Assaults by “Armed Vessels of Spain, Great-Britain And France”


Secretary of State Pickering, whose report runs through page 10, discloses that "armed vessels of Spain, Great-Britain and France" have captured American vessels since 1 October 1796. Spanish ships have done so "almost daily." British captures "have not been numerous." France is the major culprit, particularly in the West Indies, which "have exhibited the most lamentable scenes of depredation." The Report, dated 21 June 1797, lists, in six detailed documents, hundreds of assaults on American maritime commerce. Evans 33053. ESTC W26151. $1,250.00
Ratification of the Eleventh Constitutional Amendment


President Adams announces the adoption of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution: "This amendment, having been adopted by three fourths of the several states, may now be declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States." The Eleventh Amendment was the first constitutional change resulting from mass disapproval of a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In Chisholm v. Georgia [1793], the Supreme Court ruled that a federal court had jurisdiction over a claim against a State brought by citizens of another State or a foreign country. The outrage sparked by this decision cannot be overstated. In a movement that transcended all sectional differences, Congress approved the Eleventh Amendment overwhelmingly, prohibiting such suits, at its first Session after the decision. Ratification by the States then occurred. This piece encloses ratification documents from Kentucky, Connecticut, and Maryland.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 34799. ESTC W26009 [7 institutional locations holding nine copies]. Not in Cohen. $3,500.00

The Message is based on reports by Andrew Ellicott, an experienced career surveyor. Before undertaking this Commission, he had helped to establish the boundaries between Virginia and Pennsylvania; the western boundary of Pennsylvania; and the Virginia-Maryland cessions that would become the District of Columbia.

In 1795 Spain and the United States executed the Treaty of San Lorenzo, which assured the U.S. of unmolested shipping along the Mississippi River through the Port of New Orleans, and would resolve territorial disputes between the two countries. In 1796 President Washington, pursuant to the Treaty, appointed Ellicott "Commissioner on behalf of the United States to determine the Boundary between the U. S. and the possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America. Upon this work he was engaged during a part of the year 1796, the year 1797, 1798, 1799 and part of 1800" [Alexander, A Sketch of the Life of Major
Andrew Ellicott, in 2 Records of the Columbia Historical Society 158, 198. 1899. Traveling with military escort, he chronicled Spain's efforts to evade compliance with the Treaty.

This Report publishes Ellicott's interim findings, including astute observations on activities in the region. These included improvements made to the Spanish forts "at the Natchez," Walnut Hills, and Lower Louisiana. His interviews with the Chickasaws and Cherokees demonstrated that Spanish authorities had "tampered with" them in order "to prevent the late Treaty between his Catholic Majesty and the United States from being carried into effect." Ellicott navigated Spain's duplicitous "repeated promises and demonstrations of running the boundary Line and evacuating the Posts--the non-performance of those promises--and the varied pretenses for the delay."

Howes M555. Evans 34801. $2,750.00

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Item No. 4

“The Only Paper at the Seat of the Federal Government Which Represents the Free Sentiment of the North”


Bailey, with John Greenleaf Whittier as Corresponding Editor, was Editor of The National Era, "the only paper at the seat of the Federal Government which represents the Free Sentiment of the North; which advocates the rights and interests of the non-slaveholders of the country against the usurpations of the Slave Power... and labors to direct upon the National Legislature and Executive the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the country." The other Washington papers are pro-slavery and lackeys for the two major political parties.
Signing in type on page [2], Bailey pleads for more subscribers at a time, two months after passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, when the antislavery movement was at its nadir. Also included is "Prospectus of the National Era. Volume Fifth. Washington, District of Columbia. Gamaliel Bailey, Proprietor and Editor; John G. Whittier, Corresponding Editor." With printed portion for subscribers' names and addresses. AAS has a copy. Only facsimiles on OCLC as of May 2024.

Captured Documents! The Confederacy Will Revive the African Slave Trade!


Benjamin of Louisiana was the second Jew to serve in the United States Senate, after David Yulee of Florida. This pamphlet claims to print Confederate Secretary of State Benjamin's intercepted instructions to L.Q.C. Lamar, the Confederacy's Minister to Russia. Benjamin advises Lamar to resist European attempts, "after the recognition of our independence by the European powers," to prohibit the African slave trade. The Confederate Constitution does not grant the government power to regulate slavery. This pamphlet assures readers that the printed instructions are genuine; and that the "secret purpose" of the Rebellion is to revive the international slave trade. FIRST EDITION, LCP 1089. Sabin 81812. Not in Dumond, Blockson, Work, Weinstein, Eberstadt, Decker.
Benjamin’s Brilliant Exposition of Southern Rights in the Territories


   Benjamin of Louisiana was the second Jew to serve in the United States Senate, after David Yulee of Florida. His fear that the South was becoming a beleaguered minority caused him to abandon his Whig roots.

   "On May 2, 1856, he made a speech in the Senate on the Kansas Bill and confessed himself a Democrat. He became an ardent partisan of Buchanan, that year, and on the expiration of his term in the Senate was returned for a new term by his new friends" [DAB].

   FIRST EDITION. Sabin 4707. Not in LCP, Singerman. $500.00

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Let Markets Determine the Cost of Money!

This first American edition is the only 18th century American printing of Bentham's classic argument that market forces should determine the cost of money. Bentham "contends that a contract for money should be left open to the good sense of those bargaining for it, like all other contracts. Mr. Bentham was one of the first to attack the policy of the Usury Laws" [Marvin].


$1,750.00

Item No. 8

“The Claim of Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley”


"Bidwell, a one-time Yale tutor and an associate of Thomas Jefferson, later became involved in political scandals and absconded to Canada. He was a brilliant jurist and here writes a legal and historical examination of the claim of Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley, supporting the Colonists' right and title" [Eberstadt].

The document vindicates Connecticut's legal struggle to perfect title to western lands in a large tract along the Susquehannah River, comprising a substantial chunk of Pennsylvania. The Susquehannah Company, formed in Connecticut in 1753, proposed to settle the area with Connecticut citizens, and so ignited violent conflict with Pennsylvania claimants.
"This pamphlet was 'especially worthwhile for its discussion of the decision by the Commissioners of the Conferation [sic] made at Trenton, New Jersey' [Streeter] which argued in favor of Pennsylvania" [Reese]. Connecticut finally ceded the land to Pennsylvania in 1800.


9. **Boston Massacre:** ORATIONS DELIVERED AT THE REQUEST OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON, TO COMMEMORATE THE EVENING OF THE FIFTH OF MARCH, 1770; WHEN A NUMBER OF CITIZENS WERE KILLED BY A PARTY OF BRITISH TROOPS, QUARTERED AMONG THEM IN A TIME OF PEACE. Boston: Peter Edes, [1785]. 200 pp, with the half title as issued. Bound in later polished half calf and marbled paper over boards, with raised spine bands and gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Scattered foxing, else Very Good.

This printing is the second of two states, each printed in 1785, with the additional material beginning at page [185], consisting of Perez Morton's Oration; and the Poem at page 195 by James Allen. Peter Edes's prefatory remarks "To the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston" call the Orations "our earliest public invectives against oppression." Speeches of Lovell, Warren, Church, Hancock, Minot, and others are printed.

Evans 18997. $2,500.00
“May We Ever Deserve To Be Possessed of Freedom and Independence”

10. **Bowdoin, James:** *A PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSE, ADDRESSED TO THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, IN THE PRESENCE OF A RESPECTABLE AUDIENCE, ASSEMBLED AT THE MEETING-HOUSE IN BRATTLE-STREET, IN BOSTON, ON THE EIGHTH OF NOVEMBER M,DCC,LXXX; AFTER THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT INTO OFFICE. BY ... PRESIDENT OF THE SAID ACADEMY.* Boston: Benjamin Edes and Sons, 1780. 35, [1 blank] pp, with the half title, as issued. Disbound, light toning and foxing. Good+.

DAB ranks Bowdoin "among the founders of the republic." His observations on American society, in the midst of Revolution, are thus particularly interesting. Of the "aboriginal natives," he says dismissively, worthwhile knowledge "may be comprized in a very narrow compass."

