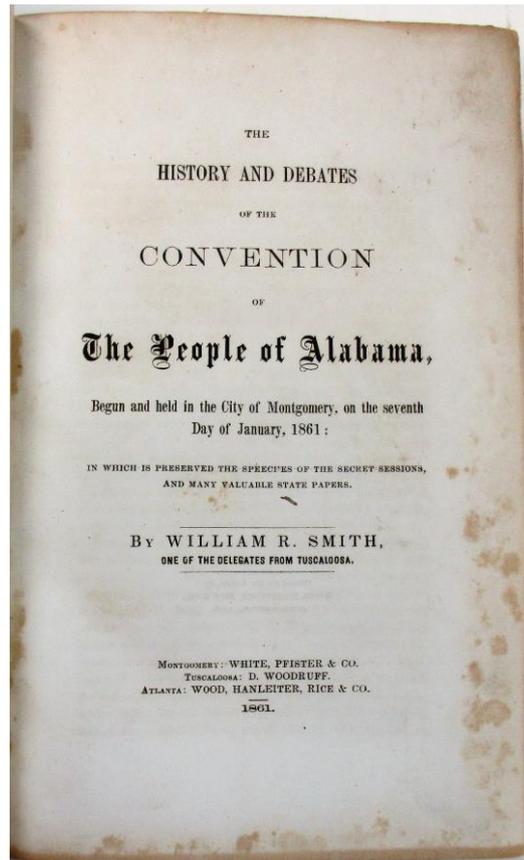
"Meeting from September 12 until September 30 and led by convention president Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Autauga County, delegates to the constitutional convention framed and adopted a new constitution for the state. It included the Declaration of Rights enshrined in the 1819 and 1861 constitutions, invalidated the 1861 Ordinance of Secession, banned slavery, and repudiated the State's \$20 million war debt. A notable debate among delegates

was over how representation would be apportioned. Prior to the Civil War, representation was based on white and enslaved populations, a system that allowed Black Belt planters to dominate antebellum politics. The 1865 convention, however, apportioned representation based on the white population only, giving largely white north Alabama counties control of Reconstruction in Alabama. Delegates, however, were uninterested in acknowledging racial equality with freedmen and unanimously tabled a resolution seeking citizenship and voting rights for black men" [id.].

The second item prints, with Shepherd's guides, the 1865 Constitution and Ordinances adopted by the Convention.

Both items: Owen 879. Not in Ellison.

\$3,500.00



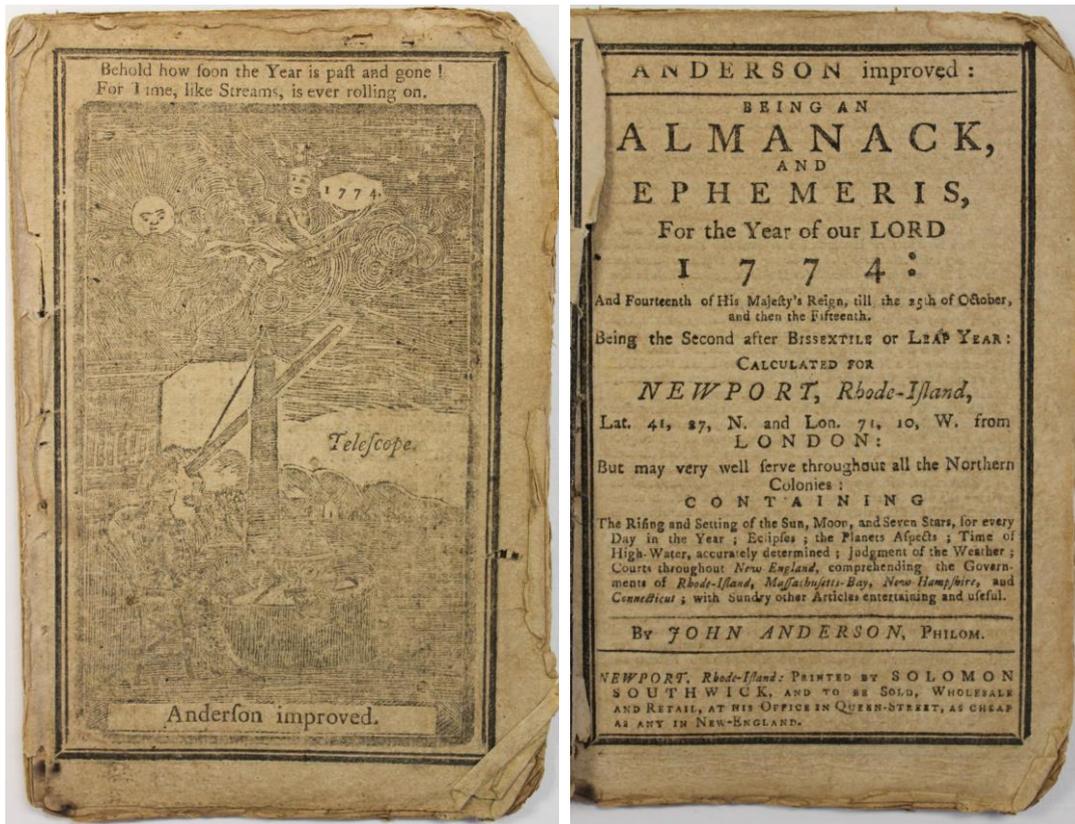
Item No. 2

2. [Alabama] Smith, William R.: THE HISTORY AND DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1861; IN WHICH IS PRESERVED THE SPEECHES OF THE SECRET SESSIONS, AND MANY VALUABLE STATE PAPERS. BY...ONE OF THE DELEGATES FROM TUSCALOOSA. [Atlanta: Printed for the Author, by Wood, Hanleiter, Rice & Co.] 1861. viii, [9]-336, 339-464, [2 blanks], xii [Index] pp, as issued [the text is continuous]. Modern half morocco and marbled paper over boards, with raised spine banks and gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Clean text. Very Good plus.

This early Confederate imprint details Alabama's march out of the Union and into the Confederacy. The imprint records Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, and Atlanta printing sites; but the title page's verso makes clear-- as Parrish & Willingham notes-- that the book was printed in Atlanta.

The book records the landmark political events and decisions of the Convention, with speeches, the Call of the Convention, the list of delegates, resolutions of secession and debates thereon, the decision to offer "resistance to the attempt to place the United States under the Government of the Black Republican party," reports on and discussions of the formation of a provisional government, debates on the new Constitution and on a variety of other subjects [including the African slave trade].

Howes S722aa. Crandall 2845. Parrish & Willingham 5864. Ellison 1308. Not in De Renne, Marke, or Harv. Law Cat. \$2,500.00



Item No. 3

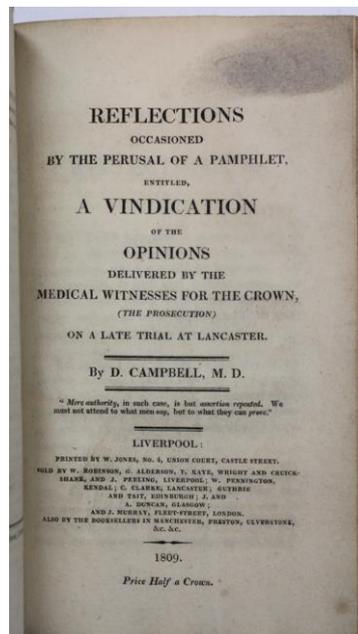
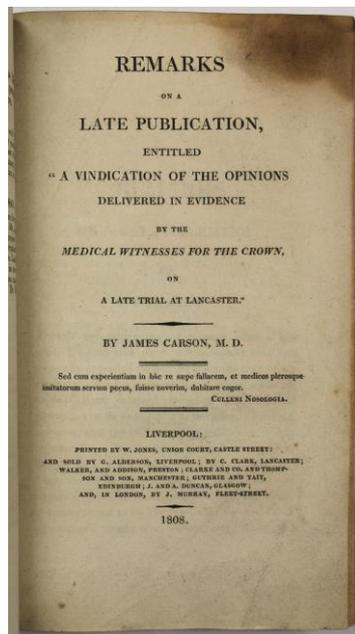
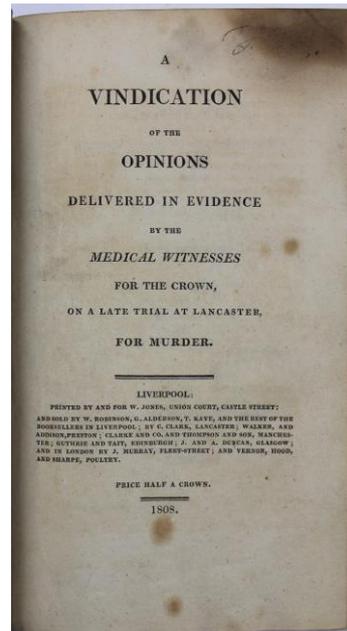
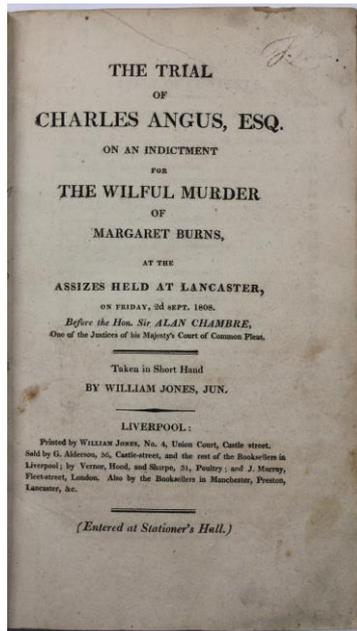
Scarce Newport Almanac

3. **Anderson, John:** ANDERSON IMPROVED: BEING AN ALMANACK, AND EPHEMERIS, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1774. Newport, Rhode-Island: Printed by Solomon Southwick..., [1773]. 12mo. (32) pp. Illustrated with woodcut of an astronomer with telescope, on front wrapper, and woodcut of the anatomy of the human body, p. (8). Light extremity wear without loss, Very Good.

With "A Table to bring Old Tenor into Lawful Money"; information on courts in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut; "A Receipt for the Pleurisy" and one "to cure the Want of Appetite"; tables of roads from Rhode Island and elsewhere in New England to South Carolina.

In this state of the first edition, the Table at page [32] ends with "VIII. Road from Newport to Dartmouth College." The other state ends at "VII".

Evans 12647. Drake 12837. Alden 507. Guerra b-328. \$475.00



Item No. 4

Did Angus Give Margaret a Fatal “Hole in the Stomach”?

4. [Angus, Charles]: FOUR SEPARATE IMPRINTS, BOUND TOGETHER, RELATING TO THE TRIAL OF CHARLES ANGUS ON AN INDICTMENT FOR THE WILFUL MURDER OF MARGARET BURNS. Liverpool: 1808, 1809. Four imprints in contemporary binding [hinges cracked, extremities rubbed]. Light to moderate foxing throughout. Good+.

1. THE TRIAL OF CHARLES ANGUS, ESQ. ON AN INDICTMENT FOR THE WILFUL MURDER OF MARGARET BURNS, AT THE ASSIZES HELD AT LANCASTER, ON FRIDAY, 2D SEPT. 1808, BEFORE THE HON. SIR. ALAN CHAMBRE, ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF HIS MAJESTY'S COURT OF COMMON

PLEAS. TAKEN IN SHORT HAND BY WILLIAM JONES, JUN. Liverpool: Printed by William Jones. . . [1808]. [4], 288 pp. Last page dirty but legible.

2. A VINDICATION OF THE OPINIONS DELIVERED IN EVIDENCE BY THE MEDICAL WITNESSES FOR THE CROWN, ON A LATE TRIAL AT LANCASTER, FOR MURDER. Liverpool: Printed by and for W. Jones. . . 1808. [5], 8-88 pp. Upper blank corners heavily browned.

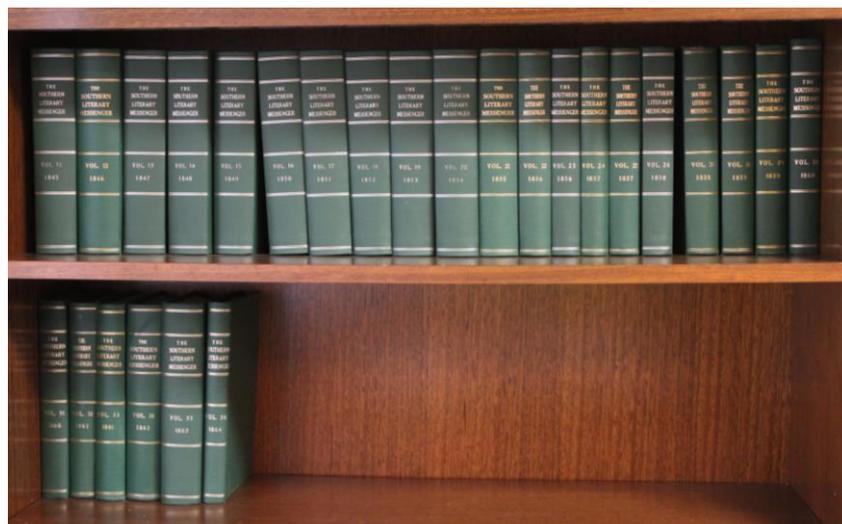
3. Carson, James: REMARKS ON A LATE PUBLICATION, ENTITLED "A VINDICATION OF THE OPINIONS DELIVERED IN EVIDENCE BY THE MEDICAL WITNESSES FOR THE CROWN, ON A LATE TRIAL AT LANCASTER." BY JAMES CARSON, M.D. Liverpool: Printed by W. Jones. . . 1808. [3], 8-136 pp. Upper blank corners browned.

4. Campbell, D.: REFLECTIONS OCCASIONED BY THE PERUSAL OF A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED, A VINDICATION OF THE OPINIONS DELIVERED BY THE MEDICAL WITNESSES FOR THE CROWN, (THE PROSECUTION) ON A LATE TRIAL AT LANCASTER. BY D. CAMPBELL, M.D. Liverpool: Printed by W. Jones. . . 1809. 53, [1] pp.

A "hole in the stomach" killed Margaret Burns. Did Angus cause her death, by deliberately giving her a "solution of corrosive sublimate of Mercury"? Or, as Angus alleged, did Margaret suffer from a chronic "obstruction in her female evacuations," which, when treated, did "rupture the coats of her stomach"? Much medical controversy accompanied the verdict: NOT GUILTY.

"In a case that aroused much controversy, in September 1808, Liverpool merchant Charles Angus was accused of poisoning Margaret Burns, his deceased wife's half-sister and his children's governess. Burns was believed to be pregnant at the time of her death and Angus was charged with attempting to induce an abortion through the use of oil of Savin, a poison. Medical experts testified that, upon autopsy, no significant amount of the poison could be found in the body" [online site, National Library of Medicine].

\$600.00



Item No. 5

Long Run of a Venerable Southern Publication

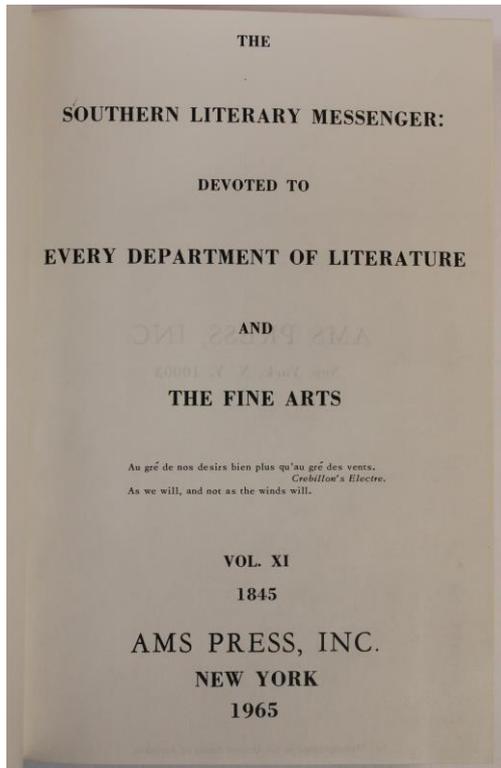
5. **Bagby, Dr. G.W.:** THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER: DEVOTED TO EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND THE FINE ARTS, VOLUMES 11

THROUGH 36, 1845 - 1864. New York: AMS Press, Inc., 1965. 26 volumes, paginated variously, each bound in modern green cloth with gilt spine rules and gilt-lettered spine titles. Fine. Shipping will be charged at cost.

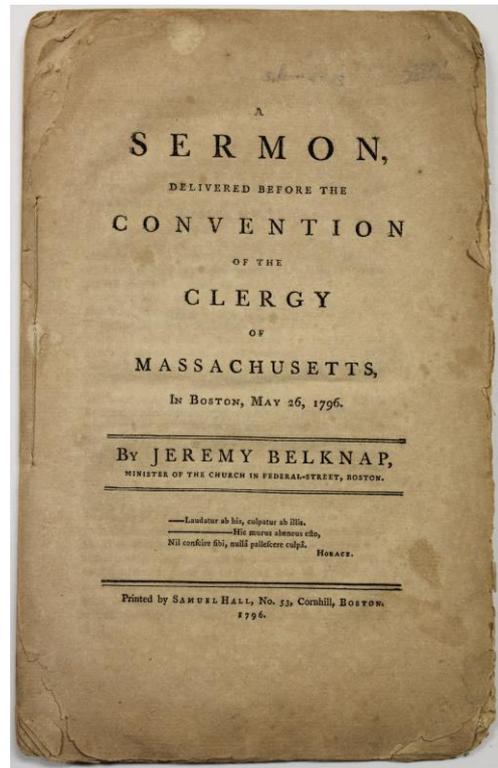
The Southern Literary Messenger, an enduring Southern publication and the South's most prominent, began in 1834 and continued until June 1864. This is the 1965 reprint of its volumes from 1845 through 1864.

Lomazow 313.

\$500.00



Item No. 5



Item No. 6

**“Pretended Patriots Would Exclude Clergymen
From All Attention to Matters of State and Government”**

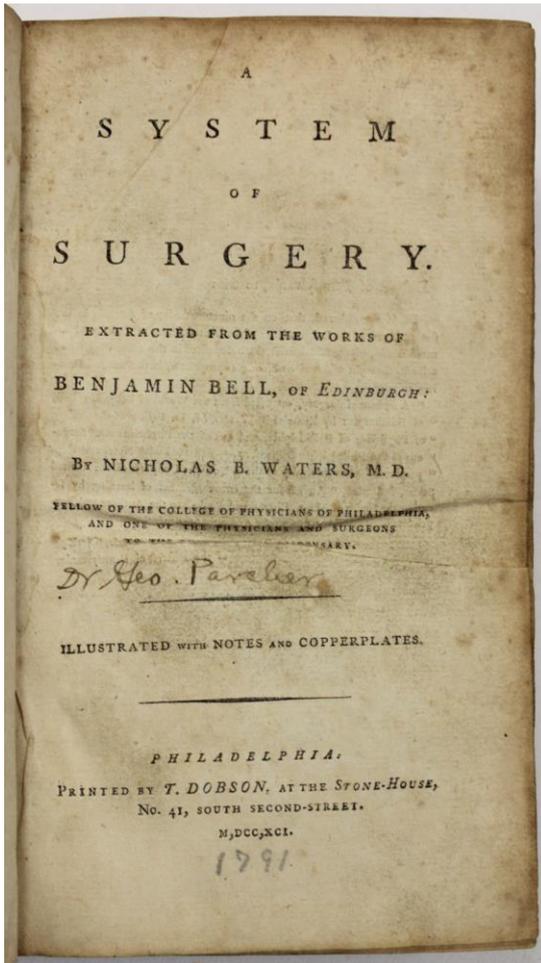
6. **Belknap, Jeremy:** A SERMON, DELIVERED BEFORE THE CONVENTION OF THE CLERGY OF MASSACHUSETTS, IN BOSTON, MAY 26, 1796. Boston: 1796. 29, [3 blanks] pp, but lacking the half title. Untrimmed [some chipping at blank untrimmed margins] and stitched. Good+.

This is one of the "significant publications" by the historian-clergyman Belknap [DAB]. Here he discusses the "afflictions of the gospel," and the trials and tribulations of clergymen. Among these is "the resentment of pretended patriots," who "would exclude clergymen from all attention to matters of state and government. . . from bringing political subjects into the pulpit, and even threaten us with the loss of our livings if we move at all in the political sphere."

The New England clergy was the especial target of Jeffersonians during this period, for the former's alleged monarchical and undemocratic tendencies.

Evans 30052. II DAB 147. BAL 937.

\$350.00



Item No. 7

“The More Essential Parts of Mr. Bell’s Work”

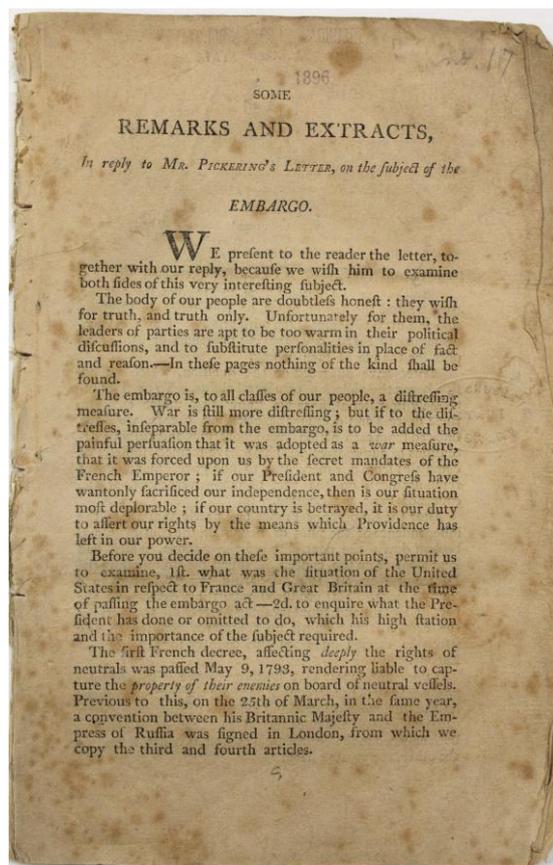
7. **Bell, Benjamin:** A SYSTEM OF SURGERY. EXTRACTED FROM THE WORKS OF BENJAMIN BELL, OF EDINBURGH: BY NICHOLAS B. WATERS, M.D. FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, AND ONE OF THE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY. ILLUSTRATED WITH NOTES AND COPPERPLATES. Philadelphia: Printed by T. Dobson, 1791. viii, 570, xxix, [1] pp. Contemporary calf [spine repair]. Light to moderate scattered foxing. Twelve folding plates. Good+.

"Bell studied under the Munros at Edinburgh. He was surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh for 29 years. He improved the methods of amputation, introducing the 'triple incision of Bell.'" [Garrison & Morton 5579] This "is his best work." [Id.] Ours is the first and only 18th century edition.

The Preface explains the book's purpose: to provide "a selection of the more essential parts of Mr. Bell's work," which in its unabridged form is "extended to so great a length, as to be not only expensive, but exceedingly inconvenient." Waters has taken care that "nothing useful, immediately relating to surgery, should be omitted." The plates, which appear in the Appendix along with a complete text explanation of each, were engraved by James Trenchard. They depict various surgical instruments.

Evans 23170. Austin 171. ESTC W22415.

\$600.00



Item No. 8

Tim Pickering is "Severely Hostile to Republicanism"

8. **[Bishop, Abraham]: SOME REMARKS AND EXTRACTS, IN REPLY TO MR. PICKERING'S LETTER, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EMBARGO.** [New Haven: Sidney's Press, 1808]. Caption title, as issued. 23, [1] pp. Disbound, first three leaves lightly to moderately foxed, else a clean text. Light rubberstamp, light blindstamp. Good+.

Timothy Pickering symbolized everything Jeffersonians hated. He "is a federalist of the highest tone and one of the first characters of that party. He is not a republican, as he is represented in his letter." Indeed, he "is severely hostile to what is called republicanism by 11-12ths of the people of the United States."

Bishop, a rare New England Jeffersonian, rebuts Pickering's objections to President Jefferson's imposition of the Embargo, and exposes Britain's illegal interference with American shipping.

Sabin 86732. Gaines 08-45.

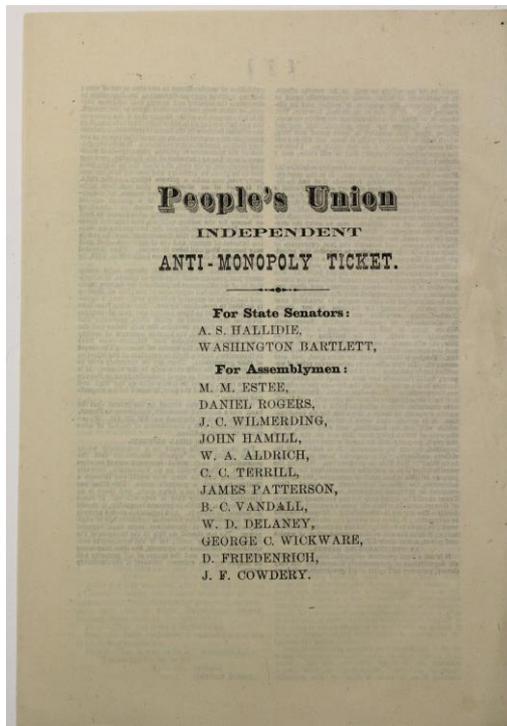
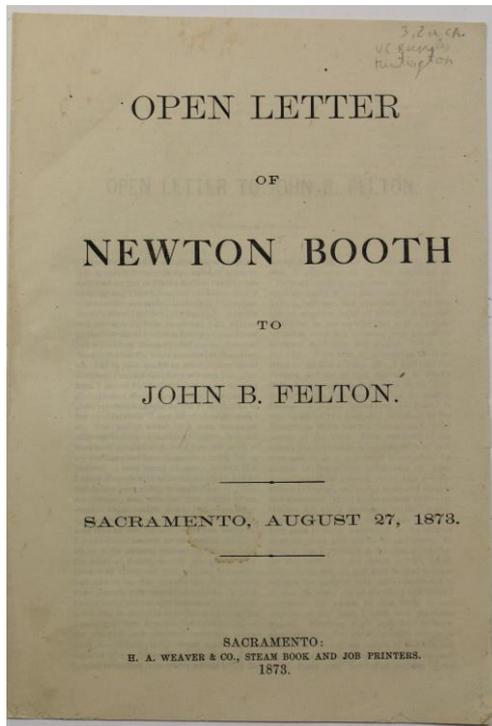
\$150.00

9. **[Black Troops, World War I]: PHOTOGRAPH OF FIFTEEN AFRICAN AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT CAMP DE SAINT SULPICE, GRANT THEATRE IN BACKGROUND, 1917.** Photograph, oblong 6" x 8-3/4." Fifteen black American soldiers sitting and standing around a wagon drawn by a donkey. In the background is a building labeled "Grant Theatre." Backstamped, "Panajou Freres | 6 et 8, Allee de Tourny | Bordeaux." Also backstamped, "Kindly Give Credit. Photo by Publishers Photo Service." Written in pencil: "Camp de Saint Sulpice." Very Good.

\$450.00



Item No. 9



Item No. 10

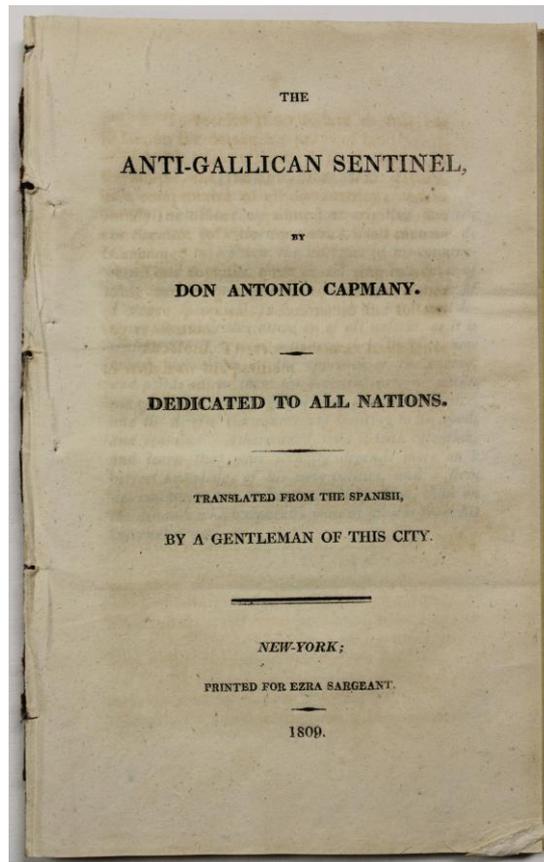
Who's the #1 Anti-Monopolist?

10. **Booth, Newton:** OPEN LETTER OF NEWTON BOOTH TO JOHN B. FELTON. Sacramento: H.A. Weaver & Co., Steam Book and Job Printers, 1873. 7, [1 blank] pp. Last

page prints the People's Union Independent Anti-Monopoly Ticket, for State Senate and Assemblymen. Very Good.

Booth was elected Governor of California in 1871, campaigning as a Republican and with support from African Americans. In 1875, he resigned his office and, with the help of the Anti-Monopoly Party, was elected U.S. Senator from California. Booth had supported Lincoln in 1860. Felton, also a Republican and the Mayor of Oakland, had criticized Booth for an allegedly insufficient anti-monopoly stance. The offended Booth responded with this Open Letter, accusing Felton of joining "hired assassins of character," of suffering from "mental obliquity," and failing to be "generous, candid, fair or truthful."

Not in Rocq, Cowan, Drury. OCLC 21739281 [3- Yale, UC Berkeley, Hayes Pres. Lib.], 228685535 [1- Huntington] as of January 2024. \$450.00



Item No. 11

“The Tyrannical Usurper of Europe”

11. **Capmany y de Montpalau, Antonio de:** THE ANTI-GALLICAN SENTINEL. DEDICATED TO ALL NATIONS. TRANSLATED FROM THE SPANISH, BY A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY. New York: Ezra Sergeant, 1809. 71, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, Near Fine.

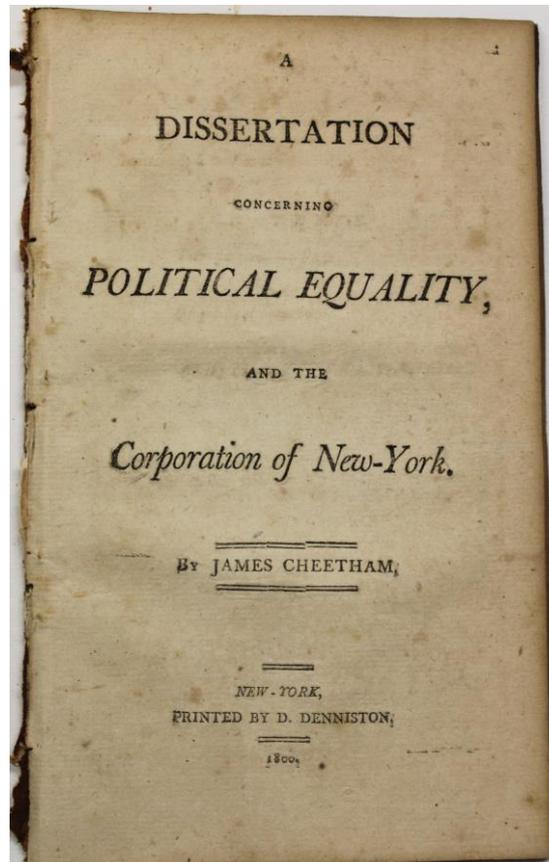
[offered with] THE ANTI-GALLICAN SENTINEL, SECOND PART. Philadelphia: Fry and Kammerer. 1810. 48pp, disbound, minor scattered foxing. Very Good.

These are the first American editions of Capmany's widely circulated attack on Napoleon, written "to awaken the energies of his countrymen, and to unite them in the glorious cause of their independence against the tyrannical usurper of Europe. It was written

for Spaniards, but well deserves the particular attention of all nations, as it is truly a Sentinel, who, watching their liberties, now sounds the alarm on the approach of the enemy... Americans! read it with attention, and learn that your security depends more on a perfect knowledge of his wily politics, than on the distance which separates you, at present from his infernal grasp."

First part: AI 17147 [2]. Second Part: AI 19715 [5].

\$500.00



Item No. 12

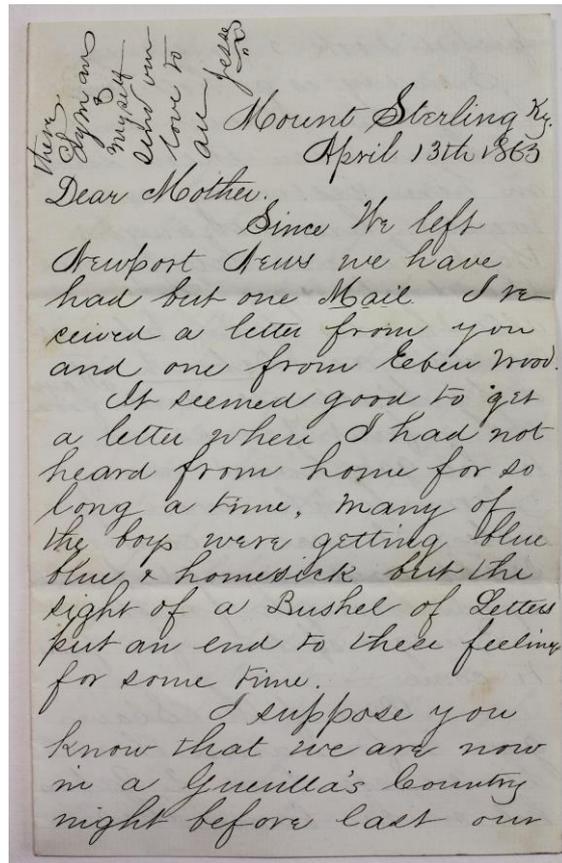
Liberty is "Founded Upon the Principle of Equality"

12. **Cheetham, James:** A DISSERTATION CONCERNING POLITICAL EQUALITY, AND THE CORPORATION OF NEW-YORK. New York: D. Denniston, 1800. vii, [1], 9-50, [2 blanks] pp. Lightly toned. Disbound, else Very Good.

Cheetham, pamphleteer and journalist, edited the Democratic-Republicans' newspaper in New York. He argues that the American Revolution is "an unanswerable confutation of pestilent doctrines of the advocates of despotic power." Human liberty is founded exclusively on "the principle of equality." But the Council of Appointment, created by New York's 1776 Constitution, controls every state, county, and municipal office. Nothing, says Cheetham, more egregiously violates democracy's bedrock doctrine of equality.

"In politics there is, perhaps, no maxim clearer than this, that the people, for whom a Government is intended, have the exclusive right of 'choosing their own governors.'" But the Mayor of New York City is appointed by the Council; he is not elected by the people. The result: New York City's citizens "have no power to remove" a Mayor, "however noxious the Chief magistrate may be."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37171. Sabin 12375. Cohen 5749. OCLC 808667893 [1- NYHS], 558247297 [1- Brit. Lib.] as of January 2024. AAS also owns a copy. \$1,500.00



these
I'm and
myself
want you
love to
all
Jesse

Mount Sterling Ky.
April 13th 1863

Dear Mother,

Since we left Newport News we have had but one Mail. I've received a letter from you and one from Eben Wood.

It seemed good to get a letter when I had not heard from home for so long a time, many of the boys were getting blue blue & homesick but the sight of a Bushel of Letters put an end to these feelings for some time.

I suppose you know that we are now in a Guerilla's country night before last our

Item No. 13

The Slaves "Were All Shades From Almost as White as Deborah To Inky Blackness"

13. [Civil War Letter]: POIGNANT AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED AT MOUNT STERLING KY ON 13 APRIL 1863, FROM JESSE, A UNION SOLDIER, DESCRIBING THE BEHAVIOR OF SLAVES, THE CAPTURE OF REBEL TROOPS WITH THE HELP OF A SLAVE, THE LONELINESS OF MILITARY SERVICE. Mount Sterling KY: 1863. 4pp in neat ink manuscript, signed "Jesse" at the end. Folded octavo sheet. Very Good.

This interesting letter reads, in full:

"Mount Sterling Ky
"April 13, 1863

"Dear Mother,

Since we left Newport News we have had but one mail. I've received a letter from you and one from Eben Wood.

It seemed good to get a letter when i had not heard from home for so long a time. Many of the boys were getting blue, blue & homesick but the sight of a Bushel of Letters put an end to these feelings for some time.

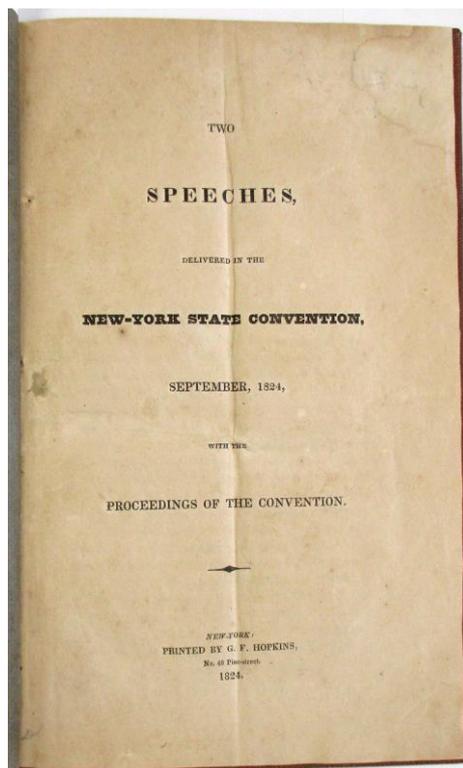
I suppose you know that we are now in a Guerilla's Country. Night before last our pickets took five prisoners.

Sunday is a holliday for all the Slaves and to have seen them swarm in here yesterday one would have thought that he was living in the dark ages. They were all shades from almost as white as Deborah to inky blackness. And all ages from the infant 7 weeks old to the grey haired man & woman who wore spectacles. It was a curious sight and would furnish sport enough for the Budget of Fun for years to come.

One of the Slaves gave information that his master had 2 Rebels hid in his barn. This was reported to the General and he told our Colonel to send out a party of men to get them. There was a large number volunteered to go, but they concluded to take a party of 30 to be prepared if they were led into a trap. The Adjutant led the party, making the Negro lead the way with a pistol pointed to his head, and the promise of his being a dead man if he led them into a trap. They found the men asleep in the house about 4 miles from camp although the Negro said it was only 1 1/2 miles. They searched the house but could find no more.

The Rebs had been left behind by Humphrey Marshall sick, but had got well and were about to join their regiment again. All this serves to enliven the camp and make us feel jolly. We hear a report that Vicksburg and Charleston are taken, is it so? If it is i think the war will close in a couple of years.

Lyman wants me to say that he has outgrown his pants having fattened up so. We cannot get a furlough home now but I guess it is as well as though we did for you would feel bad to have us come [continued on top corner of first page] there. Lyman and myself send our love to all. Jesse" \$750.00



Item No. 14

A "Great Statesman," Dishonorably Traduced

14. [Clinton, De Witt]: TWO SPEECHES, DELIVERED IN THE NEW-YORK STATE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER, 1824, WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. New York: G.F. Hopkins, 1824. v, [6]-88 pp. Light margin spotting and occasional light inner margin wear, occasional tanning. Good+ or so, in modern cloth

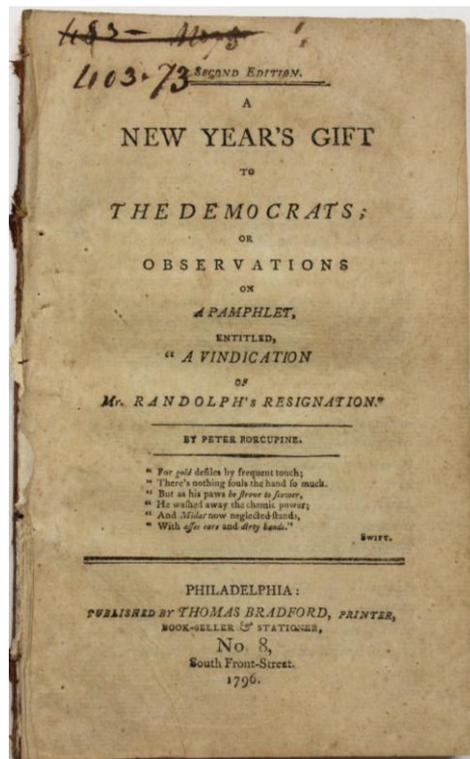
[bookplate on front pastedown, bit of lower spine discoloration]. Light numerical rubberstamp in blank margin of page [iii].

Political "cabals," "King Caucus," and Clinton's other enemies sought to deny him the gubernatorial nomination in 1824, with arguments and speeches "in language of pointed reprehension." Here, "the friends of Mr. Clinton" publish speeches of Messrs Haines and Gerrit Smith, with other documentation "illustrating the character of this great statesman," denouncing the caucus system, and exposing the dishonorable intrigues of the opposition.

This work presents an illuminating picture of bitter, no-holds-barred politics in the State of New York.

AI 17396 [1]. OCLC notes a number of institutional locations.

\$350.00

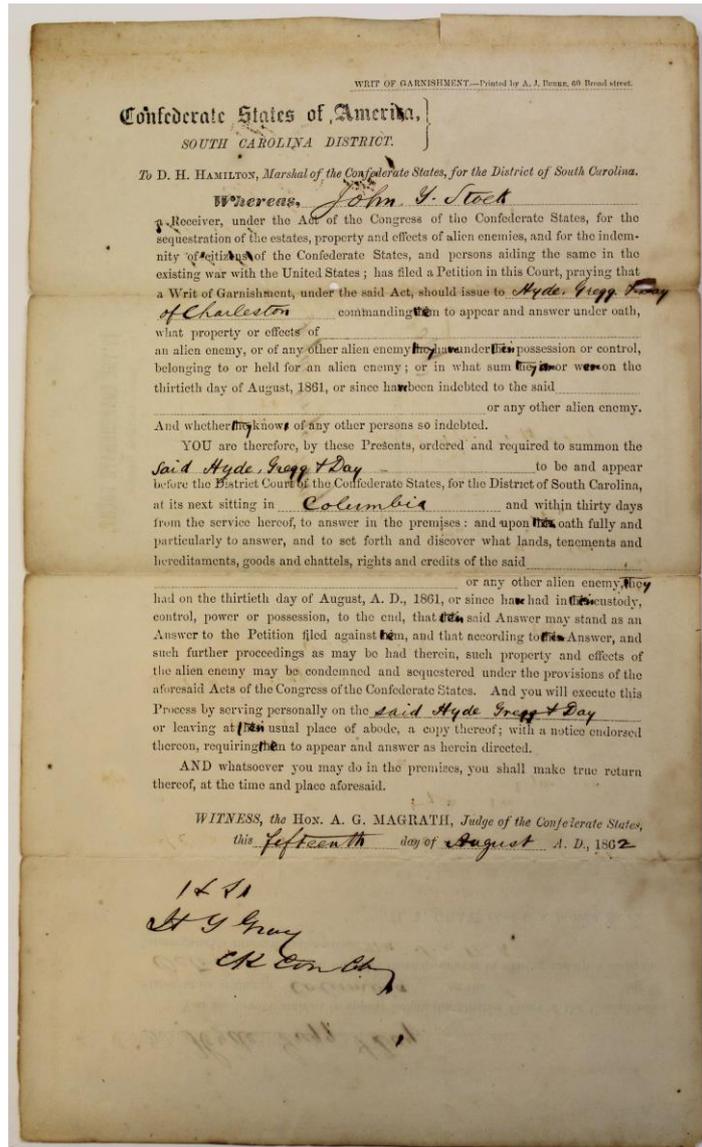


Item No. 15

Randolph's "Abominable Falsehood"

15. [Cobbett, William]: A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE DEMOCRATS; OR OBSERVATIONS ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED, 'A VINDICATION OF MR. RANDOLPH'S RESIGNATION.' BY PETER PORCUPINE. Philadelphia: Published by Thomas Bradford, Printer, 1796. iv, [5]-71, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, mild toning. Else Very Good. "Second Edition" printed at head of title page.

The pamphlet is Cobbett's unrestrained attack on Randolph and his 'Vindication.' Randolph had resigned as Washington's Secretary of State after having been accused of collaborating with France. The 'Vindication' charged that Washington had lost his mental acuity and leadership abilities. Cobbett says Randolph conspired with the French in covert opposition to the Jay treaty; he has perpetrated an "abominable falsehood" [Gaines].
Gaines, Cobbett 10d-g. Howes C522. Evans 30216. ESTC 31143. \$200.00



Item No. 16

“Alien Enemy” = Union Loyalist

16. [Confederate Confiscation Act]: CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT. TO D.H. HAMILTON, MARSHAL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA. WHEREAS, JOHN G. STOCK, A RECEIVER, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, FOR THE SEQUESTRATION OF THE ESTATES, PROPERTY AND EFFECTS OF ALIEN ENEMIES. . . HAS FILED A PETITION IN THIS COURT, PRAYING THAT A WRIT OF GARNISHMENT, UNDER THE SAID ACT, SHOULD ISSUE TO HYDE, GREGG, & DAY OF CHARLESTON COMMANDING THEM TO APPEAR AND ANSWER UNDER OATH, WHAT PROPERTY OR EFFECTS OF AN ALIEN ENEMY, OR OF ANY OTHER ALIEN ENEMY THEY HAVE UNDER THEIR POSSESSION OR CONTROL, BELONGING TO OR HELD FOR AN ALIEN ENEMY. . . Charleston: 1862. Printed broadsheet, 8" x 14," completed in ink manuscript and signed in ink by H.Y. Gray as "Clerk C.S. District, So. Ca." by authority of the Hon. A.G. McGrath, Judge of the Confederate States, August 15, 1862. Docketed on page 2 under the printed heading, "In the Confederate Court, South Carolina District. The Confederate States

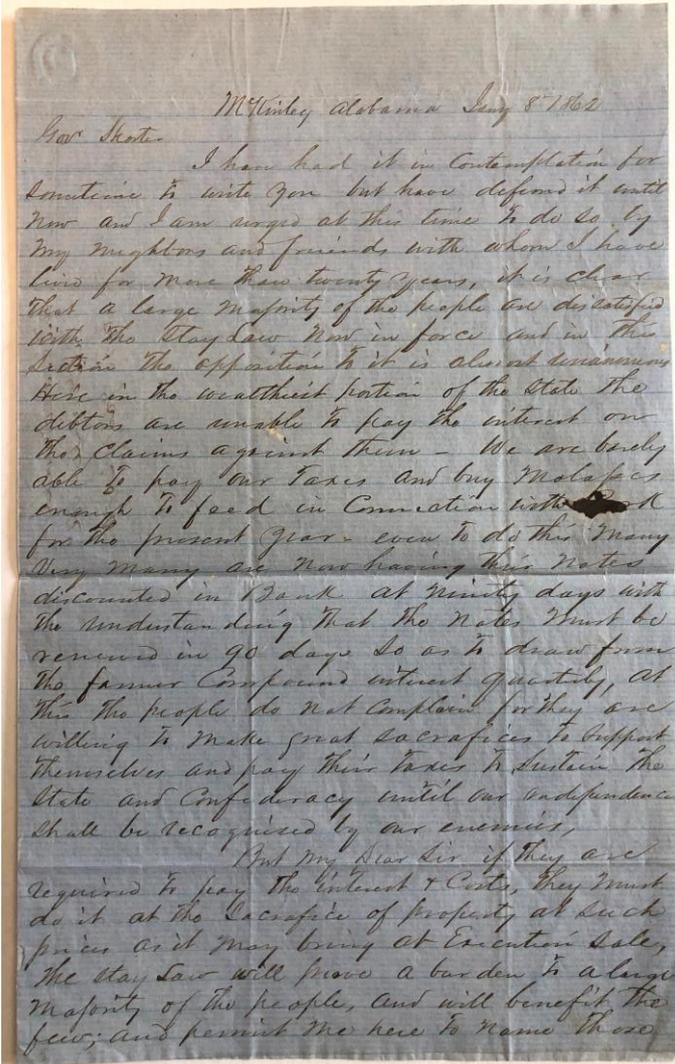
of America, vs. [in ink manuscript] Hyde, Gregg & Day. Writ of Garnishment. Copy. C.R. Miles, Dist. Attorney." Old folds, two pinholes [one or two letters slightly affected]. Very Good.

Seizure of enemy aliens' estates was common under international laws of war. If the firm of Hyde, Gregg & Day held property of any such unfortunates, South Carolina was going to take it. The firm, a wholesale hardware enterprise, did business in a brick building at 149 Meeting Street, Charleston, owned by Miss Jane Ann Adger. The Adger family were major landowners in Charleston.

The 1860 Charleston Directory lists Simeon Hyde of Hyde, Gregg & Day at 56 Tradd Street. Hyde, William Gregg Jr., and David F. Day, all prominent Charlestonians, formed the partnership, which dissolved as of June 1, 1862.

Hon. Andrew G. McGrath [1813-1893], a judge and politician, called for immediate secession from the Union at a large gathering on November 22, 1860; his well-known line, "The time for action has arrived," was repeated on a large sign posted by the Abbeville County Historical Society. He was a South Carolina Representative, Secretary of State, Judge of the CSA District Court of South Carolina, and the last Confederate Governor of South Carolina.

\$1,250.00



Montgomery, Alabama July 8 1862
Dear Sir
I have had it in contemplation for
some time to write you but have deferred it until
now and I am urged at this time to do so by
my neighbors and friends with whom I have
lived for more than twenty years, it is clear
that a large majority of the people are disgusted
with the stay law now in force and in this
section the opposition to it is almost unanimous
here in the wealthiest portion of the state the
debtors are unable to pay the interest on
their claims against them - We are barely
able to pay our taxes and buy Molasses
enough to feed in connection with ~~the~~
for the present year - even to do this many
very many are now having their notes
discounted in bank at ninety days with
the understanding that the notes must be
renewed in 90 days so as to draw from
the farmer compound interest quarterly, at
this the people do not complain for they are
willing to make great sacrifices to support
themselves and pay their taxes to sustain the
state and confederacy until our independence
shall be recognized by our enemies,
But my dear Sir if they are
required to pay the interest & costs, they must
do it at the sacrifice of property at such
prices as it may bring at execution sale,
the stay law will prove a burden to a large
majority of the people, and will benefit the
few; and permit me here to name those

Item No. 17

Belt-Tightening in Wartime Alabama

17. **[Confederate Economic Tribulations]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED BY W.B. McDOWELL OF MCKINLEY ALABAMA, TO ALABAMA GOVERNOR JOHN GILL SHORTER, 8 JANUARY 1862, URGING REPEAL OF ALABAMA'S 'STAY LAW' AND WARNING OF "MANIFESTATIONS AGAINST THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR." Folded folio sheet, [4] pp. Printed on pale blue lined paper, entirely in ink manuscript. Letter on pages 1, 3, and 4. Docketed on page 2. An ink blotch obscures two or three words, else Very Good.

Alabama enacted Stay Laws in 1861, preventing collection of debts during the wartime emergency. The Confederate Provisional Congress also enacted a law (May 21, 1861), prohibiting citizens from paying their debts to northerners during the War (except in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia). Instead, they should pay the debt into the Confederate treasury, purportedly relieving them of their obligations [Fleming, CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA, New York: 1905, page 177].

McDowell's Letter to Governor Shorter urges:

"...It is clear that a large majority of the people are dissatisfied with the Stay Law now in force, and in this Section the opposition to it is almost unanimous. Here in the wealthiest portion of the State the debtors are unable to pay the interest on the claims against them. We are barely able to pay our taxes and buy molasses enough to feed in connection with [ink blotch] for the present year. Even to do this. Many very many are now having their notes discounted in Bank at ninety days with the understanding that the notes must be renewed in 90 days so as to draw from the former compound interest quarterly, at this the people do not complain for they are willing to make great sacrifices [sic] to support themselves and pay their taxes to sustain the State and Confederacy until our independence shall be recognized by our enemies.

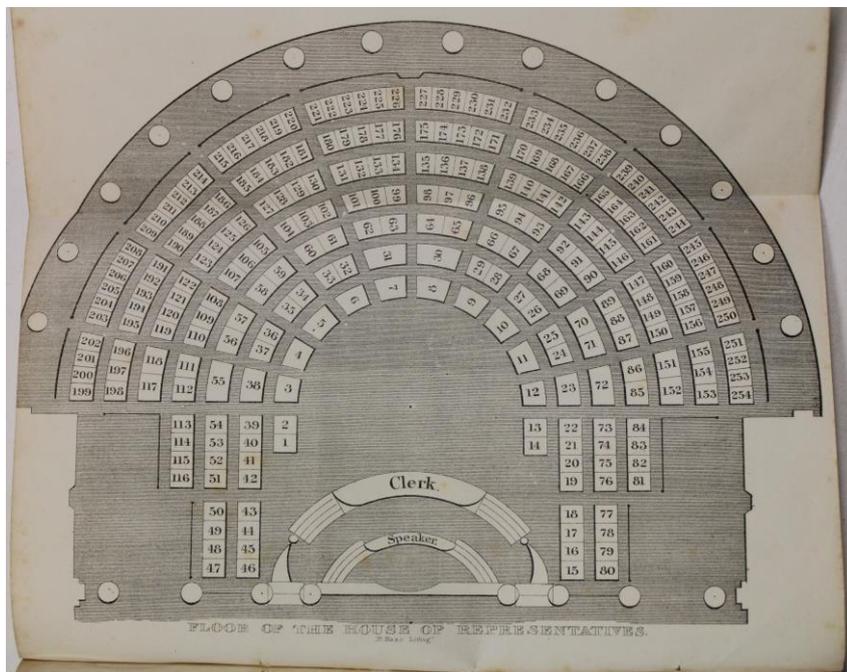
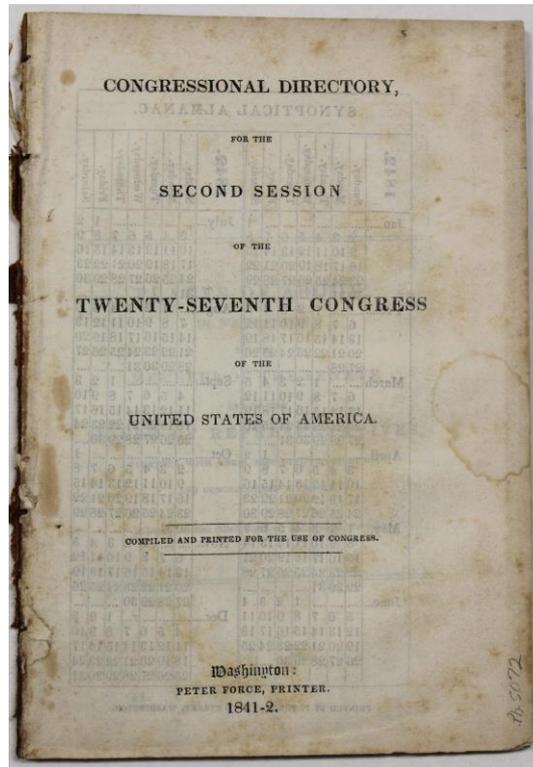
" But my Dear Sir if they are required to pay the interest and costs, they must do it at the sacrifice of property at such prices as it may bring at execution sale, the Stay Law will prove a burden to a large majority of the people, and will benefit the few; and permit me here to name those whom I think will be benefited by its operation and I will name them in the order in which they will be benefitted. First. Officers of Court. 2nd Creditors who owe nothing. 3rd Money lenders & 4th Lawyers - these you will agree with me comprise a very small proportion of our people.

"The law is objectionable also because its operation will accumulate more court costs than any law ever before in force in our State, for that Section which makes a judgment a lien on property invites suits at law-- and the Section which gives a Judgment Creditor of an insolvent Estate, preferences over all others is a special invitation to sue, & what I have hastily mentioned as objections to the bill sinks into insignificance when compared with the murmurings of our people and their manifestations against the prosecution of the War in which we are now engaged which I regret as much as any man. I have sincerely hoped that nothing would be done to create division among our people until our flag shall wave in victorious triumph over every foot of Southern soil.

"I will give it to you as my candid opinion that there is not money enough in circulation in Marengo to pay our taxes and pay the interest in suits now on our Docket which have been continued and are ripe for judgment at our next Court.

"... The people of my Section have been since 1851 in favor of separating from the North, and their Complaints now are not on account of any opposition to Secession but solely because they cant pay what will be required under the law... A meeting of the people of our County have recommended you to call the Legislature together and declared themselves in

favor of Senator Rice's Cotton Bill -- I would only remark that the people generally are in favor of an advance on Cotton... | Your friend | W.B. McDowell." \$850.00



Item No. 18

Where They Lived

18. [Congress]: CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. COMPILED AND PRINTED FOR THE USE OF CONGRESS. Washington: Peter Force,

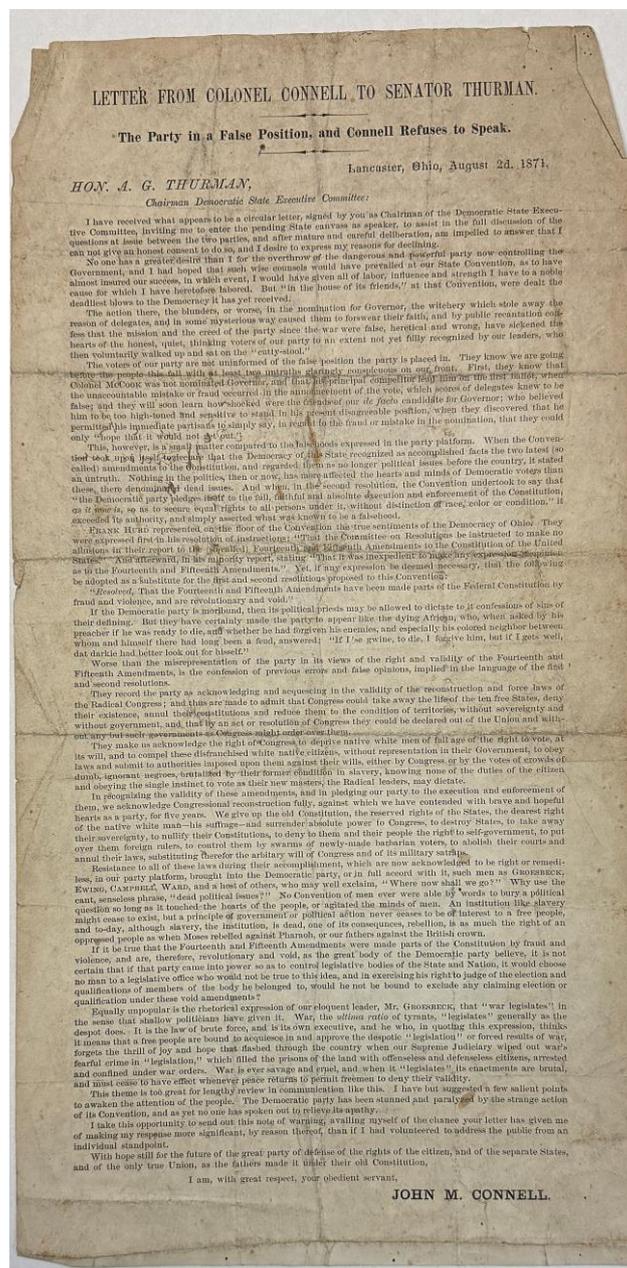
Printer, 1841-2. 62, [6] pp, plus full-page diagram and folding diagram of Congressional chamber. Disbound, light foxing, Good+.

This scarce Directory lists the "places of abode in Washington, of the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives: together with their post offices, counties and Congressional Districts." These were primarily boarding houses. Congressman Millard Fillmore lived at Mrs. Pitman's on 3d Street; Senator James Buchanan lived at Mrs. Dashiell's, "on C, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets"; Senator John C. Calhoun lived at Mrs. Houston's on Capitol Hill. John Quincy Adams had his own house, on F Street between 13th and 14th.

Members are also listed by each Committee to which they have been assigned; and in an alphabetical list of "Boarding Houses & Messes."

OCLC 1315582060 [1- Georgetown] as of December 2023.

\$350.00



Item No. 19

Reconstruction Horrifies an Ohio Democrat

19. **Connell, John M.:** LETTER FROM COLONEL CONNELL TO SENATOR THURMAN. THE PARTY IN A FALSE POSITION, AND CONNELL REFUSES TO SPEAK. LANCASTER, OHIO, AUGUST 2D, 1871. HON. A.G. THURMAN, CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: ... Lancaster, OH: 1871. Folio printed broadside, 8-1/4" x 16-3/4". Old folds, some wrinkles, light dustsoiling and wear. A few very short closed tears at edges, minor spotting. Good+.

Connell fought for the Union in the Civil War. Afterward he became a prominent Ohio Democrat, a State Senator, and losing candidate for State Attorney General in 1869. By 1871 he was disgusted with his Party which, he claims, is no longer the defender "of the rights of the citizen, and of the separate States, and of the only true Union, as the fathers made it under their old Constitution." He opposed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, enacted to secure equal civil and political rights to the freedmen.

The 1871 Democratic State Convention, to Connell's horror, pledged to support "the full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution, as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color or condition." In fact, he says, enactment of the Reconstruction Amendments was secured "by fraud and violence." They "are revolutionary and void." Connell's broadside lament is rare: we locate a copy only at the Library of Congress.

OCLC 1261770255 [Library of Congress] as of February 2024. Not located at online sites of AAS, Ohio Univ., Ohio State Univ., Ohio Hist. Soc., NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Boston Athenaeum, Huntington Library, Newberry. \$1,250.00

How the "Roman Church" [and "Austrian Agents"] Support the "Slaveocracy"

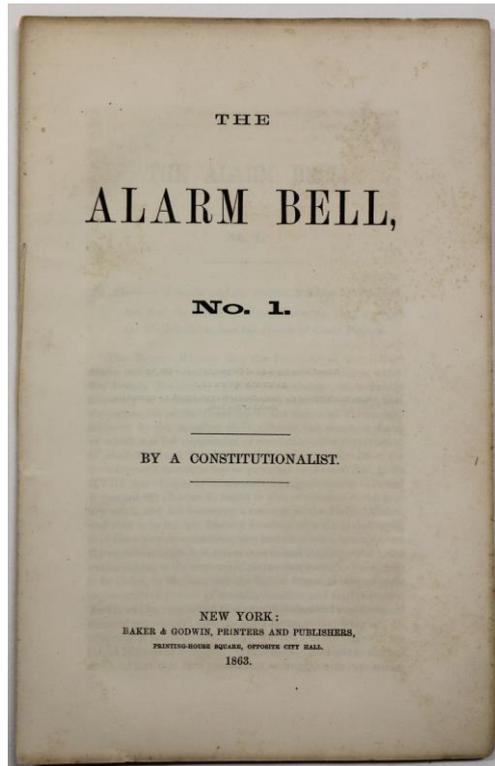
20. **Constitutionalist, A:** THE ALARM BELL, NO. 1. BY A CONSTITUTIONALIST. New York: Baker & Godwin, 1863. 16pp, stitched but loosened. Lightly dusted and worn, Good+.

This is the first [and only] issue of an intended series of anti-Catholic propaganda, curiously focusing on a papal conspiracy centered in Austria. The anonymous author focuses on "Abraham Lincoln and the British Minister at Washington, and the Crown of Great Britain; the People of the United States, and the People of Great Britain." The restoration of the Bourbons to France, he explains, "was followed by the so-called Holy Alliance, the secret object of which was... the perpetuation of absolutism and the Roman faith everywhere."

The Catholic Church has exploited "the incompatibility of Northern and Southern institutions." Northern free labor had steadily established its superiority over slavery. When Calhoun-style nullification created a crisis of the Union, "the Austro-American influence lent its aid to intensify this resistance," intending to weaken free institutions and support Slavery. Irish emigrants of the North and "Austrian agents" in particular supported the "slaveocracy." The author explains how the Roman Church has helped to spread slavery, and "would have quietly overturned our Constitution, and established a despotism in its place."

The pamphlet illustrates the prevalence in American society of conspiracy theories-- whether focused on the Slave Power, Masons, Catholics, Abolitionists, and other purportedly suspicious groups.

Sabin 16146. OCLC 1153422929 [1- Cerritos College], 228676379 [1- Huntington] as of February 2024. Not in LCP, Bartlett, or AAS online site. \$450.00



Item No. 20

**“The Target of Clerical Attack, Chiefly
On the Part of Presbyterians”**

21. [Cooper, Thomas]: AN APPEAL TO THE STATE. BY CENSOR. TRUTH IS GREAT, AND IT WILL TRIUMPH. [Columbia, SC? 1831]. Caption title [as issued], 23pp + [1 blank]. Light scattered foxing. Good+ to Very Good.

[bound with] REPLY TO CENSOR, OR AN APPEAL TO THE GOOD SENSE OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY JUSTICE. Columbia, S.C.: Printed at the Times and Gazette Office. [1831?]. 16pp, foxed moderately, Good+. The two items bound together in attractive modern marbled wrappers.

These are scarce pamphlets on the tumultuous career of Thomas Cooper. During his Presidency of the College of Charleston, Cooper "was the target of clerical attack, chiefly on the part of Presbyterians. The controversy was an episode in the age-long conflict between science and theology, but was accentuated by Cooper's ill-concealed contempt for the clergy as a class. He was nominally successful in the struggle, not so much because of any general acceptance of the principles of biblical criticism and the doctrines of materialism that he championed, but because of his identification with the extreme state-rights party" [DAB].

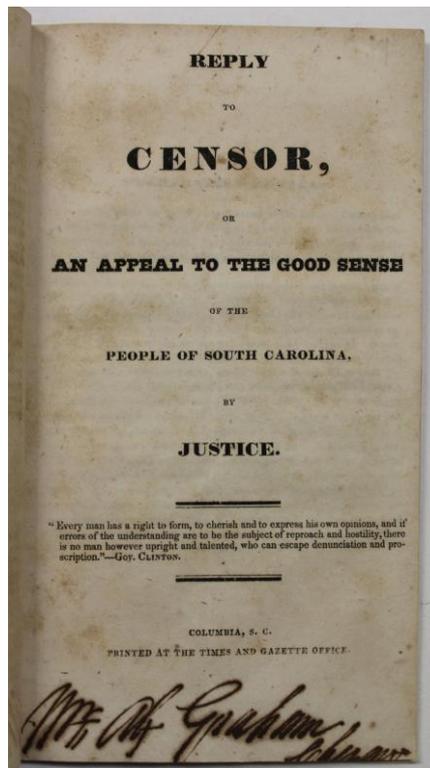
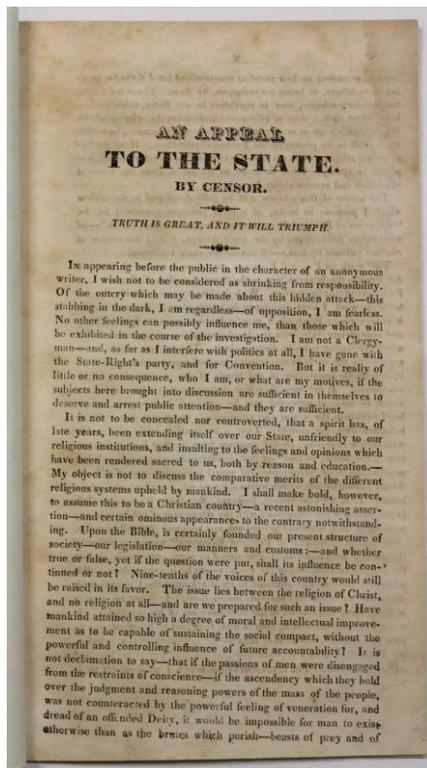
The first pamphlet is a vitriolic personal attack on Cooper himself and his religious views. The author identifies himself only by saying he is "not a Clergyman-- and, as far as I interfere with politics at all-- I have gone with the State-Right's party." Censor blames Cooper for the "spirit" that "has, of late years, been extending itself over our State, unfriendly to our religious institutions, and insulting to the feelings and opinions which have been rendered sacred to us."

The second pamphlet, with an "Appendix by Anti-Censor," defends Cooper: "If a religious test is made for the Presidency of the South Carolina College, there will be no end to the train of evils it will inevitably produce. A precedent will be thereby established which

will one by one take away all the liberties of the people and give them to the priests." Sabin states: "Defense of Dr. Thomas Cooper, President of South Carolina College, attacked on account of his religious opinions. Cooper was tried before a committee of the trustees in 1832 and acquitted, but resigned in 1834."

FIRST EDITIONS. **Appeal:** II Turnbull 225. Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site as of February 2024.

Reply: II Turnbull 285. OCLC records six locations under two accession numbers as of February 2024. Not at the AAS online site. \$875.00



Item No. 21

Horatio Seymour at the Center of the Copperhead Conspiracy

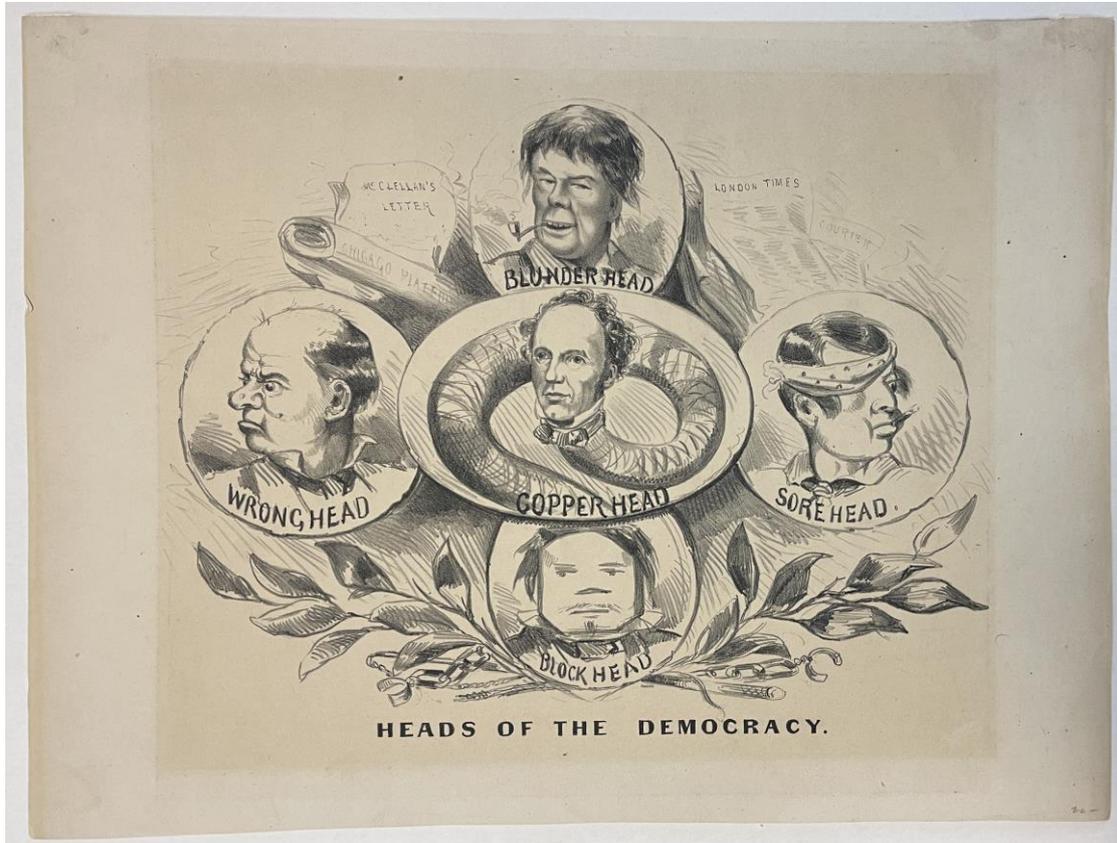
22. [Copperheads]: HEADS OF THE DEMOCRACY. [New York: Currier & Ives, 1864]. Lithograph broadside, oblong 12-1/4" x 13-1/2" [image]. Fine, in a wood frame.

"This biting political caricature responds to a presidential campaign held during the American Civil War. A "Copperhead" is surrounded by a "Blunderhead," a "Sorehead," a "Blockhead" and a "Wronghead," with broken shackles below. Behind the group "McClellan's Letter," "Chicago Platform," and "London Times" are depicted.

"The image criticizes a Northern political faction active 1861-64 known as the Copperheads, whose members favored the Union but opposed Lincoln and the Civil War. The print responds to McClellan's nomination as Democratic candidate for president, and attempts to reconcile his military service with the party's peace platform. Currier & Ives' name does not appear on the print, but scholars of Civil War era satires linked it to the firm" [online site, Metropolitan Museum of Art].

The Copperhead at the center is Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, a leading opponent of the Lincoln administration and a sympathizer with the New York City Draft

Rioters. He became the Democrats' presidential candidate in 1868, on a ticket proclaiming the Democrats as the "White Man's Party." He has the body of a curled snake.
 Weitenkamp 144. OCLC 1136527768 [1- AAS], 46365454 [2- MA Hist., U VA] as of February 2024. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Met also own a copy. Not in Reilly. \$1,750.00



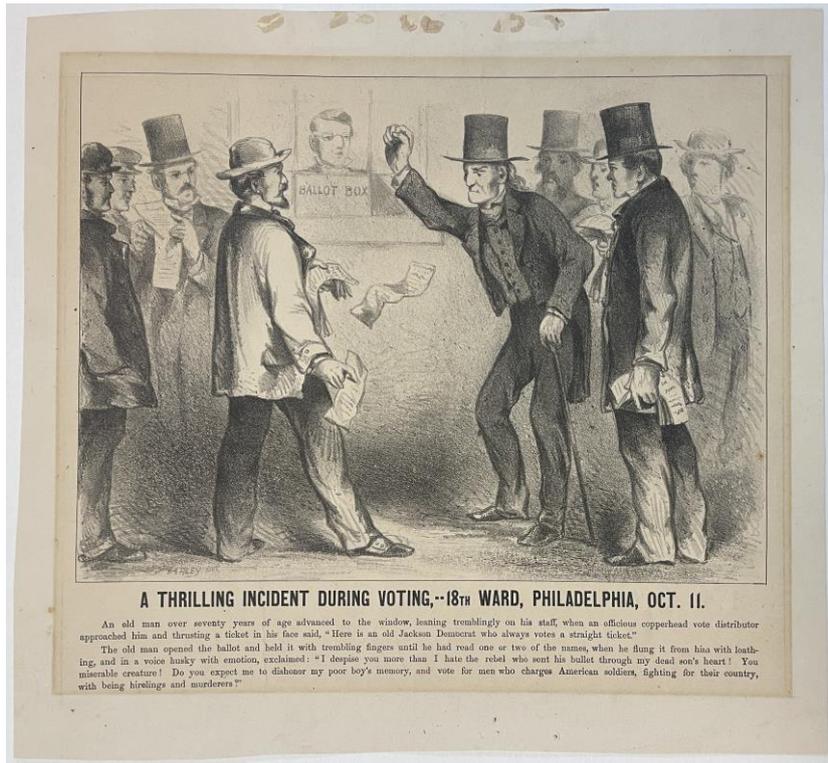
Item No. 22

“An Old Jackson Democrat” Rebukes Copperheads

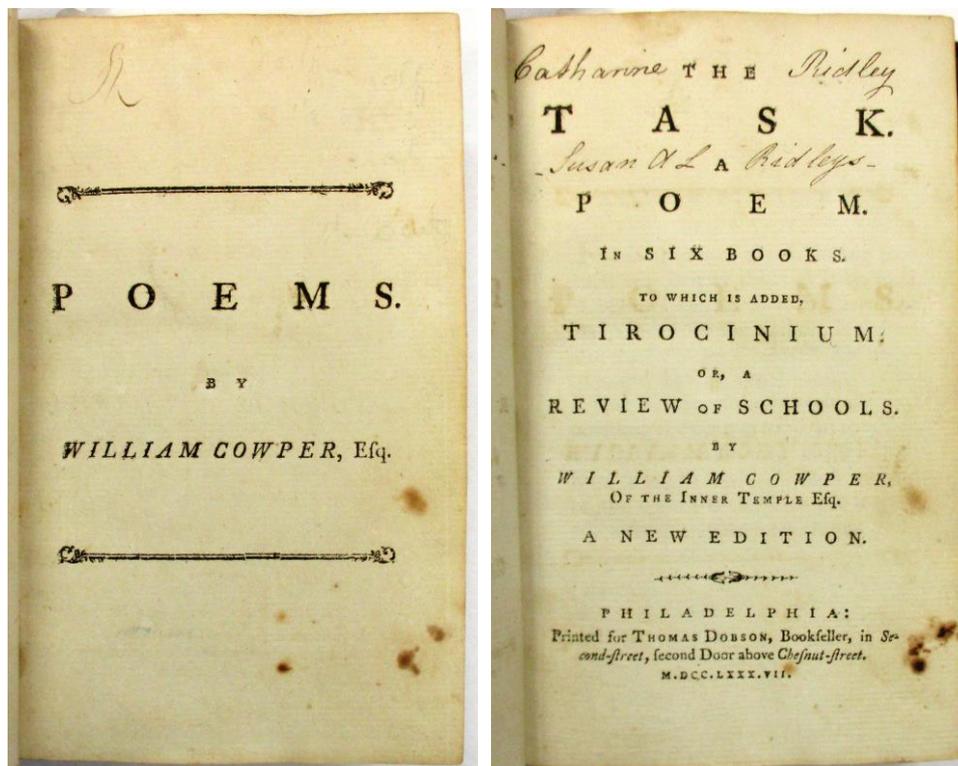
23. **[Copperheads]:** A THRILLING INCIDENT DURING VOTING, - - 18TH WARD, PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 11. [Philadelphia? 1864?]. Lithograph broadside, 12-3/4" x 13-1/2." Signed 'Harley Del.' in small letters at the lower left of the cartoon. A few spots at the blank upper margin, mounting remnants on the verso. Very Good.

"An emotionally charged condemnation of the Copperheads or Peace Democrats and their support of reconciliation with the Confederacy. In a scene at a polling place an old man (right) is approached by a 'Copperhead' vote distributor, who thrusts a ticket at him, saying, 'Here is an old Jackson Democrat who always votes a straight ticket.' The older man angrily replies, 'I despise you more than I hate the rebel who sent his bullet through my dead son's heart! You miserable creature! Do you expect me to dishonor my poor boy's memory, and vote for men who charges American soldiers, fighting for their country, with being hirelings and murderers?' A bespectacled man watches the scene from behind the ballot box.

"The narration and dialogue for the episode are provided in the lower margin" [Reilly].
 Reilly 1864.42. Weitenkamp 145. OCLC 825940397 [1- Lib. Cong.], 46357357 [1- U VA] as of February 2024. \$2,000.00



Item No. 23



Item No. 24

24. Cowper, William: THE TASK. A POEM IN SIX BOOKS. TO WHICH IS ADDED, TIROCINIUM: OR, A REVIEW OF SCHOOLS ... A NEW EDITION. Philadelphia: Printed for Thomas Dobson, 1787. 12mo, bound in later half calf, rebacked with original gilt-

decorated spine laid down. Complete with half title and final advertising leaf. pp. [6], 186, [2], 32, [2]. Very Good, with scattered foxing. Title page signature of Susan A.L. Sedgwick, wife of Theodore Sedgwick and sister-in-law of novelist Catharine Maria Sedgwick. The signature is "Susan A.L. Ridley," her maiden name, and above that is that of her mother "Catherine Ridley."

According to Evans the second work, *Tirocinium*, is frequently not bound with *The Task*; but "it should form a part of this issue." NAIP says the *Tirocinium* was also issued separately.

Evans 20304. NAIP w031474 [8].

\$350.00

“Highly Regarded for Their Clarity and Accuracy”

25. **Cranch, William:** REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND ADJUDGED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. . . NY, Flatbush, Washington City: 1815, 1806, 1812, 1809, 1812, 1812, 1816, 1816, 1819. Nine volumes, printed 1806-1819. First editions except for Volumes I and III, which are second editions [New York: 1815 and 1812]. Texts clean with mild scattered foxing and light toning. Reporter's printed side margin notes. Bound uniformly in attractive modern quarter calf and marbled paper over boards, with gilt-lettered spine titles on red morocco. Very Good. With the original bookplates of D.M. Barringer [1806-1873], North Carolina politician, and his son Lewin Barringer.

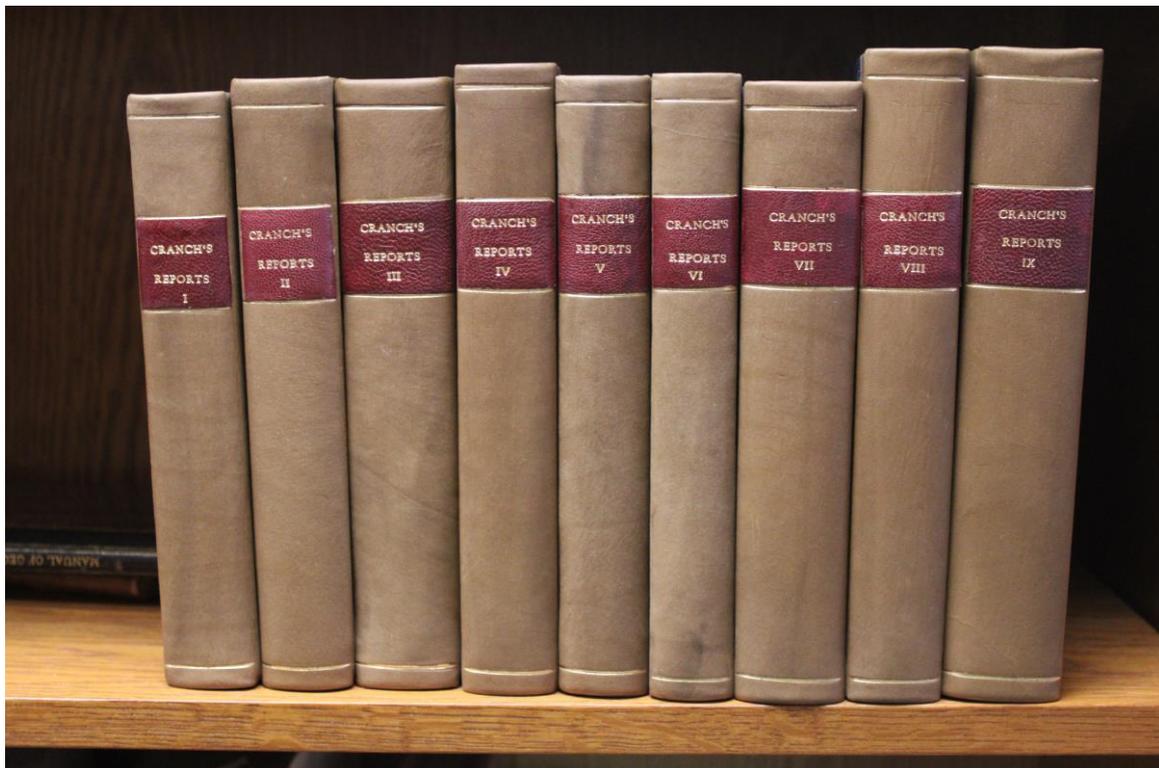
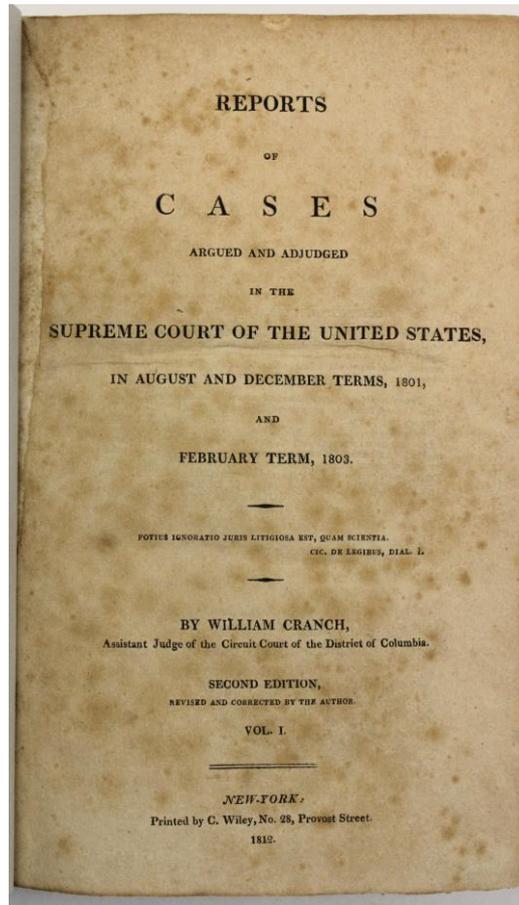
Except for Volumes I and III [the second editions], the Reports are their first editions. Cranch [1769-1855] was the official Reporter of Supreme Court decisions from 1802-1815. His Reports print the Court's decisions from 1801 to 1815. Each volume has an "Index to the Principal Matters Contained in this Volume."

"The period taken in by Judge Cranch, is, perhaps, the most momentous and lustrous in our judicial history. The principles of our admiralty and maritime jurisprudence, were in a great measure defined; those of our neutral and belligerent rights and duties pointed out and vindicated; the laws of commerce were examined with research and applied with discrimination. Constitutional questions of vast importance were settled, and many of our statutes interpreted and the powers of the various branches of our government ascertained" [Marvin].

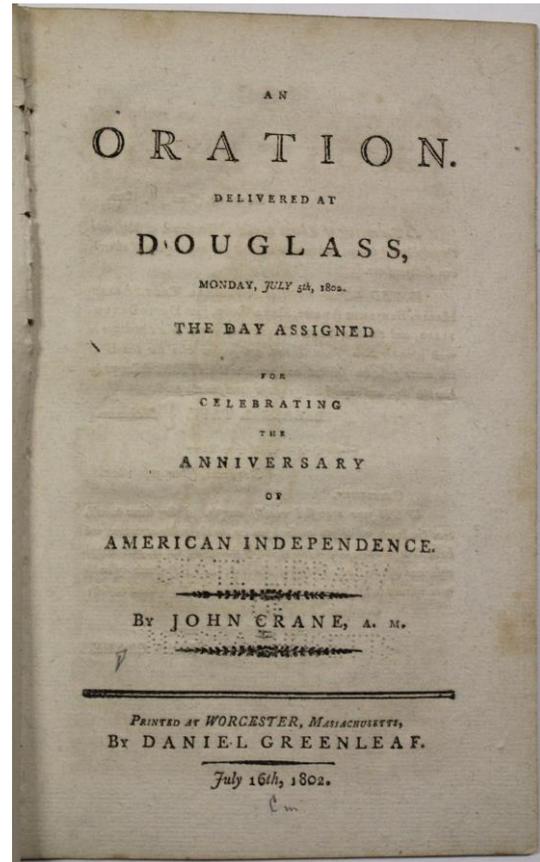
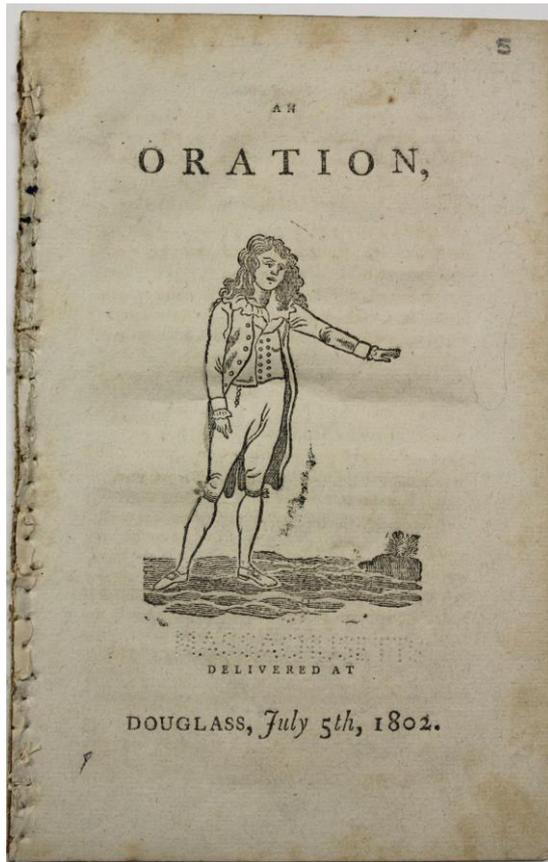
Some of the landmark cases decided include *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch 137; *Stuart v. Laird*, 1 Cranch 299, upholding Congress's power to impose on the Supreme Court the burdens of holding circuit courts; *Hepburn v. Ellzey*, holding that a citizen of the District of Columbia is not a citizen of a State, 2 Cranch 445; *Scott v. Negro London*, 3 Cranch 324, on the right to freedom of a Negro brought illegally into Virginia as a slave; *U.S. v Burr*, 4 Cranch 470, and *Ex Parte Bollman and Swartwout*, 4 Cranch 75, on the question of treason in Burr's trial; *Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch 87, upholding the original Yazoo contracts despite Georgia's later attempts to repeal them; *Little v. Baremme*, 6 Cranch 170, holding an American ship captain liable for seizing a foreign vessel under orders illegally issued by the President of the United States. These and other cases, reported here, established the bases of judicial review, the supremacy of federal law, the scope of federal jurisdiction, the limits of presidential power, the definition of treason, and other foundation issues.

"These reports have always been highly regarded for their clarity and accuracy, and are of great importance since they contain a large number of Chief Justice Marshall's most vital opinions on fundamental constitutional problems" [DAB]. The reports begin with John Marshall's first term as Chief Justice.

FIRST EDITIONS [except as noted]. Grolier American Hundred 26. Marvin 238. Not in Cohen. \$7,500.00



Item No. 25



Item No. 26

Unusual Engraved Half Title

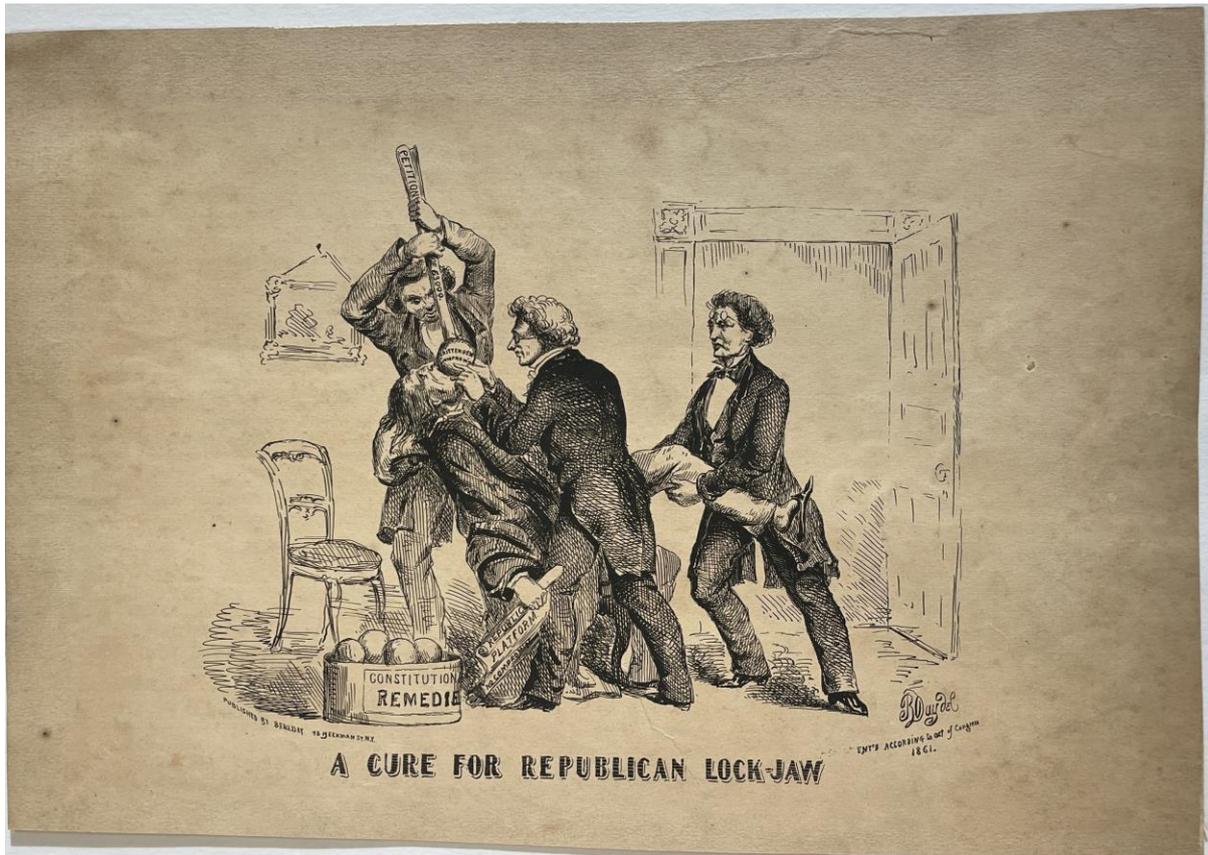
26. **Crane, John:** AN ORATION. DELIVERED AT DOUGLASS, MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1802. THE DAY ASSIGNED FOR CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Worcester, Massachusetts: Daniel Greenleaf, July 16th, 1802. 23, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, with the illustrated half title. Perforation stamp at half title [not affecting the illustration] and title. Good+

Of particular interest is the unusual half title, a full-page engraved vignette of a young man, arm extended, beholding a virgin land. John Crane [1756-1836] was minister at Northbridge in Worcester County. His Oration warns against demagoguery and the pernicious influence of the French Revolution.

Crane reminds his audience that the only form of government "which is consonant with reason and divine revelation" is republican government. Only republican governments maintain "an equal and exact balance between tyranny and anarchy." In foreign affairs he upholds Washington's principle of neutrality; he urges the elevation of civic virtue over party spirit, and recalls the great sacrifices made by the Revolutionary Generation.

AI 2097 [3]. Nichols 435.

\$375.00



Item No. 27

Lincoln's Firm Opposition to the Crittenden Compromise

27. **[Crittenden Compromise]:** A CURE FOR REPUBLICAN LOCK-JAW. New York: Benj. Day, 1861. Lithograph broadside, oblong 10-3/4" x 14." Light toning. Very Good.

This rare broadside depicts three men trying to force the Crittenden Compromise down the throat of a Republican holding a document inscribed "Republican Platform No Compromise." The Compromise, proposed by the Kentucky Senator, sought to preserve the Union by restoring the Missouri Compromise line across the country, prohibiting federal interference with Slavery south of that line, and thus permanently fastening Slavery on the United States for all time.

The measure, despite significant support, failed to persuade Lincoln and his allies. Reilly 1861-1. Weitenkampf 130. OCLC 1300755909 [1- Lib. Cong.], 1136572375 [1-AAS]. \$2,500.00

The Comedic Fall of Jefferson Davis

28. **[Davis, Jefferson]:** COLLECTION OF SEVEN CARTES DE VISITE MOCKING JEFFERSON DAVIS, HIS ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM UNION TROOPS, AND THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELLION.

1. THE LAST DITCH OF THE CHIVALRY. OR A PRESIDENT IN PETTICOATS. Oblong 2-1/2" x 4." [np: 1865]. From an 1865 Currier and Ives 4to lithograph, c. 11" x 16." The miniaturization has rendered the text difficult [but not impossible] to read. Else Very Good.

2. "HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH EITHER!" New York: J. Hall. 1863. Angry, disappointed Jefferson Davis staring at a printed sign: "Surrender of Vicksburg. Retreat from Pennsylvania. Fourth of July, 1863." 2-1/2" x 4." Imprint on verso. Very Good.

3. YOURS IN HASTE. J. DAVIS. [Boston: Joseph Ward. 1865]. 2-1/2" x 4." Very Good. Jefferson Davis escaping from Richmond wearing an eyepatch and leading a mule carrying his wife and a satchel labeled 'J Davis 500,000 coin'." They travel down a road; a Richmond sign points in the opposite direction.

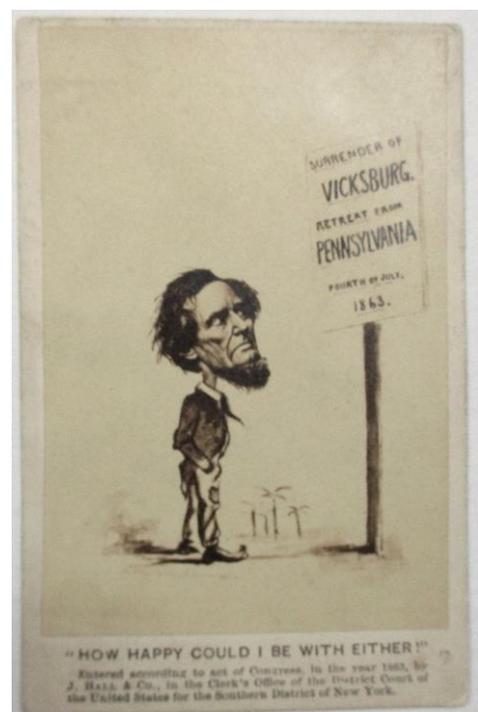
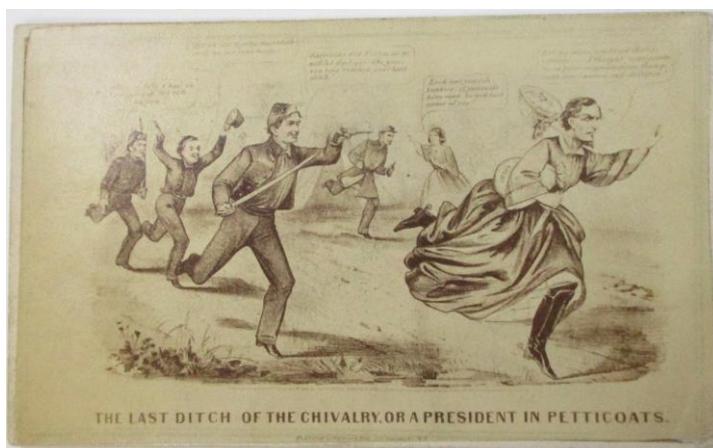
4. JEFF IN COSTUME. LAST ACT BUT ONE. "KEEP OFF! OR I SHALL HURT SOMEBODY!" [np: 1865]. 2-1/2" x 4," engraving of Davis's capture in woman's dress. A Union soldier says, "Halt, Marm!" Davis responds, "Let me alone!" He runs past a tree, with a sign titled, "Last Ditch," with soldiers in pursuit. Very Good.

5. "I THOUGHT YOUR GOVERNMENT WAS MORE MAGNANIMOUS THAN TO HUNT DOWN WOMEN AND CHILDREN." [St. Johnsbury VT: T.C. Haynes. 1865]. 2-3/8" x 3-15/16," Photograph of a satiric drawing of Jefferson Davis in a woman's long dress, with shawl and cape, holding a knife in his upraised right hand. Very Good.

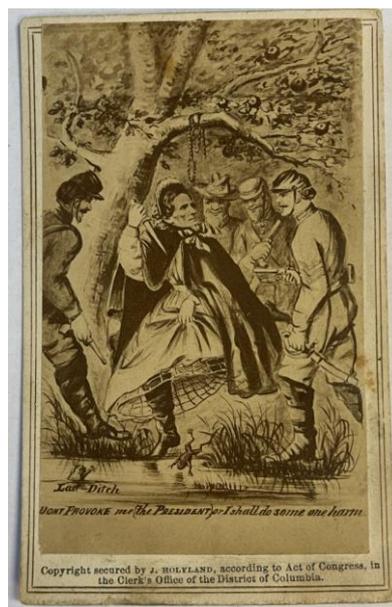
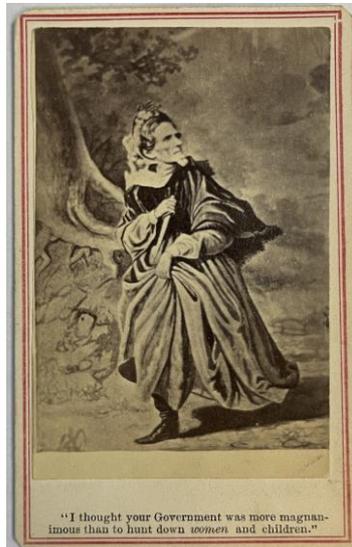
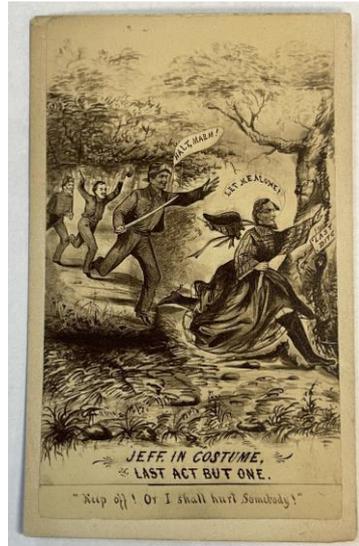
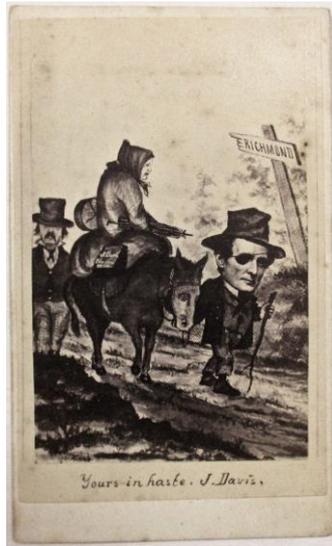
6. JEFF DAVIS IN CRINOLINE. [NY: Anthony. 1865]. 2-1/2" x 4." Signed "Th. Nast" in lower left. Text beneath the image in script, "Jeff. Davis in crinoline." Portrait of Davis in woman's dress, his head enlarged, a travel bag behind his shoulder. Very Good.

7. DON'T PROVOKE ME OR I SHALL DO SOME ONE HARM. [Washington DC: Holyland. 1865]. 2-1/8" x 4." laid down on card stock. Jefferson Davis, in a formal woman's dress with hat, holds an upraised knife in his right hand. He is surrounded by Union soldiers. A large tree is behind him, with jewelry hanging from a branch. A pond is in front of him, with frogs jumping around. "Last Ditch" is printed in the lower left. 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. All are very scarce. \$2,000.00



Item No. 28



Item No. 28



Item No. 29

First Lady of the Confederacy

29. **[Davis, Varina]:** MRS. JEFF DAVIS. [np: nd]. Carte de visite, 2-1/2" x 4." Printed on verso: "Mrs. Jeff Davis." Photograph of Varina Davis in full length formal gown, pillar and rural scene in background. Very Good.

Not located on OCLC as of January 2024, but a few copies have appeared infrequently at auction. \$175.00

“The Democratic Party Alone” Deserves Credit for the “Glorious” Mexican War

30. **Democratic Association of Louisiana:** ADDRESS OF THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA. [New Orleans? Baton Rouge? 1848]. 16pp. Upper blank forecorners of most leaves chipped [no text affected]. Good+ in later cloth with gilt-lettered spine title.

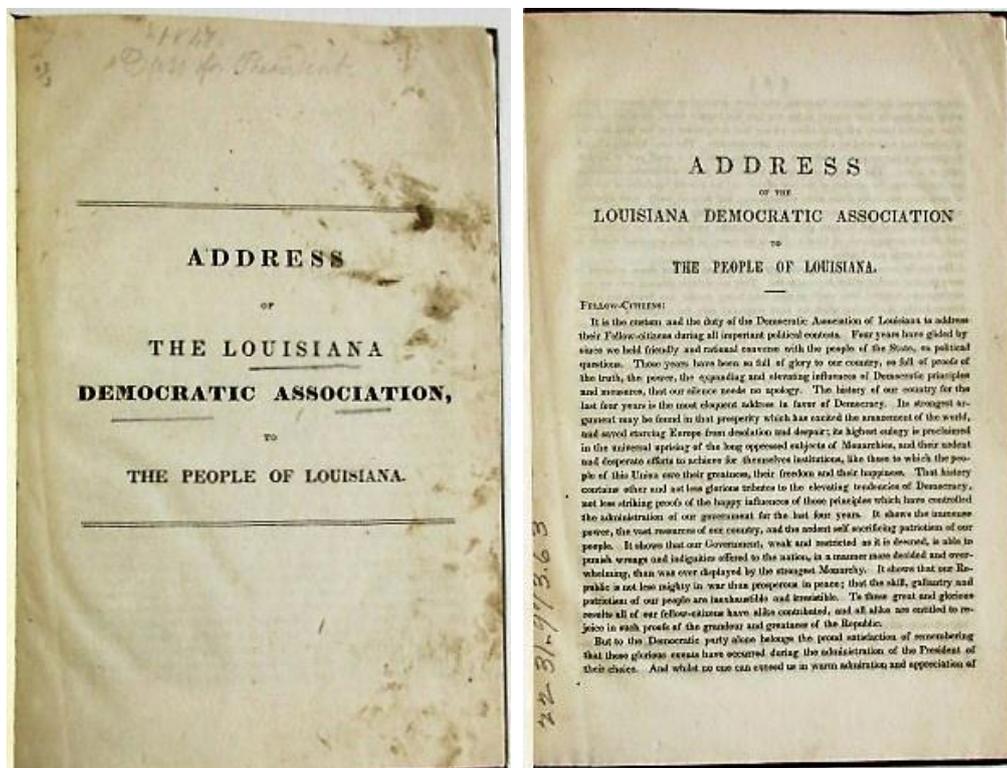
The place of publication of this rare pamphlet is undetermined. Neither the Historic New Orleans Collection nor Yale-- the only two locations listed by OCLC-- has suggested one; Jumonville and Thompson do not record it, although Baton Rouge or New Orleans seems likely.

Rejecting Zachary Taylor, their fellow Louisianan, the Association urges the presidential election of Democrat Lewis Cass. The authors celebrate the Nation's four years of progress-- including the Mexican War-- under Democratic stewardship. "To the Democratic party alone belongs the proud satisfaction of remembering that these glorious events have occurred during the administration of the President of their choice." With a backhanded compliment to General Taylor, Louisiana's native son and Cass's Whig opponent, "appreciation" is expressed for America's "illustrious Generals." But "this glorious war has been directed, prompted and controlled by a Democratic administration."

Whig policies are denounced, particularly Whigs' wrongheaded opposition to the annexation of Texas. Taylor has "an attitude of hostility to the rights of the South." He is

committed "irrevocably to that odious measure, the Wilmot Proviso, or rather, we should style it, the anti-South Proviso." Taylor's running mate, Millard Fillmore, has similar "abolition sentiments."

113 Eberstadt 293. OCLC 24573675 [1- HNOC], 702665231 [1- Yale] as of February 2024. Not in Jumonville, Thompson, Sabin, LCP, or AAS's online site. \$850.00



Item No. 30

An Inventory of More Than 250 Slaves on a Major Jamaica Plantation

31. [Donnington Castle Plantation, Jamaica]: VALUATION OF DONNINGTON CASTLE PLANTATION. NEGROES, STOCK & C. TAKEN BY US THIS 21ST OF MAY 1789 AT THE REQUEST OF WILLIAM MITCHELL & GEORGE CUTHBERT ESQUIRES ATTORNIES TO SIR JOHN DALLING BAR'T. Jamaica: 1789. Six elephant folio pages, written entirely in ink manuscript on thick paper. One bifolium and one separate leaf of equal size, 14-3/4" x 21-1/2." Docketed on page [6]. The first four pages are a bifolium attached at the upper left corner to a separate leaf with binding string. Old folds, with fold splits archivally repaired. Repair at page 5 affects three text words. Minor edgewear. Very Good. Housed in a gilt-lettered modern custom clamshell case measuring 8-3/4" x 12-1/4."

The owner of this large Jamaica plantation, located in St. Mary Parish, was Sir John Dalling, 1st Baronet [1731-1798]. He was Jamaica's Acting Governor from 1772 to 1774, Governor from 1777 to 1782, and Commander-in-Chief of Madras (1784-1786). Its main productions were sugar and rum.

The first three pages list, alphabetically by first [and only] names, more than two hundred fifty slaves, with adjacent columns for the "Condition" and "Occupation" of each. A fourth column, untitled, lists the value of each such slave. Values range from zero or \$10 to

\$200. On this large and evidently self-sufficient plantation, the diversity of occupations is especially interesting: field laborer, mason, carpenter, washerwoman, cook, basket maker, driver, cooper, mule man, sawyer, grass cutter, "care of children," and others. The "condition" of each slave is evaluated, with such notations as "able," "old," "weakly," "disorder'd," "young," "sickly," "superannuated."