His "ardent wish" is "that we may ever deserve to be possessed of freedom and independence." The former was our entitlement as England's subjects; "the latter--independence--wholly alien at the time from our inclinations, but now radicated in them, was the necessary effect of her obstinate injustice."

This pamphlet "includes a discussion of newly discovered deposits of talc, and its uses" [Rink]. The talc is in New Hampshire.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16720. Rink 3478. ESTC W28873. $350.00

Item No. 10
American Freedmen Have “Quite as Much Anglo-Saxon as African Blood in Their Veins”


"This Irish legal scholar asserted that the best interests of mankind rested on a thorough defeat of the South and the eradication of slavery" [I Nevins 249]. This pamphlet originally appeared as an article in volume 12 of Macmillan's Magazine for 1865.

Cairnes asks, "Shall the negro, now that he is emancipated, be admitted at once to the full prerogatives of citizenship, or is he to remain a mere sojourner on sufferance in the great Republic which he has assisted to save?" Cairnes's answer is unequivocal: accord the freedmen full citizenship rights and responsibilities.

To the suggestion that "Africans" are unsuited for citizenship in a republic, Cairnes reminds his readers that, after hundreds of years in America, "the bulk of the freedmen who are now demanding admission to citizenship in the United States have, it must never be forgotten, quite as much Anglo-Saxon as African blood in their veins."

Not in LCP, Dumond, Blockson. OCLC 78129581 [1- Harvard] as of May 2024. $750.00

Hooray for America and its War With Mexico!

"Presumably printed late in 1846 for distribution by the Native Eagle and American Advocate, Philadelphia, Pa., on or about New Year's Day" [AAS]. The Address begins, "How short the fleeting years! The gentle Spring, / With charming birds that sweetest music bring..."

Despite its pastoral beginning, the Address is a patriotic celebration of America and its just cause in the War with Mexico. "America! Land of the brave - / Fair Freedom's home we turn to thee; / Thy banners bright shall proudly wave / From shore to shore, and sea to sea, / as long as noble hearts remain / That bid defiance to thy foes, / and rush unto the battle-plain, / When duty calls them to oppose..."

OCLC 47943906 [1- Brown], 191230724 [1- AAS] as of May 2024.

$450.00

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“The Most Famous Answer to Paine’s Advocacy for Independence”

13. [Chalmers, James]: PLAIN TRUTH: ADDRESSED TO THE INHABITANTS OF AMERICA. CONTAINING REMARKS ON A LATE PAMPHLET, INTITLED COMMON SENSE: WHEREIN ARE SHEWN, THAT THE SCHEME OF INDEPENDENCE IS RUINOUS, DELUSIVE, AND IMPRACTICABLE... WRITTEN BY CANDIDUS.
This is the famous response by a Maryland Loyalist to Thomas Paine's 'Common Sense'. Howes calls it the "most famous answer to Paine's advocacy for independence in 'Common Sense'." Thomas Adams's definitive study, 'Authorship and Printing of Plain Truth by Candidus,' published in Vol. 49, Papers of the Bibliographic Society of America 230-248 [1955], reviews the welter of printings, establishes that Chalmers is indeed the author, and observes, "Those who tried to oppose the ever-growing radical forces were disorganized and silent...The incoherence in both the printing and the writing of Plain Truth seems to be part of the same pattern."

Candidus's Dedication to John Dickinson urges him to "exert those Talents with which Heaven has endowed you" to save America "from impending ruin, under the Syren form of delusive Independence." Chalmers claims he is "passionately devoted to true liberty," lauds the contributions of England and the British Constitution; and calls "the Pamphlet, entitled Common Sense," an illustration of the "unerring rule" that "the best Princes are constantly calumniated by the envenomed tongues and pens of the most worthless of their subjects."

This is the second edition of the first British printing of "Plain Truth." Its collation is identical to the first British edition, issued earlier in 1776. Two additional sections at the end are caption-titled "Rationalis" and "Extract from the Second Letter to the People," which was a reply to Common Sense, signed "Cato."

Adams, American Controversy 76-19c. Adams, American Independence 208e. Howes S696 [erroneously attributing authorship to Provost William Smith]. $1,850.00
Bishop Chase Disapproves “The Murderous Practice of Duelling”

14. **Chase, Philander:** DOCUMENTS RELATING TO AN ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF DUELLING. [Peoria, IL? 1848]. Small 4to broadside, printed on the recto of the first page of a folded leaf, the other three pages blank. Toned, lightly spotted, one short closed margin tear [no loss]. Good+.

Addressed on final blank with postal cancel to Robert Patterson, Maj. Genl U.S. Army, at Philadelphia. Patterson became a Major General during the Mexican War; his career was irreversibly blighted early in the Civil War when his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley failed. He mustered out of the Army in July 1861.

"Most happy was Bishop Chase of Illinois in receiving the letter from the Association, dated April 7, 1848, and printed here. Chase was the first Episcopal Bishop of Illinois, and the founder and President of Jubilee College in Peoria, from which he writes this response on July 22, 1848. He is delighted that God has seen fit to "unite so many hearts on Christian grounds, to oppose the murderous practice of duelling." He promises to "put your letter, and this my answer to it, immediately in print, and send the same to all the most eminent laymen, officers of government, and of the army and navy of the United States of America." Chase obviously fulfilled his promise, as this copy demonstrates.

This rare printed document is evidently held only at the Huntington Library and the Library of Virginia.

Cobbett the Victim of a “Wife-Beater, Drunkard, Judicial Murderer”


Cobbett asserts that "the American press is become the most tame, the most humbled, the most abject upon the face of the earth." He promises that "my just resentment, though slow in its operation, shall not be less sure in its effects." Cobbett prints the proceedings of his trial for libel, noting the hundreds of threats "to assassinate or poison me, or fire my house." The pamphlet attacks Chief Justice McKean, a powerful Democrat; Cobbett calls him a 'wife-beater,' 'drunkard,' 'judicial murderer.'

Gaines identifies this issue as the variant with "common" spelled correctly on line 9 of page 54.

Gaines, Cobbett 37b. Evans 33523. Sabin 13880. $850.00

**An Excellent Copy**

16. **Colton, J.H.:** COLTON'S RAILROAD & TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WITH PARTS OF THE ADJOINING STATES & CANADA. New York: Published by J.H. Colton, 1862. 16mo cloth, with title stamped in gilt on front board. Folding
pocket map, with full period color, details of railroad lines and networks, decorated borders. @28" x 26". Near Fine [pinsize closed splits at two fold intersections with no loss].

With statistical tables of population for New York counties. Information regarding State armories is pasted to the front pastedown.
Not in Modelski. $600.00

Vote for Lincoln and the Abolition of Slavery


Contrasting the Union (Republican) and Democratic platforms for 1864, this scarce campaign piece supports Lincoln, argues that slavery- - the 'Corner Stone' of the Rebellion- - must be destroyed, and urges a fight to the finish.
OCLC 30682402 [CT Mus. Culture, U IL, Lincoln Pres. Lib.], 1193591934 [1- Hartford Pub. Lib.] as of May 2024. $150.00
Connecticut Whigs Denied the Suffrage to "A Worthy WHITE MAN
By Calling Him a Negro"

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

This rare broadside, a brilliant example of uninhibited political invective, is an angry
Democratic attack against Whigs' illegal disruption of the recent local election. "At your
Town Election last fall, by the most infamous frauds, you were cheated out of your election,
and a Federal Board was chosen... Federalists were permitted to vote who had no more right
than the serfs of Russia, and Democrats were excluded who for ten or twenty years had been
voters and inhabitants of Berlin."

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

Reverend Charles A. Goodrich [1790-1862], the object of the author's ire, was
Connecticut-born and raised. His mother, a Whittelsey, was one of the first families of
Connecticut. Goodrich preferred history and politics to religion-- he wrote a number of
Connecticut Raises Troops to Fight for Independence

19. [Connecticut in the Revolution]: AT A MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF SAFETY, HOLDEN AT HARTFORD, 30TH JUNE, A.D. 1780. WHEREAS THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY LAST, RESOLVED, THAT FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEN SHOULD BE RAISED TO JOIN THE CONNECTICUT BATTALIONS IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, TO SERVE TILL THE LAST OF DECEMBER NEXT... [Hartford: 1780]. Folio broadside, 8-1/4" x 12-1/2." Old folds, some foxing, shallow blank edge chips, a few pinholes with minimal effect on text. Good+.