An inventory and valuation of the estate's livestock and acreage, signed by John Hiatt and Hector McLean, begins at the bottom of page [3] and continues on page [4]. At the center of page [4] is a separate inventory of twenty slaves at "Donnington Castle Penn" dated May 22, 1789, with values of each. A sworn statement appears on page [5] acknowledging that Hiatt and McLean, acting on the orders of Dalling's attorneys, "were called upon and required...to Value and appraise the Land, Negroes, and other Slaves and Stock of and belonging to the said Plantation, and that they did in compliance with such request make the valuation and appraisement..."

\$3,500.00

Valuation of Donnington Castle Plantation Negroes Stock &c. taken by us this 22nd of May 1789 at the request of William Pittman & George Curbet Esquires Attornies to Sir John Dalling Bart

Names	Condition	Occupation	Value	Names	Condition	Occupation	Value
Anson	Able	Field	100	Stauke	Able	Ship	100
Adam	1/2			Henry	Same	Field	70
Dyron	2 nd			Pipe	Same	Same	110
Bungay	Old	Washman		Barthins	Same	Same	50
Isidus	Old, Weakly	Field	10	Johny	Same	Cheese	100
Buchus	Old	Washman	10	Janey	Same	Mason	100
Burgoyne	Weakly	Field		Janey	Same	Cheese	100
Curryant	Able	Sawyer	140	Sarel	Same	Grass	200
Charles	Sick			Sarel	Old	Mason	40
Caro	Able	Mason	100	St. Bayne	Disorder'd	Same	50
Cajee	Able	Carpenter	50	Jack	Able	Carpenter	90
Columbus	Disorder'd		10	Nipple	Same	Field	110
Cumbar	Old	M. Man	120	London	Same	W. Man	150
Car	Able	Field	100	Lehart	Same	Cattle Man	50
Cashue	Able	2 nd	100	Jack	Weakly	Ship	40
Cayid	2 nd	2 nd	70	John	Able	Cheese	100
Chester	2 nd	2 nd	100	Munee	Same	Field	110
Jack	2 nd	Boyle	140	Munday	Weakly	Washman	20
Drake	2 nd	Mule man	140	Red	Able	Field	120
James	2 nd	Mason	100	Red	Same	Same	40
Wendover	Weakly		10	Red	Weakly	Same	50
Dubin	Same	Washman	10	Red	Able	Mule man	100
Devis				Sathan	Same	Cheese	200
Jake	Weakly	Washman	20	Sevrick	Weakly	Washman	50
John	Same	Same	10	Shelton	Old	Field	40
Denlough				Saul	Able	Cattle as Boy	140
England	Able		120	Sarko	Able	Field	100
East	Same	Mule man	140	Samrey	Same	Same	80
Frank	Same	Field	70	Sann	Same	Same	120
Jen				Sambrook	Weakly	Cattle Boy	70
Greenwich	Able	Field	100	Quaco	Old	Field	50
Greenwich	Same	Cook	100	Quashe	Weakly	W. Man	10
Geoffrey	Same	Field	80	Quan	Old & Weakly	W. Man	20
George	Old	Carpenter	50	Richmont	Able	Field	100
John	Able	Mason	120	Robt	Same	Same	100
George	Same	Field	80	Nedney	Same	Same	120
Guy				Sampson	Same	Same	100
Hazgon	Able	Field	120	Sevrick	Same	Boyle	70
Henry	Same	2 nd	40	Suff	Same	Field	70
Henry	Old	W. Man	5	Spring	Same	Same	100
Harvey	Same	2 nd	100	Shayro	Young	Carpenter	80
Harvey	Able	Driver	140	Smart	Same	Field	80
Harison	Same	Cheese	100	Stlone	Able	Same	70
Han	Same	Field	80	Sim Denton	Same	Mason	30
Haley	Weakly	2 nd	20	Sim Sons	Same	Same	150
Harvie	Able	2 nd	100	Stby	Same	W. Man	120
			£5065				£4370

Item No. 31

John
Metcalf

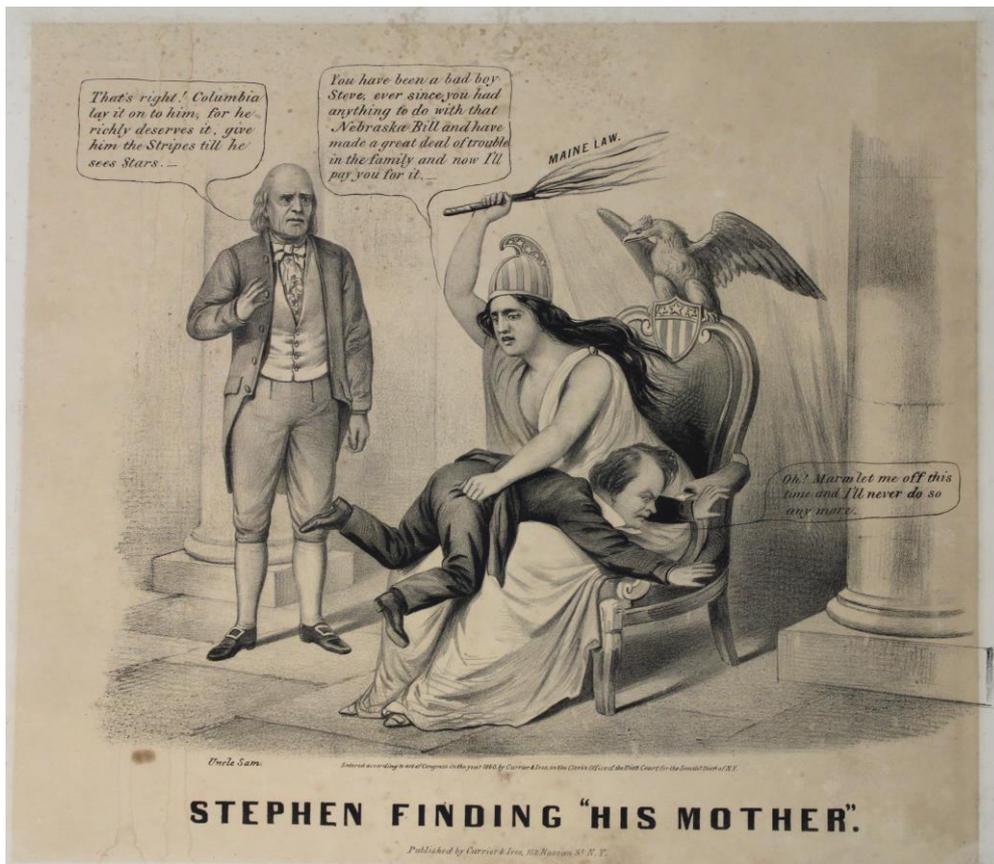
*List of Negroes with their Value in Sennington
casue Tenn. taken this 22. day of May 1779.*

Juamina	40	Melia	5
Jamaica	30	Sarah	80
Jee	40	Selby	65
Jehu	30	Rose	90
Snake	75	Rute	1
Bayer	80	Precasant	80
• Nat	100	Betsy	70
Quashe	70	• Mary	65
Jack	75	• Nancy	60
Tom	70		<u>510</u>
William	75		
	<u>735</u>		
	510		

45 Cens
2 Slaves
16 Cens

1251.
a 10 ca 150

Item No. 31



Item No. 32

A Mockery of Stephen A. Douglas

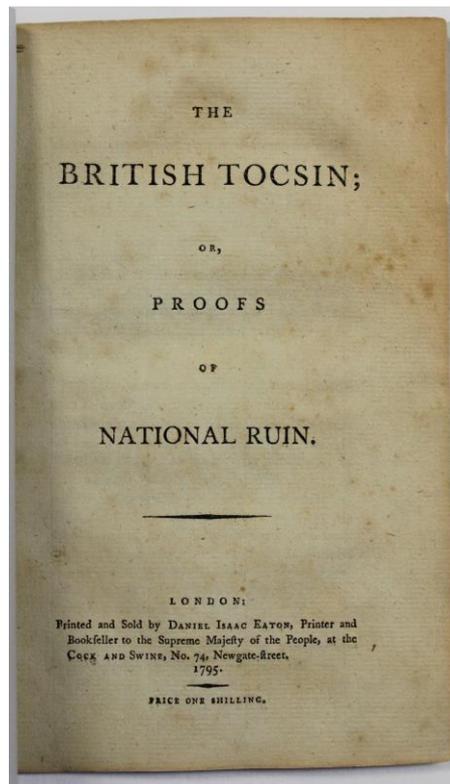
32. [Douglas, Stephen A.]: STEPHEN FINDING "HIS MOTHER". New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Lithograph broadside, oblong 11-1/2" x 13." The artist is Louis Maurer. Light dusting, old mounting remnants on blank verso. Very Good.

"Northern Democratic presidential candidate Stephen A. Douglas was widely criticized for his campaign tours of the country--an unusual practice for a presidential nominee. In an attempt to evade such opprobrium, Douglas disguised a July 1860 tour of New England and upstate New York as a personal visit to his elderly mother and family. When it took him over a month to go from Washington to New York, Republicans taunted him as 'a little boy' (a reference to his shortness of stature) 'lost in search of his mother.'

"One of the many handbills and cartoons published on this theme, 'Stephen Finding His Mother' also criticizes Douglas's earlier support of legislative measures friendly to Southern interests, including the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854. Here 'Mother' Columbia, seated in a chair adorned with an eagle and shield, holds Douglas over her knee and spansk him with a switch labeled 'Maine Law.' (The 'Maine Law' here may refer to one of the laws enacted in various northeastern states to counteract the Fugitive Slave Law, which was supported by Douglas.)

"Columbia scolds him, 'You have been a bad boy Steve, ever since you had anything to do with that Nebraska Bill and have made a great deal of trouble in the family and now I'll pay you for it.' Douglas cries, 'Oh! Marm let me off this time and I'll never do so any more.' To the left stands an elderly man in knee breeches, Uncle Sam, who encourages Columbia to 'give him the Stripes till he sees Stars'." [Reilly.]

Reilly 1860-35. Weitenkamp 121. Gale 6230. OCLC records three locations as of December 2023, under several accession numbers [AAS, Clements, Peabody Essex]. \$2,500.00



Item No. 33

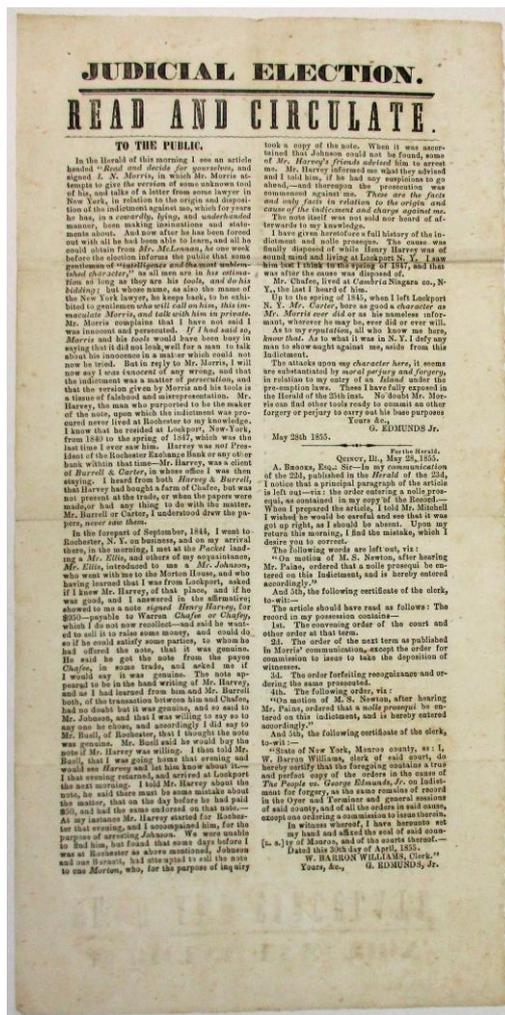
Britain Drifts Toward “Unavoidable Revolution”

33. [Eaton, Daniel Isaac]: THE BRITISH TOCSIN; OR, PROOFS OF NATIONAL RUIN. London: Printed and Sold by Daniel Isaac Eaton, Printer and Bookseller to the Supreme Majesty of the People, at the Cock and Swine, 1795. Modern plain wrappers and stitching. 54pp. Light browning, Very Good.

The publisher, Daniel Eaton, was a persistent challenger of British efforts to curtail speech critical of the Crown and government. He had been arrested and acquitted for publishing Paine's 'Rights of Man,' and then for publishing a comparison of the King of England to a Game Cock.

This pamphlet's thesis is that "Britain is on the brink of ruin. . . Corruption and distress, walking hand in hand through the country; and war eternally compleating the triumvirate of despotism. . . That government is near its end, when having once depended upon the free temper of the people, they endeavor to reign by their own extent of power." The author writes "on the extravagance of the present reign" and its corrupting effects. He predicts "commercial bankruptcy! a national famine! and an unavoidable Revolution!"

OCLC 221410570 [4- Columbia, Baylor, two in England] as of January 2024. \$450.00



Item No. 34

“Cowardly, Lying, and Underhanded” Charges in an Illinois
Judicial Election -- Unrecorded

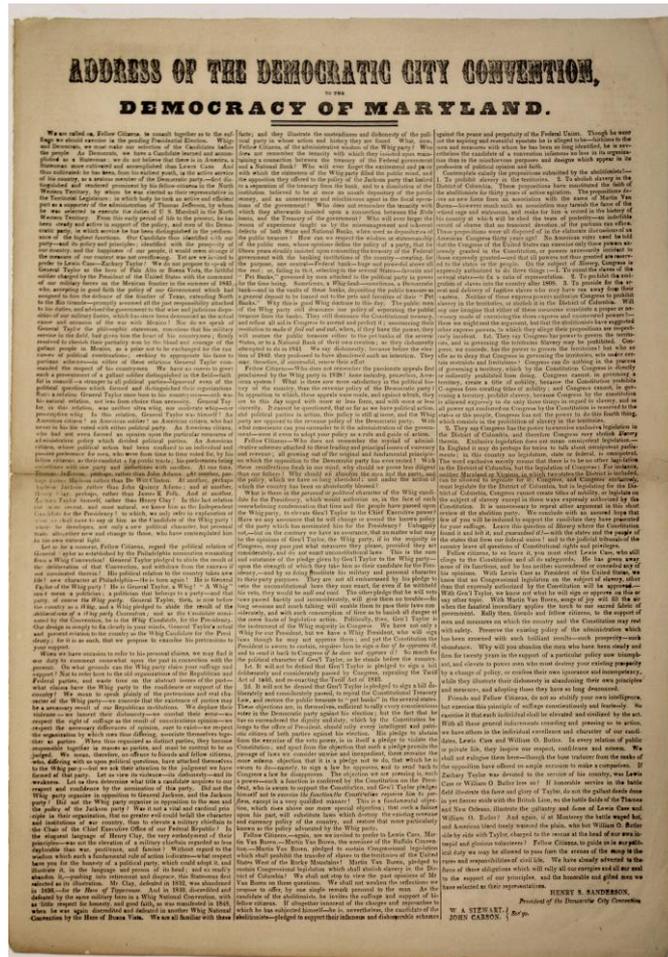
34. Edmunds, G[eorge] Jr.: JUDICIAL ELECTION. READ AND CIRCULATE. TO THE PUBLIC. Quincy, Illinois: 1855. Broadside, 6-3/4" x 13-7/8", printed in two columns. Two horizontal folds. Very Good.

George Edmunds Jr., born in Lockport NY in 1822, migrated to Illinois. He settled in Carthage, about forty miles north of Quincy, established a successful law practice, and was elected as a local judge. The web site 'Find a Grave' has a long article on his life.

During the 1855 judicial election the Quincy Herald published an accusation from one I.N. Morris that Edmunds had been indicted for forgery in Lockport. This broadside answers the "cowardly, lying, and underhanded" charge, explaining the circumstances under which the indictment was erroneously issued and printing the certified court document dismissing the charge.

Not located on OCLC or anywhere else as of January 2024.

\$750.00



Item No. 35

Cass for President! Van Buren a "Fanatical Incendiary"!

35. [Election of 1848: ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CONVENTION, TO THE DEMOCRACY OF MARYLAND. [Baltimore? 1848]. Printed folio broadside, 13" x 17." Three densely printed columns, each column separated by a rule. Signed at the end in type by Henry S. Sanderson, President of the Democratic City Convention; and, as Secretaries, W.A. Stewart and John Carson. Old horizontal folds; expertly repaired closed margin tear. Very Good.

A rare Baltimore broadside, urging the election of veteran Democratic politician Lewis Cass to the presidency. "We do not believe that there is in America, a Statesman more cultivated and accomplished than Lewis Cass." Certainly that assertion was true when

compared with his Whig opponent, General Zachary Taylor, a political cypher "who had never in his life voted with either political party."

The third candidate, former President Martin Van Buren, running on the Free Soil ticket, is now a "fanatical incendiary." He would usher in a national nightmare by prohibiting slavery "West of the Rocky Mountains," and abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. He is "the candidate of the abolitionists."

OCLC 82160388 [1- AAS]. Johns Hopkins also owns a copy. Not at the online sites of Library of Congress, U MI, Huntington, Boston Athenaeum, U MD, NYPL. \$2,000.00

Know all men by these presents that we
Winney Brooks & Jno. Cleaveland are held & firmly bound unto
the Comth of Ky in the sum of ~~three hundred~~ ^{three hundred} dollars
for the payment of which to said Comth we bind
ourselves our Heirs Exors & Admrs jointly & severally
by these presents sealed & dated this 7th day of Decr 1846
The condition of the above obligation is such that
if the above named obligors shall maintain
the said Winney this day emancipated by John
Patton & shall at all times prevent the said
Winney from becoming chargeable to any County
in this Comth as this day been required by order
of the Bourbon County Court then the above
obligation to be void or else remain in full force
Winney Brooks (seal)
John Cleaveland (seal)

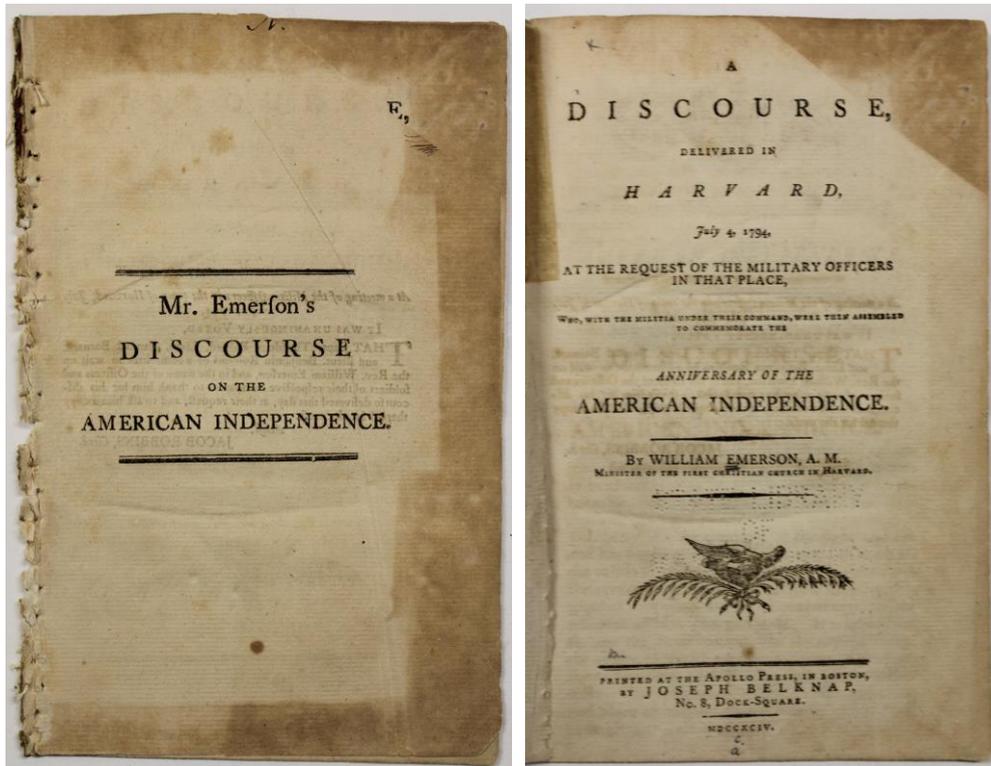
Item No. 36

Preventing Winney From Becoming a Public Charge

36. [Emancipation in Kentucky]: KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT WE WINNEY BROOKS & JNO. CLEAVELAND ARE HELD & FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE COMTH OF KY IN THE SUM OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE PAYMENT OF WHICH TO THE SAID COMTH WE BIND OURSELVES OUR HEIRS EXORS & ADMRS JOINTLY & SEVERALLY BY THESE PRESENTS, SEALED & DATED THIS 7TH DAY OF DECR 1846. THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH IF THE ABOVE NAMED OBLIGORS SHALL MAINTAIN THE SAID WINNEY THIS DAY EMANCIPATED BY JOHN PATTON & SHALL AT ALL TIMES PREVENT THE SAID WINNEY FROM BECOMING CHARGEABLE TO ANY COUNTY IN THIS COMTH AS THIS DAY BEEN REQUIRED BY ORDER OF THE BOURBON COUNTY COURT THEN THE ABOVE OBLIGATION TO BE VOID OR ELSE REMAIN IN FULL FORCE. Bourbon County, KY: 1846. Entirely in ink manuscript, oblong 6-1/2" x 8." Docketed on verso. All text legible, despite a couple of words crossed out. Good+. The emancipated slave, Winney Brooks, signs with her "X." John Cleaveland signs his name. Each with a facsimile manuscript "seal." Docketed on verso. Good+.

Emancipation of a slave was not a mere private, owner-slave transaction. In most Slave States, concern existed that the emancipated slave would become a public charge. Hence Kentucky required that responsible citizens post a bond guaranteeing that, in the event the freed African American required public assistance, the cost of such assistance would be borne by the bond.

The emancipated Winney Brooks and John Cleaveland are joint obligors on this bond, required for Winney Brooks's emancipation from John Patton. \$1,750.00



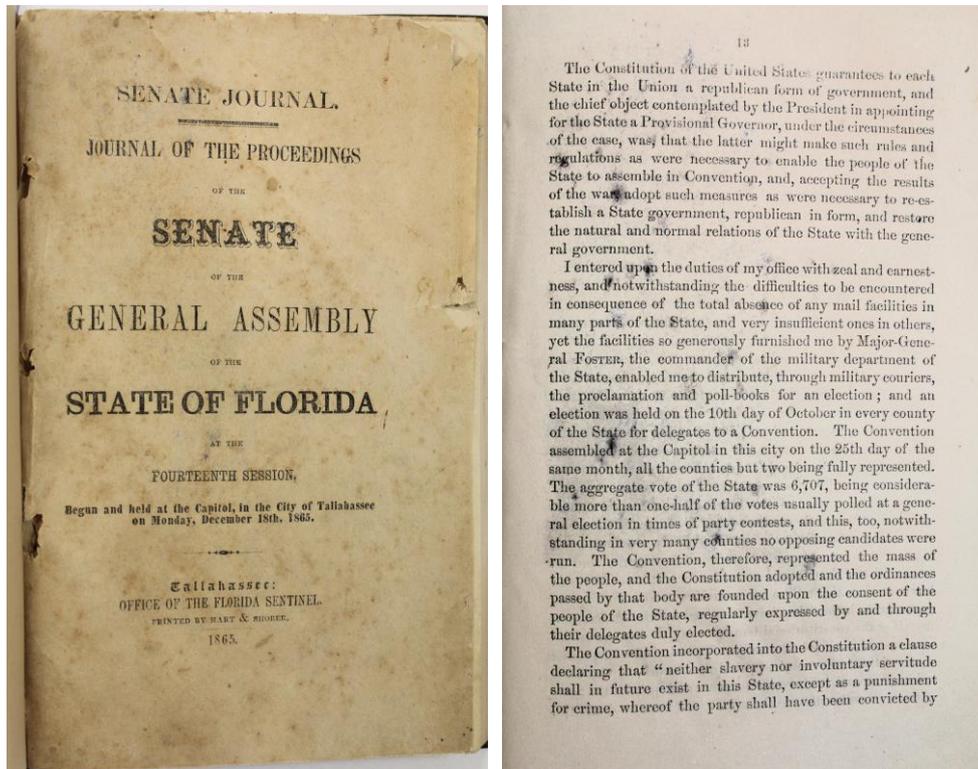
Item No. 37

Liberty: "The Light and Life and Happiness of Mankind"

37. **Emerson, William:** A DISCOURSE, DELIVERED IN HARVARD, JULY 4, 1794, AT THE REQUEST OF THE MILITARY OFFICERS IN THAT PLACE, WHO, WITH THE MILITIA UNDER THEIR COMMAND, WERE THERE ASSEMBLED TO COMMEMORATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. BY WILLIAM EMERSON, A.M. MINISTER OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN HARVARD. Boston: Printed at the Apollo Press, 1794. 18pp, disbound rather roughly at inner blank margin, With the half title, 'Mr. Emerson's Discourse on the American Independence' [upper blank corner clipped]. Light perforation stamp at title page. Text clean, but several blank margin repairs. Good or so.

This July 4th Sermon was delivered by the father of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Its caption title, 'On the American Independence, and the Means of Preserving It,' is accompanied by advice from Galatians V: "Be Not Entangled Again with the Yoke of Bondage." Emerson's opening sentence is, "Slavery is one of the greatest calamities of human life." Its opposite, Liberty, "is the light and life and happiness of mankind." He counsels "the due cultivation of useful and religious knowledge" as the best guarantee of "the maintenance of their liberties."

The American Revolution and the founding of the American Nation have delivered us from the bondage of English despotism.
Evans 26940. \$175.00



Item No. 38

Renewing "Our Relations of Friendship and Union" with [White] Northerners

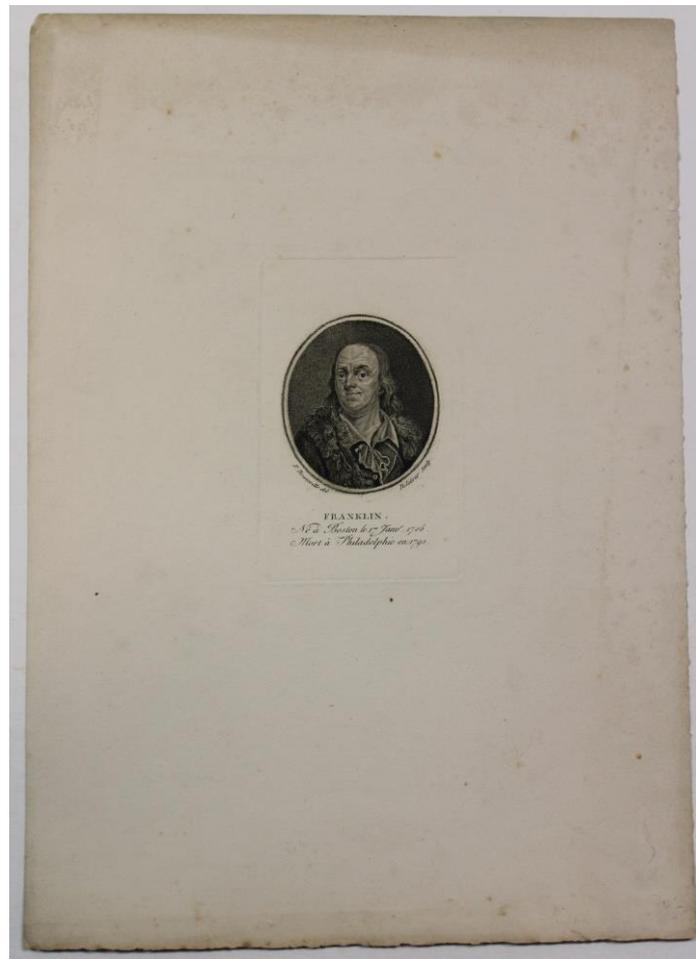
38. **Florida:** SENATE JOURNAL. JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA AT THE FOURTEENTH SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1865. Tallahassee: Office of the Florida Sentinel. Printed by Hart & Shober, 1865. 268pp. Bound in modern half calf and marbled paper over boards, with gilt-lettered red morocco spine label and raised spine bands. Text spotted with old inner blank margin stab holes. Upper edge uncut. Good to Good+.

The Senate operated under the newly enacted Florida Constitution [adopted October 1865]. It limited the suffrage to adult white males. In determining representation in the State legislature, "three-fifths of the number of colored people" were counted. Slavery was prohibited, "as slavery has been destroyed in this State by the Government of the United States." The U.S. Congress rejected this Constitution, and placed Florida under military rule.

Provisional Governor Marvin's farewell address describes the State's postwar disorganization and his efforts to alleviate its "very great difficulty and embarrassment." He urges ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery, and a renewal of "our relations of friendship and union with the States of the North."

The Senate still hoped to preserve its power to restrict the civil and political rights of the freedmen. Any doubts "upon this subject ought forever to be put at rest by the authoritative decision in the great case of Dred Scott vs. Sandford. . . undoubtedly the greatest intellectual

effort of the late Chief Justice Taney." The case established that Negroes are not citizens of the United States, and "not within the Constitutional power of Congress to make him such."
\$375.00

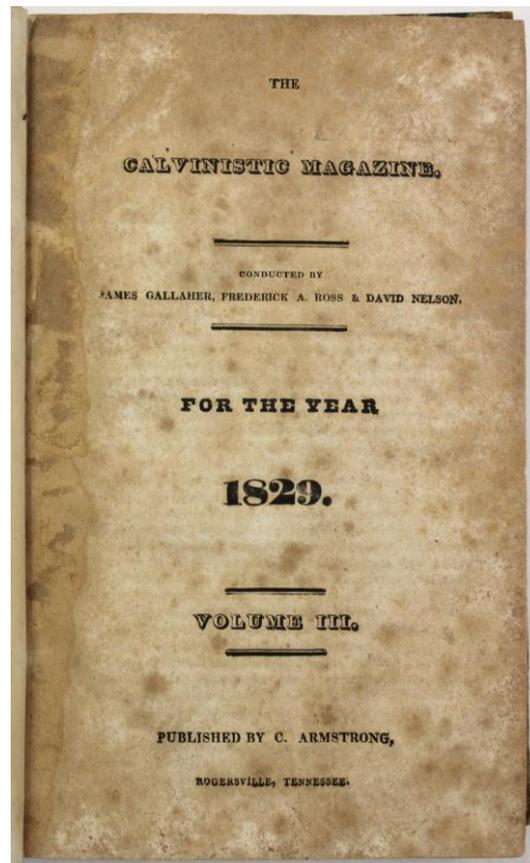


Item No. 39

39. **Franklin, Benjamin:** STIPPLE ENGRAVING BUST PORTRAIT OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, TORSO DIRECTED SLIGHTLY RIGHT, FACE TURNED SLIGHTLY LEFT AND EYES LOOKING FRONT, FUR COLLAR ON COAT, ROLLING SHIRT COLLAR. CAPTIONED: FRANKLIN/ NE A BOSTON LE 17 JANVR 1706./ MORT A PHILADELPHI IN 1790." [Paris? F. Bonneville; Delatour Sculp. Small oval bust portrait, 2 1/16" x 2 3/8"; printed within raised rectangular border, 2 5/8" x 4 1/4"; printed on partly untrimmed sheet of thick paper 8 5/8" x 12 3/8". Portrait done using stipple effect. "F. Bonneville del" and "Delatour Sculp." printed outside bottom border of oval. Caption directly below and within rectangular border, "FRANKLIN./ Ne a Boston le 17 Janvr 1706./ Mort a Philadelphie en 1790." Light shading and foxing around edges of paper, does not touch or affect portrait area. Very Good.

"In S.V. Henkel's catalogue no. 683 ('Washington and Tilghman correspondence,' sold April. 5" & 6", 1892, Phila.) item 925 is: 'Small ivory miniature of Benjamin Franklin. Original painting on ivory, from life, by F. Bonneville.'" [New York Public Library: BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, VOLUME 10. 1906. No. 111, Pages 66-7.]

Catalogue of the Very Important Collection of ... Edwin Babcock Holden... 1910, 1379.
Bulletin of New York Public Library, Volume X...1906, p. 66, #111. \$250.00



Item No. 40

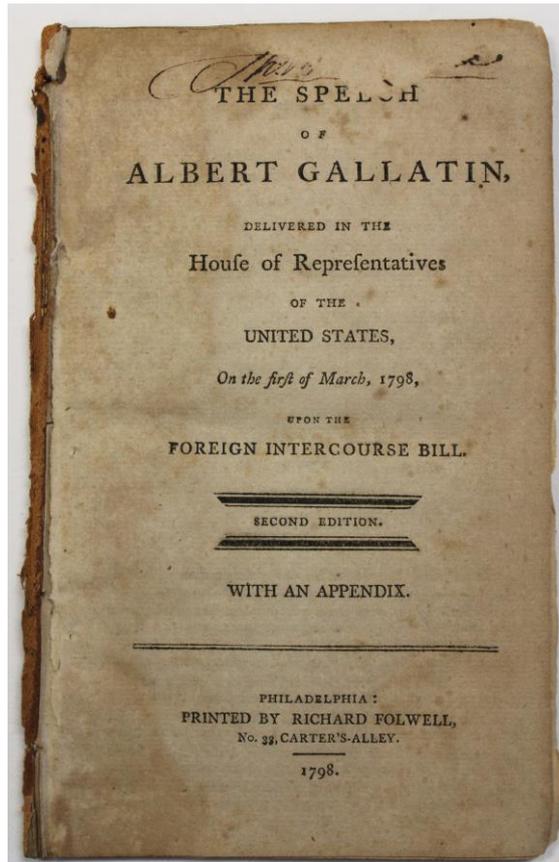
By and For Presbyterians

40. **Gallaher, James, et al.:** THE CALVINISTIC MAGAZINE. CONDUCTED BY JAMES GALLAHER, FREDERICK A. ROSS & DAVID NELSON. FOR THE YEAR 1829. VOLUME III. Rogersville, TN: C. Armstrong, [1829]. 385, [3] pp. Worn half leather over marbled boards [rubbed, corners chipped, spine leather worn away]. Text tanned, moderate foxing. Signature on front flypaper of Stephen Frontis, early member of the North Carolina Synod's Centre Presbyterian Church. Good+.

The Calvinistic Magazine, a Presbyterian publication, was printed from 1827 to 1830 and from 1845 through 1850, when it merged into the Weekly Presbyterian Register.

"The Calvinistic Magazine attained a reputation and an influence of great value to the Church at a time when something of its kind seemed especially needed. Some objected that it was too controversial and belligerent; but it suited a period of polemics, when Arminians had become very aggressive in their attacks on the Presbyterian faith and order. To repel these attacks and to defend our Church against their misrepresentations of her doctrines being one important purpose of the magazine, its pages abounded with sermons, essays and dialogues on all the principal subjects on which the parties differed in doctrine and polity" [Alexander, A Brief History of the Synod of Tennessee, from 1817 to 1887, page 63]. The Magazine also dished out some dirt on Roman Catholicism.

Allen 809. Not in Lomazow, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, American Imprints. \$350.00



Item No. 41

“An Unrivaled Grasp of Constitutional and International Law”

41. **Gallatin, Albert:** THE SPEECH OF ALBERT GALLATIN, DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FIRST OF MARCH, 1798. UPON THE FOREIGN INTERCOURSE BILL. SECOND EDITION. WITH AN APPENDIX. Philadelphia: Richard Folwell, 1798. 48pp. Disbound, lightly toned. Tear at upper margin of title leaf affects portions of final three letters of title word 'SPEECH.' Good+

This is the second-- and best-- edition of two 1798 printings, each issuing from Folwell's press. The first, in 28 pages, lacks this second edition's Appendix, in which Gallatin presents new arguments defending a Legislature's "right of discretion" to enact laws without constraint from any prior legislation, "where the constitution is silent, and where no obligation, in the nature of a debt or contract, results from the law."

At this time in Gallatin's long career he was a member of the House of Representatives from western Pennsylvania. He demonstrated "an unrivaled grasp of constitutional and international law, great power of argument, and a calmness of temper unruffled by the personal attacks of the New England Federalists ... His signal service was in the field of finance" [DAB].

Gallatin, supporting a Republican amendment designed "to reduce the diplomatic establishment" by cutting ambassadors' salaries, upholds Congress's power of the purse against Federalist constitutional objections. His analysis is a sophisticated examination of the Constitution's system of divided government and checks and balances.

Evans 33775. ESTC W3538.

\$1,750.00

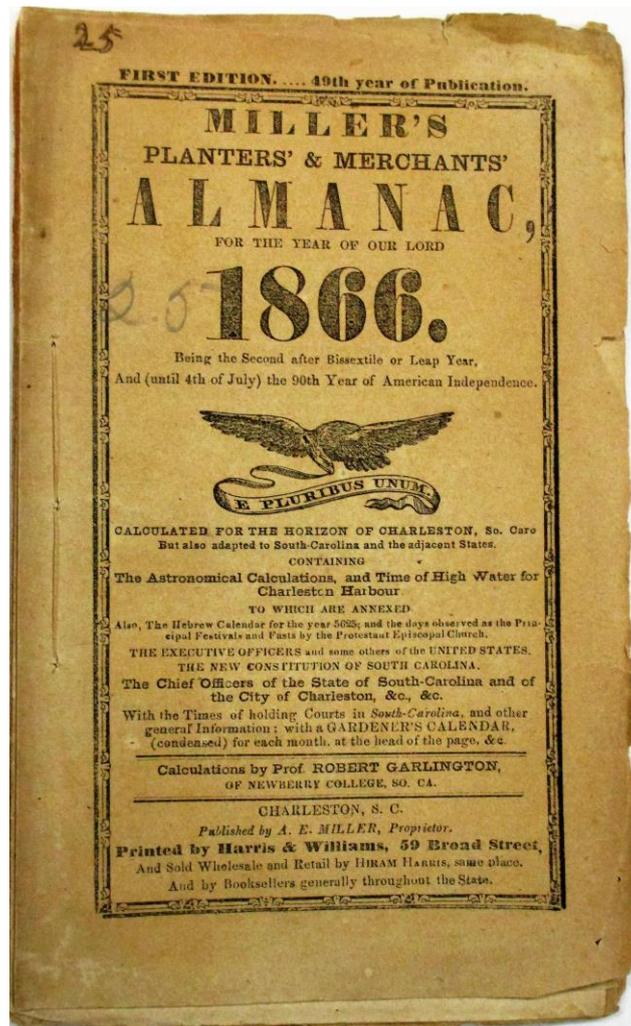
South Carolina's Post-War "State Rights Almanac"

42. [Garlington, Robert]: MILLER'S PLANTERS' & MERCHANTS' ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1866... CALCULATED FOR THE HORIZON OF CHARLESTON, SO. CARO. BUT ALSO ADAPTED TO SOUTH-CAROLINA AND THE ADJACENT STATES. CONTAINING... THE HEBREW CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 5625; AND THE DAYS OBSERVED AS THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS AND FASTS BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND SOME OTHERS OF THE UNITED STATES. THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA AND OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, &C., &C. Charleston, S.C.: A.E. Miller. Also sold by Welch & Harris, and by Booksellers generally throughout the State. [1865]. 46, [14 advt] pp. Stitched, untrimmed, lightly toned. Bit of blank extremity chipping, Very Good. At head of title: 'FIRST EDITION.... 49th year of Publication.'

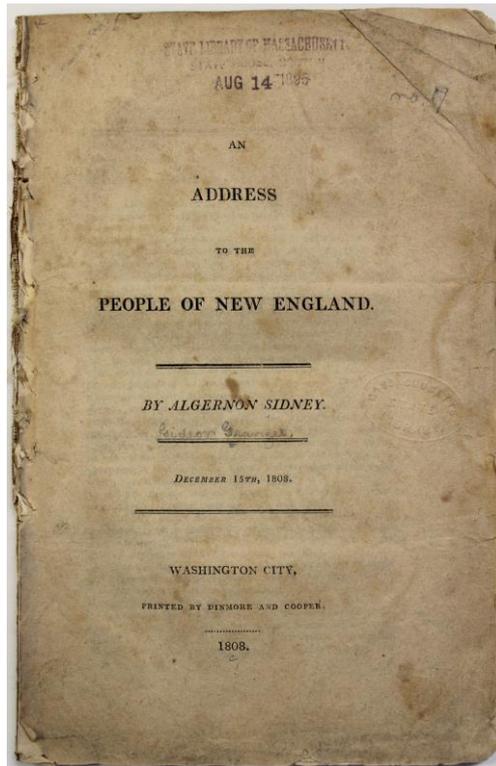
The Hebrew Calendar is included for the benefit of Charleston's substantial Jewish population. The Almanac prints the official documents repealing South Carolina's Ordinance of Secession, and its brand new Constitution abolishing slavery, with a list of delegates to the Convention.

Not in Turnbull.

\$750.00



Item No. 42



Item No. 43

“Impassioned Vindication of Jefferson’s Administration”

43. **[Granger, Gideon]: AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF NEW ENGLAND. BY ALGERNON SIDNEY. DECEMBER 15, 1808.** Washington City: Dinsmore and Cooper., 1808. 38, [1], [1 blank] pp. Disbound [bit of blank inner margin wear, light rubberstamp and blindstamp. Outer edge uncut. Good+.

"In this impassioned vindication of Jefferson's administration, Postmaster General Gideon Granger anonymously argued that Jefferson was a friend of commerce who, in proposing the embargo, had promoted long-term commercial interests. The embargo had prevented U.S. merchants from becoming captive vassals of English trade. Granger urged New England not to separate from the Union, warning that to do so would bring economic disaster upon the region because New England would no longer enjoy the privilege of shipping and marketing goods from the South and West." Sheidley [citing an 1809 printing].

The work is "an earnest plea for the Union, pointing out the disastrous effects in New England should dismemberment result from Federalist disloyalty" [DAB]. Howes calls this the first edition, with American Imprints noting several 1808 imprints. There were many other printings in 1809.

Howes G300. Sheidley 118. Gaines 08-05.

\$150.00

Tea Drinkers, Awaken!

44. **Great American Tea Company: GOOD NEWS AT LAST! NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY TO TEA AND COFFEE DRINKERS. NEW TEAS! NEW PRICES!! NEW TERMS!!! THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, IMPORTERS OF TEAS AND COFFEES. . .** New York: 1877. Printed broadsheet, 8-3/4" x 14-1/8." Old folds, light wear, a couple of pinholes at fold intersections. Good+.

The Panic of 1873 began a long economic depression that lasted through the entire decade, punctuated by disastrous railroad strikes in 1876. The Great American Tea Company responds to "the great depression in business all over the country, and the great difficulty experienced by consumers." The Company offers deductions on purchases and shipping, while emphasizing the high quality of its products. \$175.00

GOOD NEWS AT LAST!
Notice Extraordinary to Tea and Coffee Drinkers.
NEW TEAS! NEW PRICES!! NEW TERMS!!!
The Great American Tea Company,
 IMPORTERS OF TEAS AND COFFEES,
 P. O. Box 5643. **Nos. 31 & 33 VESEY STREET, Cor. Church St., New York.**

In consequence of the great depression in business all over the country, and the great difficulty experienced by consumers in procuring Teas and Coffees in small lots at wholesale prices, we have concluded to come forward and sell our Teas in lots of \$10 and upwards at cargo prices in order to suit the times. We have no doubt whatever that our customers will experience any difficulty in getting an order for \$10 and upwards among their neighbors and friends, and those who wish to procure *Pure Teas* at cargo rates, and at the same prices as though they bought them at our wholesale warehouse in this city.

NEW TERMS.
TEAS.

1.—On all Tea orders of \$10, and up to \$20, we will deduct 10 per cent. off and pay all EXPRESS CHARGES to the nearest Express office on any line of Railroad, most convenient to the party ordering, in the States mentioned in clause No. 1.
 2.—On all Tea orders of \$20, and up to \$50, we will deduct 15 per cent. off and pay all EXPRESS CHARGES to the nearest Express office on any line of Railroad, most convenient to the party ordering, in the States mentioned in clause No. 1.
 3.—On all Tea orders of \$50 and upwards, we will deduct 20 per cent. off and pay all Express charges to the nearest Express office on any line of Railroad, most convenient to party ordering, in the States mentioned in clause No. 1. Or we will give a complimentary in Tea, equal to the foregoing discounts, to those who prefer it.
 To other places we cannot pay Express charges. But we will deduct five per cent. extra from the bill, or allow an extra complimentary package equal to five per cent. in lieu of the payment of freight charges, on all orders for Teas for \$10 and upwards, to far off places, where we do not pay freight charges; which will make a large saving to the consumer.
 Parties who send payment with their orders, and wishing to pay their own freight or Express charges, we will make a discount of five per cent. off in lieu of Express charges.

In order to get up a Club, let each person wishing to join, say how much Tea or Coffee he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, published in this Circular. Write the names, kinds and amounts plainly on a list, and when the Club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in their distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders and no more.

We hope our customers and friends will take a special interest in getting up orders for our Teas, and thereby enable us to carry out our long looked for and well matured plans. Since the establishing of our house in 1861, we have not been able to offer our *Pure Teas* at cargo rates in less than \$30 lots. But by our special arrangements with our Foreign Correspondents and the Express Companies, we are now enabled in these times of depression to come to the aid of consumers of that article of every day necessity, that is, in the matter of supplying them with *Pure Teas* and putting them at prices and in such sized packages that every household will be enabled to purchase their stock of Teas, and that of the finest quality, whether much or little, at WHOLESALE PRICES; that is, a small advance on our invoice prices from our Agents in China and Japan. The long standing and high reputation of our house require no comment from us. We can only state that every pound of Tea we send out will be pure and unadulterated, and at the lowest wholesale price. We are now receiving the choicest *Early Pickings New Crop Teas* from the best cultivated districts of China and Japan. These Teas have been selected with great care, and with special reference to the taste and wants of our customers. They are fresh and of the choicest flavor.

We shall now fill all our orders from these NEW CROP TEAS, in quantities to suit our customers, at our NEW TERMS.

COFFEES.

We will on all orders for Ground Coffees make a reduction of five cents per pound, and on Green and Roasted Coffees four cents per pound. We cannot under any consideration pay Express charges on Coffees. Our Coffees are fresh roasted and ground daily on our own premises, and always under our own supervision.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG (Black), 40, 50, 60, best 70c. per lb. MIXED (Green and Black), 40, 50, 60, best 70c. per lb. JAPANESE (Unroasted), 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best \$1.00 per lb. IMPERIAL (Green), 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best \$1.10 per lb. LONG-SEN CHOP Tea, 50c. per lb. SUN-SEN CHOP Tea, 80c. per lb.	YOUNG HYSOBY (Green), 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best \$1.05 per lb. GUNPOWDER (Green), \$1.00, \$1.10, best \$1.20 per lb. ENGLISH BREAKFAST (Black), 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best \$1.00 per lb. Pure Black Teas with Green Tea Flavor.
--	---

PRICE LIST OF COFFEES.

GREEN COFFEE, 25, 30, 35, best 38c. FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, 35c. and 38c. per lb.	ROASTED COFFEE, 25, 30, 35, best 38c. GROUND COFFEE, 15, 20, 25, 30, best 35c.
--	---

In ordering Coffees be particular to state whether you wish green, roasted or ground. The prices of Coffees fluctuate very much, but we shall always fill our orders at lowest market prices.

All remittances should be made by Draft or Post Office Money Order, or by Express payable to the GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.
 All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or they may be returned, and we will pay all freight expenses, and refund the amount paid for them. On these terms the purchaser runs no risk.

You will please furnish us your order on the opposite side of this circular. We enclose one of our return envelopes to avoid miscarriage, and trust we shall soon be in receipt of an order from you, and which, if received, we promise shall have our best attention.

In conclusion, permit us to state clearly and distinctly that it behoves all parties, in these times of depression, to place their money where they can get the greatest value for it. We therefore urge consumers of Teas and Coffees to send to THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY for their supply and thereby secure them from first hands, and save from five to eight per cent. of middlemen, and at the same time procuring *PURE GOODS*.

Yours, Very Respectfully,

The Great American Tea Company,
 Importers of Teas and Coffees,
 P. O. Box 5643, **Nos. 31 & 33 Vesey St., cor. Church St., New York City.**

Item No. 44

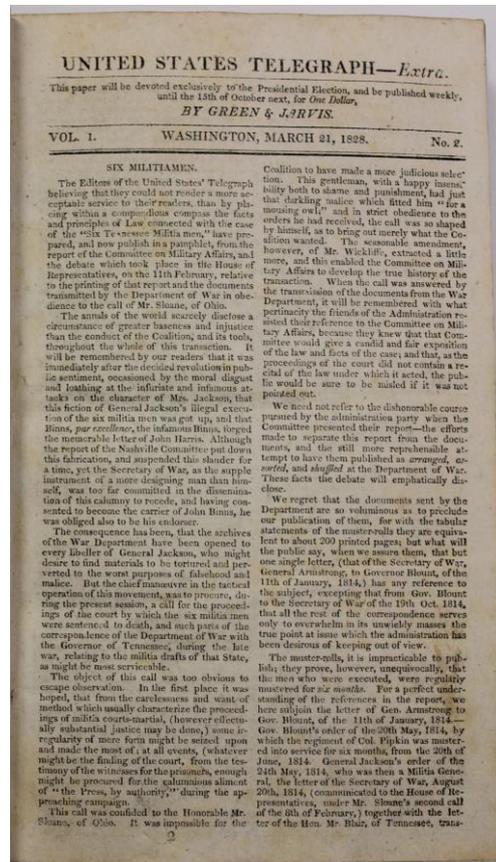
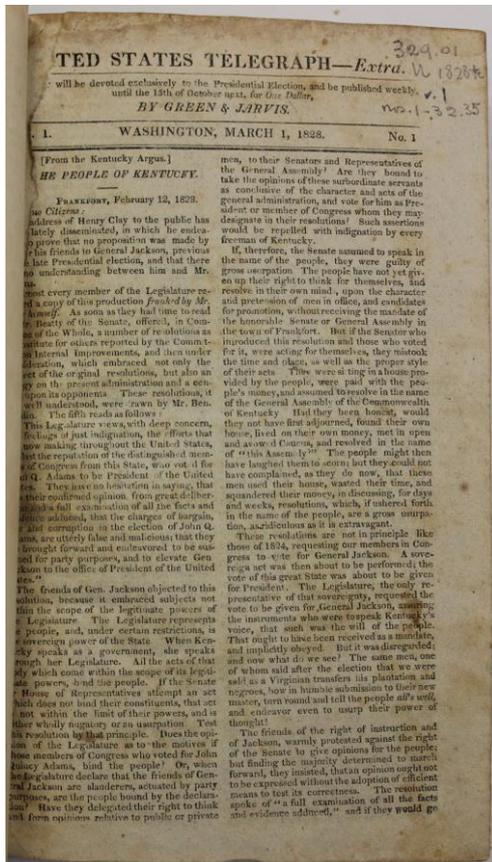
A Devoted Jacksonian Reports on the 1828 Election

45. **Green, Duff: UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH- EXTRA.** Washington: Green & Jarvis, 1828. Volume I, No. 1 - No. 32, plus No. 35, plus 4-page index. March 1, 1828 - October 18, 1828, November 8, 1828. Each issue 16 pages. Scattered foxing, some ink underlining and light wear. Inner corner of first issue with a tear and some loss. Good+, in contemporary half sheep and marbled boards.

Duff Green was a devoted Jacksonian whose 'Telegraph' focused entirely on the election of Andrew Jackson and the defeat of President John Quincy Adams. It details the

"dishonorable course of the administration party" of Adams and dismisses its libelous charges against Andrew Jackson-- especially the executions of the six militia men and other unsavory aspects of Jackson's military career.

The Telegraph fires some weapons of its own, particularly the "corrupt bargain" of Adams and Henry Clay, in which the latter allegedly threw the election of 1824 to the former. A lively contemporary chronicling of a brutal campaign. \$375.00



Item No. 45

"Firm as a Rock"

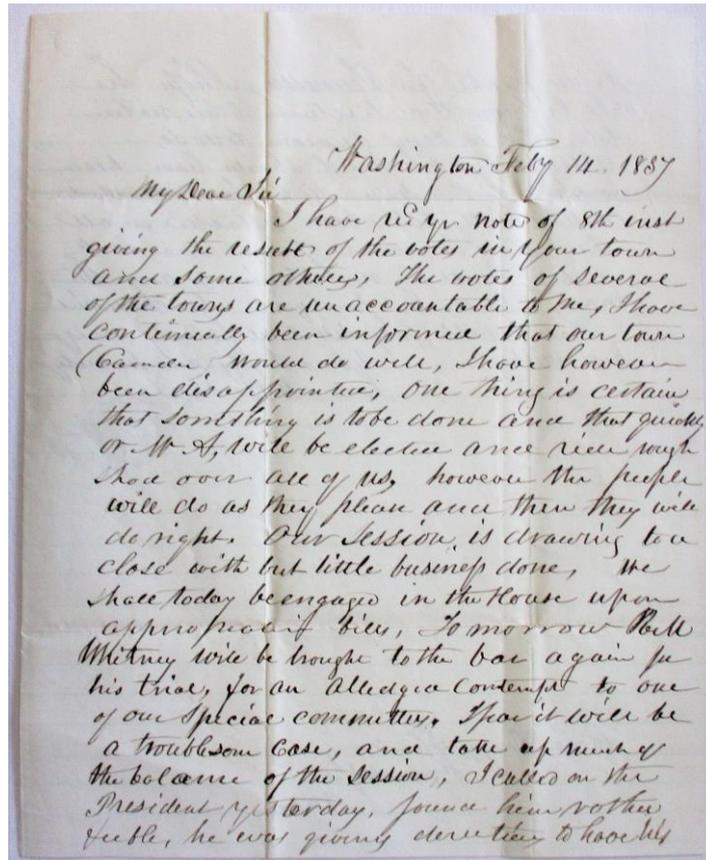
46. **Hall, Joseph:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO COLONEL BENJAMIN SHAW OF FRANKLIN, MAINE, FROM WASHINGTON, 14 FEBRUARY 1837, DESCRIBING POLITICAL MATTERS AND PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON AT THE END OF HIS PRESIDENCY. Washington: 1837. [4pp, entirely in ink manuscript, on a folio sheet, folded for mailing, addressed on integral blank leaf to Shaw. Postal cancel from Washington, with Free Frank notation signed by Hall. Wax seal hole not affecting any text. Very Good.

Joseph Hall was a Jacksonian Congressman from Camden, Maine during the 23d and 24th Congresses [1833- March 1837]. Hall's term in Congress ended with the close of Jackson's presidency. His letter to Shaw expresses frustration at recent election totals in Maine-- "The votes of several of the towns are unaccountable to me."

Hall discusses the pending contempt proceedings against Reuben Whitney, who refused to appear before a congressional committee in response to a subpoena. "It will be a troublesome case, and take up much of the balance of the Session." Whitney "was the man who more than any other became identified with pet banking," under which the federal

government would place its deposits in various state, or "pet," banks. Whitney's association with, and agency for, the pet banks is described in detail in McFaul, THE OUTCAST INSIDER: REUBEN M. WHITNEY AND THE BANK WAR. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, pages 115-144 [1967].

"I called on the President yesterday, found him rather feeble, he was giving direction to have his papers packed for Tennessee. I hope he will be permitted to return to his native state, he is very anxious to do so. I regret that his health should have been so feeble at this session. He has had much to contend with, he has been attacked in all sides. He is however as firm as a rock and as honest in my opinion as any other man." \$450.00



Item No. 46

One of the Earliest Printings of Hamilton's Landmark Financial Analysis

47. [Hamilton, Alexander]: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. - READ IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEB. 7TH, 1792. In: THE UNIVERSAL ASYLUM, AND COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1792. BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN. Philadelphia: Printed for the Proprietors of William Young, Bookseller, 1792. Pages 129-137, signed in type by Hamilton at pages 134 and 137. The entire issue is [81]- 151, [1] pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

This is one of the earliest printings of Hamilton's Treasury Department Report on the public debt, explaining its function in binding the nation together, establishing the supremacy of the national government, and enhancing opportunities for investment. \$500.00

THE
UNIVERSAL ASYLUM,
AND
Columbian Magazine,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1792.
BY A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN.

C O N T E N T S.

Curious anecdotes respecting a dahl, Indigo, cotton, and maple sugar, 84	INQUIRY REVISÉ. The History of New-Hampshire: By Jeremy Boleop, A. M. 111
Account of a singular custom among the Arabs, 85	The American Oracle, &c. &c.—By the <i>Intervalle Semul Stearns, L.</i> 120
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Extracts from Schoepff's travels, Mousa-feyra, 87	An Historical Account of the cli- mate and diseases of the united States of America, &c. By <i>William</i> <i>Corrie.</i> 121
Newly-discovered properties of char- coal, 88	Modern chivalry—containing the adventures of Capt. Farago, and Teague Oregon, his servant: By <i>H. H. Brackbridge.</i> 123
Account of various tribes of North-A- merican Indians 89	COLUMBIAN PARNASSUS. Description of a winter morning in Philadelphia, 125
Of their government and civil society, Of their feasts and amusements, 91	To a fond brother, 127
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History of the American revolution, <i>continued.</i> 97	For the President's birth-day, 128
Character of Burke's pamphlet on the French revolution, 103	POLITICAL REGISTER. Report of the <i>Secretary of the Treasury,</i> on the subject of the public debt, 129
Sketch of Mr. Burke's political cha- racter, 104	Letter from the <i>President of the United</i> <i>States to the Secretary at War,</i> 138
Singular account of a miller, Important observations on the shoals of Nantucket, 106	Notice of the existing war with the Indians, as stated by the <i>Secretary at</i> <i>War.</i> 138
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Observations of a Shawanoe Indian on the arms of the United States, 108	Marriages and deaths, 144
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On the milkkin notions of four phi- losophers respecting the Indian character, 110	

To which are PREFIXED, the PRICES-CURRENT of STOCKS, and COURSE
of EXCHANGE.

P H I L A D E L P H I A:
PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY WILLIAM YOUNG,
ROSELLER, No. 52, SECOND-STREET, THE CORNER OF CHESTNUT-STREET,

(129)

POLITICAL REGISTER.

REPORT of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY on the subject of the
PUBLIC DEBT.—Read in the House of Representatives Feb. 7th. 1792.

PURSUANT to the order of the House of Representatives of the 1st of November,
1791, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, "to report to the House the amount
of the subscriptions to the loans proposed by the act making provision for the Peas-
ant Debt, as well as the debts of the respective States as in the domestic debt of the
United States, and of the parts which remain unsubscribed, together with such measures
as are, in his opinion, expedient to be taken on the subject;" the said Secretary re-
spectfully submits the following

R E P O R T.

I. The whole amount of the domestic debt of the United States, principal and
interest, which has been subscribed to the loan proposed concerning that debt, by the
act intitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," accord-
ing to the statement herewith transmitted, marked A. and subject to the observations
accompanying that statement, is ————— Dollars 31,791,481. 22

Which, pursuant to the terms of that act, has been converted into
Stock, bearing an immediate interest of 6 per cent. per annum 14,177,470. 42
Stock bearing the like interest from the 1st. Jan. 1801 7,088,747. 79
Stock bearing an immediate interest of 3 per cent. per annum 10,525,263. —

Making together ————— Dollars 31,791,481. 22

Of which there stands to the credit of the trustees of the sinking
fund, in consequence of purchases of the public debt, made un-
der their direction, the sum of ————— Dollars 1,131,364. 76

The unsubscribed residue of the said debt, according to the state-
ments herewith transmitted, marked B. and C. and subject to the
observations accompanying the statement C. appears to amount to
Dollars 10,618,604. 67

Consisting of registered debt, principal and interest ————— 6,791,813. 26
Unsubscribed Stock on the books of commissioners of loans for New-
Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, principal and interest 15,674. 62
Credits on the books of the treasury, for which no certificates have
issued, principal and interest 107,848. 63
Outstanding or floating evidences of debt, estimated per statement
C. at ————— 3,697,466. 14

Making together ————— Dollars 10,618,604. 67

Concerning which some farther arrangement is necessary.

The greatest part of the registered debt, hitherto unsubscribed, is owned by the
citizens of foreign countries, most, if not all of whom appear now disposed to embrace
the terms hold out by the act above mentioned; extensive orders having been receiv-
ed from their creditors, to subscribe to the loan, after the time for receiving subscrip-
tions had elapsed.

A considerable part of the outstanding or floating debt, consists of loan-office certi-
ficates issued between the first of September, 1777, and the first of March, 1778,
bearing interest on the nominal sum. Many of the holders of this species of debt
have come in upon the terms of the act, but others have hitherto declined it; alleging
that the special nature of their contract gives a peculiarity to their case, and refus-
ing the commutation proposed not to fair an equivalent to them, as in other instan-
ces. They also complain, that the act has had, towards them, a compulsory aspect,
February, 1792. R

Item No. 47

Tract No. 3.

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

SENATOR HAMMOND
AND
THE TRIBUNE.

BY TROUP.

Read and send to your Neighbor.

CHARLESTON:
PRINTED BY EVANS & COGSWELL,
No. 3 Broad and 103 East Bay Streets.
1860.

Item No. 48

Resist the "Aggressions of the Non-Slaveholding States"!

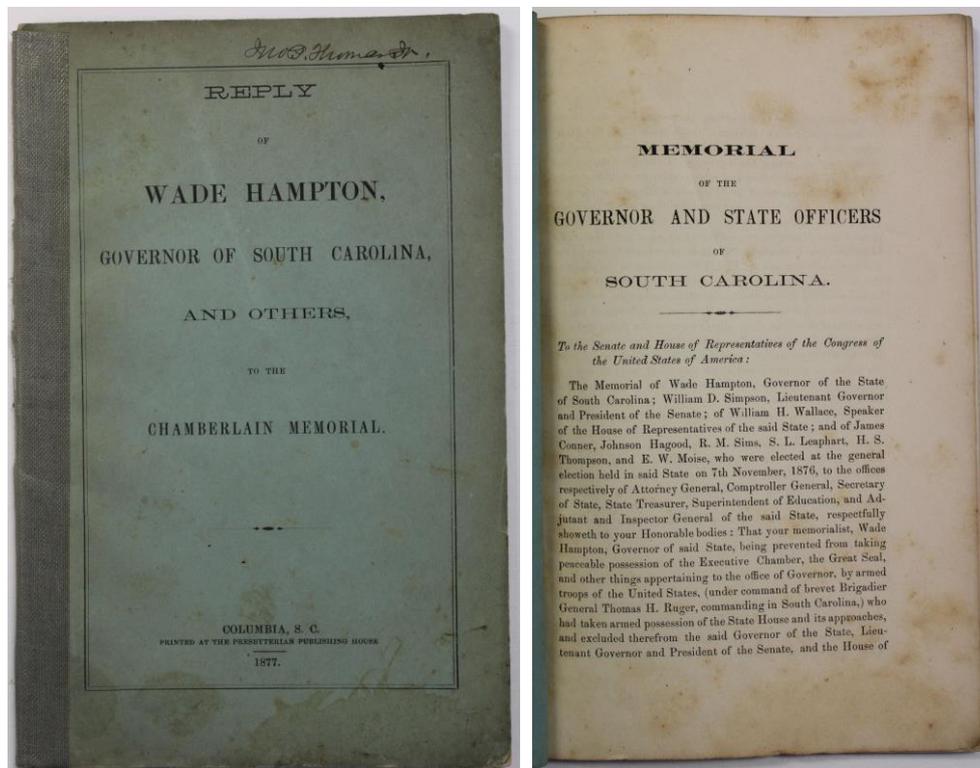
48. [Hammond, James? Hayne, Isaac William?]: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. SENATOR HAMMOND AND THE TRIBUNE. BY TROUP. TRACT NO. 3. Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, 1860. 23, [1] pp. Disbound, light spotting, some pages tanned. Good+.

This 1860 Association Tract contrasts the New York Tribune's ugly, distorted view of the South with the "cool-headed, sensible, unimpassioned" views of South Carolina's Senator Hammond. Tracing the intractable conflict between North and South to the country's birth, the author asserts, "It is a great mistake to assign the election of Lincoln as the CAUSE for a disruption of the Federal Government. It is but the occasion." Secession and a separate Southern, slave-holding Confederacy are passionately urged.

The last page, unnumbered, prints the 'Constitution of 1860 Association,' whose purpose is "promoting resistance, by the slaveholding States, to the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States." This is one of two 1860 Charleston issues.

III Turnbull 306 [different imprint]. Not in LCP.

\$500.00



Item No. 49

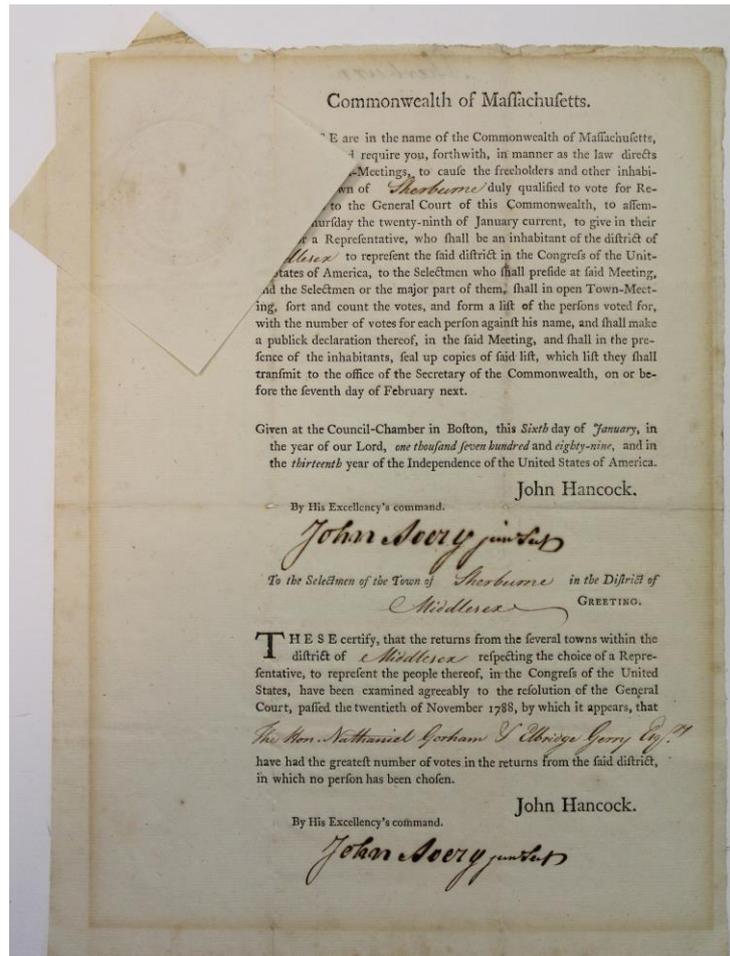
Hampton's "Campaign of Intimidation" Against Black Voters

49. Hampton, Wade: REPLY OF WADE HAMPTON, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND OTHERS, TO THE CHAMBERLAIN MEMORIAL. Columbia, S.C.: Printed at the Presbyterian Publishing House, 1877. 63, [1 errata] pp. Stitched in original printed title wrappers [spine reinforced with old tape]. Light scattered foxing. Good+.

The caption title is, "Memorial of the Governor and State Officers of South Carolina. To the Senators and Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America." The pamphlet recounts the bitter South Carolina gubernatorial election of 1876, the "most

tumultuous" in its history. Hampton's "campaign of intimidation far overshadowed" other lawless acts [Foner, Reconstruction 573-574]. For a look at the resurrection of anti-Negro sentiment in the South at the close of Reconstruction, this pamphlet is illuminating.

"In 1876 Hampton was nominated for governor by the 'straight-out' Democrats. His acceptance did much to win the support of those Democrats who had opposed the 'straight-out' movement believing that it would be better policy to work for the re-election of D.H. Chamberlain, a Republican governor." Hampton's "election was probably secured in the end by the success of his followers in preventing large numbers of the Republican Negroes from voting." He was then instrumental in restoring white supremacy in South Carolina. [DAB.] IV Turnbull 73. Not in LCP, Blockson. \$650.00



Item No. 50

Rare Broadside on Elections to the First Congress

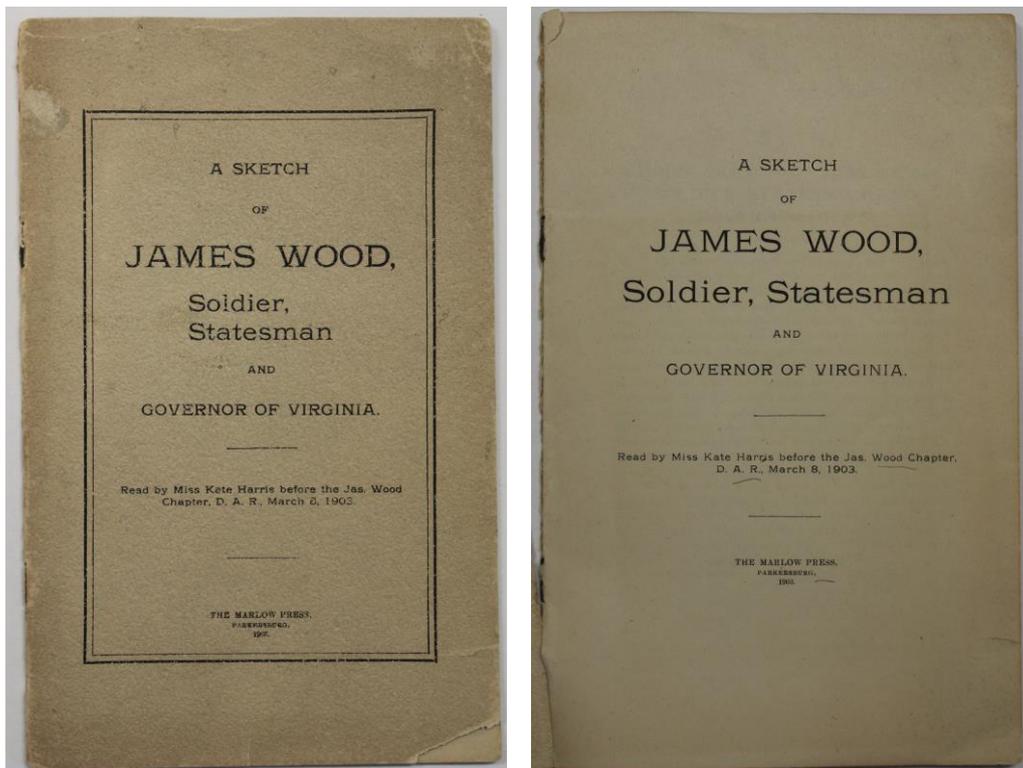
50. **Hancock, John:** COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. THESE ARE IN THE NAME OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WILL AND REQUIRE YOU, FORTHWITH, IN MANNER AS THE LAW DIRECTS FOR CALLING TOWN-MEETINGS, TO CAUSE THE FREEHOLDERS AND OTHER INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF SHERBURNE DULY QUALIFIED TO VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL COURT OF THIS COMMONWEALTH, TO ASSEMBLE ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JANUARY CURRENT, TO GIVE THEIR VOTES FOR A REPRESENTATIVE, WHO SHALL BE AN INHABITANT OF THE DISTRICT OF MIDDLESEX TO REPRESENT THE SAID

DISTRICT IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. . . [Boston: Adams & Nourse, 1789]. Printed folio broadside, 9-1/4" x 12-5/8," the word "Sherburne" in manuscript. With the Seal of the Commonwealth. Signed in type by Governor Hancock ["John Hancock"], and in manuscript by John Avery Junior, Secretary, and dated January 6, 1789. A Very Good, very scarce example of the Massachusetts procedures for electing representatives to the First Congress.

Beneath Hancock's and Avery's signatures is a printed certification to the Selectmen of Sherburne in the District of Middlesex, completed in manuscript, "that the returns from the several towns within the district of Middlesex. . . have been examined agreeably to the resolution of the General Court, passed the twentieth of November 1788, by which it appears, that The Hon. Nathaniel Gorham & Elbridge Gerry Esqr. have had the greatest number of votes in the returns from the said district, in which no person has been chosen. Signed in type by Hancock, and in manuscript by Avery."

AAS's copy is directed in manuscript to the Town of Dudley, with corresponding manuscript additions.

Bristol B6986. Shipton & Mooney 45514. Ford 2547. ESTC W17457. OCLC records only facsimiles as of December 2023. \$1,850.00



Item No. 51

“Miss Kate Harris,” a Parkersburg School Teacher

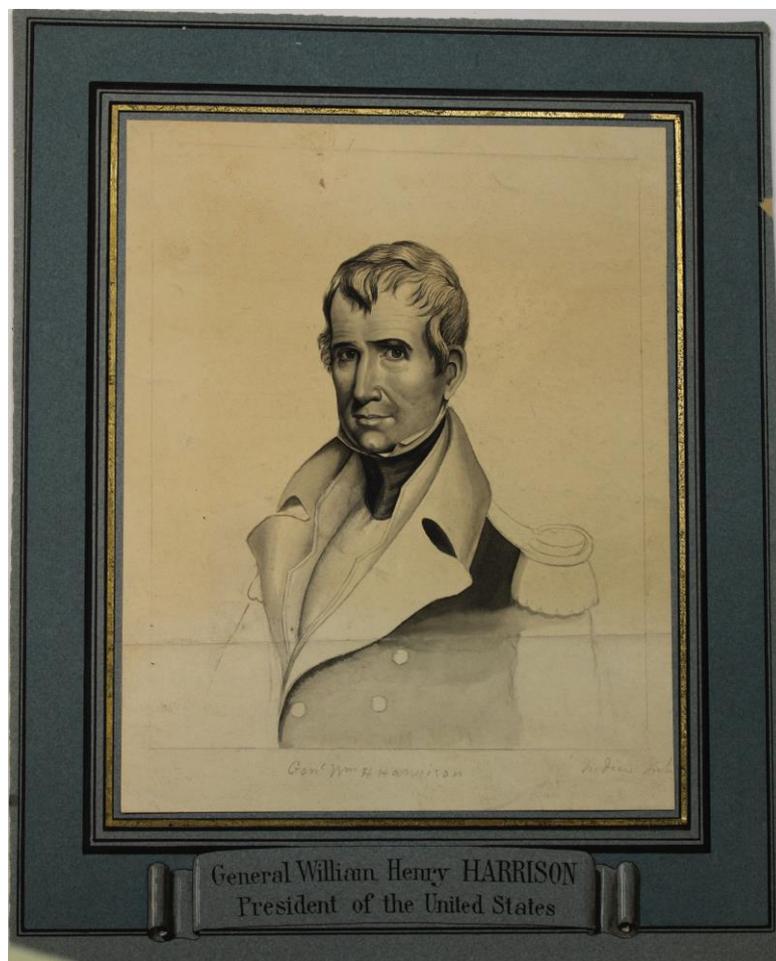
51. **Harris, Kate:** A SKETCH OF JAMES WOOD, SOLDIER, STATESMAN AND GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA. READ BY MISS KATE HARRIS BEFORE THE JAS. WOOD CHAPTER, D.A.R., MARCH 8, 1903. Parkersburg [WV]: The Marlow Press, 1903. Original stiff printed paper wrappers [spine worn, lower blank corner chipped, separating from text block]. Stapled as issued. 16 clean pages. Except as noted, Very Good.

"Miss Kate Harris" was a teacher in Parkersburg's schools for many years. She wrote a history of Parkersburg [Davis, page 51] as well as other articles, like this one.

The DAR's James Wood Chapter was founded in 1902. Wood was "born in Winchester, Virginia in 1747, and served as a private and finally a captain in Pontiac's War. As a captain in Lord Dunmore's expedition he saw the shores along the Ohio River of the land which was to bear his name: Wood County. He was commissioned a Colonel of the 12th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Establishment, was commended for conspicuous gallantry at Brandywine, was probably at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and survived the bleak winter at Valley Forge. In 1783 Colonel Wood was commissioned as Brigadier General in command of the State Troops of Virginia, in which capacity he was vigilant in guarding the frontier settlements from Indian attack. Becoming a member of the State Executive Council, Lieutenant Governor, and finally Governor of Virginia in 1796, he proved to be a sufficient and capable executive. He remained a member of the Executive Council until his death in 1813" [web site of James Wood Chapter, DAR].

Not located on OCLC as of January 2024.

\$250.00

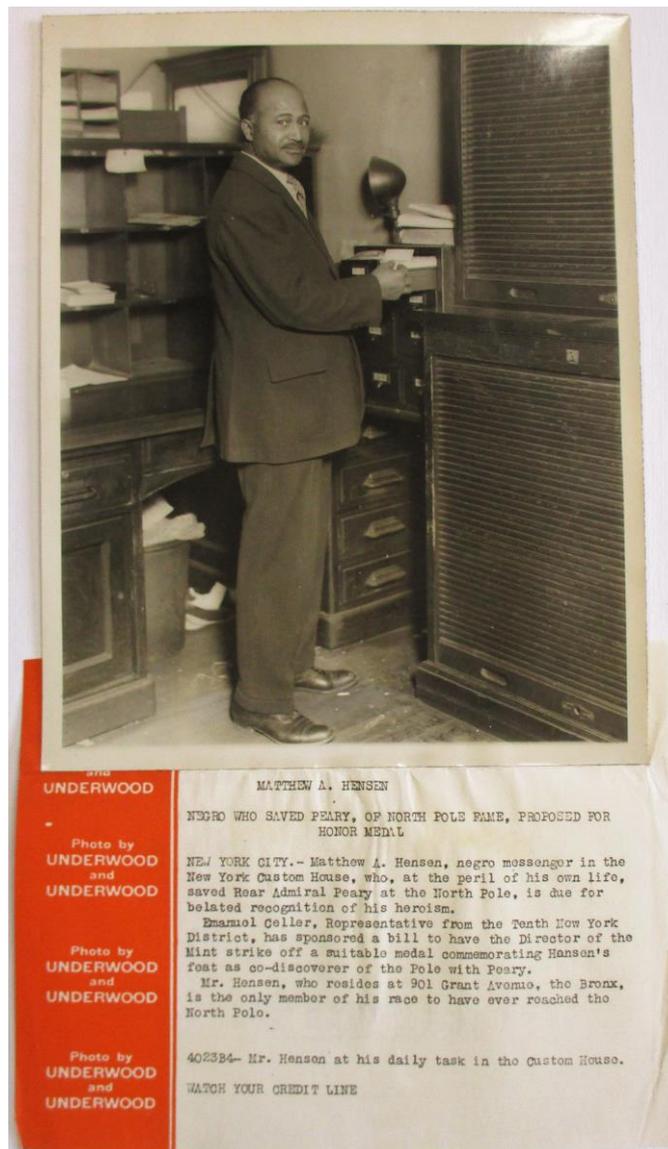


Item No. 52

52. **Harrison, William Henry:** PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, IN PEN AND INK, WITH CAPTION BELOW: "GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." MODELED AFTER THE ENGRAVING BY R.W. DODSON, FROM A PORTRAIT BY JAMES REID LAMBDIN PAINTED IN 1835, FIVE YEARS BEFORE HARRISON BECAME THE NINTH PRESIDENT. [n.p.: n.d.]. 7-1/2" x 9-3/4", mounted to thick blue backing 10-1/2" x 13-1/4". Portrait is hand-shaded. Gilt

border around portrait, surrounded by several black borders. Caption on blue ribbon drawn on the backing. Fine.

Bust portrait of William Henry Harrison wearing a dark suit, as found in R.W. Dodson's engraving of the portrait painted by James Reid Lamdin in 1835, five years before Harrison became the ninth president. The hair and suit are almost identical to Dodson's rendition with a minor change to the hairline, epaulettes added to the shoulders, and a small gavel-like item hanging on the chest of his coat. \$750.00



Item No. 53

The Neglected Hero of the North Pole

53. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSEN, "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.

The Underwood caption reads:

"MATTHEW A. HENSEN [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.

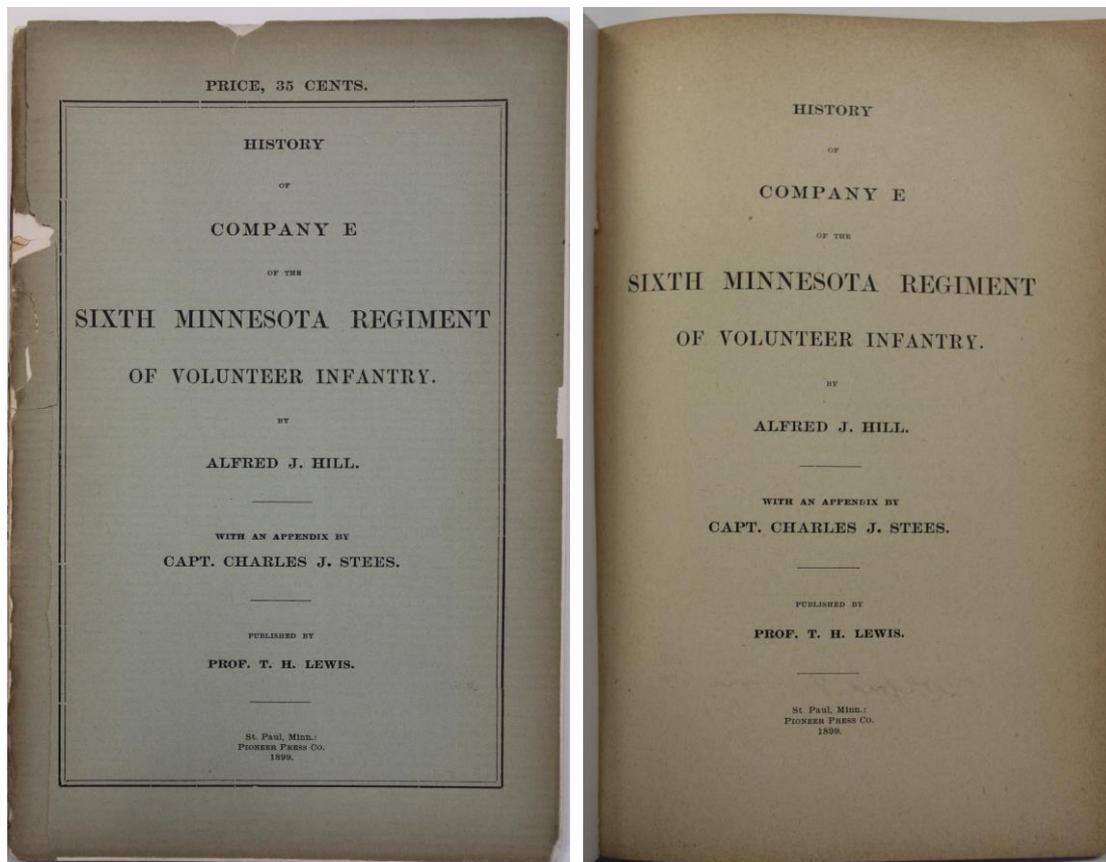
"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

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

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

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 a clerk in the Custom House. In 1929 Henson 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



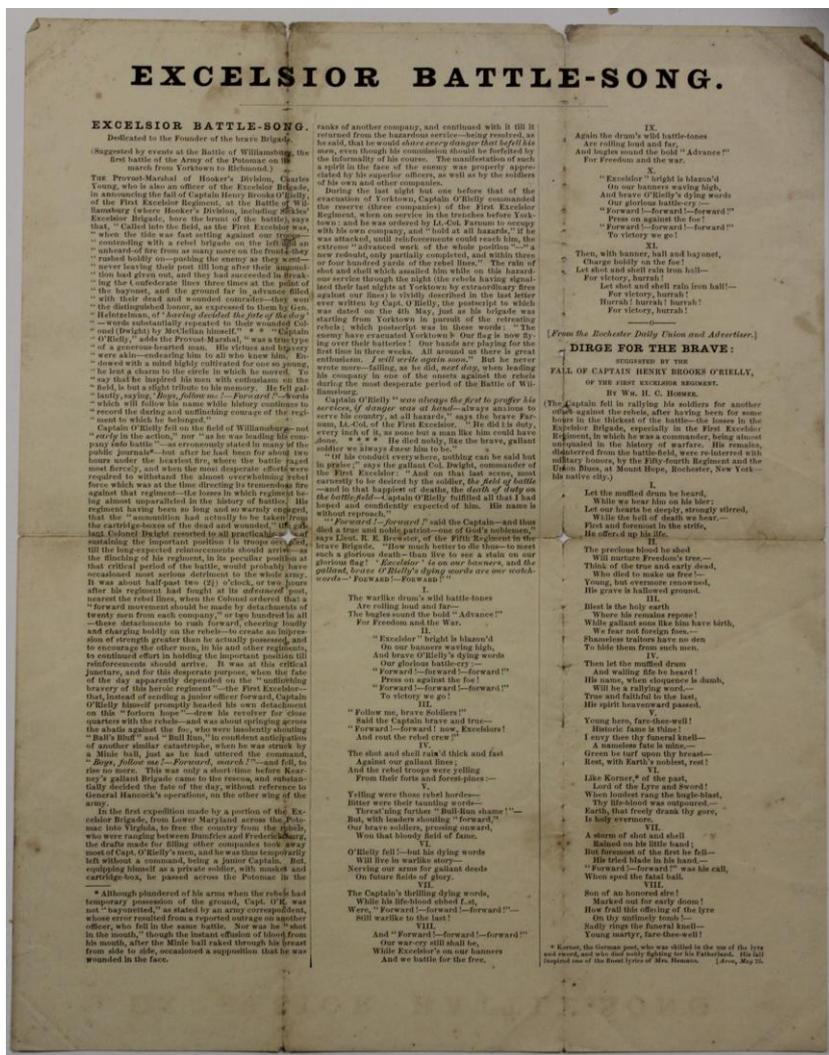
Item No. 54

Adventures of the Sixth Minnesota Regiment

54. **Hill, Alfred J.:** HISTORY OF COMPANY E OF THE SIXTH MINNESOTA REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. WITH AN APPENDIX BY CAPT. CHARLES J. STEES. St. Paul: 1899. 45pp, with port. frontis. Original staples and printed wrappers. Blank rear wrapper with a chip; front wrapper present but separated from text by a tear along the entire inner margin. Else Very Good.

With roster, statistics, record of service [primarily in the Sioux Campaign, and in New Orleans and Alabama]. Captain Stees's report describes Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's 1862 "raid" into the Dakotas against the Sioux. Stees had been captain of Company G of the Sixth Minnesota.

FIRST EDITION. Howes H478. Dornbusch [MN] 56. Nicholson 375. Not in Nevins, Graff, Decker, Eberstadt, or Soliday. \$375.00

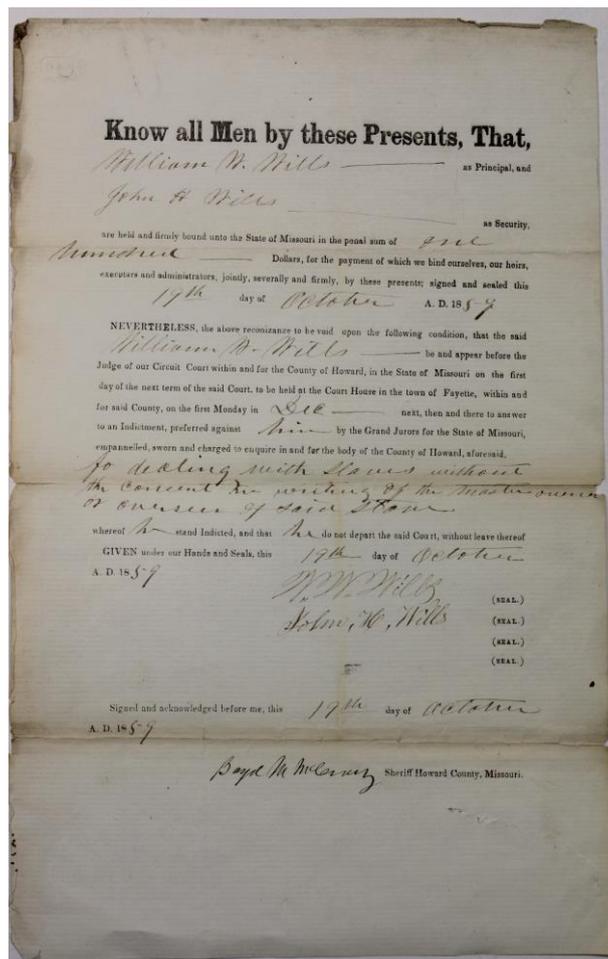


Item No. 55

55. **[Hosmer, William H.C.]: EXCELSIOR BATTLE-SONG.** [Rochester, NY? 1862?]. Broadside, 8-1/4" x 10-5/8", printed in three columns. Old folds, several expert repairs on blank verso, several pinholes at fold junctions affecting several letters. Good+.

A rare Civil War broadside, celebrating New York's Excelsior Brigade and its Captain, Henry O'Rielly. The Song was "suggested by events at the Battle of Williamsburg, the first battle of the Army of the Potomac on the march from Yorktown to Richmond." It eulogizes Captain Henry Brooks O'Rielly. "The Captain fell in rallying his soldiers for another onset against the rebels, after having been for some hours in the thickest of the battle-- the losses in the Excelsior Brigade, in which he was a commander, being almost unequaled in the history of warfare." O'Rielly's "dying words are our watch-words-- 'Forward!- Forward!'"

In addition to the Battle-Song, a "Dirge for the Brave," from the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, is printed, by William Hosmer, also eulogizing O'Rielly. Not in Bartlett or Sabin. OCLC 32224398 [3- NYHS, MA Hist. Soc., Brown] as of February 2024. Anderson Galleries auction 1912, from the Library of Benson Lossing. \$450.00



Item No. 56

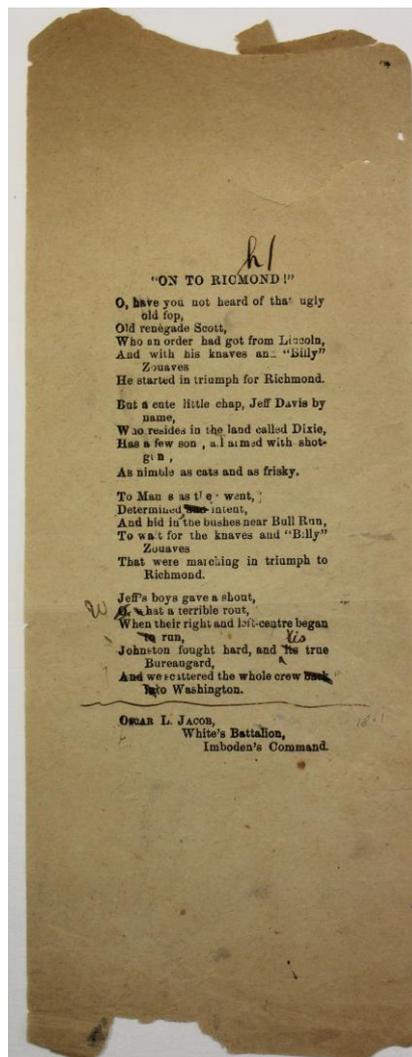
They're Slaves! They're Not Supposed to Act Like Free Men!

56. [Illegal Slave Dealing in Missouri]: STATE OF MISSOURI V. WILLIAM W. WILLS. THE CRIME: "DEALING WITH SLAVES WITHOUT THE CONSENT IN WRITING OF THE MASTER OWNER OR OVERSEER OF SAID SLAVE." Howard County, Missouri: 1859. Two printed broadside documents, completed in ink manuscript.

[1] "KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WILLIAM W. WILLS AS PRINCIPAL, AND JOHN H. WILLS AS SECURITY, ARE HELD AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE STATE OF MISSOURI IN THE PENAL SUM OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. . ." 8" x 12-1/2." Old horizontal, light foxing along folds. Very Good.

[2] SUMMONS TO ELISHA STANLEY, commanded to appear at Circuit Court, City of Fayette, to testify in "The State of Missouri as Plaintiff, and William W. Wills is Defendant on the part of the Plaintiff." Oblong 7-7/8" x 6-1/4." Text with decorative left margin border. Very Good. Docketed on verso, with the note by Sheriff Boyce M. McCrary that he "Served the within Subpoena by reading the same to the within named Elasha Stanley, on the 18th day of November 1859."

Like other Slave States, Missouri discouraged any suggestion that Slaves could conduct themselves as free persons. Its statute, entitled, "Dealing with Slaves," prohibited the master, or owner of a slave or overseer to permit the slave to "go at large, upon a hiring of his own time, or to act, or deal as a free person'." Such laws encompassed a wide swath of activity: "how slaves traveled between plantations, including how long a slave could remain on another's property and how many visiting slaves were allowed at a particular property at any one time. . . To further limit slaves' interaction with free society, the legislature restricted commercial dealings between a slave and a free man, white or black; to do business with a slave required permission of the owner. Fearing slave escapes, territorial legislators included provisions designed to decrease these attempts. These conditions put limitations on the activities of slaves and free blacks, placing the responsibility of slave control on the owners" [Missouri State Archives, Missouri's Early Slave Laws on line]. \$600.00



Item No. 57

Rude Awakening for Union Troops

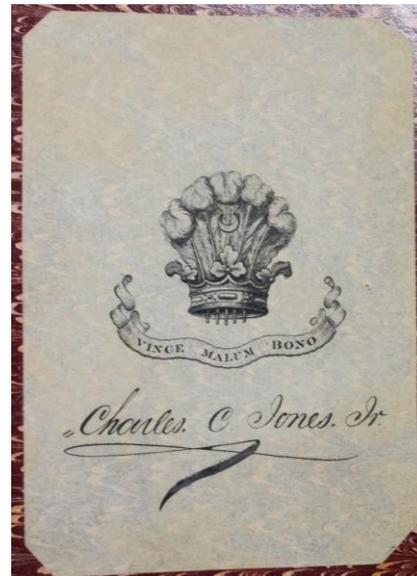
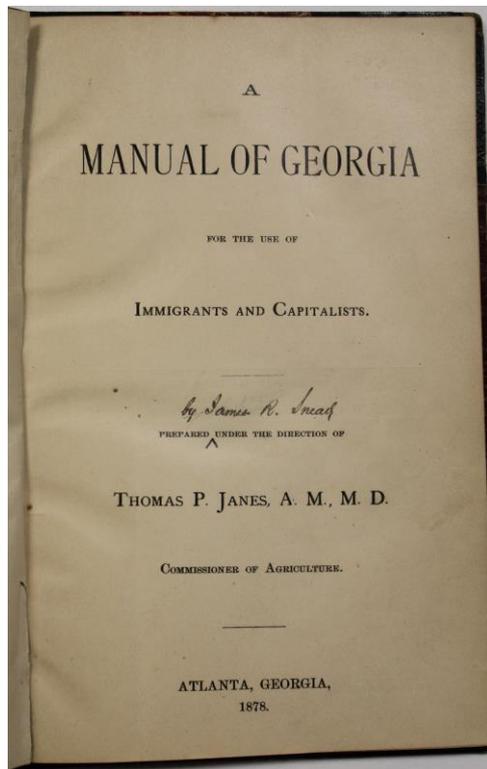
57. **Jacob, Oscar L.:** "ON TO RICHMOND!" [Richmond? 1861?]. Printed broadside, 4" x 10-1/2." Crudely printed, on brittle paper, blank upper margins chipped. Several contemporary ink corrections. Good+. Signed in type at the end, "Oscar L. Jacob, White's Battalion, Imboden's Command."

General John Imboden assisted in the Confederate capture of Harper's Ferry and the victory at Bull Run in 1861, when this song was probably written. White's Battalion was a Virginia military unit.

"O, have you not heard of that ugly old fop, / Old renegade Scott, / Who an order had got from Lincoln, / And with his knaves and 'Billy' Zouaves / He started in triumph for Richmond."

Jacob describes the victory at Bull Run. "Jeff's boys gave a shout, / What a terrible rout." Johnston and Beauregard "scattered the whole crew back into Washington." Not in Sabin, Parrish & Willingham, Rudolph, Wolf, or on OCLC as of January 2024.

\$500.00



Item No. 58

Owned by "The Foremost Georgia Historian of the 19th Century"

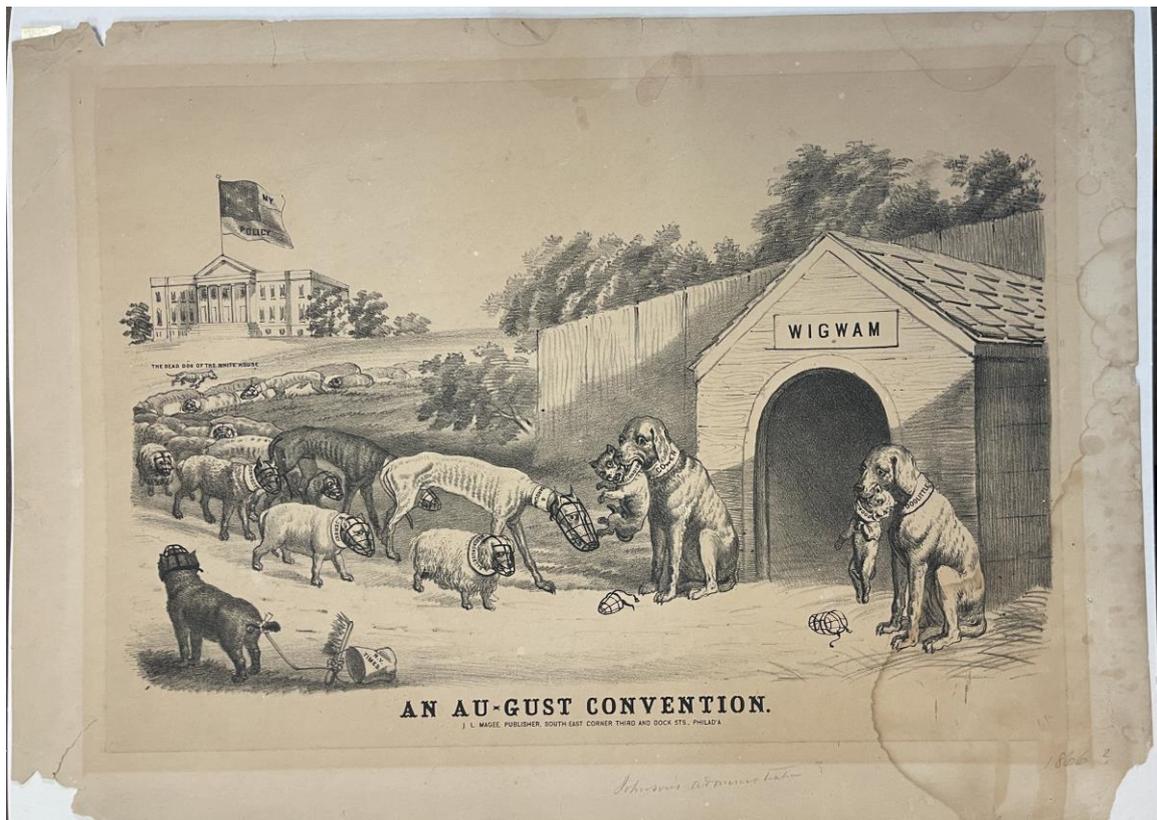
58. **Janes, Thomas P., M.D.:** A MANUAL OF GEORGIA FOR THE USE OF IMMIGRANTS AND CAPITALISTS. Atlanta, Georgia: [Jas. P. Harrison & Co.], 1878. [4], 119, [1 blank] pp. Contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards [inner hinges worn]. A clean and Fine text. With the bookplate on front pastedown of Charles C. Jones, Jr., "Vince Malum Bono."

All the advantages of Georgia for trade and commerce: geographic, natural resources, manufacturing, transportation, population, hospitality to immigrants.

Jones was "the foremost Georgia historian of the nineteenth century" [New Georgia Encyclopedia]. The son of the prominent Georgia minister who urged that slaves be religiously educated, Jones was Mayor of Savannah during the secession crisis. He served in the Confederate army. "Ultimately, Jones published almost one hundred books, pamphlets, and articles, many of them privately printed at his own expense" [id].

De Renne 774. 163 Eberstadt 232.

\$175.00



Item No. 59

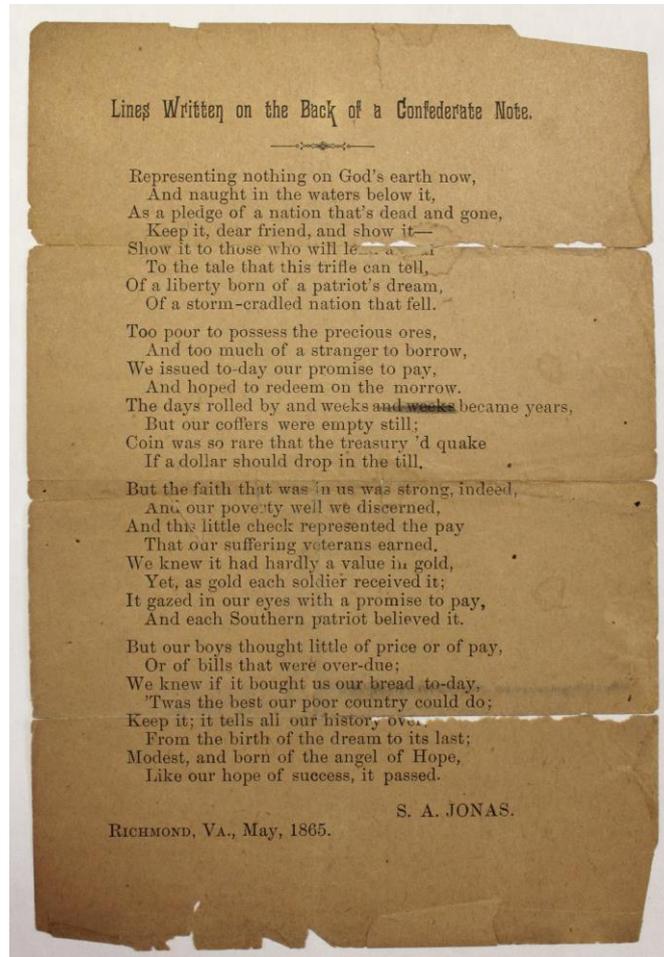
59. [Johnson, Andrew]: AN AU-GUST CONVENTION. Philadelphia: J.L. Magee, [1866]. Oblong lithograph broadside, 12-1/4" x 17-1/4." Uniformly toned, with spotting in right margin and lower right corner with slight effect on text. A couple of margin chips, matting remnants on blank verso. Good+.

President Andrew Johnson's supporters gathered in Philadelphia in August 1866 to support his program of immediate Reconstruction, in opposition to Congressional Reconstruction. "Here the convention is portrayed as a gathering of muzzled dogs, their collars inscribed with state names, who file toward a large doghouse, the 'Wigwam'." The necks of Clement Vallandigham and Fernando Wood, infamous wartime Copperheads, portrayed here as cats, are held firmly in the jaws of bulldogs Edgar Cowan and J.R. Doolittle, guardians of the Wigwam.

Presenting a picture of harmony, two dogs named Massachusetts and South Carolina "lead the pack toward the Wigwam. . . In the background 'The Dead Dog of the White House,' incumbent Andrew Johnson, lies in the road in front of the presidential mansion, which flies from its roof an American flag labeled 'My Policy,' Johnson's campaign

catchword" [Reilly]. Johnson and his followers suffered a disastrous defeat in the elections, which resulted in a Republican veto-proof majority in Congress.
Reilly 1866-4. Weitenkampf 154. Not located on OCLC or at AAS as of December 2023.

\$950.00



Item No. 60

A Jewish Confederate's Lament

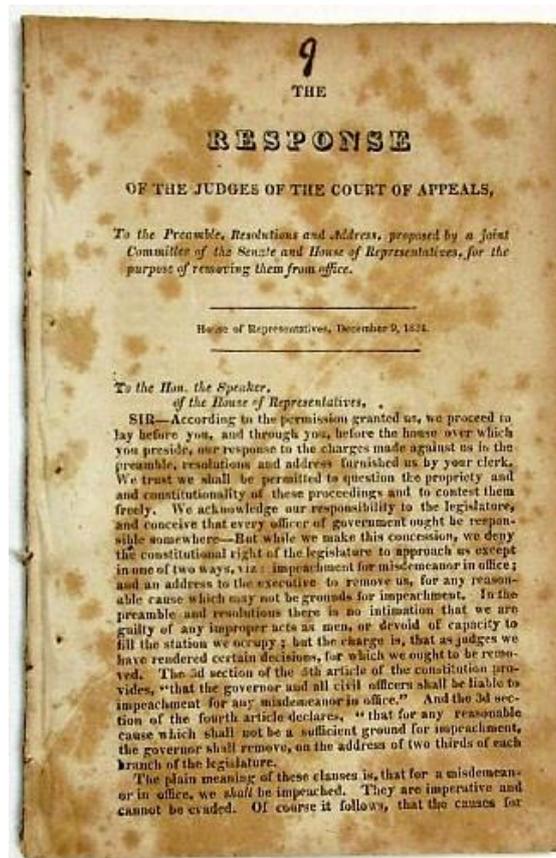
60. **Jonas, Sidney Alroy:** LINES WRITTEN ON THE BACK OF A CONFEDERATE NOTE. S.A. JONAS. RICHMOND, VA., MAY, 1865. [np: 1865?]. Broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-1/2." Toned, old folds with loss of 5-6 letters. Four verses, each in eight lines. Chipped at blank edges. Good.

The first verse of a Jewish Confederate soldier's farewell to the Confederacy:

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the waters below it,
As the pledge of a nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friends, and show it.
Show it to those who will lend an ear
To the tale that this trifle can tell,
Of a liberty born of a patriot's dream,
Of a storm-cradled nation that fell.

Sidney Alroy Jonas was the son of Abraham Jonas, probably the first Jewish settler in Quincy, Illinois. Abraham was a storekeeper and, like his colleague Abraham Lincoln, a Whig. Sidney Alroy was one of "at least five Jonases in uniform during the Civil War." Four of them, including Sidney Alroy, served with the Confederacy. "Alroy served as a major on the staffs of General W.H.C. Whiting, John Bell Hood, and Stephen D. Lee." [Rosen, *The Jewish Confederates* 148-149.]

We have not located a record of this imprint, although Jonas famously wrote the poem on the verso of Confederate currency. \$1,250.00



Item No. 61

Kentucky's Controversial Debt Relief Law

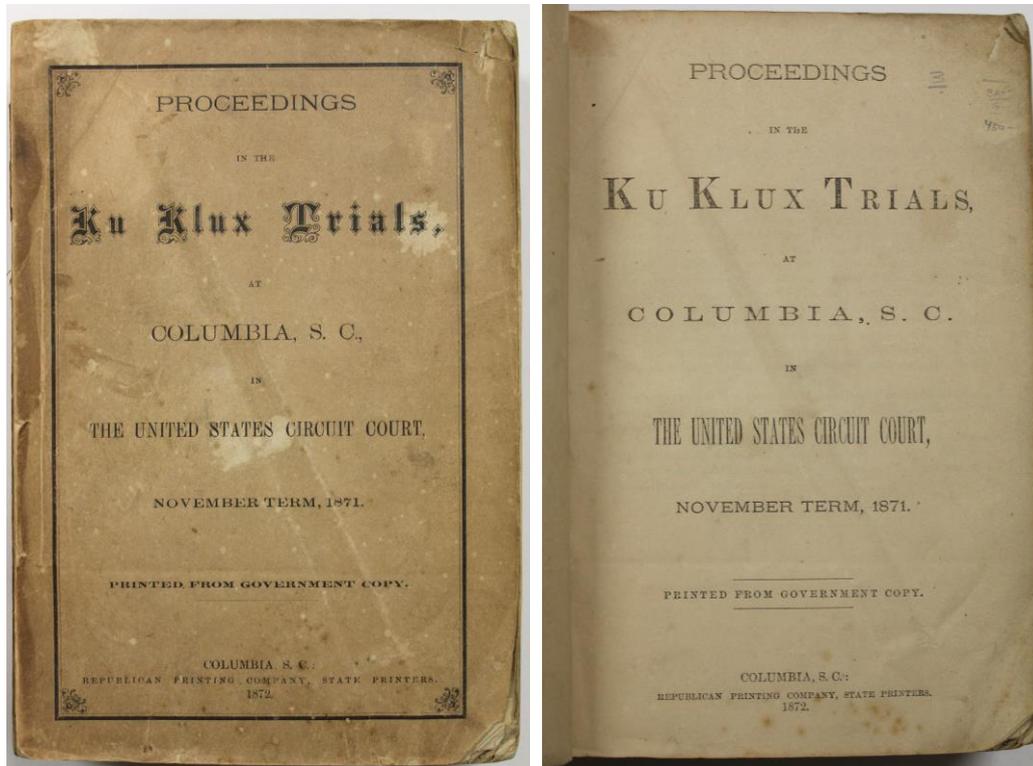
61. **Kentucky:** THE RESPONSE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, TO THE PREAMBLE, RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS, PROPOSED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REMOVING THEM FROM OFFICE. [Frankfort: 1824]. 38, [2 blanks] pp. Caption title [as issued]. Disbound, 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. \$500.00



Item No. 62

“Nearly the Entire White Male Population Joined the Klan”

62. **[Ku Klux Klan]:** PROCEEDINGS IN THE KU KLUX TRIALS, AT COLUMBIA, S. C. IN THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1871. Columbia, S.C.: Republican Printing Co., State Printers, 1872. 835, (1), 12 pp, as issued. Original printed wrappers [some wear]. Text lightly toned. Very Good. Housed in a modern folding box.