With: neat manuscript order on verso, signed by William Worthington, lieutenant colonel in the Connecticut militia, and dated 3 July 1780. He announces to the 7th Regiment of Militia that a portion of men will serve in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army and the remainder as militia.

This rare broadside is an "Extract from the Minutes" of the General Assembly, attested by Jedidiah Strong, Clerk. In addition to the 1,500 men to serve "till the last of December next," the resolutions call for 2,500 men "to be raised to serve for three months." It also lists the brigades from which 1,000 additional men would be raised by voluntary enlistment to serve in the Connecticut Line.

Evans 16746. OCLC 32360948 [1- Soc. of the Cincinnati], 806221597 [1- JCB] as of May 2024. AAS also owns a copy. $850.00
Connecticut’s Failed Effort to Govern the Western Reserve

20. [Connecticut Western Reserve]: WHEREAS AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW-HAVEN, ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, 1796, AN ACT WAS PASSED FOR INCORPORATING THE PROPRIETORS OF THE HALF MILLION ACRES OF LAND, LYING SOUTH OF LAKE ERIE, WHICH ACT IMPOWERED THE AGENTS OF SAID PROPRIETORS IN GENERAL MEETING ASSEMBLED, TO LAY TAXES ON SAID PROPRIETORS... [Hartford? 1797-1799]. Printed folio broadside, 7-3/8" x 12-1/4", completed in manuscript and docketed in manuscript on verso. Old folds, light foxing, Very Good.

"A general meeting of the agents of said proprietors, held at Hartford, on the 17th May, 1797", established a schedule of taxes. But Frances Bradley of Fairfield failed to pay. Thus, on January 15, 1798, her property was sold for unpaid taxes, to Walter Terry of Fairfield. Lothrop Lewis of Fairfield, the tax collector, here officially transfers the property to Terry. His deed, dated March 30, 1799, is acknowledged on April 5, 1799. Lothrop Lewis, whose name is printed, also signs in ink; witnesses were Lewis Sturges and Samuel Rowland.

In 1786 Connecticut relinquished claims to land west of Pennsylvania except for the Western Reserve, a portion of what is now south of Lake Erie in northeast Ohio. Connecticut assigned some of the Reserve to its citizens as compensation for losses suffered during the Revolution; and sold the rest to a consortium of Connecticut men, including Moses Cleaveland, who had formed the Connecticut Land Company. Their speculations were not successful, there being no effective local government in the Reserve capable of unraveling the tangle of land titles. Thus taxes imposed were frequently not collected. To force payment
of the tax, on January 15, 1798 Lothrop Lewis conducted the sales. [Carpenter: ORIGIN AND LOCATION OF THE FIRELANDS OF THE WESTERN RESERVE, Ohio Archeological and Historical Quarterly, Volume 44, April, 1935, page180.]

Lothrop [a/k/a Lathrop] Lewis [1759-1817], born in Fairfield, was its tax collector for many years. Lewis B[urr] Sturges [1763-1844], born in Fairfield, graduated from Yale, was clerk of the Probate Court from 1787 to 1791, a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives from 1794 to 1803; and a Federalist Congressman from 1805 to 1816. He spent his later years in Ohio. Samuel Rowland [1769-1837] was born in Fairfield, admitted to the bar in 1794, was a lawyer and town clerk for 42 years, and turnpike surveyor to the New York State line. [Perry: THE OLD BURYING GROUND OF FAIRFIELD, CONN., A MEMORIAL OF MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLERS OF FAIRFIELD... 1882, p.164.]

This is an evidently unrecorded document on Connecticut claims to the Western Reserve, not located on ESTC, OCLC, NAIP, or AAS.

$600.00

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**“Vigorous Defence of Jefferson”**

This "vigorous defence of Jefferson in reply to William L. Smith's pamphlet" was "probably" written by Coxe [Howes]. Evans and Gaines agree. This "first part" contains Letters I-VIII. A second part, Evans 30294, prints Letters IX-XII as a separate imprint.

This work, published anonymously, is one of the first American presidential campaign pamphlets, supporting Jefferson and warning that John Adams favors "an hereditary president" and "an hereditary senate." Jefferson stands among "friends of representative government."

Coxe, a respected Founder whose political career began as a Federalist, supported Jefferson for President in 1796. He rebuts the canard that Jefferson believes "negroes are inferior to the white race". He has often shown his solicitude for the black race. For example, in the Declaration of Independence he sought to "censur[e] the kings of Great Britain for annulling the American laws to prohibit the slave trade." Similar examples abound. Other Letters are a detailed explanation and justification of Jefferson's views and philosophy.


$1,250.00

New Bedford: Center of the American Whaling Industry

Crapo's fifth New Bedford directory, and his first since 1841. It contains everything worth knowing about New Bedford, with all the information suggested by the title. Because New Bedford was of critical importance in the whaling industry, the Directory includes a variety of material on related business enterprises: sperm and whale oil, wharves, whalebone, oil manufactories and candle houses, and vessels engaged in the whale fishery.

Born in 1804, Crapo became active in New Bedford business and civic affairs, including part ownership of a whaling vessel. He moved to Michigan in the mid-1850's and, after the War, was its Republican governor in the late 1860's.


$650.00

Massachusetts Meddlers: Stay Out of the Dorr Controversy


Curtis, the prominent lawyer who would later represent Dred Scott in the U.S. Supreme Court, says two Massachusetts Democrats, Marcus Morton and George Bancroft, have done
great "evil" by meddling, with "questionable motives," in neighboring Rhode Island's Dorr controversy.

They have been "exciting the hatred of our own people against their neighbors, relying upon the prejudices thus aroused as the machinery by which to collect votes for themselves." Both men support the Dorr doctrine, "that a majority of the people have at any time, without the action of the existing government, the power and the right, to establish a constitution."

Curtis calls such a doctrine "monstrous," sweeping away "all the precautions taken by our ancestors to establish those liberties upon the firm foundations of principle and justice." Eastburn published a second edition in the same year.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 14133. AI 44-1785 [4]. Sabin 18041. $175.00

The Case for the Religious Liberty to Cohabit “With More Than One Woman”


One of the great lawyers and constitutional scholars of his time, Curtis had earlier served as counsel to Dred Scott. The Apostle Snow, a ranking member in the Mormon Church, was convicted of three counts of violating the Edmunds Act, prohibiting cohabitation "with more than one woman."

Representing Snow, Curtis and Richards make the case for freedom of religion. They argue that the Act punishes "the profession of a religious belief," in violation of the First
Amendment. The Arguments include counsel's responses to questions from the Justices. Issues of 42 and 80 pages were also printed.

Flake 2619 [1]. I Harv. Law Cat 503 [42pp, consisting of Curtis's argument only]. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, Graff.

$275.00

**Rare Santee Agency Imprint**


This is a rare Santee Agency imprint. Riggs "was a resident missionary among the Dakota Indians for fifteen years" [Field 1302].

The Constitution and By-Laws of the Society are printed in facing Dakota and English columns on each page. "The mechanical part of the work on this leaflet was done by Indian pupils of Santee Normal Training School, Santee Agency, Neb." The Society had three classes of membership: Active [committed young Christians]; Associate [not yet Christians but may become such]; and Honorary [marginally interested].


$950.00
Against the Jay Treaty


Dallas, the Pennsylvania Jeffersonian, opposes the Treaty, which is animated by hatred of France and excessive regard for England; places our commercial relations with England at a disadvantage; and is "an Instrument of Party."

"In such a state of things, the Interest of the United States must languish and expire!"


Dana, a distinguished lawyer and Federalist statesman, argues in his first publication for "the right of the General Assembly to inspect, regulate and reform the corporation of Yale-College in New-Haven." This was a hot issue, and Dana's piece provides insight on contemporary views of the nature of private corporations, foreshadowing the Dartmouth College Case.
It is also useful for its detailed history of the creation of the College. "Written with the concurrence of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight; and also with the approval of the writer's father, Rev. Dr. James Dana" [Pequot Library].


Douglass Urges “The Colored People” to Vote for Grant


In the 1872 election campaign Frederick Douglass urges newly enfranchised Negroes to stand with Grant and the Republican Party. He counsels them to shun Horace Greeley’s Liberal Republican breakaway faction.

"In 1872 Frederick Douglass was nominated to run as Vice President on the Victoria Woodhull Equal Rights Party ticket, but instead he decided to campaign for Grant. In this
pamphlet Douglass defends Grant's record, not only as a general, but as a president sympathetic to the needs of colored people" [Swann auction 2034-181].

Work 385. Not in LCP.

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Item No. 29

**The Definitive Contemporary Account of the Horrific Draft Riots**


A dramatic, thorough account of the explosion of violence that engulfed New York City in July 1863, in response to the new Draft Quotas, and its effect on "the colored people of this city, who have been deprived of their homes and their little property, by a mob, during the past week." They were "forcibly driven" from their homes "by an infuriated mob, without cause or provocation." The rioters, many of them Irish Catholic immigrants objecting to the City's new draft laws, zeroed in on the City's Negro population and torched buildings, including residences and the Colored Orphan Asylum. Many Negroes were murdered, "hanging on trees and lamp posts, and cruelly beaten and robbed."

This pamphlet describes the carnage, with incidents of horrific violence against the victims, whose names and manner of death are described. Also included is an Address by the 'Colored Ministers and Laymen' of the City, expressing gratitude for the relief efforts, and signed in type at the end by eighteen such. A list of donors and their donations is provided.  


$4,000.00
Horatio Seymour: Paradigmatic Copperhead and Friend of Irish Catholic Rioters


This scarce, pungent broadside denounces Governor Seymour's conduct during the July 1863 Draft Riots. It may have contributed to his narrow defeat in 1864, when he sought re-election. "When arson, plunder, murder, and all the infernal passions of a brutalized mob were holding high carnival, and civilization went draped in mourning," Seymour "requested the men doing these bloody deeds, to meet him in front of the City Hall in New York, and there began his coaxing, blarneying address to them, with the words 'MY FRIENDS.' His whole speech was in keeping with this introduction."

The broadside also angrily attacks New York's Irish Catholic immigrants, a significant portion of the rioters. These were indeed Seymour's friends: the Irish voted for him in 1862, as demonstrated in printed voting tallies from "Mackerellville," the Five Points [i.e., the "Practical Amalgamation District"], Corlears Hook [the "Democratic Miscegenation District"], the Dance Houses ["or Free Love Dist."] These are the locations of "Groggeries," "notorious brothels," "places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort," "haunts of the Murderers, Robbers, and Incendiaries, who figured in the 'Reign of Terror,' in July, 1863."

"Democratic governor Horatio Seymour, vacationing on the New Jersey coast during the riots, returned on Tuesday and addressed the crowd at City Hall, allegedly calling them 'My Friends' and exhorting them to return to their homes. He also sought a suspension of the draft,
of which he thoroughly disapproved. It was not until Thursday, 16 July, that federal troops, some of them summoned from Gettysburg, were able to end the rioting. On 17 July Roman Catholic archbishop John Hughes cooperated with Mayor George Opdyke in pacifying the crowd, and order was restored" ["The New York City Anti-Draft Riots", The Oxford Companion to American Military History online website, accessed May 2021.]

![Image](image.png)

Item No. 31

Rare Document Denounces the Indictment of W.E.B. Du Bois For Failing to Register as an Agent of the Soviet Union


This rare document defends Du Bois and his four associates, indicted for failing to register as agents of the Soviet Union pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

"February 1951 was a busy month for W. E. B. Du Bois, who turned eighty-three and threw himself a huge birthday party to raise funds for African decolonization. He also married his second wife, the leftist writer Shirley Graham, in what the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper called the wedding of the year. And he was indicted, arrested, and
arraigned in federal court as an agent of the Soviet Union because he had circulated a petition protesting nuclear weapons. The Justice Department saw Du Bois’s petition as a threat to national security. They thought it was communist propaganda meant to encourage American pacifism in the face of Soviet aggression. . . Du Bois was not in fact a Soviet agent. He was an American citizen using his First Amendment rights to protest nuclear weapons on his own behalf. A federal judge acquitted him because prosecutors failed to present any evidence" [Article in Boston Review, 13 January 2017].

The 'National Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center' probably issued this attack on the Justice Department. The first six leaves print excerpts from newspaper editorials-- including Black-owned papers like the Chicago Defender, Louisville Defender, and Pittsburgh Courier-- and statements from "Prominent Persons," including clergy, educators, labor unions. A 7th page consists of "Biographical Notes" listing Du Bois's education, writings, honors.

OCLC records no holdings. The University of Massachusetts, which holds the Du Bois papers, has an incomplete copy [lacking page 7] and attributes authorship to the National Committee to Defend Dr. Du Bois and Associates in the Peace Information Center. NYU, which has the papers of defendant Abbott Simon, may also have a copy.

Property Qualification for Suffrage is “A Degrading Brand.”
“The Colored Population” Votes “As Freely as any White Native Citizen”

Duff and others complain that Rhode Island unjustly excludes naturalized American citizens who lack real property "from the most important political right, that of partaking, as voters, in the choice of their Representatives and other officers." The exclusion "is a degrading brand, setting them apart as a peculiar, unworthy and disqualified class, to be shackled and held in suspicion, and continual objects of insult and derision." Rendering "more marked the stigma" is the fact that "the colored population of this State are allowed to exercise the right of suffrage as freely as it is accorded to any white native citizen of the United States."

The Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives rejects their petition. Most members of the Rhode Island Assembly, and most voters, "are decidedly opposed to the amendment asked for." Further discussion would only "increase the ill feeling" which already exists. A detailed legal analysis rebuts the notion that such an exclusion from the suffrage is unconstitutional.

Cohen 3282. Sabin 21129.

Two by Dunbar


Words and music are printed. It begins, "Kiver up yo' haid my little lady, Hyeah de win' a blowin' out o' fo's..." Dunbar died in 1910, the year before entry of the copyright.

The song begins, "Streets are gay, On de way, All de alleys done turned out . . ."

OCLC records 14 locations under several accession numbers. $375.00

The verso of the front wrapper lists the "Office-Bearers" and the Constitution dated 1833. "The stronghold of slavery is shaken to its foundation, and its prisoners are escaping to the light of freedom in thousands."

Contributions to education and resettlement of the freedmen are noted, with a list of subscriptions and donations. Fears of idleness and pauperism among the former slaves are rejected.

OCLC 45351609 [6- the series], 945568624 [1- Nat. Lib. Scotland] as of May 2024.

$500.00

Mrs. Elder's Rare Confederate Imprint


Mrs. Elder's song begins, "Bright Banner of Freedom! with pride I un-fold thee, Fair flag of my country, with love I be-hold thee. . ."

Residents of New Orleans at the beginning of the War, the Elder family moved to Selma, Alabama after its capture. There "they turned their home into a Confederate hospital. After Lee's surrender they returned to New Orleans and Susan Elder became a teacher of natural science and mathematics at the Picard Institute and the New Orleans High School.
She was on the editorial staff of the Morning Star and contributed to various Roman Catholic journals... The two predominant motives in the author's life, aside from her domestic affections, were her devotion to the cause of the South and her devotion to the Roman Catholic Church" [online site of Prabook, the World Biographical Encyclopedia]. Parrish & Willingham 6919. Crandall 3387. Rudolph 54. Wolf C35. Not in Jumonville. OCLC records only facsimiles as of May 2024.

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John Van Buren, the President's Son, is an “Apostate and Traitor to Liberty,” “Bribed Back to His Party”


The verso begins, "THE LAST GUN! REV. S.W. COGGSHALL, WILL ADDRESS THE FREE DEMOCRACY AT BART'S HALL, THIS MONDAY EVENING." This is a passionate, rare, and evidently unrecorded attack on traitors to the anti-slavery cause, particularly John Van Buren, son of the former President.