These are the great South Carolina Ku Klux prosecutions, arising out of the Klan's takeover of York County and much of the rest of South Carolina. "Nowhere did the Klan become more deeply entrenched than in a group of Piedmont South Carolina counties where medium-sized farms predominated and the races were about equal in number. An outbreak of terror followed the October 1870 elections, in which Republicans retained a tenuous hold on power in the region...In York County, nearly the entire white male population joined the Klan, and committed at least eleven murders and hundreds of whippings; by February 1871 thousands of blacks had taken to the woods each night to avoid assault" [Foner].

The response of Congress and the Grant Administration "pushed Republicans to the outer limits of constitutional change." [Id. at 455.] The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments had barred State interference with the freedmen's newly-won constitutional rights; now the Enforcement Acts prohibited private criminal actions which hindered the free exercise of those rights.

"The legal offensive of 1871, culminating in the use of troops to root out the South Carolina Klan, represented a dramatic departure for the Grant Administration, which in its first two years had launched few initiatives in Southern policy" [Id.]. As always, Reverdy Johnson was at the forefront of resistance to the growth of national power at the expense of the rights of the States. Counsel for the slaveowners in the Dred Scott decision, he here represents the Klansmen and argues that the Enforcement Acts are unconstitutional. This piece presents the legal arguments of Johnson and other counsel on defendants' motion to dismiss the indictment; and evidence and arguments in the various cases.

This scarce item documents the constitutional and legal changes wrought by Reconstruction, graphically demonstrating the political and social reaction to that revolutionary era.

FIRST EDITION. Work 379. 127 Eberstadt 250. Marke 992. II Harv. Law Cat. 1123. IV Turnbull 10. Foner, Reconstruction 431, 455, 458. \$1,500.00



Item No. 63

Tough Jews

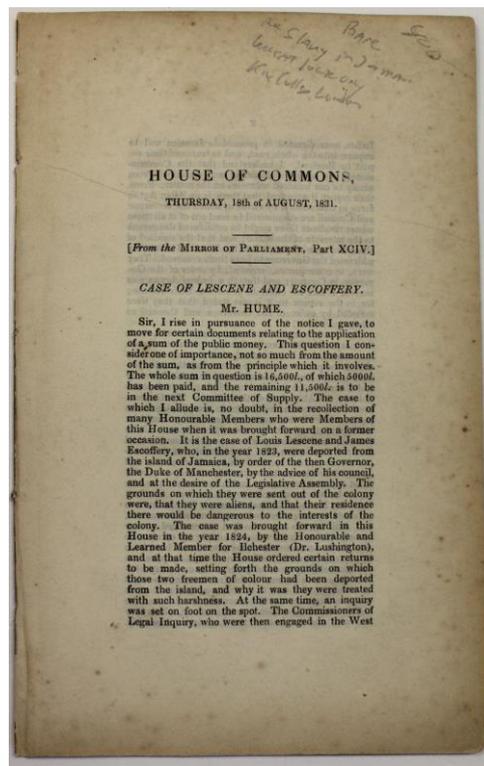
63. **Lansky, Meyer, et al.:** COLOR PHOTOGRAPH, PRINTED ON KODAK PAPER, DEPICTING MEYER LANSKY, HIS BROTHER JAKE, JIMMY ALO, AND NIG ROSEN. np: c. 1970. Photograph, 3-1/2" x 4-3/8." Encapsulated with PSA/DNA certified authentic. Near Fine.

Meyer's brother Jake is at the far left, followed by Vincent 'Jimmy Blue Eyes' Alo, Meyer, and Harry Stromberg a/k/a Nig Rosen. Meyer Lansky needs no introduction. His brother Jake was his partner in the casino and gaming business.

Jimmy Alo was the model for Johnny Ola, Hyman Roth's [Lansky's] associate in Godfather II. You will recall that Frank Pentangeli referred to him as Roth's "Sicilian Messenger Boy." "Vincent 'Jimmy Blue Eyes' Alo (May 26, 1904 ñ March 9, 2001) was a New York mobster and a high-ranking capo in the Genovese crime family who set up casino operations with mob associate Meyer Lansky in Florida and Cuba. In 1926, Alo became a made man, or full member, of Joseph "Joe the Boss" Masseria's powerful New York gang. Named a caporegime of the old Joe Adonis crew, Alo oversaw clubs, speakeasys, and illegal gambling in Brooklyn. In 1929, Lucky Luciano, one of Masseria's lieutenants, introduced Alo to Meyer Lansky. An old friend of Luciano's, Lansky was a valuable money-maker for Masseria's organization and Luciano wanted Alo to guard him" [Wikipedia].

Rosen, a major Jewish gangster, was "born Harry Stromberg, Rosen emerged as a prominent racketeer in southwest Philadelphia and, as head of the 69th Street Gang, became involved in prostitution, extortion, labor racketeering and later in narcotics with Arnold Rothstein during the mid-1920s. Succeeding Max "Boo Hoo" Hoff as the city's chief bootlegger during Prohibition, he was a member of the "Big Seven" aligned with the Philadelphia faction along with Waxey Gordon and Irving Blitz, later attending the Atlantic City Conference. During the 1930s, he and Meyer Lansky worked on expanding drug trafficking operations in Mexico" [Wikipedia].

\$500.00



Item No. 64

Freemen of Color- - - And Dangerous Aliens

64. [Lescesne, Louis Celeste; John Escoffery]: HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, 18TH OF AUGUST, 1831. [FROM THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT, PART XCIV.]

CASE OF LESCENE [sic] AND ESCOFFERY. [London: Printed for the Proprietors of the "Mirror of Parliament," 3, Abingdon Street, Westminster, 1831]. 16pp. Disbound. Caption title, as issued. Generous margins, occasional minor foxing. Very Good.

"Proceedings of a debate in the House of Commons led by Joseph Hume against the proposal for the British rather than the colonial government in Jamaica to pay financial compensation to Lescene and Escoffery. Their case against deportation from Jamaica had been brought before the House of Commons in 1824 by Stephen Lushington, M.P., where the decision of the colonial government had been overturned" [description by Kings College, London].

British authorities on Jamaica had deemed Lescesne and Escoffery, freemen of color, as dangerous aliens engaged in treasonable and subversive practices, particularly their participation with a committee seeking racial equality and allegedly promoting insurrection against British rule. The authorities banished the two men from Jamaica, triggering protests and years of litigation.

OCLC 681176601 [1- Kings College London] as of January 2024.

\$600.00



Item No. 65

Outsider Art

65. **Liddell, Willie Mae [Outsider Art]: ORIGINAL PAINTING OF A COTTON PLANTATION SCENE BY WILLIE MAE LIDDELL OF MISSISSIPPI.** Greenville MS? Crossville MS? nd. Oblong 10" x 14." Painted on wood, depicting several black cotton pickers engaged in different tasks, with carts on which the cotton is loaded and a house on the left. Very Good.

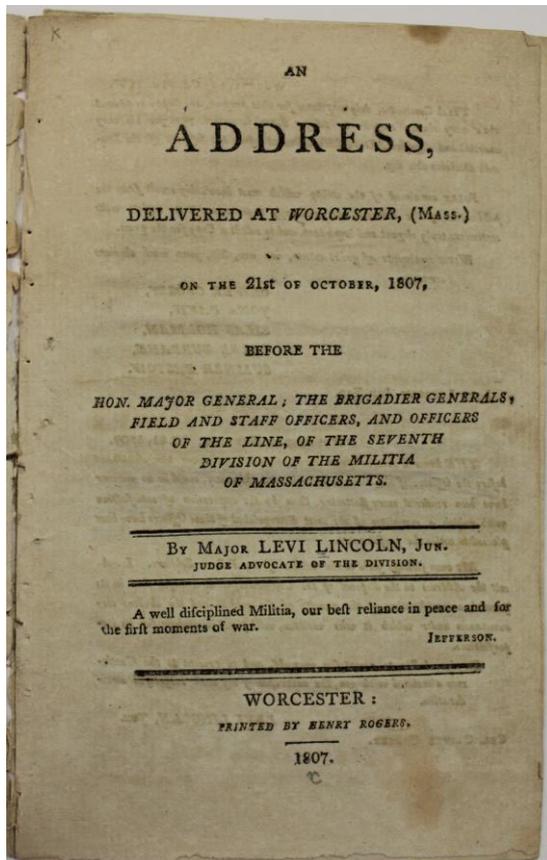
Mrs. Willie Mae [nee' Porter] Liddell [1917-1997], wife of Jefferson Walter Liddell, was born on November 11, 1917 in Franklin County, Louisiana. She died in Greenville, Mississippi. Her obituary states she was a merchant with the Ace Hardware store. An article in a 1991 issue of the Greenville Delta Democrat states that she was the resident manager of the Lighthouse Lodge, a non-profit facility which provided housing for families of patients at the local Firefighters Memorial Burn Unit.

Her husband [1917-1985] was a salesman at Ben C. Penn & Son. Their home was at 618 Inez in 1956. An Army sergeant in World War II, he was the retired former owner of Ace Hardware. \$375.00

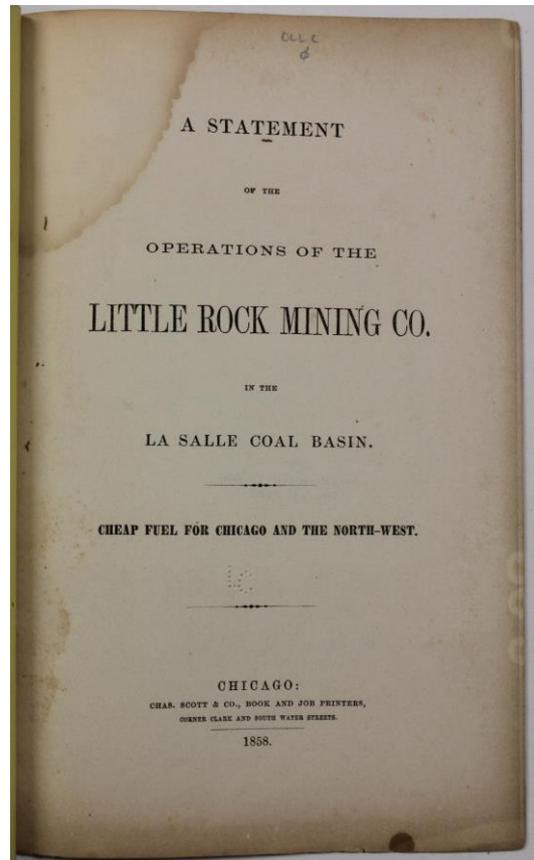
Militia: Guarantor of Republican Institutions

66. **Lincoln, Levi:** AN ADDRESS, DELIVERED AT WORCESTER, (MASS.) ON THE 21ST OF OCTOBER, 1807, BEFORE THE HON. MAJOR GENERAL; THE BRIGADIER GENERALS, FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS, AND OFFICERS OF THE LINE, OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION OF THE MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS. BY MAJOR LEVI LINCOLN, JUN. JUDGE ADVOCATE OF THE DIVISION. A WELL DISCIPLINED MILITIA, OUR BEST RELIANCE IN PEACE AND FOR THE FIRST MOMENTS OF WAR. JEFFERSON. Worcester: Printed by Henry Rogers, 1807. 12mo. 12pp, with the half title as issued [loose, one spot]. Disbound and loosened. Owner signature on half title. Good+

Lincoln thanks unnamed "venerated sages" for "the establishment of our militia system," the essential guarantor of American Independence and republican institutions. AI 12927. \$125.00



Item No. 66

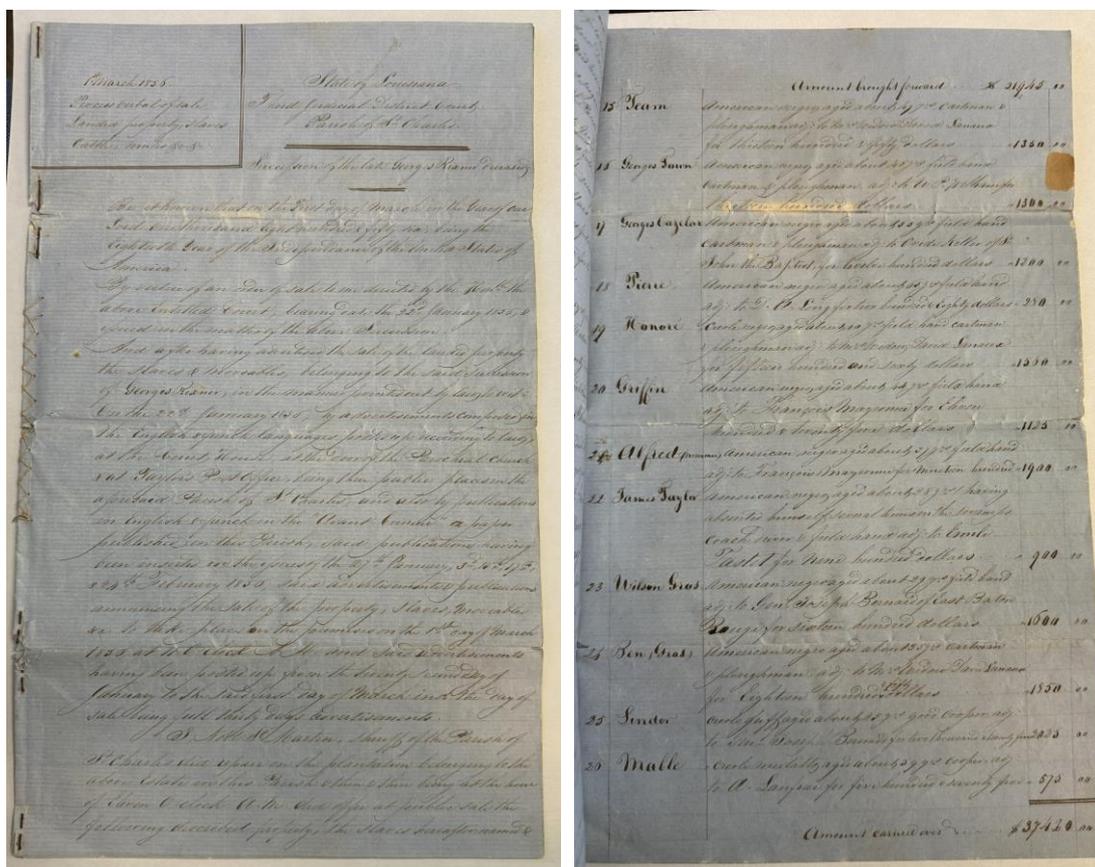


Item No. 67

Rare Pre-Fire Imprint

67. **Little Rock Mining Co.: A STATEMENT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE LITTLE ROCK MINING CO. IN THE LA SALLE COAL BASIN. CHEAP FUEL FOR CHICAGO AND THE NORTH-WEST.** Chicago: Chas. Scott & Co, 1858. Original printed wrappers, 14pp. Spotted, lightly worn, old institutional and duplicate stamps, one of which reads: "Presented by Judge and Mrs. Isaac R. Hitt, Washington, D.C." Isaac R. Hitt is listed on page [3] as a stockholder. Good+.

A very scarce ante-fire imprint. "This company was chartered in January, 1856, capitalized at \$300,000. It owned some 475 acres of coal lands in La Salle County on the Illinois Central Railroad and along the Illinois River. Chicago men who held stock in the company: James V.Z. Blaney, B.S. Morris, L.P. Hillard, J.M. Wilson, W.W. Mitchell, and Charles M. Dupuy" [Byrd]. This Statement analyzes "the importance of cheap fuel to the City of Chicago," and the ability of the Company to provide it. FIRST EDITION. Ante-Fire Imprints 338 [2]. Byrd 2962 [1]. OCLC 62978823 [2- Chicago Hist. Mus., Newberry], 62190408 [2- U IL, Lehigh]. \$500.00



Item No. 68

Big Sale of 45 Slaves!

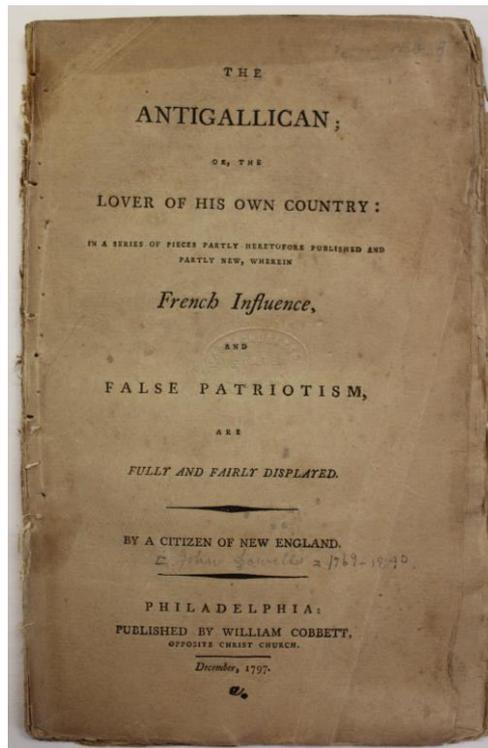
68. **[Louisiana Slave Sale]: 1ST MARCH 1856. PROCES VERBAL OF SALE. LANDED PROPERTY, SLAVES, CATTLE, MULES & C. & C. STATE OF LOUISIANA. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT. PARISH OF ST. CHARLES. SUCCESSION OF THE LATE GEORGES RIXNER DECEASED. . . BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED BY THE HONBLE THE ABOVE ENTITLED COURT, BEARING**

DATE THE 22D JANUARY 1856. . . THE SLAVES WERE ADJUDICATED AS FOLLOWS, TO WIT: St. Charles Parish, LA: 1856. [8] pp, each page on lined, pale blue paper 7-7/8" x 12-3/4." Left edge stitched with corroded contemporary staples. Entirely in neat ink manuscript, docketed on final page. With old folds for filing. Final leaf with two closed tears, no loss. Very Good. Signed at the end by Parish Sheriff Noel St. Martin.

Beginning at the bottom of page [3] the document records the name of each slave "adjudicated," the sale price realized, the purchaser, and relevant characteristics of that slave, i.e., age, skills, physical characteristics, medical issues. The list of 45 sold slaves, most of whom were listed as "field hands," continues from page [3] to the middle of page [7].

Chicot, 26, a blacksmith, brought \$3,350; Joe, 50, \$1000; Bazile, 40, \$1525; Henry (viaux), 20, \$1175; John Lowe, 40, \$1175; Tom, 35, \$1900; Buffalo, 35, \$620; John Creole, 32, \$1500; Alfred Gros., 28, \$1900; Johnson, 35, \$1300; William Gros, 32, \$1900; Mile, 27, \$1950; Coleman, 46, \$1350; James Walker, 40, \$1350; Team, 47, \$1350; George Town, 46, \$1300; Georges Cazelar, 35, \$1200; Pierre, 65, \$280; Honore, 40, \$1560; Griffin, 44, \$1125; Alfred, 37, \$1900; James Taylor, 28, \$900; Wilson Gros., 29, \$1600; Ben Gros, 35, \$1850; Senetor, 25, \$1125; Malle, 59, \$575; Dick, 25, \$1575; Baptiste, 25, \$2000; William, 45, \$1425; Nicolas, 25, \$1500; Ben (Petit), 17, \$1775; Ulysse, 32, \$1575; Edmond, 16, \$1300; Davis, 40, \$1100; Ovide, 30, \$1200; Nancy, 32, \$725; Permy, 35, \$600; Mary and Milly (mother and daughter, 48 and 11, together \$1325; Liza, 50, \$310; Felice, 30, \$500; Melite and Lucie, 14 and 10, together \$1600; and Hyppolite, 25, \$2000.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 69

**Dedicated "To Any Honest Antifederalist,
(If There Be Such an One)"**

69. [Lowell, John]: THE ANTIGALLICAN; OR, THE LOVER OF HIS OWN COUNTRY: IN A SERIES OF PIECES PARTLY HERETOFORE PUBLISHED AND

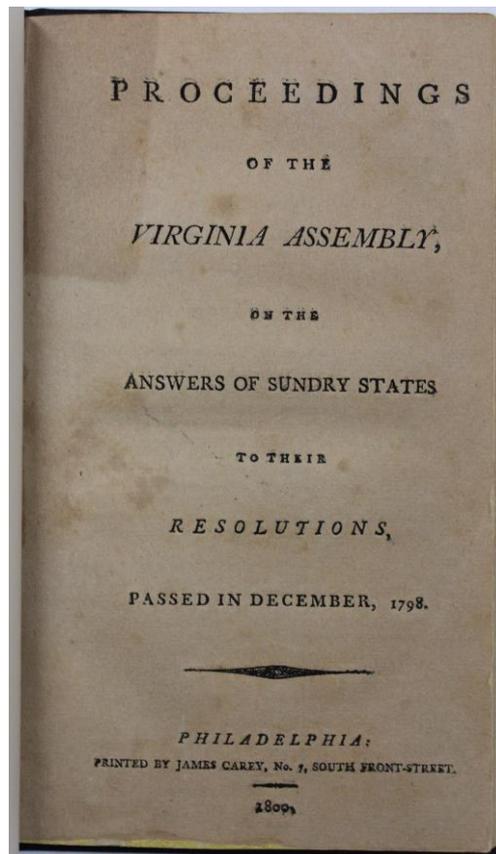
PARTLY NEW, WHEREIN FRENCH INFLUENCE, AND FALSE PATRIOTISM, ARE FULLY AND FAIRLY DISPLAYED. BY A CITIZEN OF NEW ENGLAND. Philadelphia: Published by William Cobbett, December, 1797 [i.e., 1798]. 73, [2], 74-82 pp, as issued. Disbound, light blindstamp on title page with old rubberstamp on blank verso. Title page lightly toned. Clean and bright text. Except as noted, Very Good.

"The Numbers I-XII. Signed Leonidas. The Pseudo patriot, No. 1-10, signed Ascanius" [Evans].

Lowell dedicates the pamphlet "to any honest antifederalist, (if there be such an one) who is neither actuated by envy, malice, or views of personal aggrandizement, and who is wholly untainted by Foreign Influence." It is a series of attacks on France, Citizen Genet, and homegrown Francophiles like Monroe, Jefferson, and William Blount [whom Lowell assigns an exalted "seat in the synagogue of Jacobinism"].

Gaines, noting that the 300-copy run issued in February 1798 [although the imprint dates itself December 1797], says, "There seems to be no basis for the suggestion which has been made that Cobbett was actually the author of this work."

FIRST EDITION. Howes L528. Evans 32393. Gaines Cobbett 109a and p. 239. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Ford [Hamilton]. \$650.00



Item No. 70

Foundation of State Rights Constitutionalism

70. [Madison, James]: PROCEEDINGS OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY, ON THE ANSWERS OF SUNDRY STATES TO THEIR RESOLUTIONS, PASSED IN DECEMBER, 1798. Philadelphia: James Carey, 1800. 59, [1 adv.] pp. Some toning and light foxing, bound in modern brown morocco. Very Good.

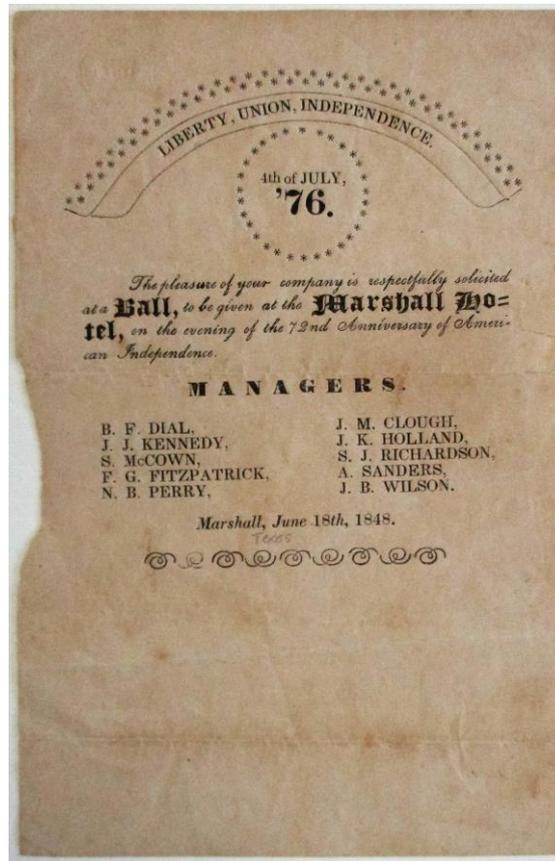
"This document contains the report of the Virginia legislature, authored by Madison, defending the Virginia Resolutions of 1798. Madison discussed each resolution in detail, elaborating further the position that...the states, as creators of the federal compact, retained the right to declare when it had been violated" [Sheidley]. That position, the most significant advocacy of State Rights in American constitutional history, became, in the hands of John C. Calhoun and other southerners, the theoretical basis for secession.

The Report reminds critics that the national government is one of explicitly delegated powers, "that the powers not given to the government were withheld from it." Because the Constitution was formed "by the sanction of the states, given by each in its sovereign capacity...there can be no tribunal above their authority, to decide in the last resort, whether the compact made by them be violated; and consequently that as the parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort, such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude to require their interposition."

It is the duty of the States to interpose their authority for the purpose of "maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties, appertaining to the states as parties to the constitution."

Evans 38959. Swem 6010. Sheidley 33.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 71

Texas July 4 Celebration!

71. [Marshall Grand Lodge of Texas]: THE PLEASURE OF YOUR COMPANY IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED AT A BALL, TO BE GIVEN AT THE MARSHALL HOTEL, ON THE EVENING OF THE 72ND ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. [Marshall, TX? 1848]. Broadside, 4" x 6-1/4." Blank left margin uneven,

lightly foxed, horizontal fold archivally reinforced. Several styles and sizes of type. Good+. At head of title, " Liberty, Union, Independence. 4th of July, '76."

This invitation was likely issued by the Marshall Lodge, No. 22, of the Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Texas. Its ten listed Managers were B.F. [Benjamin Franklin] Dial [1816-1866], Marshall physician, Master Mason of the Lodge whose brother, Dr. Wm. H. Dial, killed a local man in a gambling house; J.J. Kennedy; S. McCown, a Master Mason in the Marshall Lodge; F.G. Fitzpatrick; J.K. [James Kemp] Holland. who served in the Mexican War as 2nd Lieutenant with Col. George T. Wood's Second Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers; J[eremiah] [Morrill] Clough [1822-1862], a lawyer and Harvard graduate, killed 15 February 1862, in action with the 7th Texas Infantry at Fort Donelson. His papers, and those of his family, are at the University of Texas; S.J. Richardson, born about 1825; and J.B. Wilson.

Not located on OCLC or the Fondren Library online as of February 2024. \$850.00

A "Mongrel, Hermaphrodite Ticket"!

72. **[Maryland]:** ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS! DO YOU INTEND TO VOTE THE MONGREL, HERMAPHRODITE TICKET BROUGHT OUT BY THE PACKED CONVENTION ON TUESDAY?. . . DO YOU INTEND TO ELECT A POLITICAL BLONDIN WHOM, THE PROVOST MARSHAL ASSURES YOU, HAD FEDERAL BAYONETS SENT TO THE POLLS IN '63 TO SECURE HIS ELECTION? FOR SHAME! CAN YOU SO SOON FORGET THE HUMILIATING DEGRADATION OF THE PAST, AND FAWNINGLY LICK THE HAND THAT SMITES YOU? WHERE'S YOUR MANHOOD? WHERE'S YOUR INDEPENDENCE. . . LET ALL TRUE DEMOCRATS CAST THEIR BALLOTS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, IN FAVOR OF A CONVENTION AND THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES OF THE UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY, AND LET THE HYBRIDS SLIDE. FIRST DISTRICT. APRIL 8TH, 1867. [Baltimore? 1867. 8"x 11" broadside, printed in bold type sizes and fonts. Blank verso with many early repairs. Viewing the recto: portions of two blank lines show abrasions without text loss; repairs not visible. Good+.

Blondin, a famous contemporary tightrope walker, crossed "the gorge below Niagara Falls on a tightrope 1,100 feet long, 160 feet above the water" [Wikipedia]. A "political Blondin" is a politician who straddles a variety of positions, assuring his own political survival.

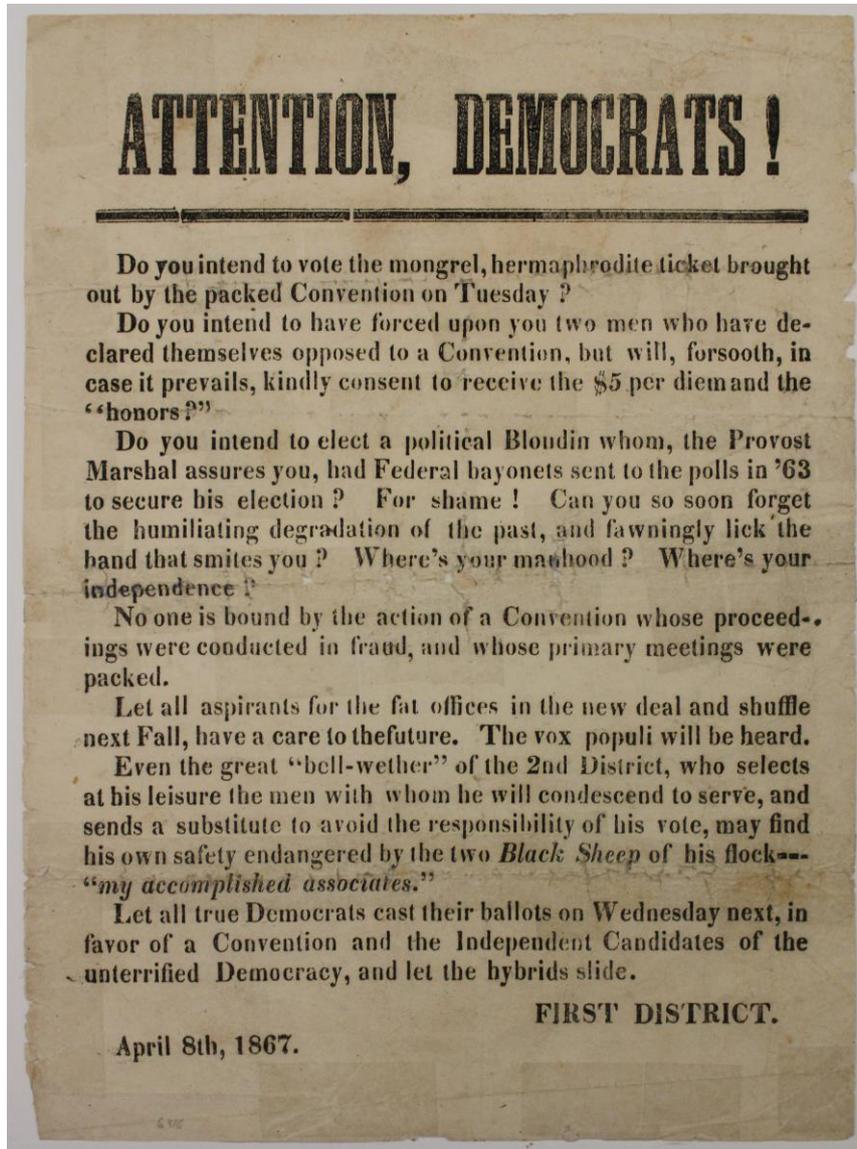
Maryland's delegates to its 1867 Constitutional Convention "were chosen by the electorate on April 10, 1867" [MD State Archives], i.e., the "Wednesday next" after the broadside's 8 April date [a Monday]. Although Maryland, a Border Slave State, did not join the Confederacy, it housed substantial Confederate sentiment. The Lincoln Administration's liberal use of federal troops to supervise State elections cemented Maryland's place in the Union.

"In the election of 1866, Unionists lost their political power in Maryland. The Democrats who replaced them included many who had been sympathetic to the Confederate cause. They sought to rewrite what they considered to be a Unionist document. When Governor Thomas Swann addressed the General Assembly in 1867, he called for enactment of a constitutional convention bill. The legislature passed the bill, and the voters expressed their approval of a convention (Acts of 1867, ch. 327). Delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 were chosen by the electorate on April 10, 1867" [Maryland State Archives].

"The 118 white men who assembled in Annapolis in the summer of 1867, all members of the Southern-leaning Democratic party, were for the most part serious, studious, and experienced leaders, and all believed in the righteousness of their endeavor. By today's standards, however, and more important by the standards of an 1867 Republican newspaper, the delegates said and did some horrible things" [online Maryland Appellate blog, 1867 Maryland Constitutional Convention].

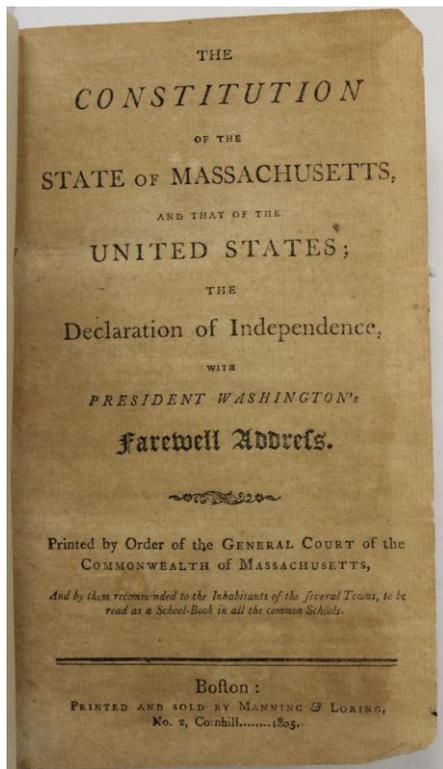
Not located on OCLC, or any other consulted source as of February 2024.

\$2,500.00

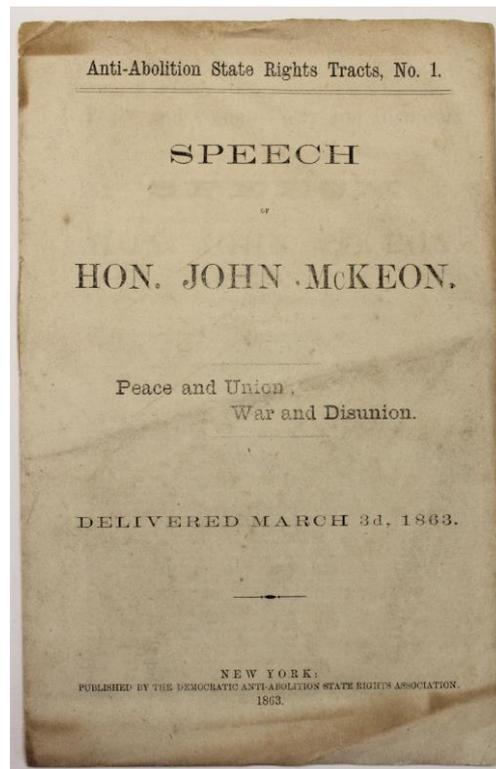


Item No. 72

73. **Massachusetts:** THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES; THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, WITH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: Manning & Loring, 1805. 119, [1 blank] pp. Bound in quarter sheep and paper-covered wood boards [front inner hinge cracked]. Some toning, Very Good. \$250.00



Item No. 73



Item No. 74

A "Fruitless" War

74. **McKeon, John:** ANTI-ABOLITION STATE RIGHTS TRACTS, NO. 1. SPEECH OF HON. JOHN McKEON, PEACE AND UNION, WAR AND DISUNION. DELIVERED MARCH 3D, 1863. New York: Published by the Democratic Anti-Abolition State Rights Association, 1863. 13, [3] pp. Stitched, margins browned at title and last leaf. Short closed blank margin tear at last leaf. Else Very Good. McKeon's Speech is printed in two columns per page. After page 13, the pamphlet prints the roster of Officers of the Democratic Anti-Abolition State Rights Association of New York, and two Circulars from the Association.

During the Civil War McKeon, a New York City Democratic Congressman, opposed Lincoln's war policies. "All their efforts have proved fruitless, have signally failed." Applauding Horatio Seymour's victory as Democratic Governor of New York, he says that by his election "a rampart of protection was thrown around the rights and liberties of every man within the territorial lines of the State." Here he speaks out against the War, a coerced Union, Lincoln's suspension of habeas corpus and arrests of dissenters.
Sabin 43441n. Not in LCP, Bartlett. \$375.00

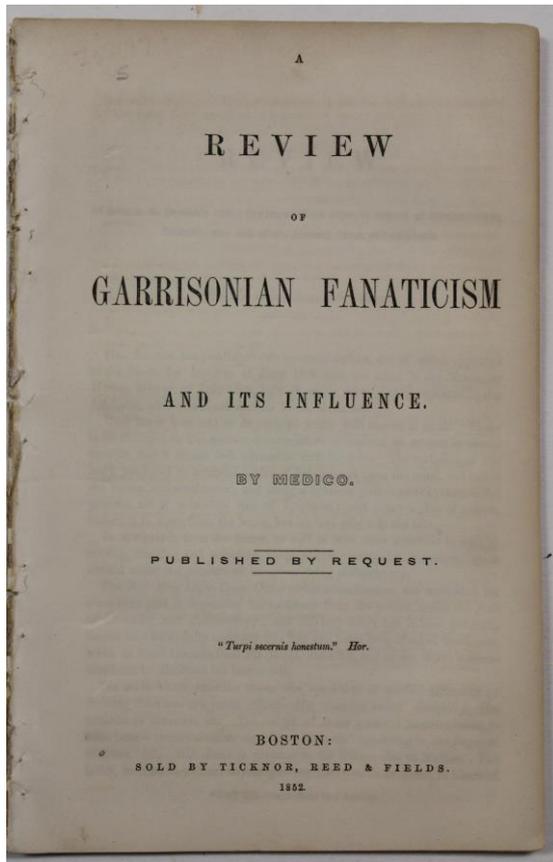
"Ranting, Croaking and Sniveling"

75. **Medico [pseud.]:** A REVIEW OF GARRISONIAN FANATICISM AND ITS INFLUENCE. BY MEDICO. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields, 1852. 24pp. Disbound without wrappers, else Very Good.

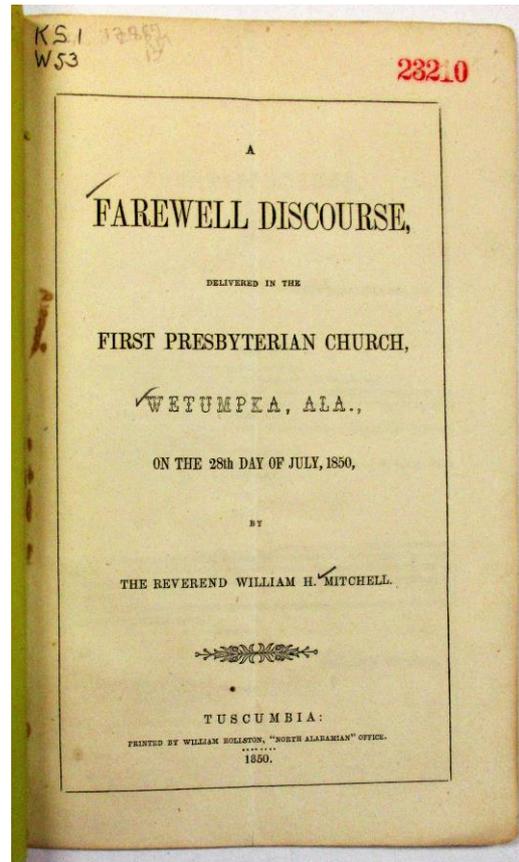
"An attack on certain anti-slavery writings of Rev. J.G. Forman" [Work]. The caption title of this scarce pamphlet: "Review of Rev. J.G. Forman's (Ultra Unitarian 'Come-Outer,') Defence of Garrisonianism, Infidelity, etc., and of his Personal Abuse of Individuals."

For 'personal abuse', however, it is difficult to top Medico's pamphlet, accusing Forman of "ranting, croaking and sniveling," "mawkish foolery," and being a "rabid specimen of humanity," among other sins. "The pineal gland of this fanatical abolition atmosphere" seems to make these abolitionists so unpleasant. Medico denounces the "Garrisonian ultraism" displayed by Forman and his ilk. "These rabid men, by their rashness, and imprudence, and abuse, do much harm, and thus retard the cause of freedom." In fact, they call for men to resist the fugitive slave law "with a dagger."

Work 315. OCLC 28274209 [6] as of February 2023. Not in Blockson or LCP. \$450.00



Item No. 75



Item No 76

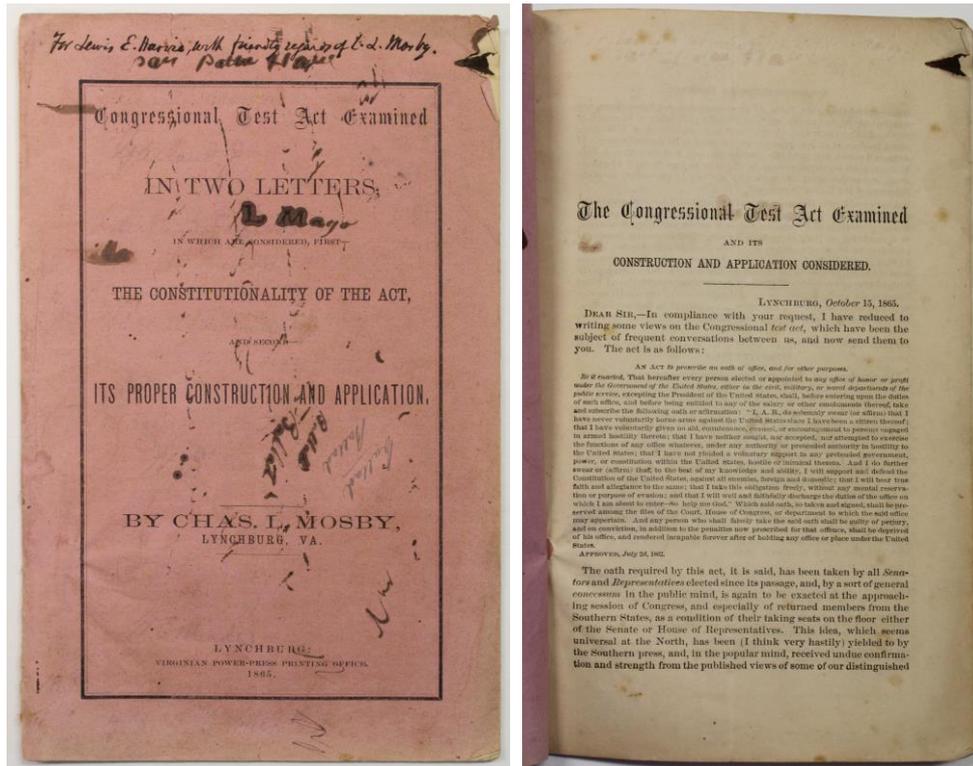
A Rare Voice from Tuscumbia!

76. **Mitchell, William H.:** A FAREWELL DISCOURSE, DELIVERED IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WETUMPKA, ALA., ON THE 28TH DAY OF JULY, 1850. Tuscumbia [AL]: Printed by William Rollston, "North Alabamian" Office, 1850. 21, [3 blanks] pp. Original printed yellow wrappers [light dust and edgewear, a few small chips to back wrap], stitched. Accession number stamped in blank margin of title page. Errata slip tipped in after the title page. Light vertical crease through center of text, Very Good.

Tuscumbia, birthplace of Helen Keller, is in the foothills of the North Alabama Appalachians, west of Huntsville and just South of Florence. Imprints from this little town are unusual; OCLC, which does not record this one, locates only a few Tuscumbia imprints, and fewer before 1850.

Owen 1062. Not in Ellison, Sabin, or on OCLC as of February 2024.

\$275.00



Item No. 77

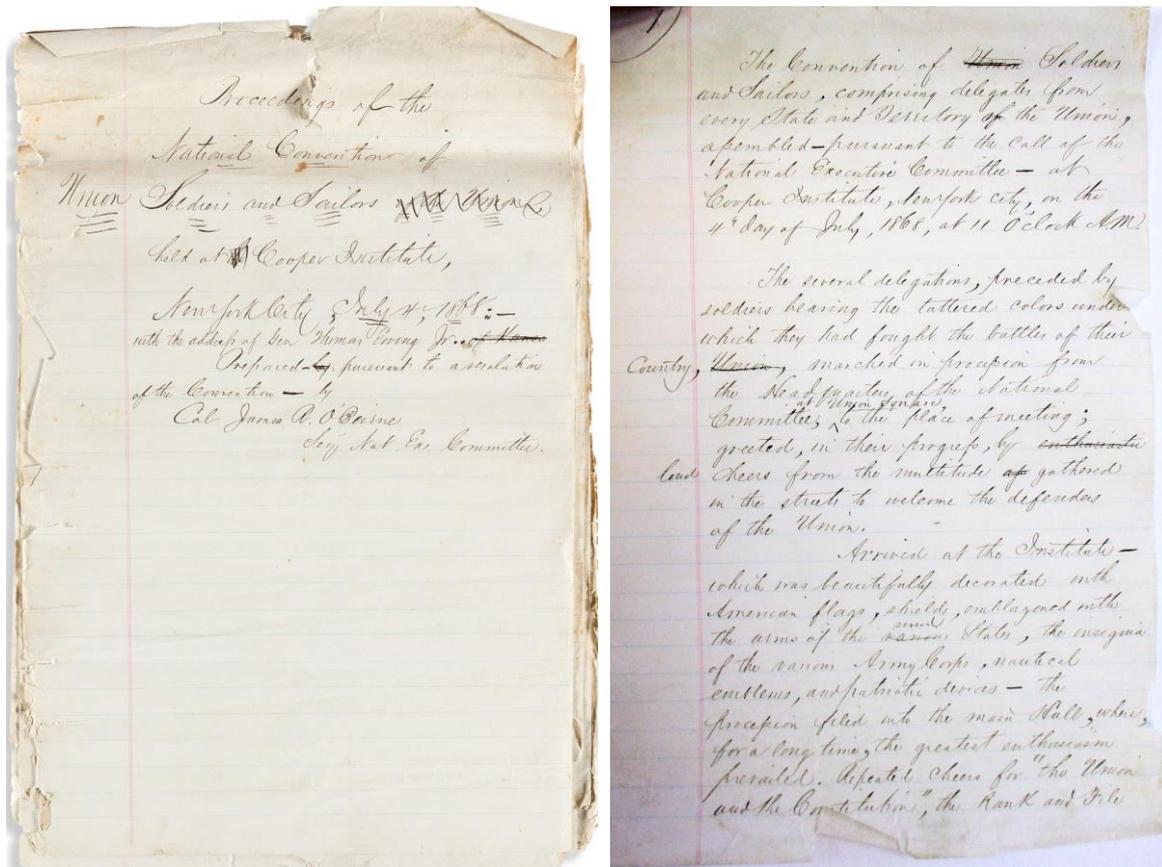
Prominent Virginia Lawyer Pronounces the “Test Act” Unconstitutional

77. **Mosby, Charles L.:** CONGRESSIONAL TEST ACT EXAMINED IN TWO LETTERS, IN WHICH ARE CONSIDERED, FIRST- THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT, AND SECOND- ITS PROPER CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION. Lynchburg: Virginian Power-Press Printing Office, 1865. 23, [1 blank] pp. A clean text. Stitched in original printed salmon title wrappers [a few ink blotches, not affecting text]. A presentation copy: "For Lewis E. Harris, with friendly regards of C.L. Mosby." Very Good.

The Congressional Test Act barred from federal office any person who could not swear that he had "never voluntarily borne arms against the United States," or given "aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement" to persons who had done so. The Test Act meant that leaders of the pre-War South were barred from returning to their accustomed Congressional sinecures.

Mosby, a well-regarded Virginia lawyer, was the cousin of the notorious Confederate partisan John Singleton Mosby. "Charles L. Mosby's father was Wade Mosby, a horse racer, the owner of Duroc, sire of American Eclipse. He lost his property, and General John H. Coker, of Fluvanna, loaned C.L.M. money to take law at the University of Virginia" [Watson, 'Notes on Southside Virginia,' in XV Bulletin of the Virginia State Library 250. September, 1925].

In the form of two printed letters to his friend F.B. Deane, Jr., Mosby argues that the Congressional Test Act is unconstitutional. Article I of the Constitution prescribes qualifications for prospective members of the House of Representatives and Senate. So long as the candidate satisfies those requirements-- age, citizenship, and holding no other federal office-- he cannot be denied his seat. "These are ancient Constitutional rights held in reverence from the foundation of the government." Contrary views "wholly misapprehend" the Constitution.



Item No 78

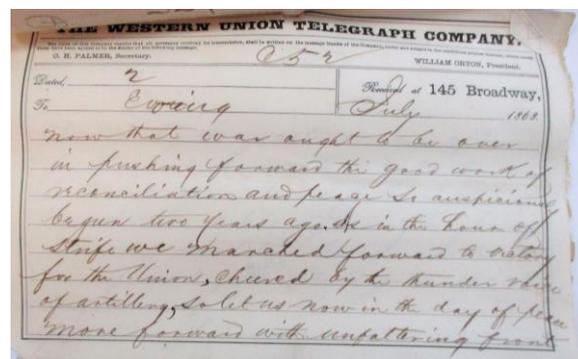
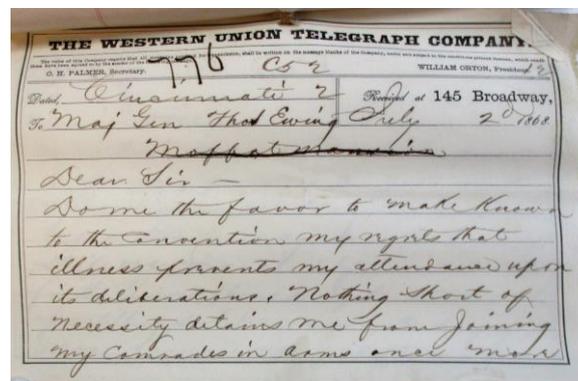
Unique Record of 1868 Soldiers and Sailors Convention Supporting Andrew Johnson

78. **National Convention of Union Soldiers and Sailors:** NATIONAL CONVENTION OF UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HELD AT COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY, JULY 4, 1868:- WITH THE ADDRESS OF GEN. THOMAS EWING JR. PREPARED PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION - BY COL. JAMES A. O'BEIRNE SECY NAT. EX. COMMITTEE. [New York: 1868]. [1], 28, [6] manuscript leaves, 12-1/4" x 8," plus a 6-page manuscript telegram addressed to Thomas Ewing, plus a 16-page printed pamphlet [some blue crayon lines over text, but still legible]. Bound with a bit of rope; curled, outer leaves loose and chipped without loss of text. New York, 4 and 6 July 1868. Except as noted, Very Good.

This 1868 Convention, whose proceedings were never published, was held at the time of the Democrats' New York Convention. These minutes are thus a unique record of the support given to President Andrew Johnson by former Union soldiers and sailors.

Johnson-- like the members of this Convention-- proposed the immediate admission to the Union of the rebellious States; and opposed the Civil Rights Act, the Freedmen's Bureau, the Fourteenth Amendment, and any additional protections for Negroes. The minutes were compiled and written by Colonel James R. O'Beirne, Secretary of the National Executive Committee. During the War, as a member of the 37th New York Infantry, he was awarded the Medal of Honor for his valor at the Battle of Fair Oaks in 1862.

Several speeches and resolutions noted here had been published in newspapers; these are clipped and pasted in rather than transcribed. The sentiments of the Convention's participants mirror those of the Democratic Party in 1868: advocating a government of white men only and excluding Negroes from the emblems of citizenship. The keynote address by Major General Thomas Ewing-- punctuated in the Convention with loud cheering-- is inserted in printed pamphlet form, with a copy stamped "Sep 4 1868." Though a Democrat, Ewing had been a strong anti-slavery man before the War, and commanded troops in Missouri and Kansas. For the July 4 celebration during this election year he defends President Johnson, denounces the "crimes" of Reconstruction and Republican Party policies, especially support for the Fourteenth Amendment. Republicans, he says, have "refused to take what the war was alone waged to get-- a prompt and cordial pacification and reunion under the Constitution. It did this in the vain hope of controlling the Southern States by making voters of the negroes, and proscribing all the intelligent white men whom Congress and the Freedman's Bureau could not bribe, or coax, or kick, or cuff into Republicanism." \$3,500.00



Item No. 78

Wartime New Orleans Union Publication

79. [New Orleans]: THE ACORN. A SEMI-MONTHLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO UNCONDITIONAL UNIONISM AND UNIVERSAL FREEDOM. EDITED BY F.E. HYER AND N.M. TAYLOR. "TALL OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW." New Orleans: Published by the Union Ladies' Aid Association, March 12, 1864. Vol. I. No. 11. Elephant folio sheet, folded to 8pp. Each page 9" x 12" and printed in three columns. Very Good plus.