John Van Buren, the broadsheet claims, has deserted the Liberty and Free Soil cause. He supports the dough-face Franklin Pierce for president in 1852. In 1848 he had been a leading Free Soil man, later denouncing the Fugitive Slave Act "as unconstitutional and unjust." He now falsely claims that Pierce and the Democratic platform do NOT support that abominable law. The carrot for this "apostate and traitor to liberty" is "the promise of office as a bribe to
Free Democrats to turn traitors to the cause of Liberty. "Van Buren "has been bribed back to his party again."


Not located on OCLC or the online sites of CT Hist. Soc., CT State Library, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry, LCP, Harvard, Yale, Brown as of May 2024. $1,750.00

Democrats—Copperheads Seek “The Dissolution of the Union”


The Chicago Platform of the Democratic Party, and their nominees McClellan and Pendleton, seek "A Dishonorable Peace With Rebellion!" and "The Dissolution of the Union!" Jefferson Davis, Clement Vallandigham [the Ohio Copperhead whom Lincoln banished from the Union], Fernando Wood [the New York Mayor who advocated his City's secession from the Union]-- these traitors are the Democrats' allies.

"The Democratic party seeks to disgust the people with the war. It talks of draft and slaughter, expenditure and taxation, extravagance and high prices."

Sabin 19517. Bartlett 1295. Not in LCP. $250.00
The Disease of “Copperheadism”

39. [Election of 1864]: A FREE PASS. ENTITLING THE HOLDER TO THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL PURIFYING ASSOCIATION, WHO WILL GUARANTEE TO CLEANSE EVERY PARTICLE OF COPPERHEADISM FROM OUR
This political broadside mocks the Copperheads, who opposed the Lincoln Administration and its Civil War. The broadside depicts humorous rituals imposed upon the Copperheads, designed to purge Copperhead-ism from their natures. Weitenkampf and OCLC call this an 1864 broadside, with the Lincoln-McClellan election the subject of this piece.

Weitenkampf, page 140. OCLC 14137917 [4- Lincoln Presidential Library, Brown, U IL, Princeton], 1360327631 [1- DLC], 1085916488 [1- AAS] as of May 2024. $750.00
A Republican recitation of the Democrats' Platform and the Republicans' Platform in 1864, and an analysis of their 'Points of Difference.' "The Union platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors." The broadside exhorts, "Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account."

This broadside was printed in New York: the legend, "For sale by all News Agents. Price, $1 per 100," appears in similar broadside material with a New York imprint. Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett.

$750.00

Item No. 41

The Right of Soldiers to Vote in Their Field of Operations


The pamphlet portrays skits between officers and men, emphasizing the necessity of a Republican victory in the upcoming state and national elections. McClellan, Woodward of Pennsylvania, and other prominent Democrats have "SOLD OUT TO OUR ENEMIES." The last page prints the 'Soldiers' Peace Argument,' a pyramid arrangement of the Battles of the War.

Bartlett 3867. Sabin 63762

$250.00
Item No. 42

“The Rebels Have Now in Their Ranks Their Last Man.”
Only “Little Boys and Old Men” Remain

42. Election of 1864: PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GENERAL GRANT ON PEACE AND WAR. [New York?]: For sale by all News Agents. Price, $1 per 100. [1864]. Broadside, 9 1/2" x 11 1/4". Printed in two columns. Light foxing, old white tape remnants at extreme upper margin of blank verso. Very Good.

The broadside prints Judge Mills's report of his interview with President Lincoln, who strongly defends the use of black troops in the war effort. General Grant's letter to E.B. Washbourne [sic] reports, "The Rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons for entrenched positions." Bayard Taylor's poem on the Democrats' presidential nominating convention, 'On the Chicago Surrender,' is also printed.

"Judge Mills" was Joseph T. Mills of Wisconsin, an attorney and judge who had also been a State Assemblyman. Bartlett 2725. Sabin 41157. Weinstein, Against the Tide 141. Not in Monaghan. $1,250.00

Democratic Party Welcomes “All the Rebels in the Land”

43. Election of 1868: 25 REBEL GENERALS, 30 REBEL COLONELS, 10 REBEL MAJORS, 20 REBEL CAPTAINS AND OTHER MINOR REBEL OFFICERS, 5 REBEL

This 1868 campaign pamphlet calls the Democratic Party a mob of unreconstructed rebels. The Democratic Convention of 1868 "opened wide its doors and invited all the rebels in the land to participate in its deliberations." States so recently in rebellion all "had their representatives and delegates present. These delegates and representatives from the States in rebellion became the leading, managing, controlling members of the Convention. They dictated the candidates, shaped the policy, and made the platform of the party."

Beginning with Hampton and Forrest, emblems of the Confederacy's most loathsome aspects, this Republican document exposes the shocking backgrounds of the leading Democratic delegates.

Not in LCP. OCLC records a number of institutional locations. $250.00
An anti-Greeley presidential campaign pamphlet. Running as a Liberal Republican in 1872 against Grant Administration corruption and incompetence, Greeley unfortunately had a detailed public record demonstrating a mercurial inconsistency on public issues.

As this pamphlet says, "Sudden changes of opinion always excite distrust, unless they are accompanied by causes so adequate and apparent that the metamorphosis is at once explained." This item shows that Greeley's shifts flunk the test. Not in Sabin, Miles, Eberstadt, Decker. Not uncommon in institutional holdings, according to OCLC.

$125.00

Item No. 45

**Poetic Assault on Horace Greeley**


A long poem attacking Horace Greeley, presidential candidate of anti-Grant Republicans and other voters, as a sorehead and spoiler. The former Republican, editor of the New York Tribune, has gotten into bed with the South, "those once conquered, but who re-rebel."

Grant, Washington, and Jackson are "True patriots, tried, and firm as adamant."

Greeley's mercurial stand on a variety of issues is satirized as "multiform mutations," "so full of whim-whams and contradictions."

Sabin 87136. Not in Miles, Eberstadt, Decker.

$150.00
“Federal Wigs are Political Bastards”

46. **[Elections of 1836]**: GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING!! IN MADISON. [Madison, CT? 1836]. Broadside, 5-3/4" x 12". Printed in two columns separated by a rule, several type fonts and styles. Light spotting, Very Good.

This rare broadside, issued by the Democratic Republicans of the Town of Madison, reports the results of their meeting on March 23, 1836. The assembled members praise the Jackson Administration for embodying "the political precepts of that great apostle of Liberty, the illustrious Jefferson." Their opponents, the Whigs, are the incarnation of the loathsome Federalists, "advocates of the odious Hartford Convention, opponents and revilers of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and of all true Republicans and Republican principles."

A breakaway "class of men claiming to be Jeffersonian Democrats, and acting with the Federal Wigs [sic], are political bastards." The Federal Wig party, seeking "to conceal its deformities," fraudulently hides its opposition to the War of 1812 and its support of the Alien and Sedition laws.

The Meeting endorses Van Buren and Johnson at the head of the National Democratic Ticket, and its support of the State Ticket led by Henry W. Edwards for Governor. OCLC 26666478 [2- CT Hist. Soc., CT State Lib.] as of May 2024. Not in Sabin or American Imprints, or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Yale. $750.00
47. **Emilio, Luis F.:** HISTORY OF THE FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, 1863-1865. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1891. [2], xvi, 410 pp, plus unpaginated plates. With half title ["A Brave Black Regiment"], as issued, and frontispiece portrait of Sergeant Carney with original tissue guard. Sergeant Carney was the Black soldier who saved the flag at Fort Wagner. The plate's caption is his famous remark, "The old flag never touched the ground, boys." He was the first Black man to win the Medal of Honor. Maps and Illustrations, collated complete and noted in List of Illustrations and List of Maps. Original cloth with gilt-lettered spine title and front cover lettering; bookplate on front pastedown of Joseph J. McGuigan. Fine.

"The bravery of the 54th Massachusetts became legendary. When an assault was planned upon Fort Wagner, a major defensive position protecting Charleston, the Negro regiment was placed in the van.... The publisher of Emilio's history noted that although the Negro soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts knew that they would not be treated according to the usages of war, they 'proved their courage in so many battles and with such serious losses as to earn a place among the three hundred fighting regiments chronicled in Fox's Regimental Losses in the American Civil War'." [LCP Catalogue.]

The Regiment, commanded by Robert Gould Shaw, included two sons of Frederick Douglass. Emilio, a Captain in the Regiment, became Acting Commander during the assault on Fort Wagner. The successful, gallant assault on Fort Wagner, accompanied by a fearful loss of life, "created a wider and stronger interest in the Fifty-fourth than any other colored regiment was bound to attract" [from the Publisher's Preface].

Fillmore’s Transition from Whig to Know-Nothing

Miles attributes authorship to one Ivory Chamberlain. This is the campaign biography for former President Fillmore's 1856 run at the Presidency as a Know-Nothing, also printed in cloth. The American (or Know-Nothing) Party reached its zenith in the 1856 election, after which its supporters drifted into the Republican Party and helped assure Lincoln's election in 1860.

FIRST EDITION. Miles 382. Sabin 24331. $375.00

By the Charleston Artist


A scarce Charleston imprint highlighting Washington's commitment to "the great principles to which his life was devoted, the union of the States, the rights of the people, and the regulation of their liberties."

Fraser was a miniature painter, the son of a Grimke, who "grew to manhood surrounded by relatives and friends who had taken part in the Revolution" [DAB].

Sabin 25675. III Turnbull 4. AI 45-2464 [4]. $175.00

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Address on the birth day of Gen. Washington,
Delivered at the request of the Washington Light Infantry,
On the 22d of February, 1845;
Being the 38th anniversary of that corps.

By Charles Fraser.

Charleston: Printed by Walker & Burke, No. 43 King Street, 1845.

Some material and very important remarks
Concerning the present situation of affairs
Between Great Britain, France and Spain,
In regard to their East and West India settlements.
As also
A method proposed, which will effectually reduce France and Spain to good manners, upon a better and more lasting foundation than all our hitherto fruitless negotiations.

Concluding with
Some remarks upon our navy; and some proposals humbly advanced, whereby to raise his Majesty's sign of war upon any emergency, without the trouble and unnecessary expense of impelling men by a practice useless and disastrous, nor of any good consequences, though more chargeable to the Government, than the method here proposed, by thousands humbly recommended to the serious attention of the British Ministry.

By a friend to the British flag.

London:
Printed for G. Cretchet, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet street. 1840.

Item No. 49

Item No. 50
“Thrust Them Out As Vagrants; Esteem Them As Nauseous, Pernicious and Most Destructive Guests”

50. **Friend to the British Flag, A**: SOME MATERIAL AND VERY IMPORTANT REMARKS CONCERNING THE PRESENT SITUATION OF AFFAIRS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SPAIN, IN REGARD TO THEIR EAST AND WEST INDIA SETTLEMENTS. AS ALSO A METHOD PROPOSED, WHICH WILL EFFECTUALLY REDUCE FRANCE AND SPAIN TO GOOD MANNERS, UPON A BETTER AND MORE LASTING FOUNDATION THAN ALL OUR HITHERTO FRUITLESS NEGOTIATIONS. . . London: Printed for C. Corbett, against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street, 1755. [4], 47, [1 blank] pp, with the half title as issued. Stitched into plain wrappers with title pasted down on front wrapper. Lightly foxed, about Very Good.

The author warns that France, ever since the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, has "been daily sapping and undermining the very Foundation thereof. Witness their open and avowed Hostilities" against "our East and West India Settlements." Spain has also been an aggressor.

How should Britain deal with them? "Thrust them out as Vagrants; esteem them as nauseous, pernicious and most destructive Guests." No more negotiations, except "from the Mouths of our great Guns, those thundering Orators."

Sabin 86656. Not in Kress or Ragatz. $275.00

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**The Wisdom of Albert Gallatin**

Item No. 51
The second edition, the first having issued in 1800. Mathew Carey printed it when Gallatin began his duties as Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, a post he held until 1814. Gallatin's proposal to retire the country's debt, by setting aside each year about $7,000,000, would have succeeded had the War of 1812 not intervened. As it was, by the time of his resignation he had nearly halved the debt, despite that War, the Barbary Wars, the purchase of Louisiana, and the Embargo. "In intellect he was the peer of any of his contemporaries -- as constructive as Hamilton, as astute as Jefferson, as logical as Adams, as comprehensive as Webster. And in that innate nobility of character which meets malice with charity and 'fears a stain as a wound' he was without a superior" [DAB].

135 Eberstadt 317. Sabin 26399. $275.00

The Pernicious “Practice of Privateering in Time of War”


This Boston lawyer blames the rise in crime and increased public executions on "the practice of privateering in time of war." Gallison argues that, during the War of 1812 "many thousands of people were licensed by the two governments to commit just such acts of injustice, depredation and violence, as those for which pirates are hanged in time of peace." Cohen 7516. Sabin 26419. $175.00

Unrecorded Virginia Imprint

Garnett [1770-1843], from a prominent Virginia political family, had been a Jeffersonian Congressman in the Ninth and Tenth Congresses [1805-1809]. He declined renomination. He was a member of the grand jury that indicted Aaron Burr for treason. A slaveholder and planter, Garnett was President of the Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, a founder of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and Vice President of the Virginia Colonization Society.

When Garnett published this apparently unrecorded Letter, he was a member of the Virginia State House of Delegates. He warns his constituents that the current lobbying for a State constitutional convention is unwise and dangerous. Much sentiment existed for enlarging the number of male adults eligible for the suffrage, by diminishing the requirements for property ownership. Garnett opposed this populist trend. "Wise people FEAR TO TRUST THEMSELVES with such unlimited power, as a Convention must necessarily have; nor will they ever resort to so perilous a measure, UNLESS THE NECESSITY FOR DOING SO, IS BOTH MOST MANIFEST, AND MOST URGENT [italics in original]. Will any one be so rash, as to assert, that such is our present situation?"

Not in Haynes, Swem, Sabin, American Imprints. Not located on online sites of AAS, OCLC, U VA, Library of Virginia, VA Hist. Soc. as of May 2024. $1,500.00

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The Enquiry "was one of the earliest, the clearest, and most absolute theoretical expressions of socialist and anarchist doctrines. Godwin believed that the motives of all human action were subject to reason, that reason taught benevolence, and that therefore all rational creatures could live in harmony without laws and institutions...." [PMM].

"Through his influence on Thompson and Owen, Godwin contributed greatly to the early socialist movement in America. His opposition to revolution has caused him to be disdained by modern radicals" [Adams].


$1,250.00

Item No. 54

**Homesteads for Free Yeoman Farmers, Not for Slave Plantations**


Republicans envision populating "the vast and unoccupied Territories of the Union" with "free homes for free men," not slave plantations. Grow, principal backer of the Homestead Act, gives reasons for its enactment.
Horace Greeley's Tribune Tracts were Republican campaign pamphlets urging election of Lincoln and his Party.
Sabin 28995. $150.00

Rare Newspaper Attack on Van Buren, and Endorsement of Harrison


Do not be confused by the "Democratic" in the Rasp's title. It is an unrestrained call for the election of the Whig presidential candidate, William Henry Harrison. Democratic President Van Buren is "your foe, and the man who now seeks to reduce you to poverty- - to reduce your wages at least five hundred per cent. .." Also known as "Martin Van Ruin," he has "cheated his kinsman of their patrimony and robbed his country of her prosperity- - to gratify his griping avarice and grasping ambition."

Harrison is "A man whose whole life has been a standing commentary upon genuine American Democracy." The first page prints the Order of Procession and Line of March for the Log Cabin Celebration, chaired by T.S. Faxton. proprietor of a Utica stage line and later an owner of a successful telegraph company. The Rasp "will be issued weekly from this date until after the November election. Its publisher was R.W. Roberts, 58 Genesee Street, Utica.
AAS owns several issues of the Rasp, but not this one. OCLC says the Utica Public Library owns some issues, but none turn up at its web site.