This interesting Union paper began publishing after Union forces took control of New Orleans. One article prints "Regulations for a System of Labor": Wages are established,

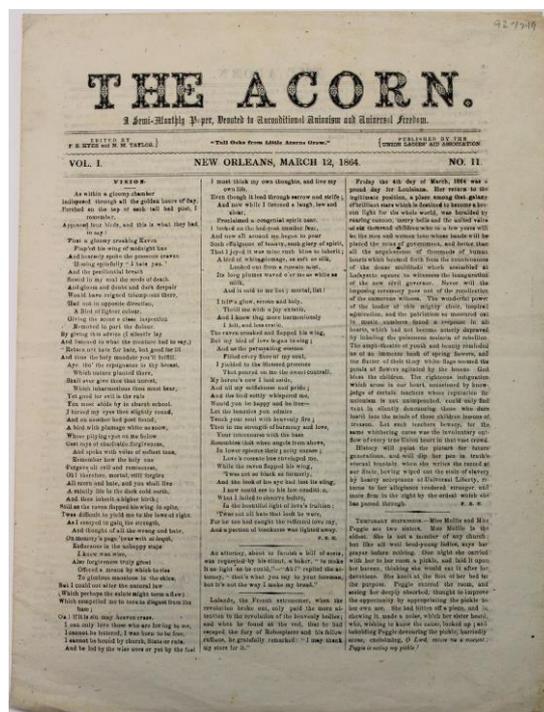
"flogging and other cruel or unusual punishment are interdicted," schools are opened "for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age," and laborers' rights are published.

A satirical article on "The Union as it Was" mocks Copperheads, for whom that well-worn phrase means "a new Southern President, or a Northern doughface with Southern principles... The Supreme Court must be constructed in the exclusive interest of slavery." The newly freed slaves "must all be remanded to slavery and subjected to the tenfold tyranny [sic] and oppressions of their vindictive masters."

Several General Orders are also printed: one warns "that certain thoughtless persons have disfigured the flag of the United States displayed at their places of business, by attaching thereto advertisements of their wares." Another prescribes wages and clothing for "colored employees in the Quartermaster's service;" another suspends the recruitment of "colored troops" from plantations to permit "planters to take off their present crops."

OCLC 14989577 [6] as of January 2024.

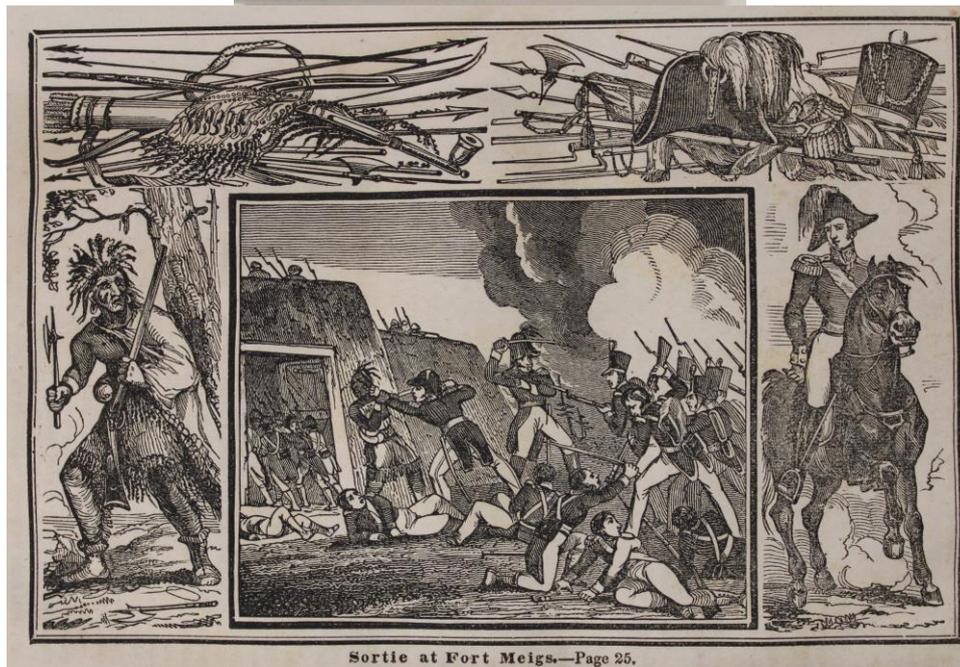
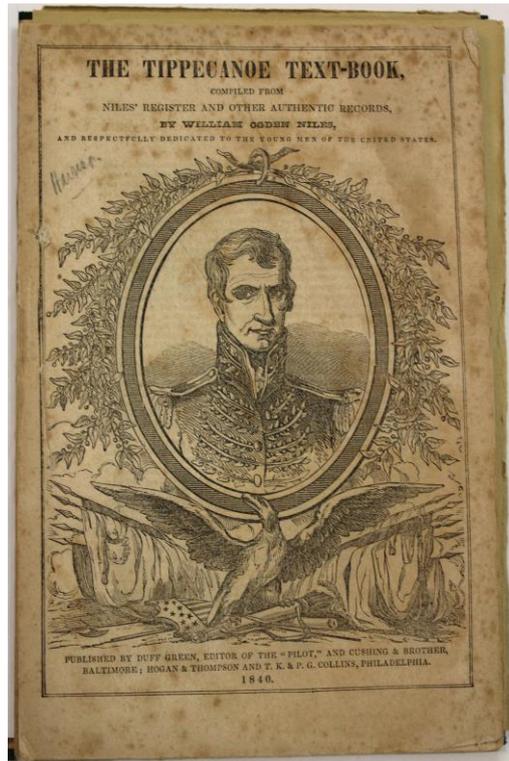
\$375.00



REGULATIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF LABOR.
ALL PLANTATIONS MUST BE WORKED
Conditions of a Residence in the State
Idleness and Vagrancy will not be Tolerated.
HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE GULF,
 New Orleans, February 3, 1864.
General Orders No. 22.
 The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established January 30, 1863.
 I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this Department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.
 H. The Provost Marshal General is instructed to provide for the division of parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.
 III. Provision will be made for the establish-

REGULATIONS FOR A SYSTEM OF LABOR.
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 III. Provision will be made for the establish-

THE UNION AS IT WAS.
 This is a party catch word among Copperheads, and it is important to lift its meaning. The Union as it was, when? In 1800 or 1860? Doubtless those who use the phrase refer to the latter period. They wish the wheels of progress to be turned backward, and the nation to ignore all its convictions, knowledge and experience acquired since this rebellion commenced. A new Southern President, or a Northern doughface with Southern principles, must be inaugurated in the seat of power; the Cabinet must be filled with another set of Floyds, Cobbs and Thompsons the Senate and House of Representatives must again have a majority of her Davis', Stephens', Toombs' and Breckenridge's, and the Supreme Court must be constructed in the exclusive interest of slavery. Then, again, slavery in the District of Columbia, now abolished and all claims growing out of it adjusted, must be re-enacted and perpetuated there forever. The territories have been declared forever free by act of Congress and have all been organized as free soil; but this legislation must be all overturned



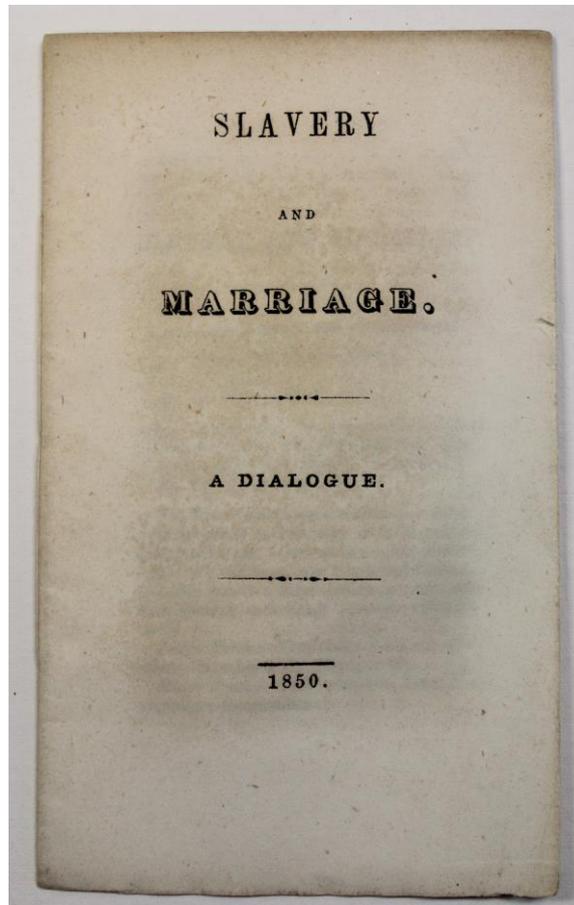
Item No. 80

“A Pure Patriot”

80. **Niles, William Ogdén:** THE TIPPECANOE TEXT-BOOK, COMPILED FROM NILES' REGISTER AND OTHER AUTHENTIC RECORDS. AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia: Stereotyped by L. Johnson: Published by Duff Green, Editor of the "Pilot," and Cushing & Brother, Baltimore; Hogan & Thompson and T.K. & P.G. Collins, Philadelphia, 1840. 95, [1 blank] pp, plus elaborately engraved illustrated title page and four full-page illustrations. Light to moderate spotting, Good+ in a later slipcase.

A scarce campaign biography by the admiring editor of Niles' Register. William Henry Harrison is "a pure patriot, whose well-earned fame has been shamelessly traduced for the most vile and selfish purposes."

Miles 139. OCLC records eight locations as of January 2024 under two accession numbers.
\$350.00



Item No. 81

“Marriage Gives Man the Power of Ownership Over Woman”

81. [Noyes, John Humphrey]: SLAVERY AND MARRIAGE. A DIALOGUE. [Oneida, N.Y.]: 1850. 16mo, uncut, stitched. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Fine.

The Dialogue is among Mr. Free Church, Major South, and Judge North. A publication of the utopian Oneida Community, it is generally attributed to Noyes, its leader. The theme is the similarity of Marriage and Slavery.

After Major S. defends slavery Mr. F. observes, "The truth is Marriage gives man the power of ownership over woman, and such power is as wrong and prolific of wrong in the case of Marriage, as in that of Slavery." To Judge N's objection that, "The law protects woman from the violence of her husband," Mr. F. retorts, "As in the case of Slavery, this protection applies only in extreme cases."

This little pamphlet, a desirable Oneida Community publication, is a bold assertion of the injustice of women's subjugation.

FIRST EDITION. Blockson 10022. Not in Dumond, Work, LCP, Cohen. \$450.00

Yankee Noodle vs. John Bull

82. **[Oregon Territory] [Leech, John?]:** CONTEMPORARY PENCIL DRAWING OF YANKEE NOODLE HOLDING A PITCHFORK ON THE NECK OF A FALLEN JOHN BULL. [np: 1840s?]. Pencil drawing, 7-1/4" x 12-1/4." Uncle Sam, dressed as a plain frontiersman, stands astride a fallen John Bull, who is fashionably attired, complete with watch fob. John Bull holds an egg, titled "Oregon," in his hand. He says, "You Young Yankee-Noodle, Let Me Up! - You May Have the Egg." Very Good.

John Leech's drawings of Yankee Noodle versus John Bull appeared in Punch Magazine in March 1846. See OCLC 819382369 [1- Clements Library]. Ours, an original pencil drawing, may also have been by Leech. The characters are certainly similar.

The controversy over the boundary of Oregon was at the forefront of American politics in the mid-1840s. American expansionists, centered primarily in the Democratic Party and their candidate James K. Polk, campaigned for the presidency in 1844 on a plan to annex the entire disputed area. Their slogan, "54-40 or fight!" was a serious affront to British honor. After much war fever and Manifest Destiny sentiment, the boundary was adjusted at the 49th parallel. \$750.00



Item No. 82

Presiding Judge at John Brown's Trial

83. **[Parker, Judge Richard]:** MANUSCRIPT PETITION TO VIRGINIA LEGISLATOR JOHN W. LUKE FROM UNKNOWN AUTHOR[S], UNDATED BUT DECEMBER 1850 OR JANUARY 1851, RECOMMENDING LAWYER AND CONGRESSMAN RICHARD

PARKER FOR JUDGE OF THE 13TH CIRCUIT COURT, THE SEAT FROM WHICH PARKER WOULD SENTENCE JOHN BROWN TO DEATH IN 1859. Single page ink manuscript, addressed to Luke on verso with wax seal remnant. Folded for mailing, Very Good.

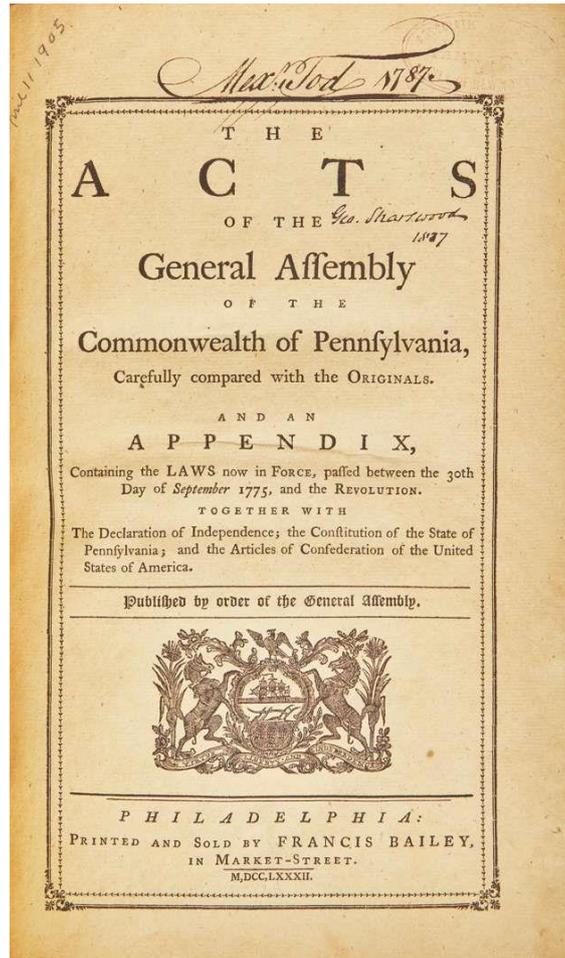
Item No. 83

Circuit Judge I.R. Douglas died in December 1850. This petition to Luke, undated and unsigned, urges the appointment of Richard Parker as his successor.

"The undersigned, a portion of your constituents, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the appointment of a successor to the late lamented judge of the 13th circuit. We all agree that the office should be filled by the man of sound head & heart; that to a sound & discriminating mind, solid legal acquirements, should be united honesty & integrity. It is our opinion that the Honbl. Richd. Parker, possesses all those requisites & that he is the man, of those spoken of for the office, & who will be likely to get the appointment, who would be most acceptable to the people, & who would fill the office worthily & satisfactorily. We therefore request you to use your best efforts, to have him appointed to fill the vacant office. Very Respy Your humble & Obt Srvt."

Parker (1810-1893), born in Richmond, was a judge, lawyer, and Congressman best known for presiding over the trial of abolitionist John Brown. Parker represented Virginia's 10th District as a Democrat in the House of Representatives from 1849 until his appointment in January 1851 as Judge of the Circuit Court. He represented the State of Virginia in the 1866 Philadelphia Peace Convention. ["Death of Judge Richard Parker," Alexandria Gazette, November 11, 1893, page 2.] John W. Luke [1815-1896] served in the Virginia State Legislature.

\$650.00



Item No. 84

Pennsylvania's Revolutionary War Laws

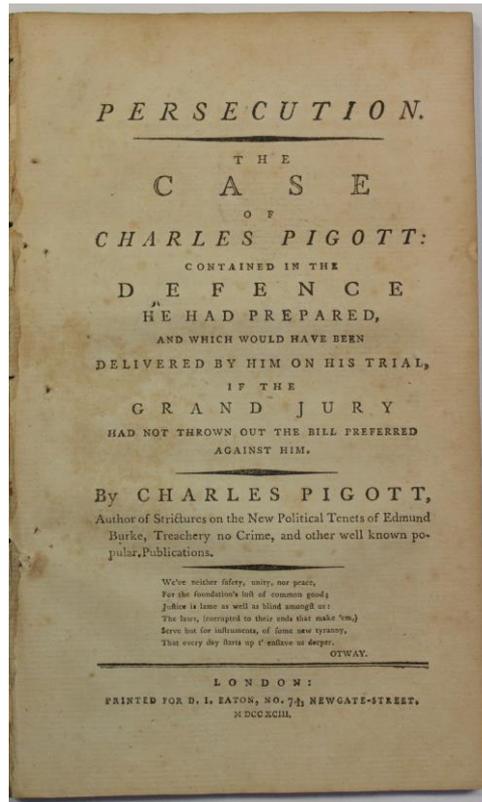
84. **Pennsylvania:** THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, CAREFULLY COMPARED WITH THE ORIGINALS. AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE LAWS NOW IN FORCE, PASSED BETWEEN THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1775, AND THE REVOLUTION. TOGETHER WITH THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA; AND THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Francis Bailey, 1782. [4], xxxi, [1- Directions to the Binder], 527, [1 blank], viii pp. Modern quarter brown calf over marbled paper-covered boards; red morocco spine label, stamped in gilt. Faint rubberstamp in top corner of title-page, contemporary 1787 ownership signature and 1837 ownership signature. Very Good. Housed in an attractive cloth box.

A treasure trove of Revolutionary War laws, treating military, financial, and legal issues of the War. Additionally, Pennsylvania's law gradually abolishing slavery is printed.

Edited by Thomas McKean, Chief Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court and Signer of the Declaration of Independence, the collection includes early printings of the Declaration of Independence, the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Articles of Confederation.

Evans 17656. Hildeburn 4179. II Harv. Law Cat. 322. Not in Cohen.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 85

King George III is a “German Hog Butcher”

85. **Pigott, Charles:** PERSECUTION. THE CASE OF CHARLES PIGOTT: CONTAINED IN THE DEFENCE HE HAD PREPARED, AND WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED BY HIM ON HIS TRIAL, IF THE GRAND JURY HAD NOT THROWN OUT THE BILL PREFERRED AGAINST HIM. BY CHARLES PIGOTT, AUTHOR OF STRICTURES ON THE NEW POLITICAL TENETS OF EDMUND BURKE, TREACHERY NO CRIME, AND OTHER WELL KNOWN POPULAR PUBLICATIONS'. London: Printed for D.I. Eaton, 1793. vi, 52 pp, without the half title. Disbound, several pages with upper blank margins moderately spotted. Good+.

The publisher, Daniel Eaton, was arrested in December 1793 for publishing an alleged libel comparing King of England to a Game Cock. He was acquitted in early 1794.

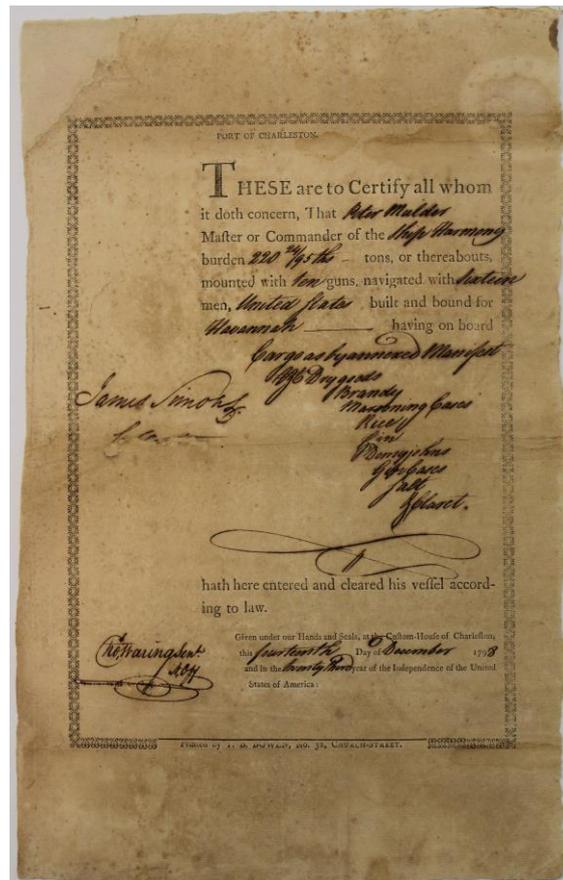
Pigott began his adult life as a "libertine gentleman, whose reformation took place amid the efflorescence of a short-lived culture of radicalism in the London of the 1790s, a change which signalled his involvement in an attempt to reform not only himself, but also the entire political order of British society" [Mee, *Libertines and Radicals in the 1790s: The Strange Case of Charles Pigott*. Pages 185-203 in Cryle, *LIBERTINE ENLIGHTENMENT* (Hampshire and NY: Palgrave Macmillan. 2003)].

"Pigott was arrested after an incident at the New London coffee house involving the physician William Hodgson. The official indictment claimed that the two men began proposing republican toasts in their private box after a bout of drinking. The charge revolved around the accusation that Hodgson had denounced George III as a 'German hog butcher.' The proprietor of the coffee house sent for the constables. Hodgson and Pigott were arraigned for uttering seditious words... Early in October, Pigott's lawyer, John Martin, discovered mistakes in the warrant. Pigott also complained to the bench that the excessive amount of bail

set contravened the Bill of Rights. A jury at the Old Bailey threw out the charges against Pigott on 2 November. While in confinement, Pigott wrote his defence, later published as Persecution. His account of his evening with Hodgson was of two friends indulging 'in that openness and freedom of discourse natural to persons, who harbour no criminal or secret intentions'. More generally, he staked his defence on Whig principles: 'freedom of speech is an english man's prerogative, engrafted on our Constitution, by magna charta and the bill of rights.'" [Mee: Print, Publicity, and Popular Radicalism in the 1790s, pages 131-148. (Cambridge: 2016)].

FIRST EDITION. II Harv. Law Cat. 355. ESTC T43881.

\$500.00



Item No. 86

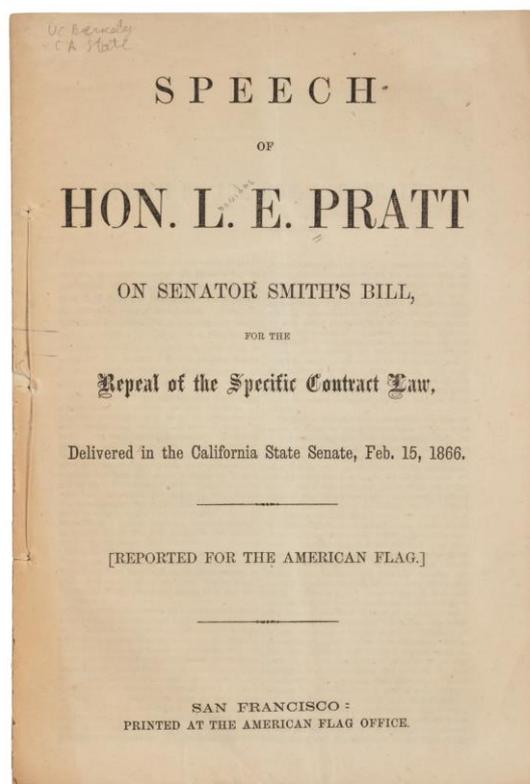
Unrecorded Charleston Broadside Ship Manifest

86. [Port of Charleston]: THESE ARE TO CERTIFY ALL WHOM IT DOTTH CONCERN, THAT PETER MULDER MASTER OR COMMANDER OF THE SHIP HARMONY BURDEN 220 24/95 TNS. TONS, OR THEREABOUTS, MOUNTED WITH TEN GUNS, NAVIGATED WITH SIXTEEN MEN, UNITED STATES BUILT AND BOUND FOR HAVANNAH HAVING ON BOARD CARGO AS BY ANNEXED MANIFEST. . . HATH HERE ENTERED AND CLEARED HIS VESSEL ACCORDING TO LAW. GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS AND SEALS, AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE OF CHARLESTON, THIS FOURTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1798 AND IN THE TWENTY THIRD YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Charleston: Printed by T.B. Bowen, No. 32, Church-Street, 1798. Broadside Ship Manifest, 9-1/2" x 15. Toned, otherwise Very Good. Printed document, surrounded by

decorative border, completed in manuscript and signed in ink by James Simons and --- Waring.

A rare 18th century American Imprint, unrecorded on ESTC, AAS, the Library Company, or the standard bibliographies.

The Cargo listed included dry goods, brandy, rice, claret, salt, and other items. Whether any slaves were on board is a matter of conjecture. Cuba became a major locale for the slave trade, exports as well as imports. \$1,000.00



Item No. 87

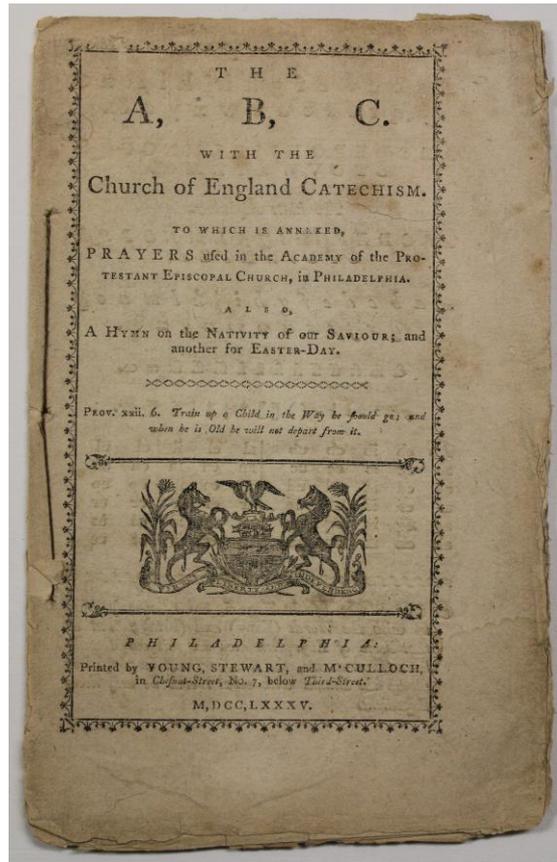
Pay Debts in Specified Currency: Gold, Silver, or U.S. Notes

87. **Pratt, Leonidas E.:** SPEECH OF HON. L.E. PRATT ON SENATOR SMITH'S BILL, FOR THE REPEAL OF THE SPECIFIC CONTRACT LAW. DELIVERED IN THE CALIFORNIA STATE SENATE, FEB. 15, 1866. [REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN FLAG.]. San Francisco: Printed at the American Flag Office, [1866]. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Each page printed in two columns. Very Good.

California's Specific Contract Law required that, when a contract specified the currency in which a debtor must pay a debt, the debtor was required to pay in the currency so specified. At this time, the United States recognized three types of currency: gold, silver, and United States notes. Thus, if a contract required payment to be made in gold coin, the debtor could not legally pay in a different currency.

The Specific Contract Law had many enemies who sought to overturn it. Senator Pratt defends it in this speech.

Not in Cowan, Rocq, Drury. OCLC 58943039 [1- CA State Lib.], 19720730 [1- UC Berkeley] as of January 2024. \$350.00



Item No. 88

88. **Protestant Episcopal Church: THE A, B, C. WITH THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CATECHISM. TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, PRAYERS USED IN THE ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN PHILADELPHIA. ALSO, A HYMN ON THE NATIVITY OF OUR SAVIOUR; AND ANOTHER FOR EASTER-DAY.** Philadelphia: Young, Stewart, and M'Culloch. 1785. 12mo. 12pp, stitched, untrimmed and partly uncut. Title page within decorative border. Attractive title page ornament. A touch of spotting, Near Fine.

There are two states of the title page, the other reading, 'To which are annexed...' [instead of 'is'].

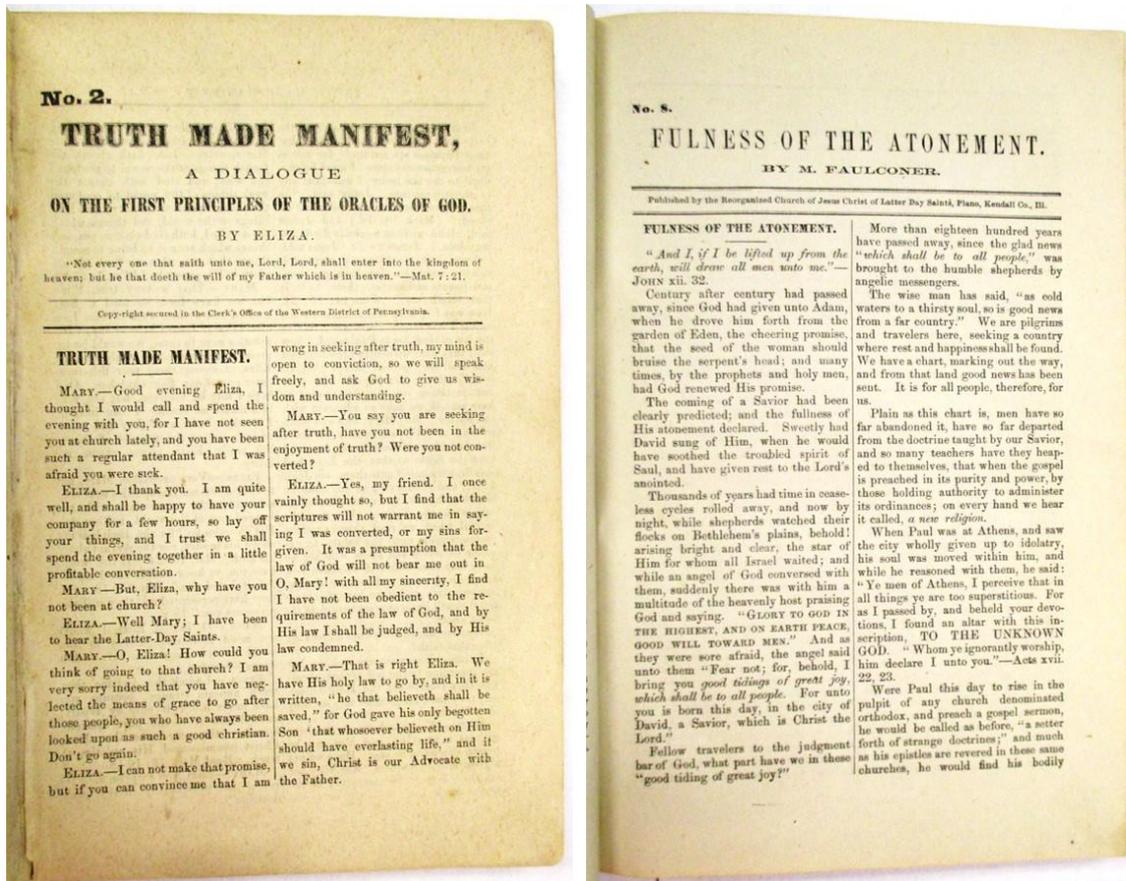
Evans 19208. Rosenbach, Children's Books 99.

\$450.00

Brigham Young Expends “Vast Sums Yearly in Maintaining Large Numbers of Wives and Children”

89. **Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: TWENTY-SEVEN PAMPHLETS ISSUED BY THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.** [Plano, Illinois: 1860-1875]. 27 pamphlets, each with caption title. These include pamphlets numbered 2-12, 14-17, 20-27, 29-30 above the caption title; and two unnumbered pamphlets: TITHING [Plano: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Office. 1860's?], and BRIGHAMISM: ITS PROMISES AND THEIR FAILURES. [Plano: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Steam and Book Office. 1869?]. Scattered foxing, bound in stiff paper contemporary wrappers, with 'Tracts' stamped in gilt on front cover. Ink signature on front endpaper, 'Chas. N. Brown, Providence, R.I.' Pasted on the first front endpaper is a printed 'A Revelation and Prophecy, By the Prophet, Seer, and Revelator,

Joseph Smith, Given December 25th, 1832...copied from the 'Pearl of Great Price,' Published at Liverpool, in 1851.' Very Good.

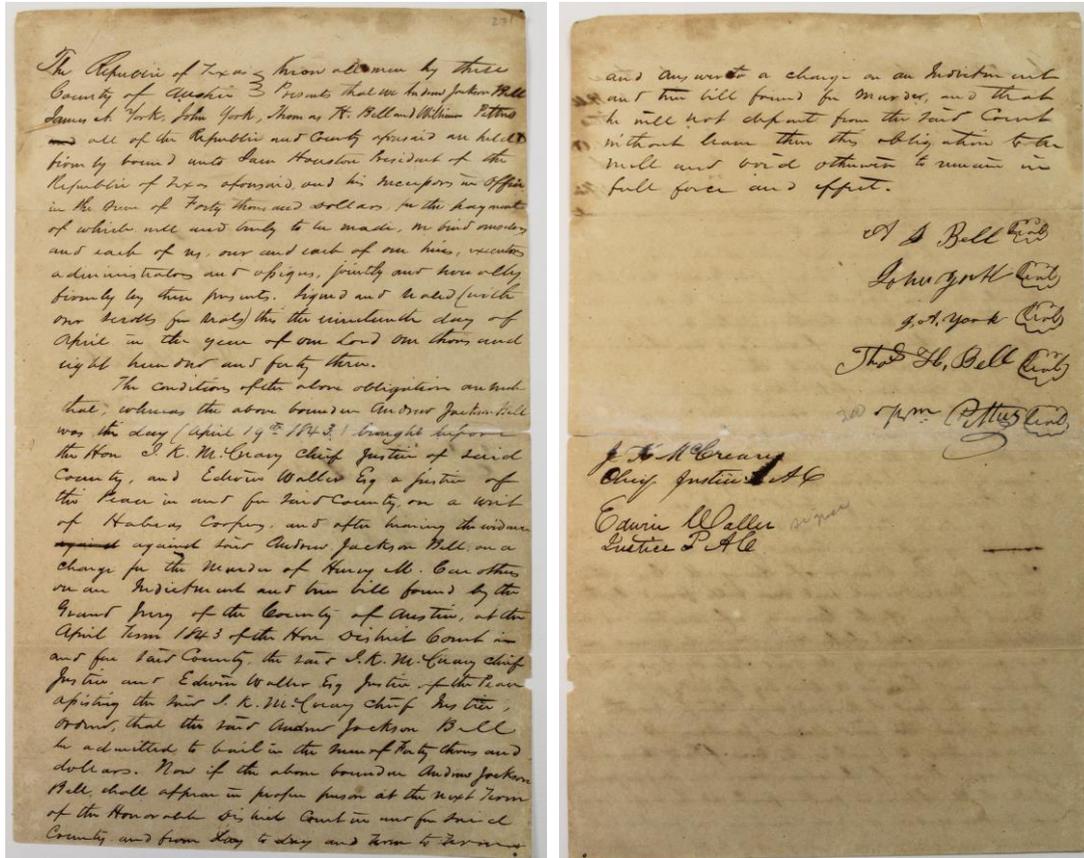


Item No. 89

Twenty-seven pamphlets, many of them extremely scarce, from the Reorganized Church, founded in 1860 in Illinois. Its separation from the Latter Day Saints occurred in the schism of 1844, after the murder of Joseph Smith and the ensuing dispute over the succession. The pamphlets reflect the doctrines of the Reorganized Church and its version of its history. Certain pamphlets demonstrate rivalry with the Mormons, e.g., Nos. 12 and 16, denouncing polygamy and Brighamism, calling Brigham Young a profligate materialist and sensualist who is now "worth millions, and has expended vast sums yearly in maintaining large numbers of wives and children."

The pamphlet titles are: [2] Truth Made Manifest, A Dialogue on the First Principles of the Oracles of God, by Eliza; [3] The Voice of the Good Shepherd; [4] Epitome of the Faith and Doctrines of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (with Findings of Lake County, Ohio Court, in Kirtland Temple Suit printed on verso); [5] The Gospel; [6] The One Baptism: Its Mode, Subjects, Pre-requisites and Design. Who Shall Administer?; [7] Who Then Can Be Saved? By Joseph Smith; [8] Fulness of the Atonement. By M. Faulconer; [9] Spiritualism Viewed from a Scriptural Stand-Point. By Elder T.W. Smith; [10] The Narrow Way. By Elder Isaac Sheen; [11] The Plan of Salvation. By Elder Isaac Sheen; [12] The Bible versus Polygamy. By Elder David H. Smith; Brighamism: Its Promises and Their Failures; [14] Reply to Orson Pratt, By Joseph Smith, President of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; [15] Idolatry; [16] Polygamy: Was it an Original Tenet of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints! By Alexander H. Smith; [17] The Successor in the Prophetic Office and Presidency of the Church (Revised Edition); Tithing; [20] The

"One Body," or, the Church of Christ Under the Apostleship, and under the Apostasy; [21] Truth by Three Witnesses, A Warning Voice; [22] Faith and Repentance; [23] Baptism; [24] The Kingdom of God: What Is It? Whence Comes It? Where Is It?; [25] Laying on of Hands; [26] The Mountain of the Lord's House; [27] The Sabbath Question; [29] A Vision; and [30] Origin of the Book of Mormon. \$2,500.00



Item No. 90

**Prominent Texans Rally for an Accused Murderer
[Another Prominent Texan]**

90. **[Republic of Texas]: TEXAS REPUBLIC DOCUMENT, ENTIRELY IN INK MANUSCRIPT: PROMINENT TEXANS POST BAIL FOR ANOTHER PROMINENT TEXAN, ACCUSED OF MURDERING HENRY M. CAROTHERS.** Austin: 1843. Single leaf, entirely in ink manuscript, 7-5/8" x 12-3/4." Signed in ink by Edwin Waller, a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence; Andrew Jackson Bell, Texas legislator, Sheriff of Austin County, and large landowner; John York, Indian fighter and soldier in the Texas Revolution; William Pettus, active in the Texas Revolution, large landowner, and participant in early Texas struggles for independence [online Texas State Historical Association]. James A. York, who participated in the capture of San Antonio in 1835 [Historical Marker Database]; Thomas H. Bell; J.K. McCreary, Chief Justice of Austin County. Archival tape repairs to horizontal split and short closed tear [minimal loss].

The signers posted bail for Andrew Jackson Bell, accused of murdering Henry Carothers. We surmise that Bell was acquitted. His obituary calls him a veteran of F.W. Johnson's Company in the Texas War of Independence; he was elected sheriff of Austin County in 1850 and Representative to the State Legislature in 1854. During the Civil War,

Bell was the enrolling officer for the Western District of Austin County. His namesake, President Andrew Jackson, was purportedly the best man at the wedding of Bell's parents.

The document reads in full:

"The Republic of Texas, County of Austin: Know all men by these presents that we Andrew Jackson Bell, James A. York, John York, Thomas H. Bell, and William Pettus all of the Republic and County aforesaid are held firmly bound unto Sam Houston, President of the Republic of Texas aforesaid, and his successors in office in the sum of forty thousand dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Signed and sealed (with our scrolls for seals) this the nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

"The conditions of the above obligations are such that, whereas the above bounden Andrew Jackson Bell, was this day (April 19th 1843) brought before the Honorable J. K. McCrary Chief Justice of said county, and Edwin Waller, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and after having the evidence against said Andrew Jackson Bell, on a charge for the murder of Henry M. Carothers, on an indictment and true bill found by the Grand Jury of the County of Austin, at the April Term 1843 of the Hon. District Court in and for said County, the said J. K. McCreary Chief Justice and Edwin Waller Esq. Justice of the Peace, assisting the said J. K. McCreary Chief Justice, ordered, that the said Andrew Jackson Bell be admitted to bail in the amount of forty thousand dollars. Now if the above bounden Andrew Jackson Bell shall appear in proper person at the next term of the Honorable District Court in and for said County and from day to day. . . and that he will not depart from the said court without leave then this obligation to be null and void otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

“[signed] A. J. Bell
John York
J. A .York
Thos. H. Bell
Wm. Pettus

J. K. McCreary, Chief Justice AC
Edwin Waller, Justice PAC”

\$1,500.00

Federalists Protest the “Unnecessary Prosecution of the War”

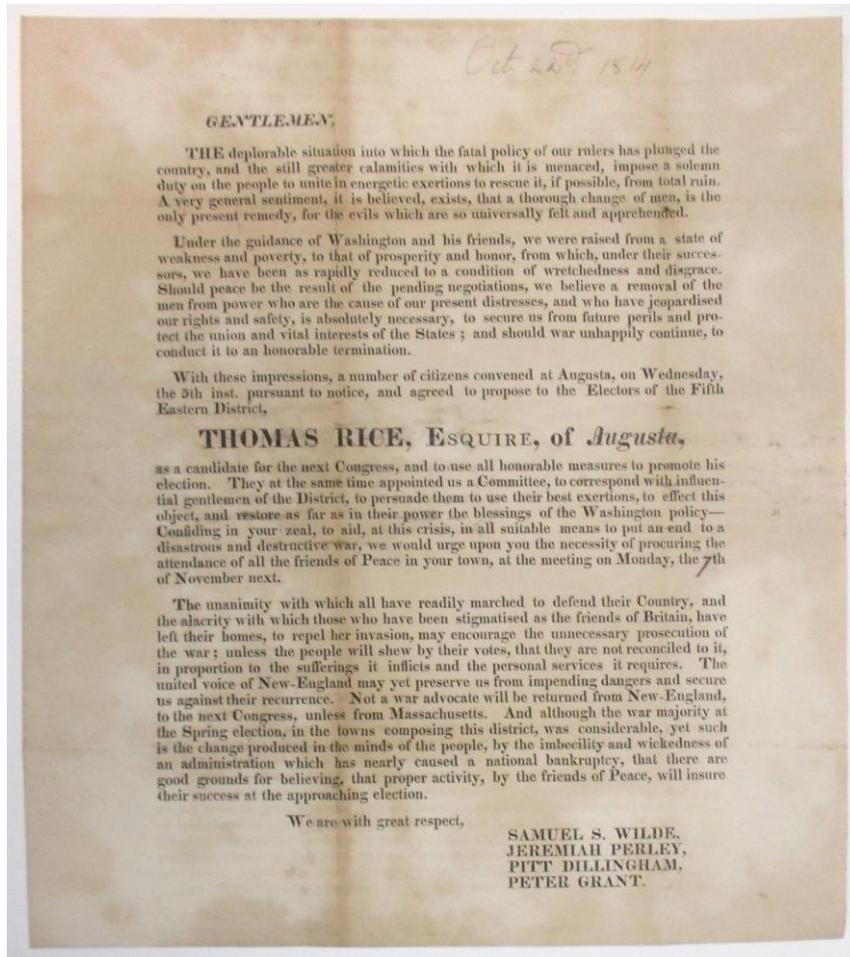
91. **[Rice, Thomas]:** GENTLEMEN: THE DEPLORABLE SITUATION INTO WHICH THE FATAL POLICY OF OUR RULERS HAS PLUNGED THE COUNTRY, AND THE STILL GREATER CALAMITIES WITH WHICH IT IS MENACED, IMPOSE A SOLEMN DUTY ON THE PEOPLE TO UNITE IN ENERGETIC EXERTIONS TO RESCUE IT, IF POSSIBLE FROM TOTAL RUIN ... [Augusta, Maine: 1814]. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp, printed on recto of first leaf only. 8-1/4" x 9-7/16." Signed in type by Samuel S. Wilde, Jeremiah Perley, Pitt Dillingham, and Peter Grant. Dated in ink along upper edge, "Oct. 22d 1814," and addressed on verso to "Mr. Robert Foy / Palermo." Palermo is a town in Waldo County Maine. Old mailing folds. Some toning, Good+.

This passionate political message, which appears to be unrecorded, urges the election of Thomas Rice to Congress as a Federalist. Rice (1768-1854) would win and serve two terms, after which he was defeated for reelection. His supporters, who sign in type at the end, were all Federalists active in Massachusetts-Maine political and public affairs. Samuel Wilde

became a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. Jeremiah Perley wrote 'The Maine Justice' and the proceedings of the Convention establishing the statehood of Maine. All opposed the ongoing War with England.

The signers urge a "united voice of New-England" against the "unnecessary prosecution of the war," and to "preserve us from impending dangers."

Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, Williamson, or the online sites of OCLC, AAS, MA Hist. Soc. as of January 2024. \$950.00

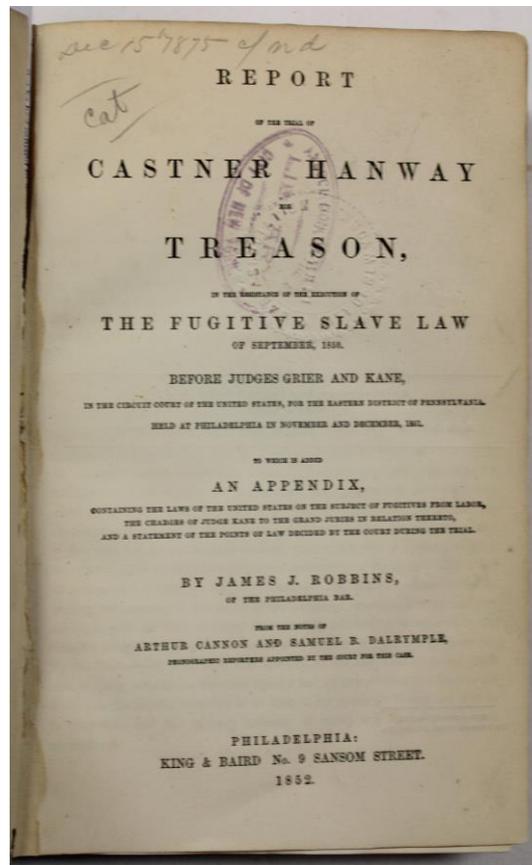


Item No. 91

Tried for Treason for Refusing to Aid in the Capture of a Fugitive Slave

92. **Robbins, James J.:** REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF CASTNER HANWAY FOR TREASON, IN THE RESISTANCE OF THE EXECUTION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF SEPTEMBER, 1850. BEFORE JUDGES GRIER AND KANE, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. HELD AT PHILADELPHIA IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1851. TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE SUBJECT OF FUGITIVES FROM LABOR, THE CHARGES OF JUDGE KANE TO THE GRAND JURIES IN RELATION THERETO, AND A STATEMENT OF THE POINTS OF LAW DECIDED BY THE COURT DURING THE TRIAL. BY JAMES J. ROBBINS, OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR. FROM THE NOTES

OF ARTHUR CANNON AND SAMUEL B. DALRYMPLE, PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTERS APPOINTED BY THE COURT FOR THIS CASE. Philadelphia: King & Baird, No. 9 Sansom Street, 1852. 275, [1 blank] pp. Rubberstamp and blindstamp on title page. Bound in later institutional cloth, first gathering loosening. Good+.



Item No. 92

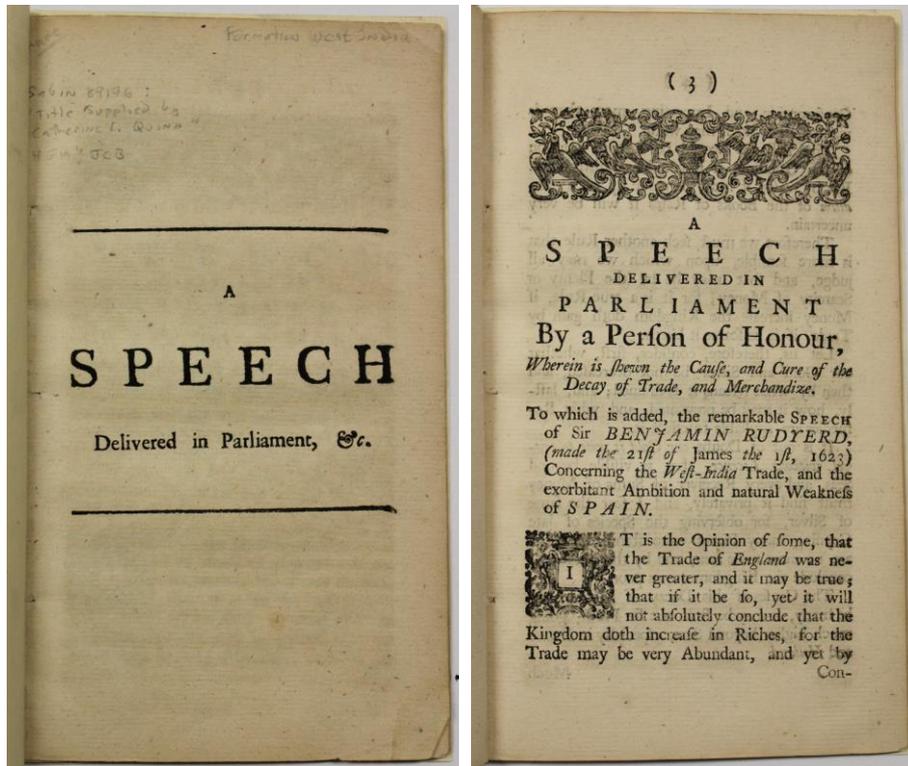
This complete transcript of the trial commences with jury selection, Hanway's arraignment, and opening arguments. It "contains as complete a record as possible of any trial in the nineteenth century. Besides providing legal arguments it contains the testimony, examinations and cross-examinations, discussions between bar and bench, and even the sarcastic and angry banter that is inevitable in a trial as highly charged as this one was" [Finkelman].

Hanway was the first to be tried of 41 men indicted for treason at Christiana, Pennsylvania, in resisting the recovery by the Marylander Edward Gorsuch [who arrived fortified by a warrant, friends, and arms] of his runaway slave. Some of the slave's friends, also black, arrived at the scene, ready to fight, along with Hanway and another white man. "When Deputy Marshal Kline tried to deputize these two men, they refused and instead urged the outnumbered Gorsuch party to leave. This warning was ignored, and a skirmish soon ensued. When it was over Gorsuch was dead, his son was severely wounded, and other members of the party had either been hurt or fled the area. The Christiana riot was the most violent episode in the struggle against the Fugitive Slave Act. Hanway had taken no positive action against Gorsuch and his party. But he had refused to either join the posse or try to prevent the blacks from attacking the slave catchers...On the last day of the trial, Justice Grier charged the jury that the act of refusing to aid in the rendition of a fugitive slave did not constitute treason. It took the jury just fifteen minutes to find Hanway innocent. Ultimately the other forty indictments were dropped" [Finkelman].

Edward Gorsuch (1795-1851) and his son, Dickinson III (1826-1882), are distant relatives of United States Supreme Court Justice Neil Gorsuch. Each is a descendant of Maryland's Charles Gorsuch (1642-1716): Edward and Dickinson are from the line of Charles's son Thomas B. Gorsuch (1680-1774); Justice Gorsuch is from the line of Charles's son Charles Gorsuch (1687-1747).

Finkelman 98-99. Cohen 14181. LCP 4564. Sabin 71820.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 93

The West India Company

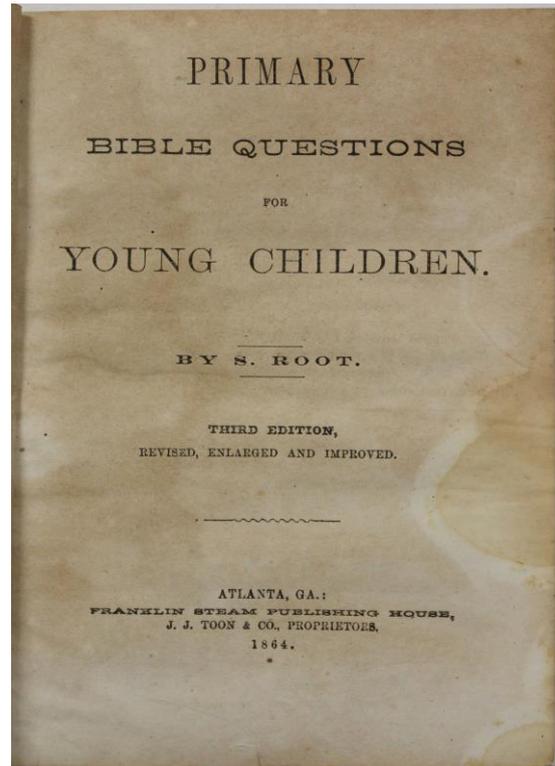
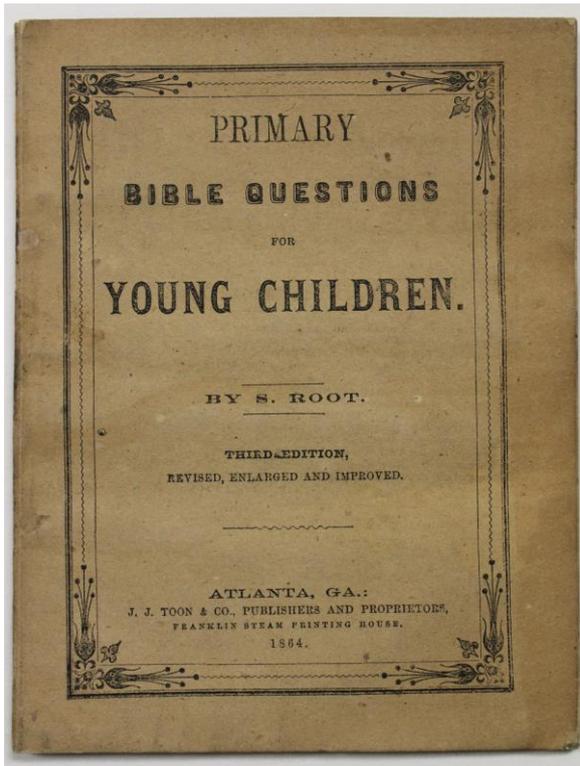
93. [Roe, Sir Thomas]: A SPEECH DELIVERED IN PARLIAMENT BY A PERSON OF HONOUR, WHEREIN IS SHEWN THE CAUSE, AND CURE OF THE DECAY OF TRADE, AND MERCHANDIZE. TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE REMARKABLE SPEECH OF SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD, [MADE THE 21ST OF JAMES THE 1ST, 1623] CONCERNING THE WEST-INDIA TRADE, AND THE EXORBITANT AMBITION AND NATURAL WEAKNESS OF SPAIN. [London: F. Noble, 1739]. Half title, 20pp + [1 publ. advt.] Bound in attractive modern marbled wrappers, with caption title [as issued]. Very Good.

The formation and beginnings of the West India Company. Roe explains the necessity for England's development of the West India trade; Rudyerd advocates establishment of "a West-India Association," formed for that purpose.

"This Association for the West-Indies, when it shall be regulated and established by Act of Parliament, and thereby secured from the Violence and Injury of any intruding Hand, it will certainly give many Men Encouragement and Confidence, voluntarily to bring in large and liberal Contributions, towards so noble, so profitable an Enterprise."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 89176. Kress 4465.

\$450.00



Item No. 94

Religion, Confederate-Style

94. **Root, S.:** PRIMARY BIBLE QUESTIONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. THIRD EDITION, REVISED, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED. Atlanta, Ga.: J.J. Toon & Co., Publishers and Proprietors, Franklin Steam Printing House, 1864. 80pp, original printed wrappers. Text toned as usual. Near Fine.

The stated third edition, the first having been published in 1861. Parrish and Willingham do not note a second edition.

P&W 9259.

\$350.00

"A Matchless Account of the Conduct of the Affairs In the Old Northwest Territory"

95. **[Sargent, Winthrop]:** PAPERS IN RELATION TO THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF WINTHROP SARGENT. 2D JANUARY 1801...PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Washington: 1801]. 29pp, bound into modern marbled wrappers. A duplicate rubberstamp, else Very Good.

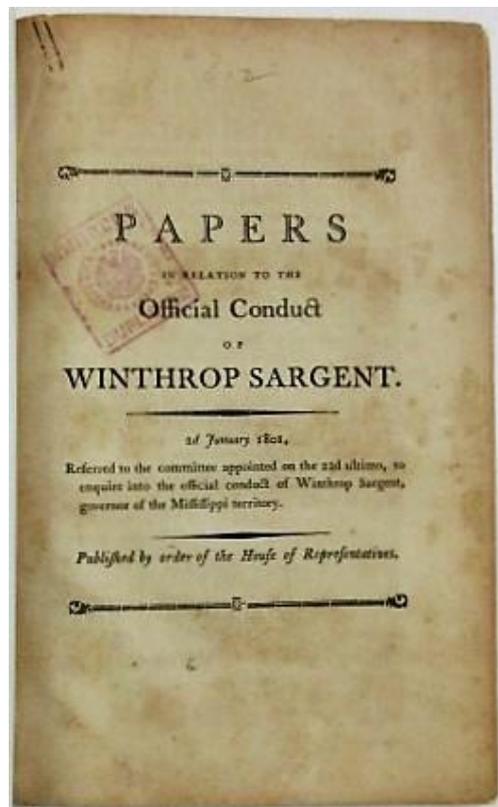
"This is Sargent's privately issued defense, printed after he had hurried back to Washington and 'found himself deprived forever of that justice which is due even to the most common criminals'" [Eberstadt]. The official Report of Sargent's dismissal from office, it precedes the Boston printing of the same year. "A little known and valuable pamphlet relating to the MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY" [5 Rosenbach 257].

Ernie Wessen commented extensively on this item: "Rare and most important, with particular reference to the government of the TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER. Secretary of the Ohio Company; Sargent was secretary of the North West Territory

for eleven years, at times serving as Acting Governor, and was commissioned Justice of the Peace, with jurisdiction over the entire territory. In 1798 he was appointed first Governor of the Mississippi Territory. The Federalist found few political friends in Mississippi. With the change of Administration in Washington; his influential political enemies in the Territory lodged charges against him with the result that Jefferson refused to reappoint him in 1801. The principal charge brought against Sargent was that he and his judges had enacted laws without consent of the governed. Herein, in defence, Sargent presents a matchless account of the conduct of the affairs in the old Northwest Territory. Very rare" [100 Midland Notes 346].

In addition to Sargent's plea, the Report contains the Charge to the Grand Jury delivered by Judge Dunbar and the Grand Jury's Presentment. DAB's verdict on the controversy favors Sargent: "His Federalism, impartial enforcement of law, and unfortunate connection with one of the factions in the territory led to such criticism that President Jefferson refused to reappoint him in 1801."

FIRST EDITION. Howes S111aa. AI 1525 [3]. 114 Eberstadt 513 [recording the Boston 1801, 2d ed.]. Not in Clark. \$600.00



Item No. 95

**A Virginian Calls the Confederacy “The Grandest, Most Stupendous
Fraud Known in the History of the World”**

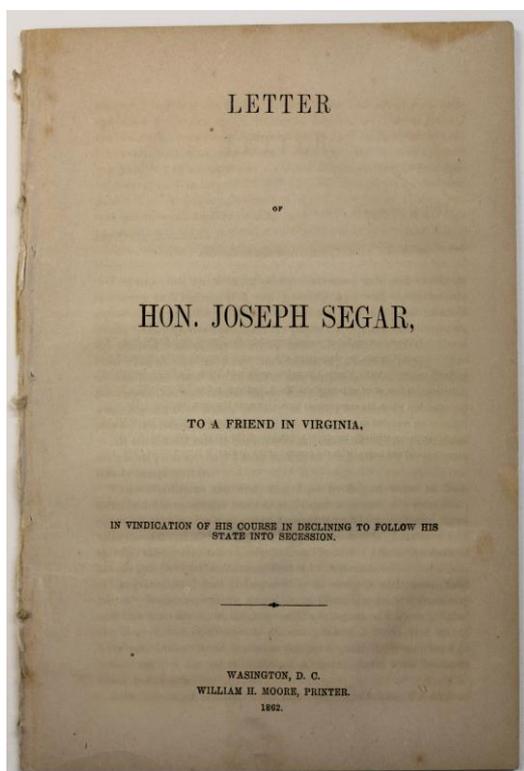
96. **Segar, Joseph:** LETTER OF HON. JOSEPH SEGAR, TO A FRIEND IN VIRGINIA, IN VINDICATION OF HIS COURSE IN DECLINING TO FOLLOW HIS STATE INTO SECESSION. Washington, D.C.: William H. Moore, Printer, 1862. 48pp. Disbound, lightly toned, rubberstamp [mostly in margin of page 11]. Good+.

This Virginia Unionist would be elected to Congress during the War, but was declared ineligible to take his seat. He fled Virginia at the outset of War.

This letter from Boston dated November 1861 explains his refusal to renounce his allegiance to the Union, and to take the oath of allegiance to Virginia and the Confederacy. Segar calls the Confederacy "the grandest, most stupendous fraud known in the history of the world. It is no government of the people. The people had no part or lot in the matter. It was, as to the cotton States at least, the precipitation of discontented or ambitious spirits that sought no redress for actual grievances, but who...longed to break down the government."

A 39-page printing, by the same printer in the same year, also issued. The two are very nearly identical, with some typesetting differences and just a few words changed here and there.

Sabin 78879, 111 Eberstadt 589 [both recording the 39-page printing]. OCLC records institutional holdings of each issue. \$275.00



Item No. 96



Item No. 97

Leader of the "White Man's Party"

97. [Seymour, Horatio]: ORIGINAL SHEET OF FOUR 1864 ELECTION TICKETS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S NEW YORK STATE CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE. [np: 1864]. The sheet measures 4-1/4" x 7-1/4." Each ticket headed, "DEMOCRATIC UNION TICKET. STATE. 'THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION'." Verso is an attractive wallpaper-type design. Fine.

Seymour, prominent Democrat-Copperhead New York politician, won his race for Governor, opposing Lincoln Administration policies, particularly the Emancipation Proclamation. His victory established him as the leading Democratic presidential candidate for 1868. Seymour lost that election; Grant swamped him in the Electoral College-- Seymour carried only eight States-- but Seymour got 47% of the popular vote. \$275.00

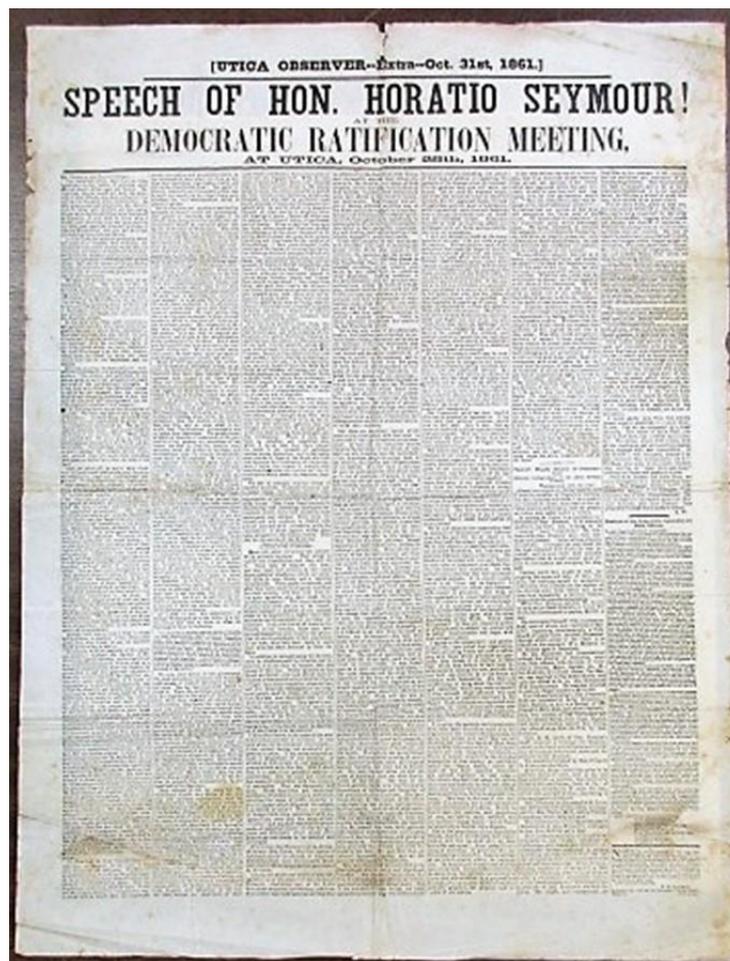
98. **Seymour, Horatio:** SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR! AT THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING, AT UTICA, OCTOBER 28TH, 1861. Utica: Utica Observer- Extra, 1861. Elephant folio broadside, printed in seven columns. 18" x 27". Some old folds and crimps, several fox marks. Good+.

Seymour's speech is rare as a broadside. A prominent Democrat in the 1850's and 1860's, he had been New York's governor during the early 1850's, would become so again in 1862, and was the Democrats' candidate for President in 1868. Before the War he was a Doughface: a northern Democrat willing, even eager, to compromise with his southern brethren on the issue of Slavery. During the War he was a Copperhead.

Seymour was a vocal foe of President Lincoln. He supported "the Union as it was," i.e., with slavery. Speaking nearly a year before Lincoln issued his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, he asserts, "I deny that slavery is the cause of this war... If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

Though Seymour denounced "ambitious men at the South who desire a separate confederacy," he blamed more the "ultra and violent men" who fanatically seek the immediate abolition of slavery.

OCLC 64445550 [1- Williams College] as of February 2024 ["Also issued as an 8-page pamphlet"]. Not in Bartlett, LCP, Sabin, or the online AAS site. \$650.00



Item No. 98



Item No. 99

The Duke and Duchess at Work and Play. . . and with Hitler

99. [Simpson, Wallis Warfield; Edward, Duke of Windsor]: AN ARCHIVE OF SEVENTY-FIVE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS, MANY WITH ACCOMPANYING ASSOCIATED PRESS DESCRIPTIONS, OF WALLIS SIMPSON AND EDWARD,

PRINCE OF WALES, KING OF ENGLAND AND THEN, AFTER HIS ABDICATION, DUKE OF WINDSOR. The archive depicts Simpson's birthplace, her activities as a young woman and "friend" of Edward, their marriage, their life as newlyweds and as middle-aged and elderly aristocrats, and occasionally with noted political and cultural figures. Her husband is photographed as the young Prince of Wales, at his father's funeral, as King [he served less than a year], at his abdication and wedding to Wallis, and in later life. Fine.

Wallis Warfield was the daughter of Teackle Wallis Warfield, whose father had been a Copperhead bunkmate of Severn Teackle Wallis at Fort McHenry during the Civil War. "One of his colleagues imprisoned with him in the 1860s, Henry Mactier Warfield, named his fifth son Teackle Wallis Warfield. He in turn in 1896 named his daughter Bessie Wallis Warfield. She later became famous as Wallis Simpson, Duchess of Windsor" [Wikipedia article on S. Teackle Wallis].

\$1,000.00



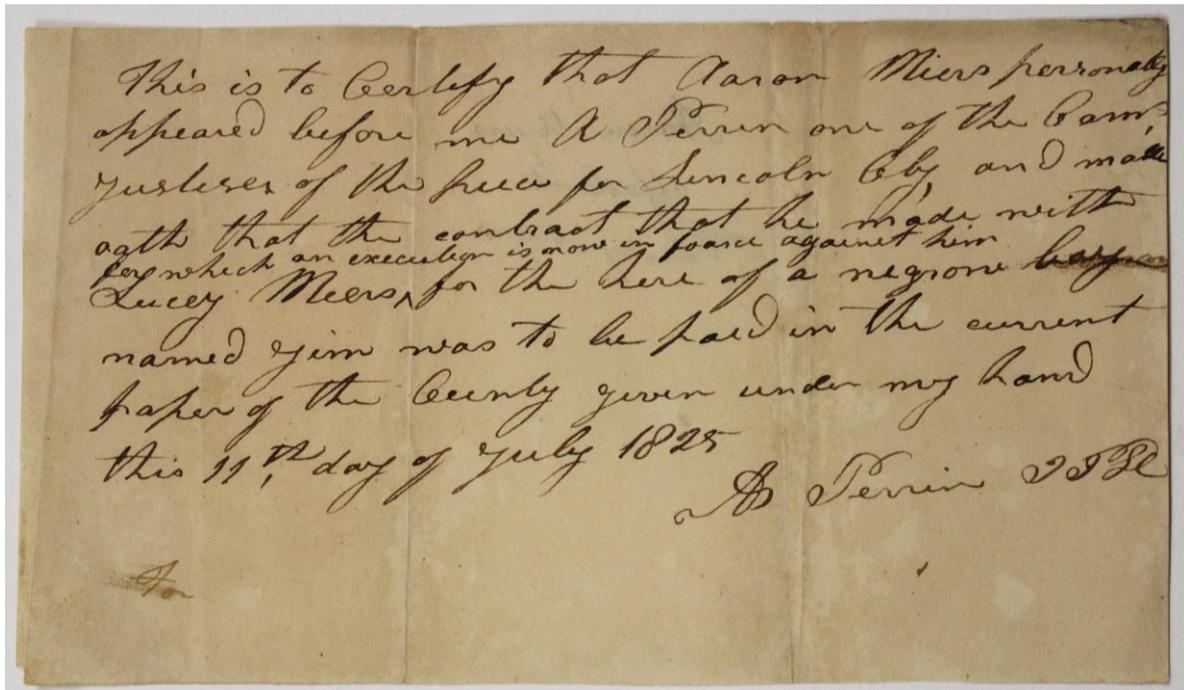
Item No. 100

100. [Simpson, Wallis Warfield; Edward, Duke of Windsor; Hitler, Adolf]: WINDSORS PAY VISIT TO HITLER. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF WINDSOR [LEFT] ARE SHOWN AS THEY VISITED ADOLF HITLER AT HIS HOME IN BERCHTESGADEN, GERMANY, ON THEIR RECENT TOUR OF THAT COUNTRY. STANDING NEXT TO HITLER IS DR. ROBERT LEY, HEAD OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT, AND GUIDE OF THE WINDSORS ON MANY OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL VISITS. [Berchtesgaden, Germany]: 1937. Associated Press Photograph, oblong 7-1/4" x 9." Hitler in military uniform, Swastika on his left sleeve. Backstamped, "Associated Press Photo." AP typed caption [as in title above]. Fine. Dated 1 November 1937.

The Nazi sympathies of Simpson and the Duke greatly concerned Churchill and British leadership during World War II and its preceding events. The Duke was King Edward VIII for less than a year when he abdicated in late 1936 to marry Simpson. Churchill got them out of the way by appointing the Duke Governor of the Bahamas.

"In October 1937, the Duke and Duchess visited Nazi Germany, against the advice of the British government, and met Adolf Hitler at his Berghof retreat in Bavaria. The visit was much publicised by the German media. During the visit, Edward gave full Nazi salutes. In Germany, 'they were treated like royalty. . . members of the aristocracy would bow and curtsy towards her, and she was treated with all the dignity and status that the duke always wanted', according to royal biographer Andrew Morton in a 2016 BBC interview" [Wikipedia].

\$500.00



Item No. 101

Slaves in the Stream of Commerce

101. **[Slave Hire]:** THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT AARON MIERS PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME A PERRIN ONE OF THE COMM. JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR LINCOLN CTY, AND MADE OATH THAT THE CONTRACT THAT HE MADE WITH LUCY MIERS FOR WHICH AN EXECUTION IS NOW IN FORCE AGAINST HIM FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGROE NAMED JIM WAS TO BE PAID IN THE CURRENT PAPER OF THE COUNTY GIVEN UNDER MY HAND THIS 11TH DAY OF JULY 1825. A. PERRIN JPLC. [Lincoln County, KY? 1825]. Ten lines, entirely in ink manuscript, on paper, oblong 4-1/2" x 7-3/4." Docketed in ink manuscript on verso: "Aaron Myers | affidavit [sic] | Lucy Myers." Very Good.

A[chilles] Perrin [1778-1868] was a farmer whose father and uncles had fought in the American Revolution. The family emigrated from France to England, to Virginia, and finally to Lincoln County, Kentucky.

\$350.00

SLAVERY

Recd of Mr Fliken and A M Creagh Executor^s of
the last will and testament of Milton Ford dec^d on
account of and in part of my ward Milton L
Ford one of the sherrers in the estate of said Ford
a sertin Negro man John valued by the
direction of the will at three hundred dollars the
said Milton L Ford being a minor I have recd
the above sum as his guardian January the 7th 1854
M R Foster-Guardian

Item No. 102

102. **[Slave John]:** RECD OF MR. FLIKEN AND A.M. CREAGH EXECUTOR OF THAT LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF MILTON FORD DEC'D ON ACCOUNT OF AND IN PART OF MY WARD MILTON L. FORD ONE OF THE SHARERS IN THE ESTATE OF SAID FORD A SERTIN NEGRO MAN JOHN VALUED BY THE DIRECTION OF THE WILL AT THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS THE SAID MILTON L. FORD BEING A MINOR I HAVE RECD THE ABOVE SUM AS HIS GUARDIAN JANUARY THE 7TH 1854 | M.R. FOSTER- GUARDIAN. [Kentucky? 1854]. Neat ink manuscript on a single oblong leaf, 7-3/4" x 4-1/8." Very Good. Docketed on verso: "M.R. Foster | Receipt for John \$300."

The place of execution of this document is not stated. The large Ford clan in Kentucky makes it a likely candidate. \$450.00

103. **[Slave Sale]:** MICAH'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE DESCRIBING THE SALE OF HIS FAMILY'S SLAVES, 4 OCTOBER 1855. Cedar Grove [Ky?]: 1855. [2]pp, entirely in ink manuscript on blue paper. Very Good.

Cedar Grove was a town in several Slave States, including Kentucky, our likeliest candidate. This Letter describes the auction sale of many "articles," including George, Will, Dick, Peter, Rachel, and "your man," all of whom will be in "good homes." The Letter reads as follows:

"Cedar Grove, Friday
October 4, 1855

My Dear Wife,

I arrived safe here Thursday. The sale yesterday was largely attended & good prices were got for most articles. Your mother bought George at 350. A Mr. Heady bought Will at \$1001. Lewis Castleman bot Dick at \$1003. James Jacoby bot Peter at \$330. C.C. Rogers bot Rachel at 770. The land brought \$65.04 per acre from a Mr. Clark. . . The negroes have all good homes tis said. Your man sold for \$100. I am somewhat doubtful whether the purchaser will give the required security. If he don't he won't get the man. I bought the old carriage at \$50. You mustn't tell anyone what I gave as I must make the best of it. I had no idea of buying it. I saw a number of your friends, all enquired very particularly about you. The sale

will amount to over \$42,000. . . Kiss the children for me and for yourself dear wife accept the assurances of the continuing love and esteem of your devoted husband Micah.” \$375.00

Cedar Grove Friday
October 21 1855

My Dear Wife

I arrived safe here Tuesday
The sale yesterday was largely attended & good
prices were got for most articles - your mother bought
Sings & 50c. a pair nearly but fell at 400c. said table
man but but 300c. James Jacoby but Peter 30c.
C. to Rogers but Rachel at 770. The land bought
No 5. 0c. pr acre from a Mr Clark 408 3/4 acres
upon survey. The negroes have all good homes to
said. Your man sold for 400c. I saw some what
doubtful whether the purchaser will give the required
security - if he don't he won't get the man. Thought
the old carriage at 750 - you mustn't tell any one
what I mean I must make the best of it - I had
no idea of buying it - How a number of you find
all enquire very particularly about you. The sale
will amount to over \$42,000 -

I expect to come down on the stage on Monday
as I can't get home before - Sally & Jim suspect will
accompany me. I will go up to Col Dunlaps if I
have time & an opportunity but am afraid I can't
make the trip - He is quite poorly yet. Mr. Hogg told
me yesterday. Your uncle Ben Gray - his wife were
here - but left this morning for their home

Item No. 103

Thomas John Riley purchased at sale of Peter
Smith deceased two Slaves Hannah & Elbert
for four hundred and thirty five dollars
with interest from date and I James M
Hand have agreed to take said Slaves
from said Riley at said bid I and my
security do bind ourselves to pay said
note that said Riley has this day given
for the purchase of said Slaves & indemnify
him from any loss in said transaction
Witness our hands and seals this 17 Nov
1839

J. M. Hand
James M. Hand
County Seal

SCAVE

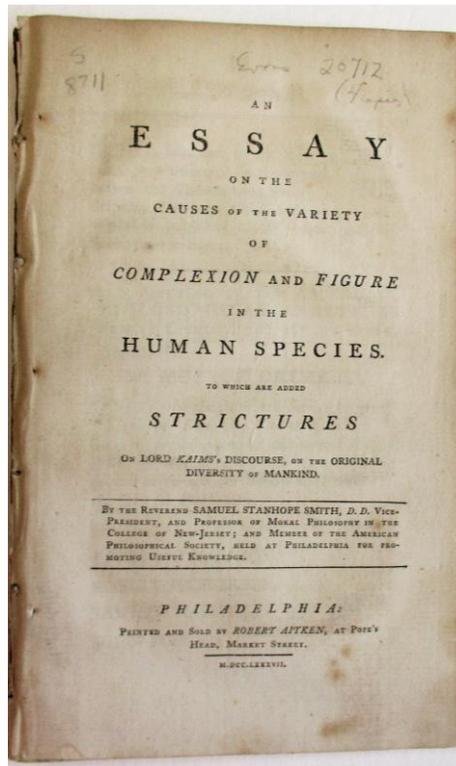
Item No. 104

104. [Slave Sale]: WHEREAS JOHN D. RILEY PURCHASED AT SALE OF PETER SMITH DECEASED TWO SLAVES HANNAH & ELBERT FOR FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS WITH INTEREST FROM DATE AND I JAMES M. HAND HAVE AGREED TO TAKE SAID SLAVES FROM SAID RILEY AT SAID BID I AND

MY SECURITY DO BIND OURSELVES TO PAY SAID NOTE THAT SAID RILEY HAS THIS DAY GIVEN FOR THE PURCHASE OF SAID SLAVES & INDEMNIFY HIM FROM ANY LOSS IN SAID TRANSACTION. WITNESS OUR HANDS AND SEALS THIS 17 NOV. 1839.

J.W. McCORD [ink circled seal]

SAM PORREL SECURITY [ink circled seal]. [np: 1839]. Document entirely in ink manuscript, 7-3/8" x 7-1/8." Docketed on verso. Old folds, slight occasional separations along folds without text loss. Good+, from an uncertain location. \$450.00



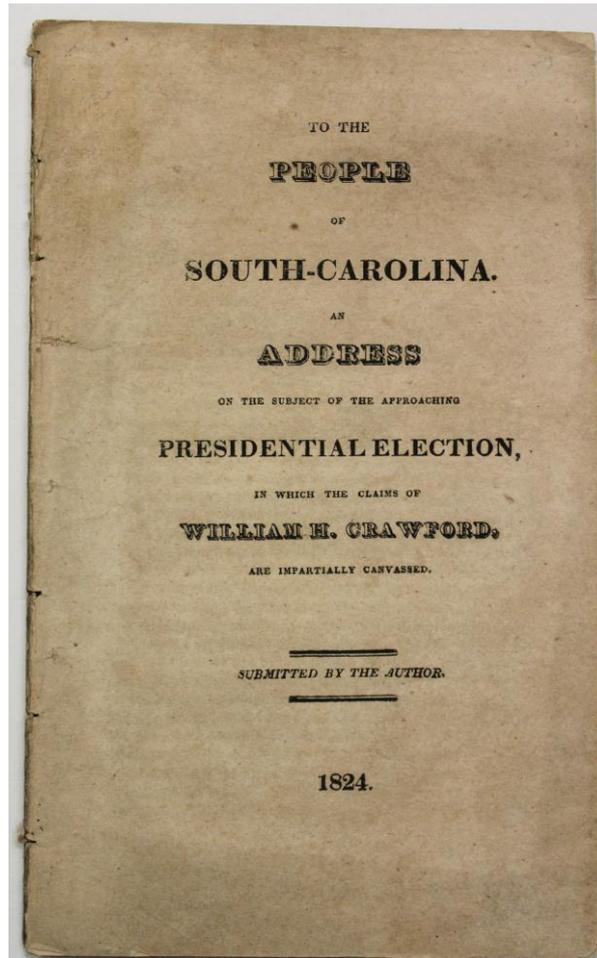
Irem No. 105

“Far in Advance of His Time”

105. **Smith, Samuel Stanhope:** AN ESSAY ON THE CAUSES AND VARIETY OF COMPLEXION AND FIGURE IN THE HUMAN SPECIES. TO WHICH ARE ADDED STRICTURES ON LORD KAIMS'S DISCOURSE, ON THE ORIGINAL DIVERSITY OF MANKIND. Philadelphia: Robert Aitken, 1787. [4], 111, [1 blank], 31, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Disbound, else Very Good with scattered mild foxing.

In this influential book Smith, President and Professor of Moral Philosophy at the College of New Jersey, "flatly contradicted the theory of the separate creation of the different races. Independently of revelation, he arrived at a belief in the genetic unity of mankind, ascribing the existence of racial types to the influences of climate and 'the state of society'. He gave much thought to the problem of slavery and devised a plan whereby, he believed, freedmen might become economically independent" [DAB]. Moreover, "far in advance of his time" [id.], he explains that, "The minutest causes, acting constantly, and long continued, will necessarily create great and conspicuous differences among mankind."

FIRST EDITION. Felcone Collection 244. Evans 20712. Austin 1776. LCP 9545 [incorrect collation]. Not in Work, Blockson, Dumond. \$1,000.00



Item No. 106

Most Prominent Georgian of the 19th Century

106. **Southron, A:** TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. AN ADDRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, IN WHICH THE CLAIMS OF WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, ARE IMPARTIALLY CANVASSED. SUBMITTED BY THE AUTHOR. [Columbia, SC?] 1824. 63, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lightly foxed. Good+.

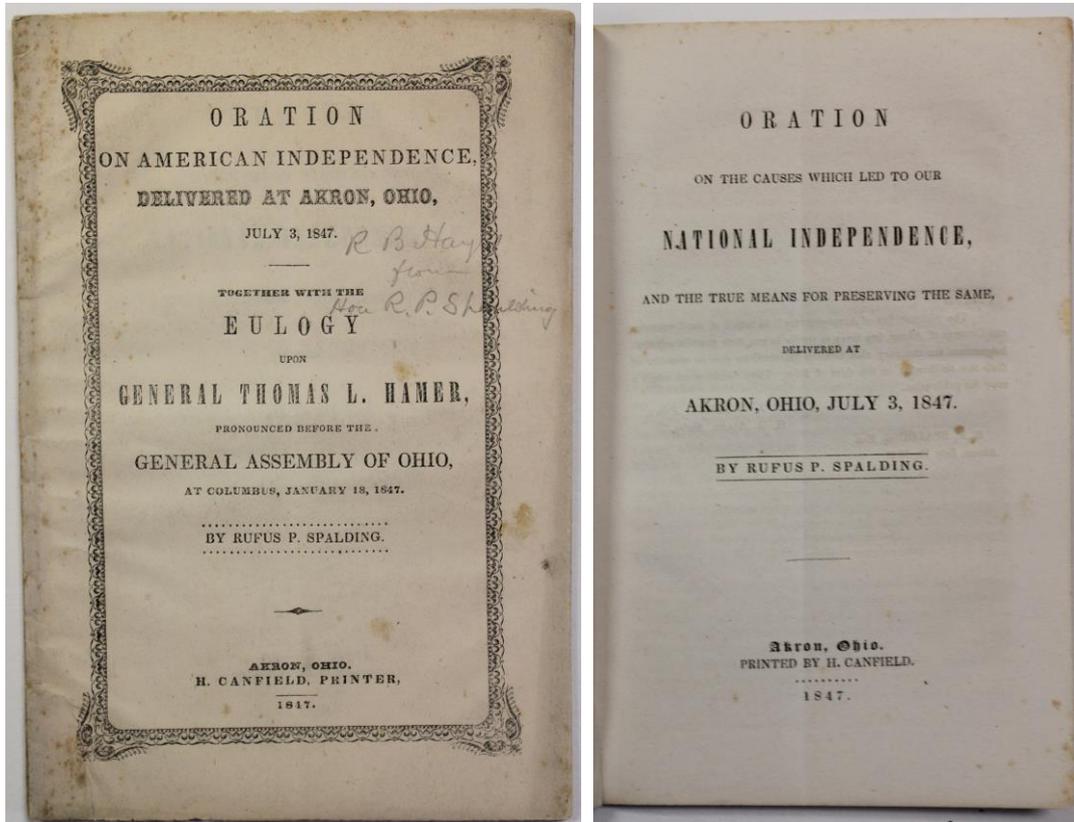
Crawford [1772-1834] of Georgia was one of the most powerful American politicians of the early 19th century. He held numerous offices during his long, productive career: U.S. Senator, Secretary of War, U.S. Minister to France in the Madison Administrations; and Secretary of the Treasury during the entire Monroe Administrations. His 1824 candidacy for the presidency was hampered by a debilitating stroke.

"No other Georgian of his time achieved as much political prominence in the early national period as did William Harris Crawford. A two-time U.S. presidential nominee and the only Georgian to run for the presidency prior to Jimmy Carter, Crawford campaigned in both 1816 and 1824" [New Georgia Encyclopedia].

The unknown author displays an intimate knowledge of political issues and alliances during the first quarter of the 19th century. Discussing the complicated 1824 four-way election, he urges his fellow Carolinians, disappointed that John C. Calhoun's efforts to secure a presidential nomination have failed to catch fire, to support their neighbor Crawford. Southern interests require a "unity of opinion, and a concert of action upon important political

measures." Failure to support Crawford may result in the election of John Quincy Adams who, with his northern friends, favors "universal emancipation of the black population of the southern states." Andrew Jackson and Henry Clay are unreliable friends of southern economic and cultural interests.

II Turnbull 133. AI 18214 [2 locations]. Sabin 88084. OCLC records ten locations as of January 2024, collating only 60 pages. \$875.00



Item No. 107

Rutherford B. Hayes's Copy

107. **Spalding, Rufus P.:** ORATION ON AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, DELIVERED AT AKRON, OHIO, JULY 3, 1847. TOGETHER WITH THE EULOGY UPON GENERAL THOMAS L. HAMER, PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF OHIO, AT COLUMBUS, JANUARY 18, 1847. Akron, Ohio: H. Canfield, Printer, 1847. 15, [1 blank], 11, [1 blank] pp. Stitched with wrapper title as issued. Spalding's pencil presentation inscription to future president Rutherford B. Hayes: "**R.B. Hayes from Hon. R.P. Spalding.**" Light scattered foxing. Very Good.

The first pamphlet's title page is "Oration on the Causes Which Led to Our National Independence, and the True Means for Preserving the Same, Delivered at Akron, Ohio, July 3, 1847." The second pamphlet's title page is "Eulogy Upon General Thomas L. Hamer, Pronounced Before the General Assembly of Ohio, at Columbus, January 18, 1847."

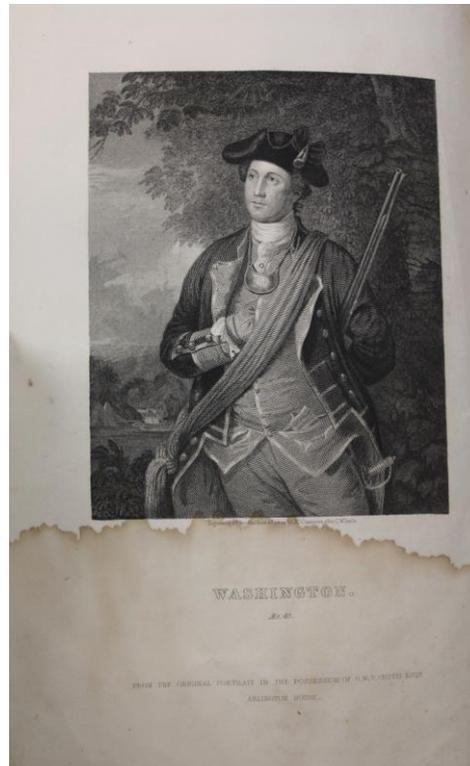
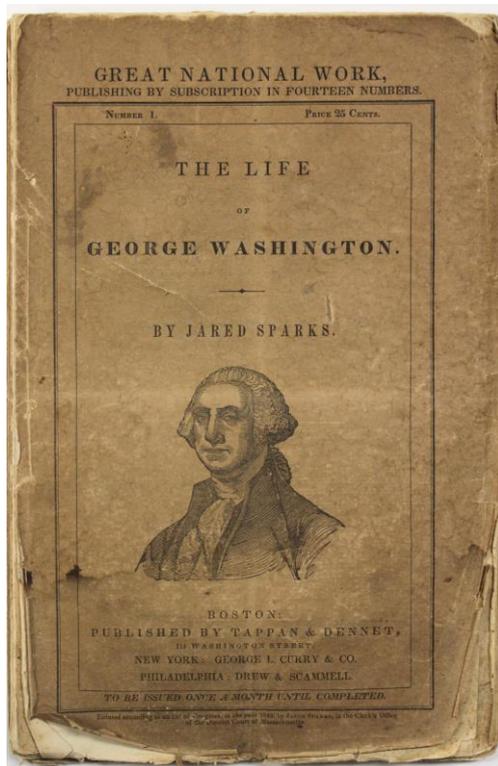
Hamer, born in Pennsylvania in 1800, moved to Ohio at age 17, struck out on his own, and became a school teacher and lawyer in Clermont County. At age 29, he was elected Speaker of the Ohio General Assembly, then served three years in Congress. He volunteered for the War against Mexico in 1846, raised a regiment of volunteers, and was elected Major.

After displaying valor at the Battle of Monterey, he succumbed to "a short illness" and died in December 1846

Sabin 88918. OCLC 80344313 [2- AAS, Huntington] as of December 2023. Each Pamphlet was also published separately. \$350.00

The Subscription Edition

108. **Sparks, Jared:** THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. GREAT NATIONAL WORK, PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION IN FOURTEEN NUMBERS. TO BE ISSUED ONCE A MONTH UNTIL COMPLETED. Boston: Tappan & Dennet, 1842. Fourteen consecutive pamphlets [complete], each with original printed wrappers and frontispiece [some with original tissue guards]. Wrapper titles, as issued. A few wrappers detaching, but all present. Untrimmed and stitched, some leaves uncut. 562, [2 blanks], xix, [1] pp. Clean text, but several frontispieces stained at lower margin and lower portion. Else Very Good. Howes S816. AI 42-4624. \$375.00



Item No. 108

“Most Authoritative Statement of the Nature of Political Liberty”

109. **[Standing Army]:** THE ARGUMENT AGAINST A STANDING ARMY RECTIFIED, AND THE REFLECTIONS AND REMARKS UPON IT IN SEVERAL PAMPHLETS, CONSIDER'D. IN A LETTER TO A FRIEND. London: Printed in the Year 1697. 5, 2-20, 25-30, [2 blanks] pp. With the half title, 'The Argument Against a Standing Army, Rectify'd.' The text is complete, although the pagination reflects the printer's ambivalence. The page after the half title and title is indeed the fifth page, as printed; but the printer then chose to number its successor as page 2 rather than page 6, and so on; until, after page 20, the printer reverted to his original idea and paginated the remaining pages as 25-30,

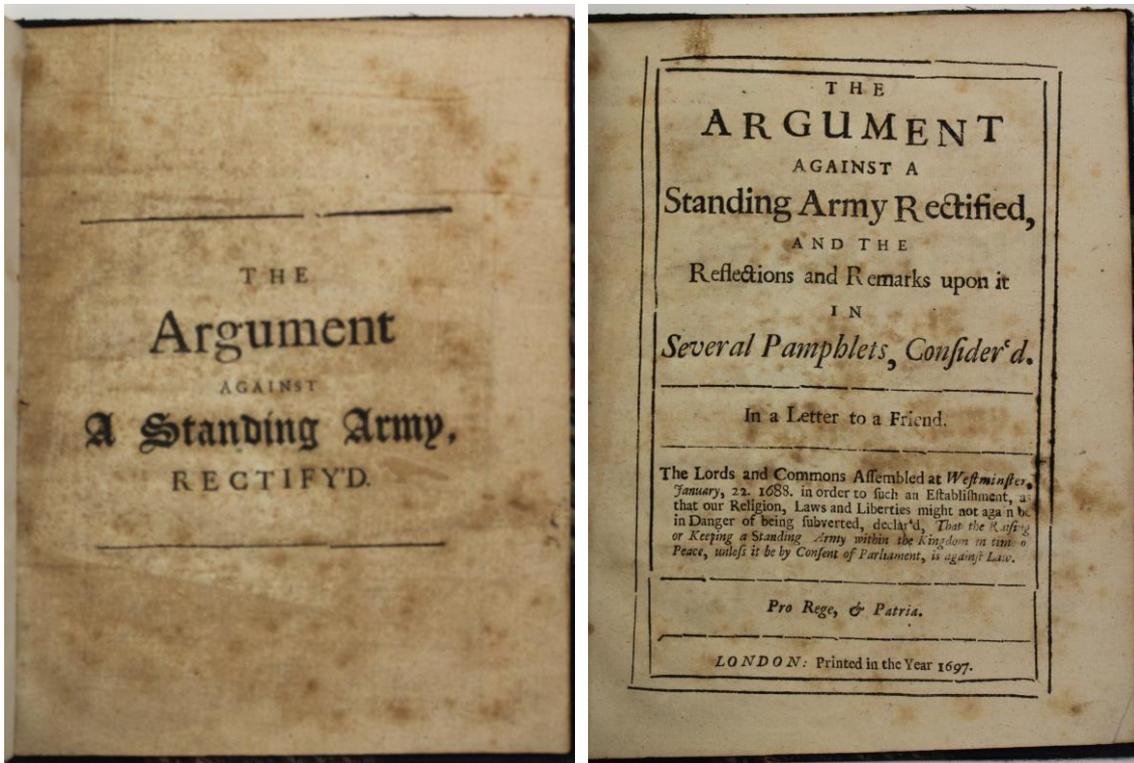
rather than 21-26. Square 8vo, lightly foxed. Good+ or Very Good. Bound in later half morocco and marbled paper over boards [moderate wear].

The author [Trenchard himself?] elaborates on John Trenchard's 1697 Argument, which would profoundly and "most memorably" influence the Revolutionary War generation; it "ranked with the treatises of Locke as the most authoritative statement of the nature of political liberty and above Locke as an exposition of the social sources of the threats it faced" [Bailyn Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 36, 62].

The thesis, that a standing army destroyed law and liberty, shook English society as well, provoking passionate contemporary denunciations. This pamphlet defends Trenchard, asserting that, "in time of Peace" a standing army is inconsistent with freedom and the rule of law. He observes that Trenchard's critics "have shew'd a great deal more of Malice and Rashness than of Reason and Argument, when they brand him as a Jacobite, or a Republican."

FIRST EDITION. Wing A3632. Goldsmiths' 3460. Not in Sabin.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 109

The Court's First Oral Argument and Decision

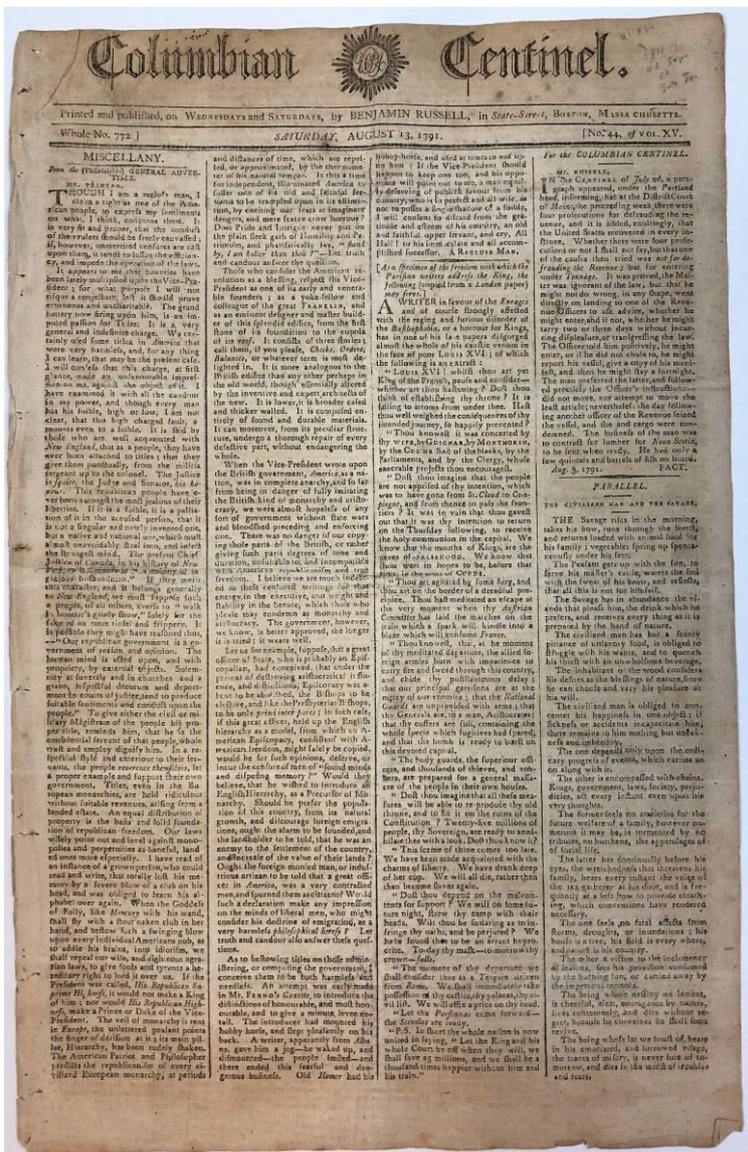
110. [Supreme Court of the United States]: COLUMBIAN CENTINEL. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, BY BENJAMIN RUSSELL, IN STATE-STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1791. WHOLE NO. 772. NO. 44 OF VOL. XV. Boston: 1791. Folio, [4] pp, with caption title at first page as issued. Printed in four columns per page. Evenly toned, some dusting, binding holes at blank inner margins. Trimmed closely at top margin with occasional shaving. Good+.

Page [3] reports the first oral argument before the Supreme Court, and the Court's first decision. The case was *West v. Barnes* (1791), argued on August 2, 1791 and decided unanimously on August 3. West sought to pay a Rhode Island mortgage debt with paper currency, rather than in gold or silver. A Rhode Island statute authorized him to do so. But the holder of the mortgage objected to payment in paper currency.

The lower court rejected West's actions. Having secured a writ of error from the lower court, West appealed to the Supreme Court. "Not so fast," the mortgage holder's attorney, David Barnes, said. The writ of error must be obtained from the Clerk of the Supreme Court, not from the lower court. The Court-- consisting of Chief Justice Jay, and Justices Cushing, Wilson, Blair, and Iredell-- heard argument on this issue. The Centinel reports the Court's decision: "The next day the Court refused to grant the rule moved for, in the above cause; being unanimously of opinion that writs of error, to remove causes to this court from inferior ones, can regularly issue only from the clerk's office of this court." The word 'court' in this quotation has been damaged in this copy of the Centinel.

The case is reported at 2 U.S. 401 [1791].

\$950.00



BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUG. 13.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to recognize JAMES BARRY, Esq. as *Vice Consul* for her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, within the States of Maryland and Virginia--and has issued Letters Patent to that effect.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States was opened at Philadelphia the first inst. Present, Chief Justice JAY, Judges CUSHING, WILSON, BLAIR, and IREDELL.

DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Esq. of Taunton, in this State, was admitted a Councillor.

JOHN FOCKER, Esq. of this town, having resigned his office, as Clerk of the above Court, SAMUEL BAYARD, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed.

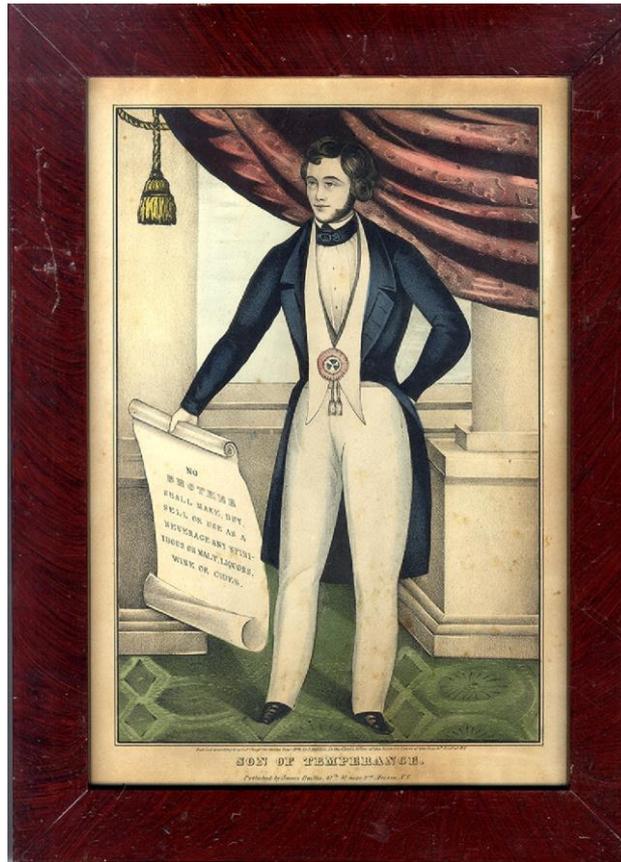
In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *William West*, plaintiff, in error, versus *David Leonard Barnes* and others, defendants.

Mr. Bradford offered to the court a writ, purporting to be a writ of error issued out of the office of the clerk of the Circuit court for Rhode Island, directed to that court, and commanding the return of the judgment and proceedings by them rendered in this cause to this court with such returns.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, council for William West, the said writ and papers annexed thereto, were read. Mr. Bradford then moved for a rule, that the defendant rejoin to the errors assigned by the plaintiff in this cause.

Mr. Barnes, one of the defendants, and a councillor of this court, objected to the validity of the writ in question, and on that principle, to the rule moved for.

The arguments on both sides being heard, the Court informed the parties



Item No. 111

111. [Temperance] Baillie, James: SON OF TEMPERANCE. New York: Published by James Baillie. 1848. 9-1/8" x 13-1/2." Hand-colored print by Baillie, in a wood frame. Very Good, with light dusting.

"This full-length, hand-colored print depicts a young man wearing a badge on a ribbon around his neck that hangs to his waist. He is holding a scroll with a pledge of temperance. The pledge reads, 'No brother shall make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any spirituous or malt, liquors, wine, or cider.' There is heavy red drapery with a tassel hanging behind him.

"This print was produced by James S. Baillie, who was active in New York from 1838 to 1855. James Baillie started as a framer in 1838, and then became an artist and lithographer in 1843 or 1844. He discovered how to color lithographs while working as an independent contractor for Currier & Ives in the mid-1840s. He was a prolific lithographer and colorist for Currier & Ives, and his prints were extremely popular with a wide distribution. James Baillie spent his later years concentrating on painting instead of lithography" [from the description by the Smithsonian National Museum of American History].

Smithsonian's Harry T. Peters "America on Stone" Lithography Collection. Not located on OCLC or the online AAS site as of February 2022. Currier & Ives has two items, G6013 and G6014, resembling our offering. \$600.00

“Without Freedom of Thought, There Can Be No Such Thing as Wisdom”

112. [Trenchard, John]: THE POLITICAL LETTERS IN THE LONDON JOURNAL, CONTINUED TO THE END OF MARCH, 1721. London: Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane, 1721. 64pp, but lacking the half title. Disbound and lightly toned. Good+.

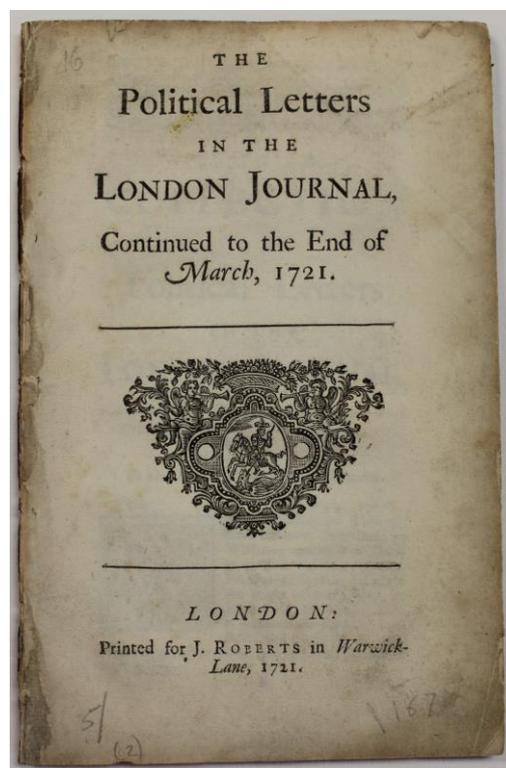
The pamphlet publishes Cato's Letters Nos. XIX - XXVII, from February 4 to March 20, 1720. The pamphlet's caption title is, 'The Third Collection of Political Letters in the London Journal.' They are written "To the Author of the London Journal."

Trenchard states his position forcefully, at the beginning of Number XIX.: "Without Freedom of Thought, there can be no such Thing as Wisdom; and no such Thing as publick Liberty, without Freedom of Speech; which is the Right of every Man, as far as by it, he does not hurt or controul the Right of another: And this is the only Check it ought to suffer, and the only Bounds it ought to know."

In American Whig circles these Letters "were appreciated for their firm opposition against tyranny and stalwart support for republicanism. The Letters were widely read and cited in the American colonies and profoundly influenced the ideas and inspired the cause of the American revolutionaries" [article on 'Cato's Letters' at the online American Constitution Center].

ESTC T43965.

\$600.00



Item No. 112

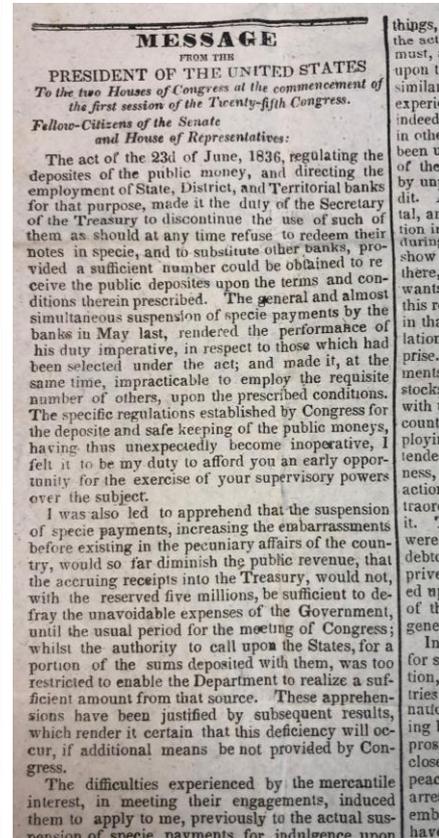
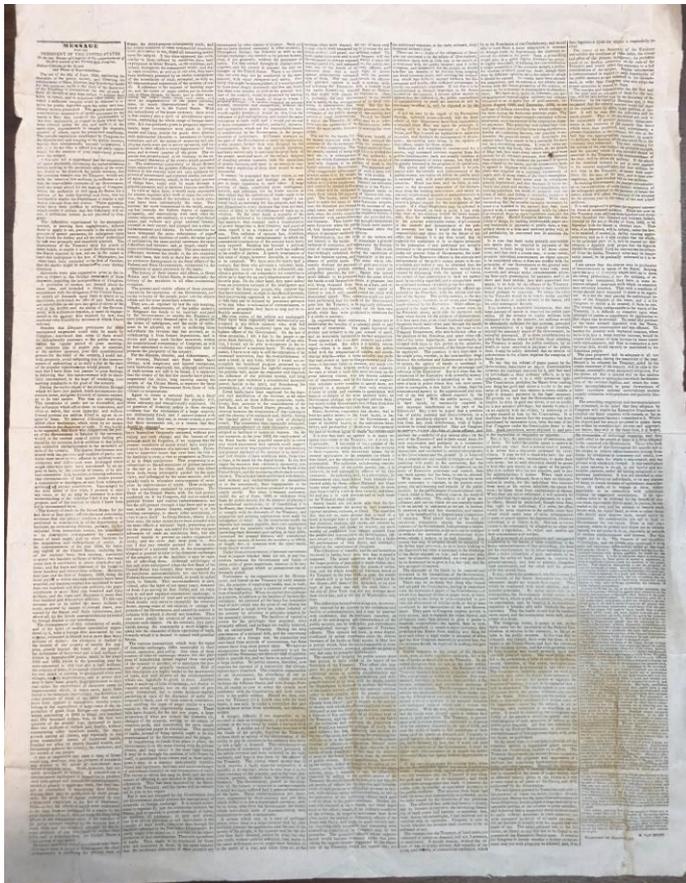
Rare Broadside Printing of Van Buren's Message On the Bank Crisis

113. **Van Buren, Martin:** MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. [Washington: 1837]. Elephant folio broadside printed in seven columns. 18-1/2" x 24-1/2." Light foxing, light wear, Good+. Dated and signed in type at the end: "Washington 4th September, 1837. M. Van Buren."

A rare broadside printing of Van Buren's Address, devoted entirely to the catastrophic Panic of 1837, which he calls "the revulsion through which we have just passed." Issues of

bank failures, specie payments, the question of a National Bank and other political reforms are reviewed in the first six months of Van Buren's single term as President. OCLC 81170968 [2- AAS, Brown] as of February 2024. Not in American Imprints.