$750.00

Item No. 56

Lincoln “A Fit Representative of the Principles of Free Labor”

Born in Vienna in 1832, Hassaurek fought in the 1848 German Revolution, was twice wounded, and then immigrated to the United States in 1848. "He was Ohio's delegate to the new Republican Party's National Convention in 1860 and 1868. He was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as the U.S. Minister to Ecuador and served in that role from 1861 to 1866. He then became the editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt" [Find A Grave online].

In this scarce Speech he lauds the Republican Party, denounces Stephen Douglas's doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, passionately advocates freedom in the territories, and praises Abraham Lincoln as "a fit representative of the principles of free labor," the embodiment of "the old principles of liberty, political honesty and republican simplicity." Not in Sabin, Bartlett, LCP, Dumond, Thompson, or online AAS. OCLC 35075721 [4-NYHS, Huntington, U Chicago, OH History Connection] as of May 2024.

$275.00

Item No. 57                               Item No. 58

A Vermont Judge Embraces the Virginia State Rights School


Hutchinson supports Personal Liberty Laws, which some northern States enacted to nullify the 1850 Fugitive Slave Act. That federal Act denied rights of jury trial and habeas corpus for alleged fugitive slaves and those who resisted their capture. Personal Liberty Laws restored those and other constitutional protections.

Hutchinson's arguments mirror the reasoning of the Virginia State Rights School. "The several States are Independent Sovereignties; and are as much so now, as they were before
the existence of the United States Constitution, except what powers are given away by the people, to the United States, by the Constitution itself."

"The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States indicate strongly an inclination so to extend their own jurisdiction, as virtually to swallow up the jurisdiction of the State Courts. To this the State Courts should never submit."

Gilman 135. Cohen 6268. Not in Sabin or LCP. OCLC records nine locations under two accession numbers as of May 2024. $450.00

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**Unrecorded Illinois Political Broadside**


The broadside is dated and signed at the end in type on February 18, 1848, by the members of the State Central Committee; J.R. Diller of Sangamon; John Moore of McLean; Peter Sweat of Peoria; M. McConnel of Morgan; B.C. Webster of Sangamon; and Edward Jones of Sangamon. The Committee members recommend scheduling the State Convention on April 24, 1848, for nominating an electoral ticket, delegates to the National Convention, and candidates for State offices.
The Sangamon County members were well known to Lincoln. "Outgoing congressman Lincoln recommended to the Taylor administration 'that Abner Y. Ellis be appointed Post-Master at this place, whenever there shall be a vacancy. J. R. Diller, the present incumbent, I can not say has failed in the proper discharge of any of the duties of the office. He, however, has been an active partizan in opposition to us. Located at the Seat of Government of the State, he has been, for part, if not the whole of the time he has held the office, a member of the Democratic State Central Committee'..." [online 'Mr. Lincoln and Friends,' article on Abner Ellis].

Lincoln mentions B.C. Webster in a Letter [18 May 1843] to his law partner Joshua Speed, regarding collection of a debt from Webster. Lincoln and Edward Jones encountered one another during Lincoln's busy legal career.

Not located on OCLC, AAS, Byrd, Sabin as of May 2024. $650.00

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**Item No. 60**

*A Most Important Lincoln Campaign Document*


This Illinois campaign document is probably the first of three printings, each with similar but not identical material. Each attacks Douglas for hypocrisy on the question of Congressional power to control slavery in the Territories. Each paints him as an extreme Southern Rights partisan, supporting the Dred Scott Decision and scuttling the Missouri Compromise.
It is, as Ernie Wessen noted, "a most important Lincoln campaign document; quoting heavily from Lincoln's Columbus speech."

In his early public career, Douglas had extolled the immutable nature of the 1820 Missouri Compromise, and insisted that Congress had full power over the Territories. But in 1854, leading the Kansas-Nebraska Act forces and advocating Popular Sovereignty, he changed horses: only a Territory's inhabitants could decide whether to bar slavery within its borders. His attempt to reconcile the Dred Scott Decision with Popular Sovereignty, and his unconcern with slavery as a social and moral question, are mocked and scorned.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 8794. Sabin 20696n. Not in Monaghan, Eberstadt, Decker, Miles, Ante-Fire Imprints. 97 Midland Notes 308. $1,250.00

Item No. 61

Lincoln “A Sound, Safe National Man. He Could Not Be Sectional If He Tried.”


This Illinois campaign document leads with the letter of Edward Bates, the old Missouri Know-Nothing, to Orville Browning, endorsing the Lincoln-Hamlin ticket, denouncing the "wanton and reckless" Democrats, asserting that "the national government has sovereign power over the Territories, and that it would be impolitic and unwise to use that power for the propagation of negro slavery." Lincoln is "a sound, safe, national man. He could not be sectional if he tried."

Monaghan 27 records a separate printing of Bates's endorsement. Our document also prints the Republican, Douglas Democrat, and Breckinridge Democrat platforms; examines
the pro-slavery record of Douglas's running mate, Herschel Johnson of Georgia; chronicles the disastrous results of Douglas's Squatter Sovereignty policy and his failed position on "The Everlasting Nigger Question;" and, finally, prints Lincoln's and Hamlin's letters of acceptance.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 27 note. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, Miles, LCP.

$1,250.00

Butler Defends Jackson’s Apparent Defiance of Chief Justice Marshall


This rare pamphlet defends President Jackson for refusing to enforce the Supreme Court's decision in Worcester v. Georgia. In March 1832 the United States Supreme Court ruled that Georgia had no jurisdiction over Cherokee Indian lands. Chief Justice Marshall explained, "The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community occupying its own territory in which the laws of Georgia can have no force. The whole intercourse between the United States and this nation, is, by our constitution and laws, vested in the government of the United States." Georgia's conviction of Samuel Worcester and other white missionaries, for their presence on Cherokee lands without a State license, was thus unconstitutional.

But Georgia, with President Jackson's support and encouragement, refused to release the missionaries from jail; and Jackson declined to enforce the Court's decision. "Great pains has [sic] been taken to prejudice the minds of the Religious community against Gen. Jackson, because (as his enemies say) he will not execute the decree of the Supreme Court, and liberate the Missionaries who are imprisoned in Georgia." The pamphlet promises that Benjamin Franklin Butler's speech, reproduced here, will rebut such undeserved criticism.
Butler [1795-1858] was a prominent New York lawyer, ally and lifelong friend of Martin Van Buren, Jackson's second Vice President. In 1833 Jackson would appoint him U.S. Attorney General. Butler begins with a laudatory review of the Jackson administration, noting also the "corrupt bargain" that stole the presidency from him in 1824. He notes that John Quincy Adams, Jackson's predecessor, had favored compulsory removal of the Indians from their native lands. Butler then refutes the claim that the missionaries remained in prison "in consequence of the wilful and wicked refusal of Gen. Jackson to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court." According to Court rules and the Judiciary Act, various procedures are prescribed after the Court's judgment, and these had nothing to do with President Jackson.

Not in Cohen, Wise & Cronin, Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt. OCLC 43894995 [2-Harvard, U IN] as of May 2024. Not at AAS's online site. $1,250.00

**Item No. 63**

**Johnson vs. Pendleton:**

[Two Terrible Choices]

63.  [Johnson, Andrew]: WHO SHALL BE VICE-PRESIDENT? SHALL HE BE A LOYAL OR DISLOYAL MAN? [New York: Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, New York, 1864]. Broadside, 8.5" x 11.5", printed in double columns. Lightly toned, Very Good. Ink inscription at top blank margin.

This scarce broadside touts the loyalty, leadership, and courage of Vice Presidential candidate Andrew Johnson. "Past experience shows that the choice of Vice-President of the
United States is almost as important as that of President. In case the latter dies or becomes unable to perform the duties of his office, they devolve upon the former." The deaths of Harrison and Taylor are recalled.

"As wise men we are bound to provide for such contingencies hereafter. We should vote for no man as Vice-President whom we would not be willing to elect President. Keep this rule steadily in view and we are safe. Two candidates are presented, and only two. GEORGE H. PENDELETON, of Ohio, and ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. If you vote for McClellan you vote for Pendleton also. If you wish to vote for Johnson you can only do it in voting for Lincoln..."