\$750.00



Item No. 113

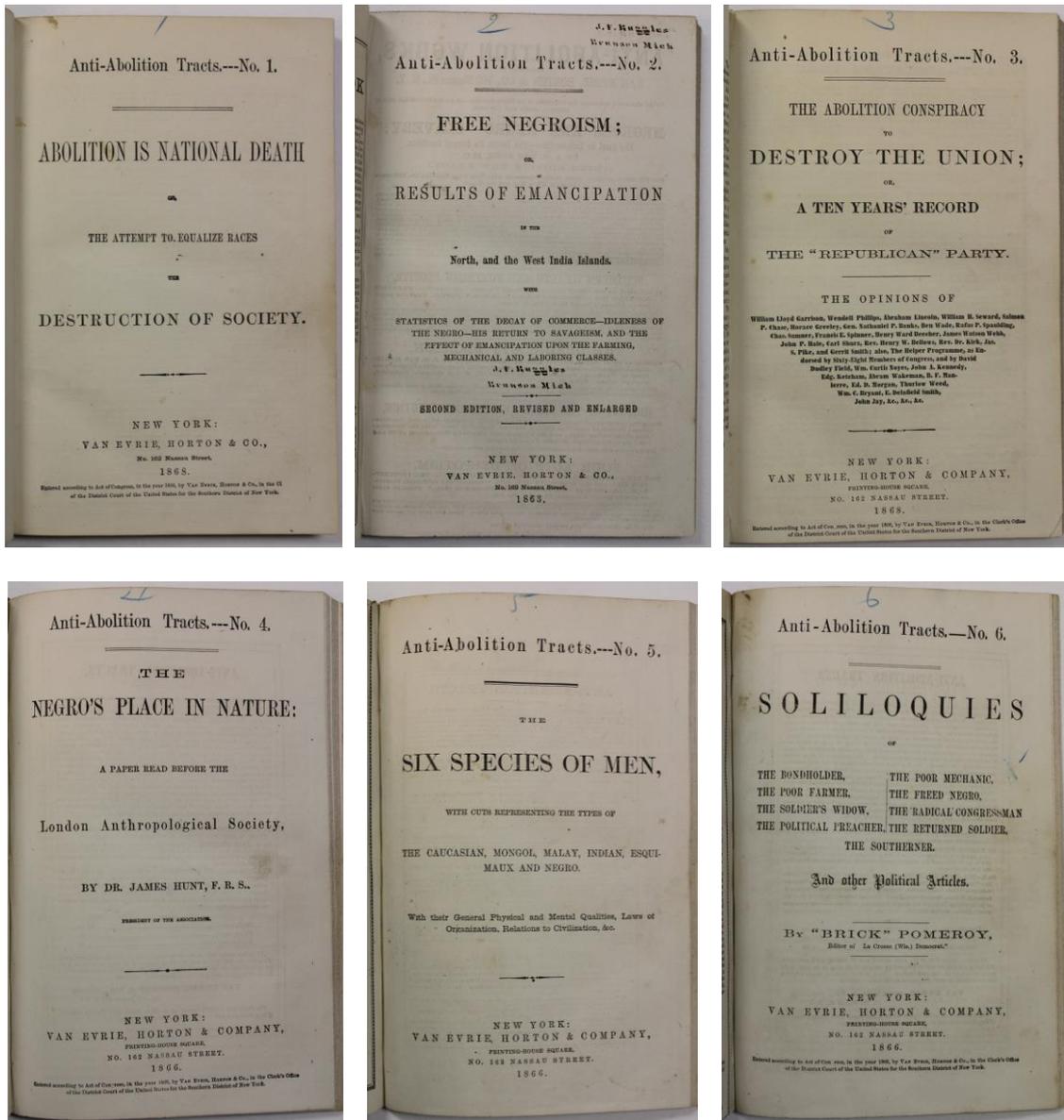
“White Men Must Rule America!”

114. **Van Evrie, John H.:** ANTI-ABOLITION TRACTS. NO. 1 THROUGH NO. 6. New York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co., various: 1863-1868. Six Anti-Abolition Tracts, numbered 1-6. At the head of each title: "Anti-Abolition Tracts.- - No. 1" [or, as the case may be, 2-6]. Each with the imprint, "New York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co." Each page printed in two columns, separated by a rule. The text is pristine. The six items bound together, and removed from a cloth binding. Very Good.

Van Evrie wrote widely distributed polemics before, during, and after the War, arguing that Negroes were destined for Slavery. "'The negro,' insisted Van Evrie, was 'a DIFFERENT AND INFERIOR SPECIES OF MAN,' created by God for servitude" [Woods, Popularizing Proslavery. Online Journal of the Civil War Era]. The publisher advertisements at the end of each volume boldly express Van Evrie's views: "White Men must Rule America!"

Van Evrie's effusions led the assault on President Lincoln's war policies and emancipation. His array of Copperhead, anti-Negro, pro-slavery publications aligned well with many in the Democratic Party, which offered itself to voters as "The White Man's Party." As the leading Copperhead house during the Civil War and Reconstruction, its many

pamphlets illuminate the passionate conviction of a significant portion of northern citizens that Negroes were "created by God for servitude." Van Evrie arranged republication at crucial times during the War and Reconstruction: for example, after Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation; and during the election campaigns of 1862, 1864, 1866, and 1868, all designed to enhance support for the resistance wing of the Democratic Party.



Item No. 114

- The pamphlets are:
- NO. 1. ABOLITION IS NATIONAL DEATH OR, THE ATTEMPT TO EQUALIZE RACES THE DESTRUCTION OF SOCIETY. 1868. [2], [5]-30, [4 publ. advts.] pp, as issued. First published in 1862 with title, "Abolition and Secession, Cause and Conflict."
 - NO. 2. FREE NEGROISM; OR, RESULTS OF EMANCIPATION IN THE NORTH, AND THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS. WITH STATISTICS OF THE DECAY OF COMMERCE - IDLENESS OF THE NEGRO - HIS RETURN TO SAVAGEISM, AND THE EFFECTS OF EMANCIPATION UPON THE FARMING, MECHANICAL, AND

LABORING CLASSES. SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED. 1863. 30pp.
First published in 1862.

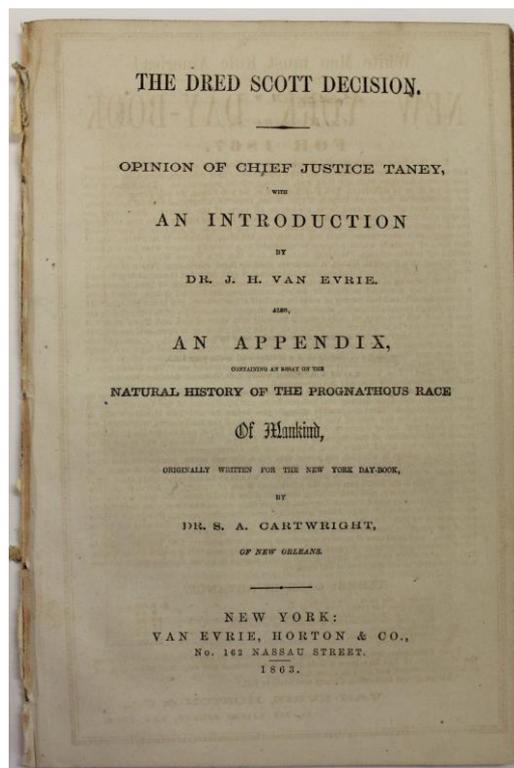
NO. 3. THE ABOLITION CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY THE UNION; OR, A TEN YEARS' RECORD OF THE "REPUBLICAN" PARTY. THE OPINIONS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. . . 1868. 31, [1 publ. advt.] pp. First issued in 1863.

NO. 4. THE NEGRO'S PLACE IN NATURE: A PAPER READ BEFORE THE LONDON ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BY DR. JAMES HUNT, F.R.S., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION. 1866. 27, [3 publ. advt] pp. Copyright notice 1866; but also published 1864.

NO. 5. THE SIX SPECIES OF MEN, WITH CUTS REPRESENTING THE TYPES OF THE CAUCASIAN, MONGOL, MALAY, INDIAN, ESQUIMAUX AND NEGRO. WITH THEIR GENERAL PHYSICAL AND MENTAL QUALITIES, LAWS OF ORGANIZATION, RELATIONS TO CIVILIZATIONS, &C. 1866. 31, [1 publ. advt.] pp. Illustrated. First printing.

NO. 6. SOLILOQUIES OF THE BONDHOLDER, THE POOR FARMER, THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW, THE POLITICAL PREACHER, THE POOR MECHANIC, THE FREED NEGRO, THE 'RADICAL' CONGRESSMAN, THE RETURNED SOLDIER, THE SOUTHERNER. AND OTHER POLITICAL ARTICLES. BY "BRICK" POMEROY, EDITOR OF LA CROSSE [WIS.] DEMOCRAT. 1866. 30, [2] pp. Copyright entry 1866.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 115

“Created by God for Servitude”

115. **Van Evrie, John H.:** THE DRED SCOTT DECISION. OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANNEY, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY DR. J.H. VAN EVRIE. ALSO, AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING AN ESSAY ON THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE

PROGNATHOUS RACE OF MANKIND, ORIGINALLY WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK DAY-BOOK, BY DR. S.A. CARTWRIGHT, OF NEW ORLEANS. New York: Van Evrie, Horton & Co., 1863. 48pp. Disbound. Else Very Good.

Van Evrie's effusions led the assault on President Lincoln's war policies and emancipation. His array of Copperhead, anti-Negro, pro-slavery publications aligned well with many in the Democratic Party, which offered itself to voters as "The White Man's Party." Van Evrie re-issued this 1859 printing to intensify opposition to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and to promote Copperhead sentiment.

"This pamphlet contains only Taney's opinion, supplemented by supporting arguments on race and racism. Van Evrie declares in his introduction that Taney's opinion is, with the exception of the Declaration of Independence, 'the most momentous event that has ever occurred on this continent'...He argues that emancipation would undermine the nation by freeing millions of inferior people. Cartwright...who dabbled in anthropology and pseudoscientific investigation of the races of mankind, compares Negroes to the 'ourang outang' and various monkeys...An indication of support for Taney and slavery in the North, this pamphlet shows how Northern racism affected popular understanding of Taney's opinion. By reprinting only Taney's opinion, Van Evrie was able to find legal support for his own racial theories and in turn give 'scientific' support to Taney's legal position, without facing the embarrassing arguments made in Curtis's dissent" [Finkelman, writing about the 1859 first edition].

Work 345. Finkelman 52-53 [1859]. LCP 3265. Not in Blockson.

\$750.00

An Unfortunate Virginia Tobacco Transaction

116. **[Virginia Tobacco]:** THE CASE OF JOB MATHEW. THAT SOME TIME SINCE HE BECAME BOUND IN SEVERAL BONDS TO HER MAJESTY, AS SURETY FOR JOHN GOODWIN AND HIS PARTNER, MERCHANTS, THAT TRADED TO VIRGINIA, FOR THE DUTIES ON TOBACCO. THAT IN SEPTEMBER LAST, AN EXTENT WAS ISSUED OUT AGAINST HIM UPON THE SAID BONDS, AND ALL HIS GOODS AND EFFECTS WERE SEIZED, WHEREBY HIMSELF, WIFE AND SEVEN SMALL CHILDREN ARE TOTALLY RUIN'D, UNLESS AN ACT PASS IN PARLIAMENT, TO IMPOWER MY LORD HIGH-TREASURER TO COMPOUND WITH HIM, FOR THE MONEY DUE ON THE SAID BONDS; AND TO ENABLE HIM THERETO, HIS RELATIONS AND FRIENDS HAVE PROMISED HIM SOME ASSISTANCE, THAT SO HE MAY BE IN A CAPACITY TO FOLLOW HIS TRADE OF AN APOTHECARY, AND THEREBY PRESERVE HIMSELF AND NUMEROUS FAMILY FROM THAT RUIN WHICH OTHERWISE IS INEVITABLE.

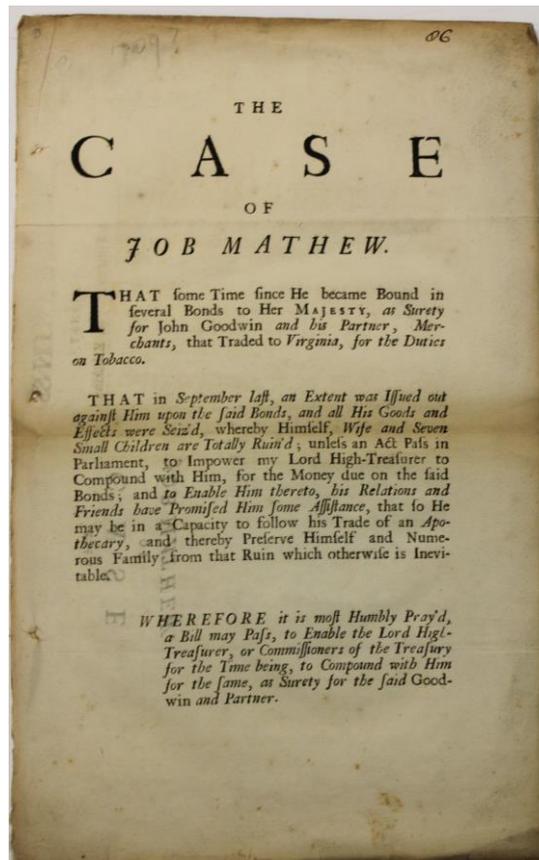
WHEREFORE IT IS MOST HUMBLY PRAY'D, A BILL MAY PASS, TO ENABLE THE LORD HIGH-TREASURER, OR COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY FOR THE TIME BEING, TO COMPOUND WITH HIM FOR THE SAME, AS SURETY FOR THE SAID GOODWIN AND PARTNER. [London? 1712]. Broadside, 7-3/4" x 12-1/4." Printed in several bold type styles and sizes. Docketed in print on verso: "The Case of Job Mathew." Light toning, old stab holes in blank inner margin, old folds. Very Good.

A penciled notation in an unknown hand on the sheet gives the date "1709?". ESTC suggests "1710?" Hanson says "[1712]". The Journals of the House of Commons record this petition as having been presented on May 27, 1712. The petition "was referred to the Considerations of a Committee of the whole House."

Job Mathew was surety on bonds by which John Goodwin, a merchant who traded in Virginia tobacco, obligated himself to pay the duties owed to the Crown for importing tobacco. Goodwin's business failed; he was unable to pay the duties. The unfortunate Mathew thus incurred the obligation of paying tariffs amounting to 4900 British pounds. As his petition demonstrates, unless relieved of this obligation he and his family would be utterly ruined.

ESTC T20041. Hanson, Contemporary Printed Sources for British and Irish Economic History 1738. OCLC 52069615 [1- U TX] as of December 2023, and many facsimiles.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 116

Humorous Attack on Walker

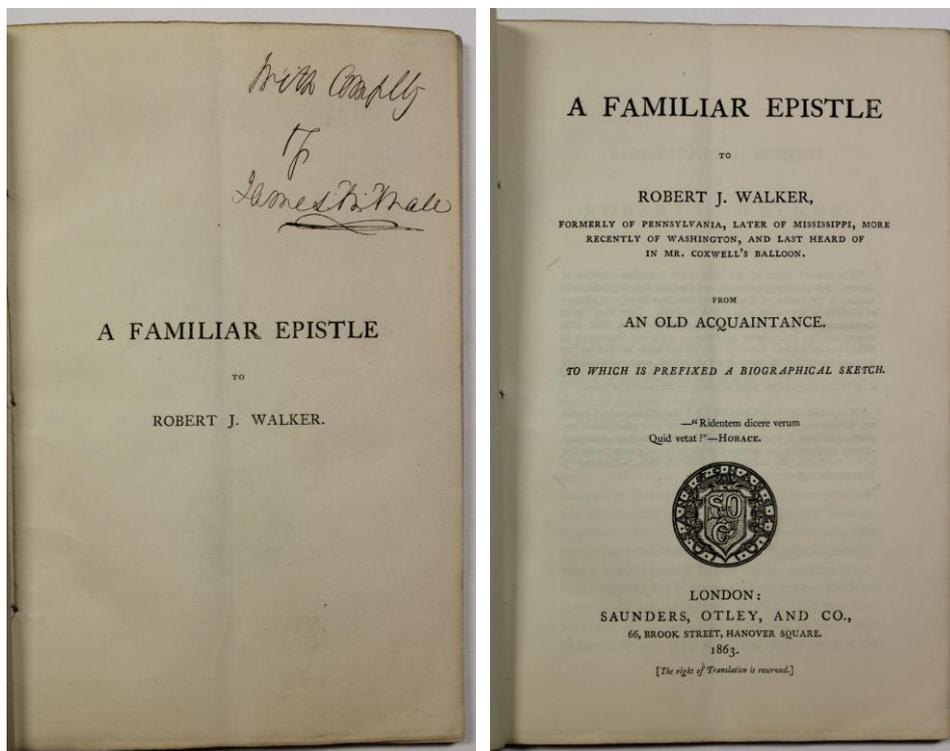
117. [Walker, Robert J.] [McHenry, George]: A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO ROBERT J. WALKER, FORMERLY OF PENNSYLVANIA, LATER OF MISSISSIPPI, MORE RECENTLY OF WASHINGTON, AND LAST HEARD OF IN MR. COXWELL'S BALLOON. FROM AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE. TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. London: Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1863. Original printed wrappers, stitched. xiii, [1 blank], 57, [1] pp. Light wear, Very Good. Signed in type at page 57, "Jonathan Slingsby, of Screamer'sville." Contemporary ownership signature on front wrapper, inscription on half title.

The pamphlet is an amusing attack on Walker, an unscrupulously ambitious man who "was once a man of mark in America." A "shrewd and plausible young Yankee," he moved to Mississippi, where he became an owner of slaves and established himself by expressing "the

most violent advocacy of State rights and Slavery. In fact, like most men of Northern birth domiciled in the South, he out-heroded Herod in his violent affection for Southern doctrines and interests." He was rewarded with several prominent political appointments, including the United States Senate and Secretary of the Treasury.

Walker climbed the political ladder by urging recognition of Texas as a Slave State and the expansion of Slavery, and by denouncing "Abolitionists and Englishmen, whom he placed in the same category." These positions are "in fact, the very reverse, in practice and in profession, of all he now presumes to preach to the people of England." As a supporter of the Union in the Civil War, Walker had been sent to England in 1863 as financial agent of the United States; he secured a loan of \$250,000,000 for the Union war effort.

The author, George McHenry, hailed from Philadelphia. He owned a shipping business between Philadelphia and Liverpool. He became a Confederate diplomat, based, like Walker, in London; and sought financing for the Confederacy.
 LCP 6218. Bartlett 5638. Sabin 43305. \$375.00



Item No. 117

Rare Delaware Printing of Washington's Farewell Address

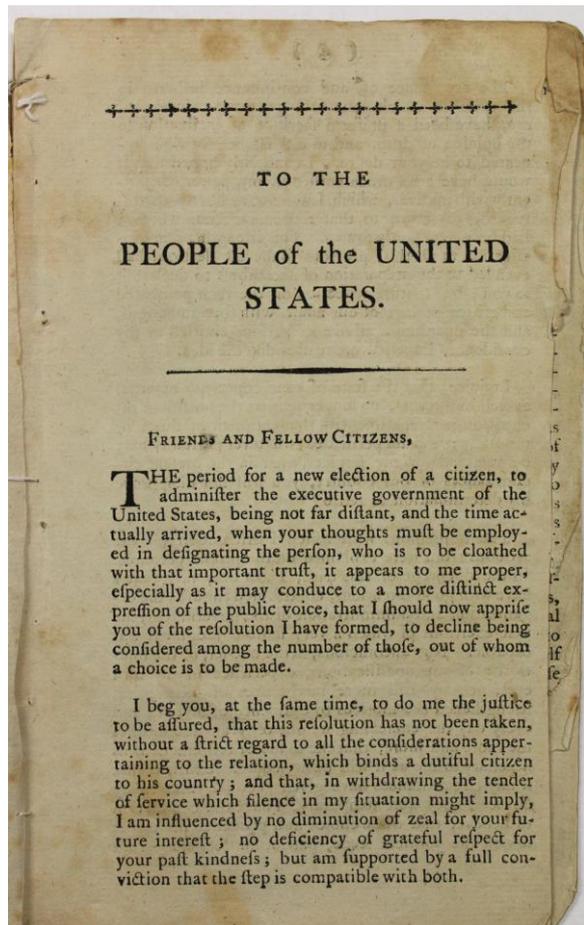
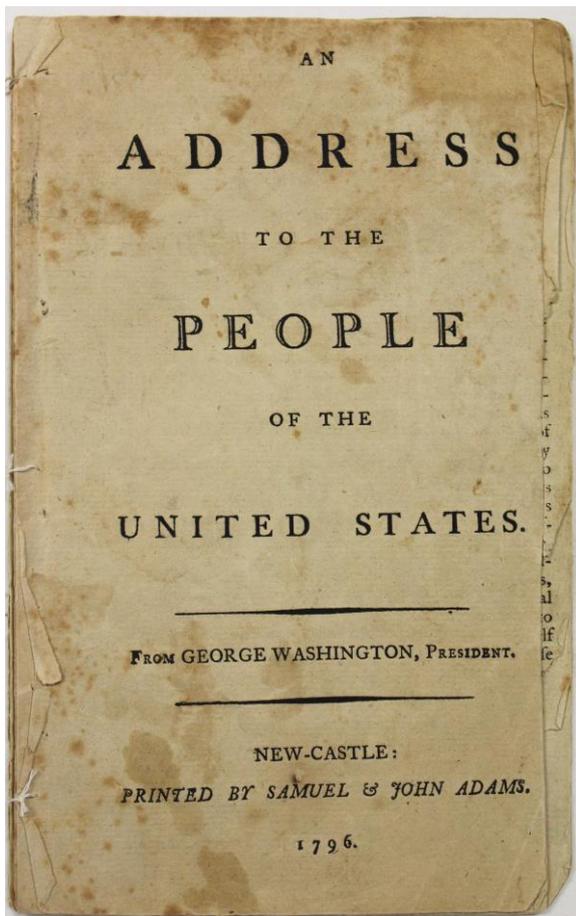
118. **Washington, George:** AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT. New-Castle [DE]: Printed by Samuel & John Adams, 1796. 21, [3 blanks] pp. Outer margins clipped at pages 5-8, affecting the final letter on each of about twenty lines on page 5; the first letter or two on each of about twenty lines on page 6; the final letter on about ten lines of page 7; and the first letter on each of about ten lines on page 8. Good.

Washington's wisdom is apparent for the ages, set forth here in one of the rarest printings of his 1796 Farewell Address:

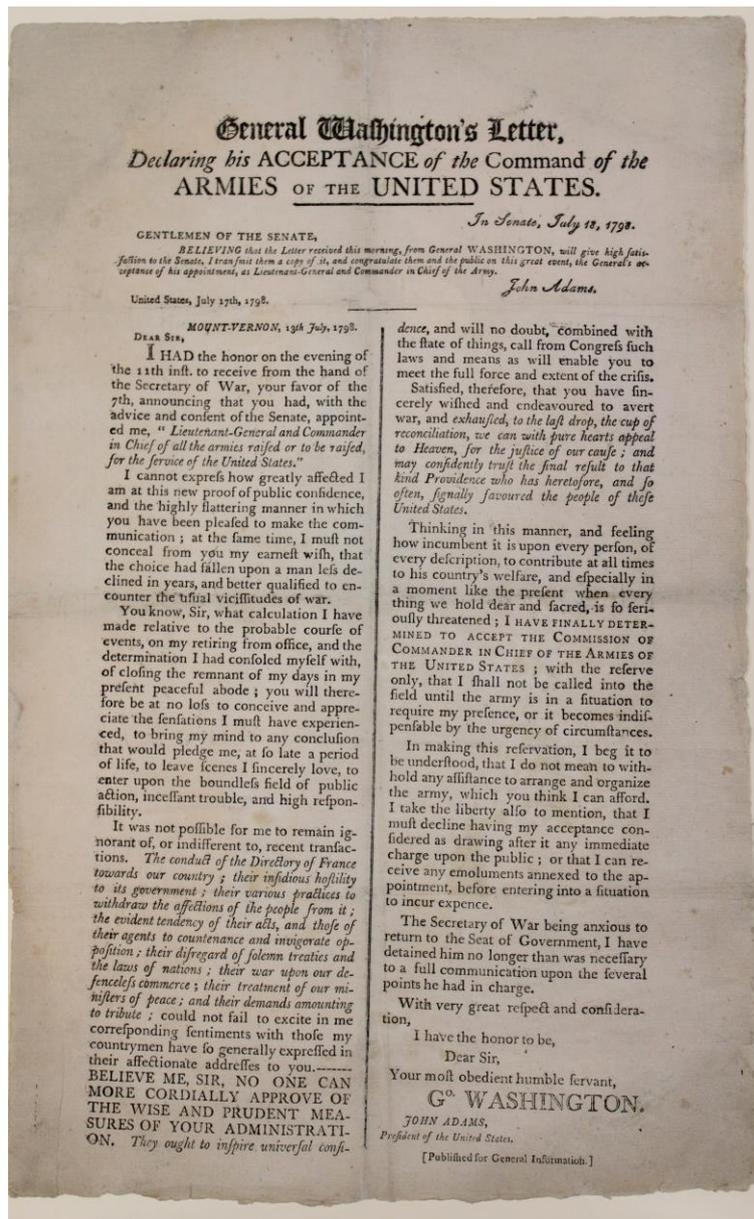
"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness- - these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle...

"The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. . . In governments purely elective, [a spirit of party is] not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume."

Evans 31534. Rink 420. Sabin 101568. Not at AAS. OCLC records facsimiles only as of January 2024. \$3,500.00



Item No. 118



Item No. 119

Every Person Must "Contribute At All Times To His Country's Welfare"

119. **Washington, George:** GENERAL WASHINGTON'S LETTER, DECLARING HIS ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMMAND OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia: 1798]. Folio Broadside, 18-1/2" x 11-1/2". Printed in two columns. Signed in typescript and type by President Adams, and in type by George Washington. Expert restoration at upper blank corner, old horizontal fold expertly reinforced. Near Fine.

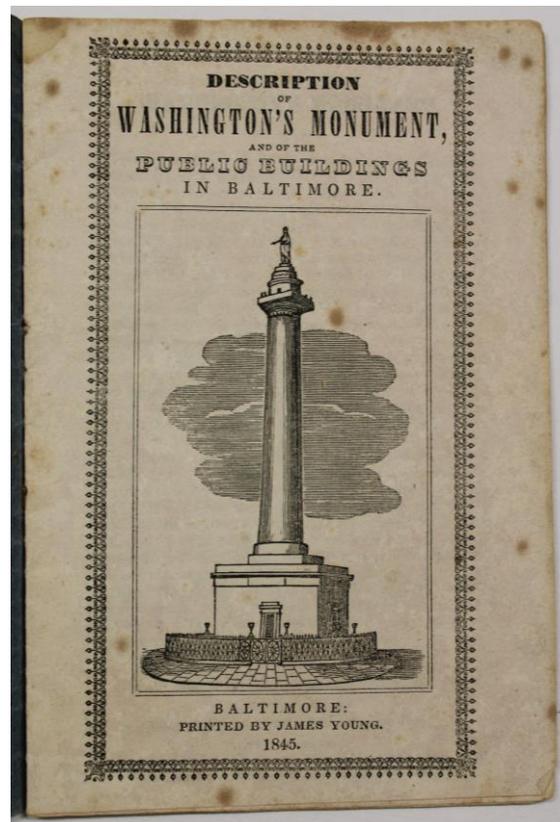
A rare and significant broadside, reflecting Washington's final public service. It is also an impressive expression of early American patriotism. President John Adams, the recipient of Washington's Letter, transmits it to the Senate. It records, Adams says, a "great event, the General's acceptance of his appointment, as Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the Army."

In July 1798, hostilities with France tilted toward open warfare. President John Adams turned to Washington, retired at Mount Vernon for more than a year. Adams sent Secretary of War James McHenry to convince Washington that his country needed him one more time. The broadside prints Washington's response to Adams, dated 13 July 1798

Despite his retirement, Washington says, "it was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions." These include the French Directory's "insidious hostility" to the United States; "their disregard of solemn treaties and the law of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute."

Fully supporting Adams's "wise and prudent measures," and recognizing "how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present," Washington has "FINALLY DETERMINED TO ACCEPT THE COMMISSION OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES..." Nor will he accept any "emoluments" until required to take the field.

Evans 34829. Sabin 101713. ESTC lists only three examples: the Library of Congress, the John Carter Brown Library, and the Boston Athenaeum. \$17,500.00



Item No. 120

The First Washington Monument

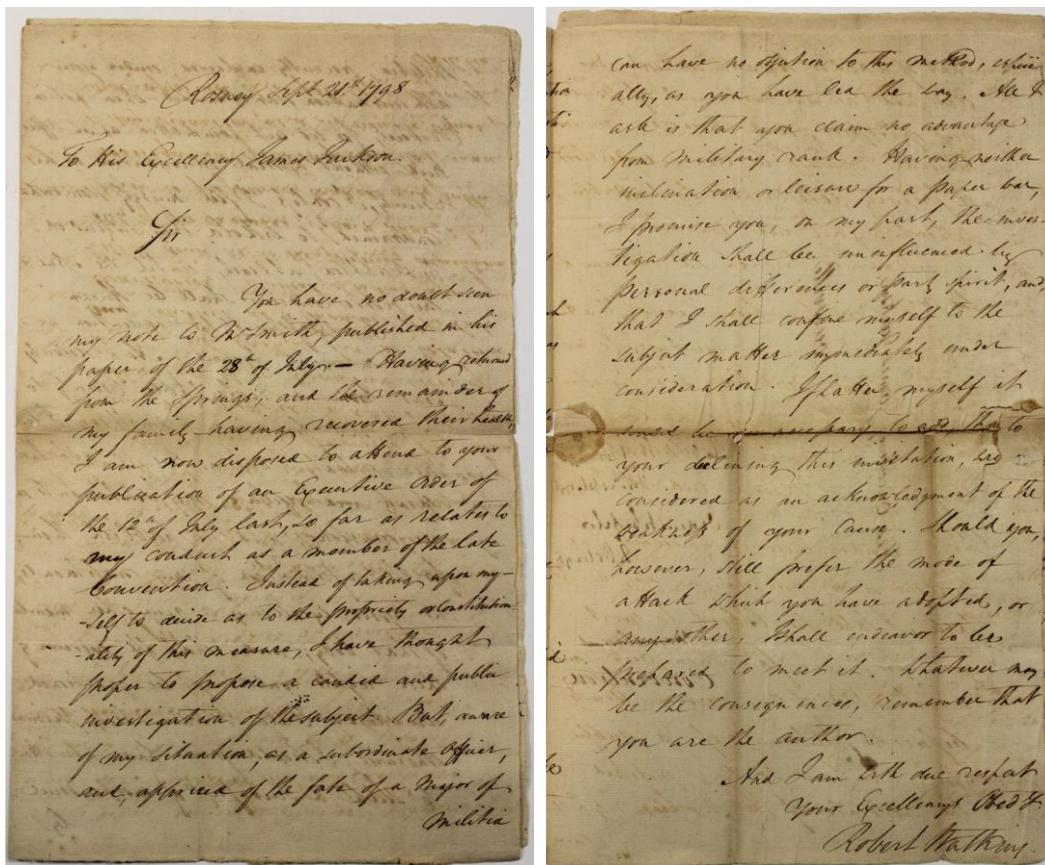
120. [Washington Monument at Baltimore]: DESCRIPTION OF WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT, AND OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore: Printed by James Young, 1845. 12pp, with title page illustration of the Monument. Stitched in plain blue wrappers [small bookplate: "Library of W.F. Richstein, Baltimore, MD." Richstein was a Baltimore publisher responsible for issuing several guidebooks of Washington and Baltimore]. Light foxing, else Very Good.

Baltimore's Washington Monument, designed by Robert Mills, was the first Memorial to Washington. Pages 3-4 describe its construction and features. "The Washington Monument was designed in 1815 by American architect Robert Mills, who would later go on to design D.C.'s Washington Monument. Construction began that same year and was completed by 1829. The monument, a colossal landmark column, stands at 178 feet and 8 inches with 227 steps inside that lead to the structure's balcony. Climb to the top and you'll get a priceless panoramic view of Charm City. While it's impressive by today's standards, the monument was an engineering marvel in its day as it was erected without modern construction equipment. At its inception, it was so tall that residents feared it would topple over onto their houses!" [online site of Visit Baltimore].

The pamphlet also describes other architecturally significant buildings, including churches, the railroad station, public buildings, hotels, theater, hospital, cemetery, alms house.

AI 45-1940 [2- Huntington, PHi]. OCLC 80906700 [1- Huntington] as of February 2024.

\$600.00



Item No. 121

Yazoo Dispute Fuels Long-Simmering Feud

121. **Watkins, Robert:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, 24 SEPTEMBER 1798, SIGNED AT "ROSNEY," THE WATKINS PLANTATION NEAR AUGUSTA, TO GEORGIA GOVERNOR JAMES JACKSON, DEFENDING "MY CONDUCT AS A MEMBER OF THE LATE CONVENTION." Rosney GA: 1798. [8] pp, in two gatherings of [4] pp each. Written in neat ink manuscript. Addressed to "His Excellency James Jackson, Louisville" on last page, and docketed. Old folds, expertly repaired fold splits in second gathering. Lightly toned. A couple of letters lost from opening a seal. Very Good.

Born around 1763, Watkins represented his district in the Georgia House of Representatives. He and James Jackson were long-time enemies. Their antagonism developed during the 1795 Yazoo Controversy. "Robert Watkins had been the only member of the 1795 legislature to vote for the Yazoo Act without a bribe, although the bill was a great financial benefit to members of his family. He unsuccessfully fought Governor James Jackson's anti-Yazoo clauses in the Constitution of 1798, on technical grounds. Jackson had built one of Georgia's first political parties upon opposition to the Yazoo Act and the persons connected to it" [Davis, 'Nathaniel Pendleton and the Attempt to Publish the First Digest of Georgia Laws,' page 158]. Their continuing antagonism resulted in a duel in 1802, in which Watkins severely wounded Jackson.

Watkins was responsible for the 1798 Constitution's clause authorizing publication of a digest of Georgia's laws. He also persuaded the Georgia legislature to award him the publishing contract. But Jackson, elected governor in 1798 on an anti-Yazoo platform, issued an order revoking the appropriated \$1500 payment to Watkins, whose proposed digest claimed that repeal of the Yazoo Act would be unconstitutional.

Watkins explains that he is "now disposed to attend to your publication of an Executive Order of the 12th of July last, so far as relates to my conduct as a member of the late Convention." Defending his conduct, Watkins extols the federal constitution as the "Ark of our national safety and happiness." He takes umbrage at Jackson's suggestion that Watkins would support a measure "in contravention of those sacred principles and against the federal constitution." Urging an investigation of the dispute, he also advises Jackson of his availability for a duel.

\$2,000.00

Noah Webster's Miscellaneous Musings

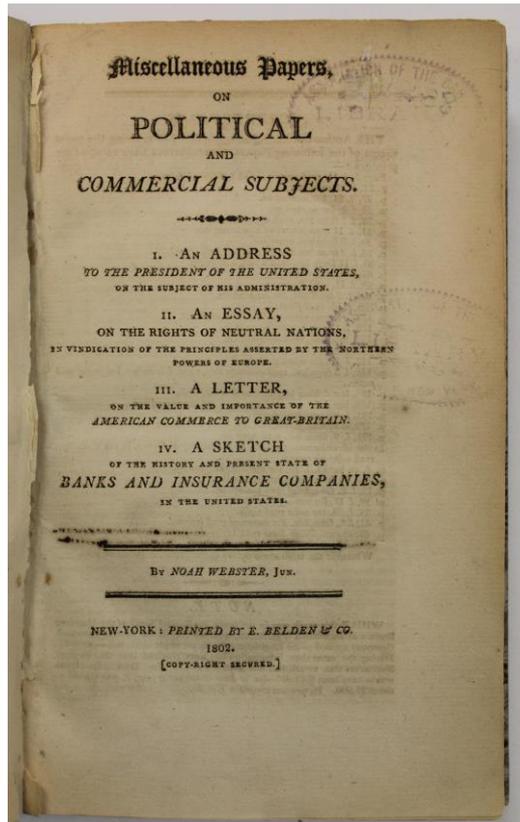
122. **Webster, Noah Jr.:** MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, ON POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS. I. AN ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE SUBJECT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION. II. AN ESSAY, ON THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRAL NATIONS, IN VINDICATION OF THE PRINCIPLES ASSERTED BY THE NORTHERN POWERS OF EUROPE. III. A LETTER, ON THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE AMERICAN COMMERCE TO GREAT-BRITAIN. IV. A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES, IN THE UNITED STATES. New-York: Printed by E. Belden & Co. 1802. viii, 227, 48 pp. Quarter modern calf over marbled paper-covered boards, red morocco spine, lettered in gilt. Two light rubberstamps on title page. Ink library number on copyright page; two closed tears at pp. 145-148 [mostly in margins, no loss]. Else Very Good.

The renowned Connecticut Federalist, citing "the outrages of the French government," warns of "the effervescence of party passions" and "a headstrong populace prepared for violence."

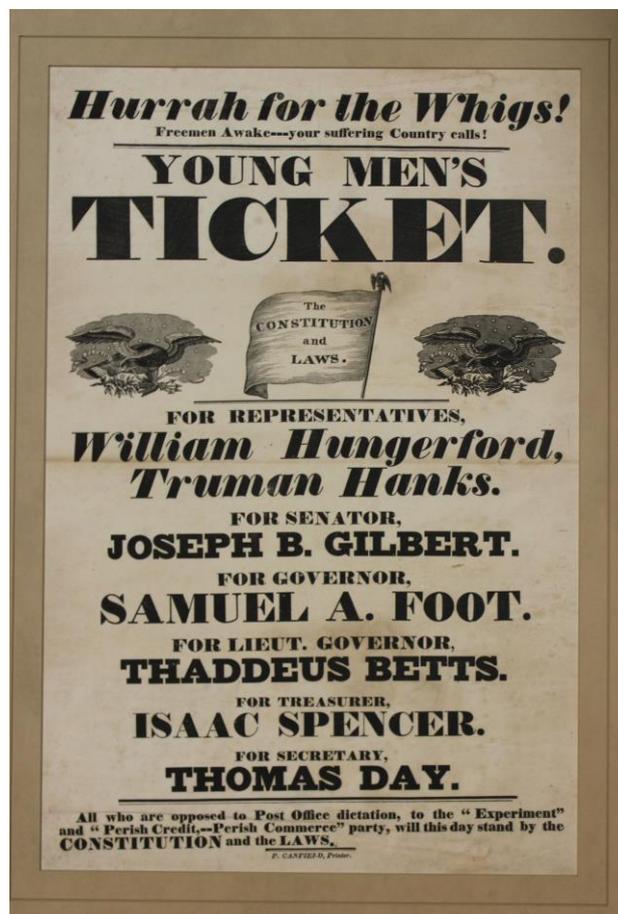
Webster was initially relieved by the apparent "modesty" and "spirit of conciliation" of President Jefferson's inaugural address. But Webster soon soured. Jefferson is guilty of "insincerity"; he has wrongly accused the Adams administration of "intolerance," and has initiated a purge of honorable government officials. The final section of the book is "an account of Banks and Insurance Companies" which "exhibits a tolerable correct view of the money-operations, and a very just view of the rapid augmentation of wealth and capital, in the United States."

FIRST EDITION. Skeel 733. Howes W206. Kress B.4620.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 122

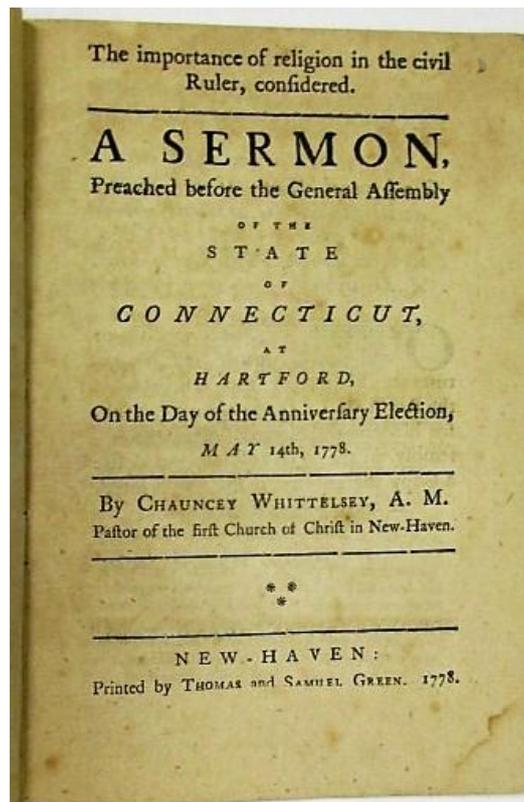


Item No. 123

“Hurrah For the Whigs!”

123. **[Whig Party in Connecticut]:** HURRAH FOR THE WHIGS! FREEMEN AWAKE-- YOUR SUFFERING COUNTRY CALLS! YOUNG MEN'S TICKET. THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, WILLIAM HUNGERFORD, TRUMAN HANKS. FOR SENATOR, JOSEPH B. GILBERT. FOR GOVERNOR, SAMUEL A. FOOT. FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR, THADDEUS BETTS. FOR TREASURER, ISAAC SPENCER. FOR SECRETARY, THOMAS DAY. ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO POST OFFICE DICTATION, TO THE "EXPERIMENT" AND "PERISH CREDIT,- - PERISH COMMERCE" PARTY, WILL THIS DAY STAND BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS. [Hartford]: P. Canfield, Printer, [1834]. Attractive, illustrated folio broadside, 20" x 27." Minor wear. A Flag, with motto, "The Constitution and Laws," flanked on each side by the iconic Screaming Eagle, with "E Pluribus Unum" banner in its talons. Near Fine.

The "Perish Credit, Perish Commerce" slogan is a reference to the Jacksonians' efforts to abolish the Bank of the United States, and the Whigs' support of rechartering the Bank. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, or AAS online site. OCLC 15923626 [1- CT Mus. Culture & History] as of December 2023. \$1,250.00



Item No. 124

“A New Empire, Under the Providence of God, is Now Rising Up”

124. **Whittelsey, Chauncey:** THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION IN THE CIVIL RULER, CONSIDERED. A SERMON, PREACHED BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, AT HARTFORD, ON THE DAY OF THE ANNIVERSARY ELECTION, MAY 14TH, 1778. BY...PASTOR OF THE FIRST

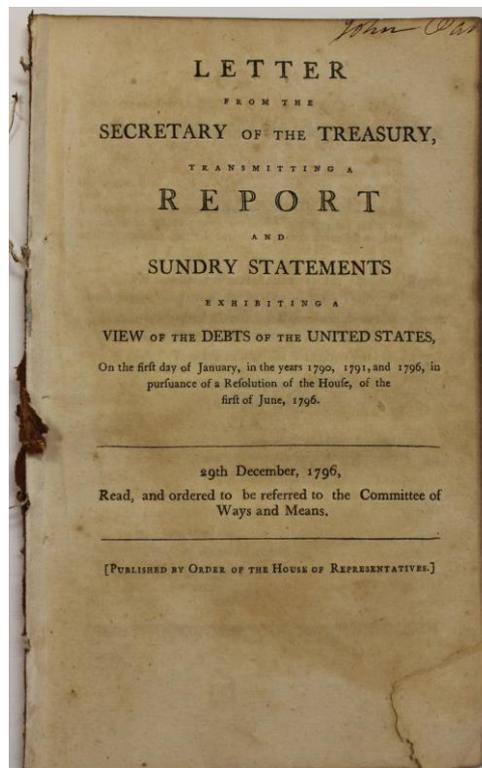
CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NEW-HAVEN. New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, 1778. 23, [1 blank] pp, with the half title [which is spotted at the blank lower forecorner]. Stitched and disbound, lightly toned, Very Good.

Whittelsey reflects on "the present very critical situation of affairs...The hand of God has been very conspicuous" in aiding "the now United Independent American States," formerly "thirteen disconnected, and many of them distant provinces...When we consider the weak, defenceless and unprepared state of the country when hostilities were first commenced, and in what an unexpected manner, and how quick, a supply of military forces was obtained; when we consider the mighty force that has come against us, both by sea and land, and the success that has attended our young troops, and even our militia (reckoned by the enemy but a feeble folk), who can refrain his astonishment."

Deploring the "want of wisdom, of human policy in the famous Politicians of the British court," he sees "that a new Empire, under the providence of God, is now rising up, in this western world."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16170. Trumbull 1651. Not in Gephart.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 125

125. [Wolcott, Oliver]: LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING A REPORT AND SUNDRY STATEMENTS EXHIBITING A VIEW OF THE DEBTS OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, IN THE YEARS 1790, 1791, AND 1796, IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, OF THE FIRST OF JUNE, 1796. 29TH DECEMBER, 1796, READ, AND ORDERED TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS. [PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.]. [Philadelphia: William Ross, 1797]. 39, [3 blank] pp [including folded leaf]. The folded leaf is pp [37-38]. Disbound, a few fox marks, Very Good.

The debts of the United States included debts of the States that the national government had assumed. Those debts, as well as debts due Holland, France, and Spain, are reported, along with domestic debt, particularly Loan Office Certificates, Army Certificates, and amounts due on account of the revolutionary war "including the amount of outstanding Continental emissions."

Secretary Wolcott's report also itemizes amounts paid by the United States in discharge of its debts, including amounts incurred on account of the revolutionary war. Evans 33087. NAIP w025387. OCLC 15057726 [4]. \$375.00

[G.]

A STATEMENT of DEBTS EXTINGUISHED by the Operation of the Sinking Fund, to the Clofe of the Year 1795; in which is exhibited the Sums placed under each Head of Appropriation.

Acts of Appropriation under which the Payments and Transfers were made.	By per Cent. Stock.		Three per Cent. Stock.		Deferred Stock.		Amount of the several Species of Stocks.		Maine Repaid.							
	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.	Dollars.	Cts.								
Appropriation of the 12th August, 1790, for the furplus duties to the end of the year 1790, for the reduction of the public debt.	186,000.	13	112,515.	99	348,498.	40	58,574.	58	48,095.	33	1,471,875.	88	957,770.	65		
Appropriation of two millions dollars, authorized to be borrowed by act of 12th August, 1790, for the reduction of the public debt.	2,755,554.	36	780,500.	59	27,843.	47	3,888.	47	98,474.	73	39,113.	94	522,025.	55	436,091.	89
Appropriation of the interest fund in the further purchases of public stock, under the act of the 8th May, 1791.	82,234.	62	32,000.	95	39,073.	79	39,682.		79,143.	39	39,465.	53	312,860.	28	226,668.	70
Appropriation of payments into the Treasury, for land sold the State of Pennsylvania on Lake Erie, and other payments and transfers to the United States, under the act of the 8th May, 1792.	2,931.	59	2,897.	10	95,999.	68	1,722.	54	41,693.	50	1,072.	97	402,507.	18		
Amount of the debt extinguished, the first year's reimbursement of the six per cent. stock bearing a premium interest excepted.	943,867.	50	226,364.	63	511,015.	34	98,167.	51	808,103.	15	122,650.	76	2,710,160.	89	1,619,201.	24

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's-Office, 30th September, 1796.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

Item No. 125

1882.

THE WOMEN'S PETITION TO THE VOTERS OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

We, the undersigned, believing the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to be a Great Injury to our Citizens, and Destructive of the Prosperity and Happiness of many Homes, earnestly request you to Vote **"NO LICENSE,"** at the coming OCTOBER TOWN MEETING.

Miss M. Adams	Miss M. Allen	Miss M. Baker	Miss M. Brown	Miss M. Clark	Miss M. Davis	Miss M. Edwards	Miss M. Foster	Miss M. Green	Miss M. Hall	Miss M. Johnson	Miss M. King	Miss M. Lee	Miss M. Miller	Miss M. Moore	Miss M. Parker	Miss M. Quinn	Miss M. Ryan	Miss M. Smith	Miss M. Taylor	Miss M. White	Miss M. Young
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A COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION!

Will be held in the large Dining Hall at FENWICK, This Week SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1882, commencing at 10 a.m., and continuing through the Day. Seats will be provided in the Hall for more than One Thousand Persons, who are invited to attend. Excursion Tickets from Middletown to Fenwick and return, twenty-five Cts. Children's 5 Cts. for Hartford and Watertown. Tickets for the Round Trip, Forty Cents. Will not all our friends attend this Convention and make it so enthusiastic and inspiring that, with the blessing of our Heavenly Father, such an influence may go out of it as will induce EVERY TOWN IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY TO VOTE "NO LICENSE" NEXT MONDAY?

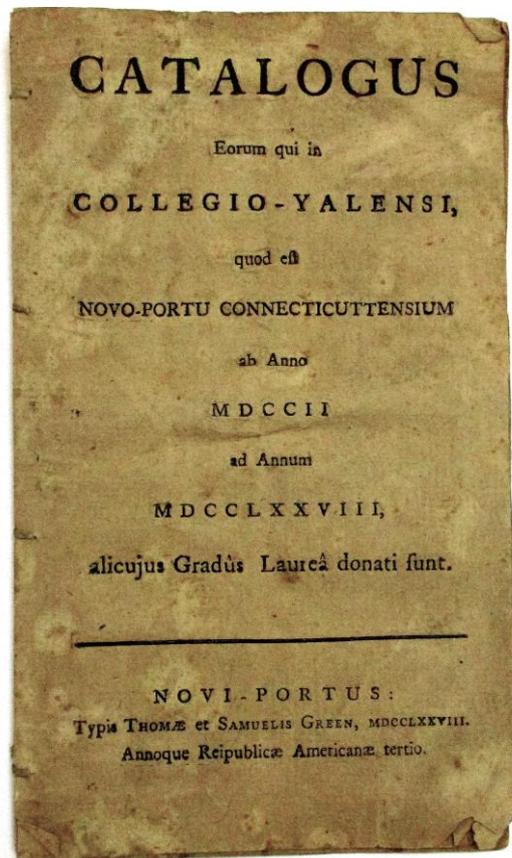
Item No. 126

“A Great Injury To Our Citizens”

126. **[Women and Prohibition]:** 1882. THE WOMEN'S PETITION TO THE VOTERS OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN. WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, BELIEVING THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO BE A GREAT INJURY TO OUR CITIZENS, AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF MANY HOMES, EARNESTLY REQUEST YOU TO VOTE "NO LICENSE," AT THE COMING OCTOBER TOWN MEETING. [Middletown: 1882]. Elephant folio broadside, 15-7/8" x 22." Beneath the quoted title, eight columns of printed women's names, each column containing about one hundred names. Old folds, shallow blank margin tear. Very Good.

Beneath the lists of names is the announcement: "A COUNTY TEMPERANCE CONVENTION! Will be held in the large Dining Hall at FENWICK, This Week SATURDAY, Sept. 30, 1882." Transportation instructions are printed.

Not located on OCLC as of December 2023, or online sites of AAS, Yale, . \$450.00



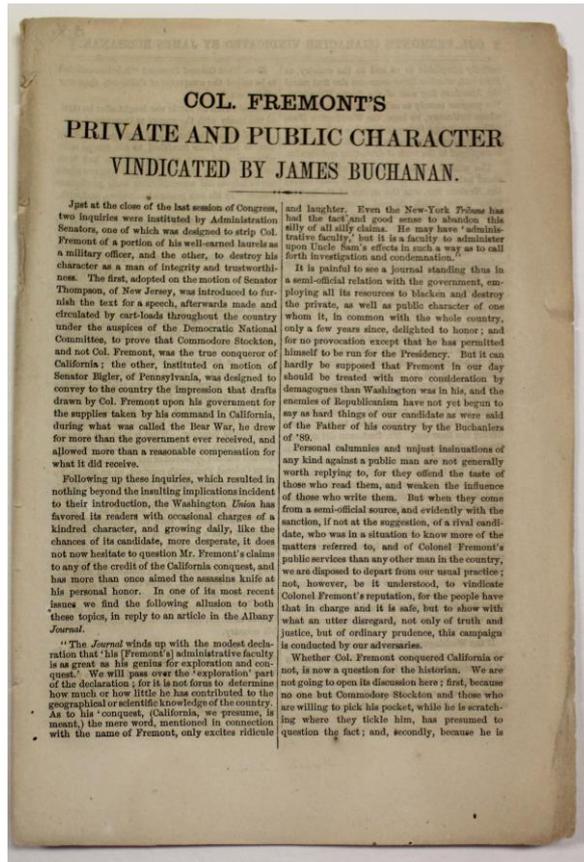
Item No. 127

127. **Yale:** CATALOGUS EORUM QUI IN COLLEGIO-YALENSI, QUOD EST NOVO-PORTU CONNECTICUTTENSIIUM AB ANNO MDCCII AD ANNUM MDCCLXXVIII, ALICUJUS GRADUS LAUREA DONATI SUNT. Novi-Portus [New Haven]: Samuel Green., 1778. 22, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, title page with some darkening, else Very Good.

"The first triennial catalogue to be published in octavo form" [Evans]. Graduates from 1702-1778, in double columns, are listed.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16175. NAIP w037698 [5].

\$375.00



Item No. 128

“The Conqueror of California”

128. [Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union]: COL. FREMONT'S PRIVATE AND PUBLIC CHARACTER VINDICATED BY JAMES BUCHANAN. [New York: John W. Oliver, Steam Job Printer, 1856]. 4pp, with caption title as issued. Single sheet, folded. Each page printed in two columns. A short, closed tear at blank outer margin [no loss]. Very Good.

This is the Fremont campaign's response to the Democrats' attempt "to strip Col Fremont of a portion of his well-earned laurels as a military officer, and to destroy his character as a man of integrity and trustworthiness." Democrats asserted that Commodore Stockton, not Fremont, "was the true conqueror of California." And they claimed that Fremont had lined his pockets unlawfully with government money.

The pamphlet demonstrates that James Buchanan, the Democratic Party's nominee for President and Fremont's rival for that office, himself rebuts those charges. In a deposition in the case of Gibbs v. Fremont, Buchanan testifies that Fremont "is better entitled to be called the conqueror of California than any other man." Moreover, Buchanan rebuts the charge that Fremont enriched himself improperly from his military activities.

OCLC [about 8 locations as of February 2024]. Not in Cowan, Sabin, or LCP. \$275.00