Pendleton was a notorious Ohio Copperhead; Johnson was a courageous Union man, though his selection as Vice President was perhaps Lincoln's biggest mistake. The broadside prints Johnson's acceptance letter.

Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, Sabin. OCLC locates 13 copies of this item as of May 2024 under several accession numbers. $850.00

"The Peerless Agricultural Commonwealth"

64. **Kansas**: THE IMMIGRANTS' GUIDE TO THE MOST FERTILE LANDS OF KANSAS THE BEST PART OF THE WEST... [Chicago: J.M.W. Jones Stationery & Printing Co., (ca. 1880)]. Octavo sheet folded into three panels. Rear panel is a map of the route of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway. Near Fine. With the stamp of "R.B. Griffin, Emigration Agent, Manchester, Iowa."

"Kansas is the peerless agricultural commonwealth." It offers choice land, stock, waterways, resources, churches and schools. An advertisement is included for the Kansas Division, and the purchase of "Land Explorers' Tickets at reduced rates and money refunded if you buy land." $250.00
The Panic of 1819 brought financial ruin to many Kentuckians. In response, Kentucky's legislature stayed the payment of debts and required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapitalized Bank of Kentucky, or to endure lengthy deferrals. The Kentucky Court of Appeals [the State's Supreme Court] held these measures to be unconstitutional; in response, the legislature abolished the Court of Appeals and established a new Court, which the Governor filled with Pro-Relief judges.

This document is the Legislature's elaborate justification for its measures. The Relief Laws do not impair the obligation of contracts and are otherwise constitutional. The Resolution affirms the power of the legislature to abolish the Old Court and establish the New Court.

AI 13004 [1- PPL]. Cohen 11137.50. OCLC 2220389 [8], 1403803743 [1] as of May 2024.

$750.00

66. [Kentucky]: PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY, IN RELATION TO THE LATE DECISION OF THE COURT OF APPEALS ON THE REPLEVIN AND ENDORSEMENT LAWS, AND OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE OCCUPYING CLAIMANT LAWS OF SAID
The pamphlet is signed in type by G. Robertson, Speaker of the House of Representatives; W.B. Blackburn, Speaker of the Senate pro tem.; and Governor Adair, who approved the Preamble and Resolutions on December 29, 1823. George Robertson (1790–1874) had also been Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals. The Preamble and Resolutions was prompted by the startling decision of the Court of Appeals, which "declared the existing remedial laws of the state to be unconstitutional and void."

The Court, in the Legislature's view, displayed a stunning degree of constitutional arrogance. "The decision of the court of appeals displays an exertion of judicial power, not conceded to that department by the constitution of the State, greatly injurious, if not ruinous in its practical effects, to very many of the good citizens of this state, and incompatible with the great and essential rights of civil liberty, with the fundamental principles of republican government."


$750.00

Item No. 67

The Response is signed at the end in type by Judges 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."


$750.00

Item No. 68

"Professor of Dust and Ashes"


"Charles Thompson was born in Portland Maine in 1824 and, in the mid -1830s, came to work for William Stearns of Boston. He worked for a time as a fireman in Cambridge. In 1847, he left the household to work as a sailor on the whaling ship 'Warren'. The voyage lasted 4 years. After the Warren voyage, Thompson sailed around the world on the Kremlin in 1851. In 1853, Charles left the sea and resumed work at the Stearns' household. They moved to Amherst when William Stearns was named President of Amherst College. . ."
By 1865, Charles, nicknamed the 'Professor of Dust and Ashes', worked at Amherst College and was in charge of all of its janitors. He worked there for most of his life. When he was 82 and nearly destitute, Stearns' daughter, Abigail Eloise Stearns Lee, appealed to those who benefitted from his service, writing a book 'Professor Charlie'. [Amherst College Library.]

LCP Supp. 1.

$375.00

“A Nation by Her Own FIAT Sprang From Chaos and Night, Into the Full Vigor of Life”


This dramatic July 4 Oration recalls "the sages and heroes of our own Columbia and of our own time," who "waged war against Despotism. They wrenched, from the monster's grasp, the iron sceptre, and bound him in the fetters and chains he had forged for millions of freemen. Then, Liberty, was thy triumph complete!... On the 4th of July, 1776, a phenomenon in politics appeared, which challenges a parallel [sic] in the annals of the world. - A nation by her own FIAT sprang from chaos and night, into the full vigor of life, and the unbounded splendor of day. - At that awful moment, was foredoomed the downfal [sic] of Tyranny."

Evans 33985. ESTC W28805. Sabin 39190.

$375.00
The Happy Life of a Liverpool Cotton Broker in the Civil War


This poem, a satire on England’s ties to Southern cotton imports, is titled, “King Cotton.” After a Preface, it begins, “‘Twas eighteen hundred and sixty-three, / A year that we can’t forget, / The North and South still fought away - - / Our Cotton Exchange was a busy sight, - - / The busiest in the town; / For the price of Cotton was running up, / Whilst the stock was running down.”

Of course the general merriment does not last. “No, No!—the Stocks have given out. / The year is sixty-five! . . . / And though, perhaps, these gloomy times / Are scarcely times for joking, / I ask indulgence for my rhymes, - - / The LAYS OF COTTON BROKING!”


Andrew Jackson “Corrupts the Very Fountain of Public Liberty”

71. **[Leigh, Benjamin W.]**: THE LETTERS OF ALGERNON SYDNEY, IN DEFENCE OF CIVIL LIBERTY AND AGAINST THE ENCROACHMENTS OF MILITARY DESPOTISM, WRITTEN BY AN EMINENT CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA, AND FIRST
PUBLISHED IN THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER IN 1818-19. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, IN AN APPENDIX, THE REMARKS OF MR. RITCHIE AS REFERRED TO BY THE AUTHOR OF “ALGERNON SYDNEY” IN PAGE 30 OF THIS PAMPHLET. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE PRESENT PUBLISHER. Richmond: Printed and Published by T.W. White, 1830. viii, [1]-49, [1 blank], [55]-65, [1 blank] pp [as issued]. Bound into attractive modern two-toned cloth. Scattered foxing, Good+.

“An arraignment of General Andrew Jackson” [Swem], accusing him of “a temper at once vindictive and tyrannical,” of offering “the bribe of governmental patronage,” and charging him with a brazen effort “to enslave the Press, and thereby corrupt the very fountain of public liberty.”

The passage of time has not altered Jackson’s character defects, demonstrated during his military campaigns in Florida and Louisiana, and vividly portrayed with material on Jackson’s conduct there. Leigh was a Virginia Whig who had long opposed Jackson. A widely respected lawyer, he later became Reporter of Decisions of the Virginia Supreme Court.


Item No. 71

“The Letters of
ALGERNON SYDNEY,
IN DEFENCE OF CIVIL LIBERTY
AND AGAINST THE ENCROACHMENTS OF
MILITARY DISCRETION;
WRITTEN BY AN ENGLISH CITIZEN OF VIRGINIA, AND
FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE ENGLISH EDITION
OF 1818.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED, IN
AN APPENDIX,
The remarks of Mr. Ritchie as referred to by the author of
“Algeron Sydney” in page 30 of this pamphlet.

WITH AN
INTRODUCTION
BY THE PRESENT PUBLISHER.
RICHMOND:
Printed and Published by T.W. White, 1830.

“Emancipator of Enslaved African-Americans,
Guided by Divine Principles”

print, 11-3/4" x 15-1/2" [by sight]. A black man, newly freed from slavery, kneels at
Lincoln's feet, his shackles broken. He kisses Lincoln's hand. His wife and babies stand
behind him. Lincoln's right arm is raised and pointing heavenward. Light uniform toning, but
brightly colored. Two blank margin tears at lower right corner, one blank margin tear at
upper left corner. Framed in wood [a few small dings] to overall size 16" x 20." Very Good.

"This commemorative print was issued soon after the assassination of President Lincoln
to comfort his supporters. The semi-allegorized representation portrayed the former president
as the emancipator of enslaved African Americans, guided by divine principles" [Description
online at The Met].

Entering Richmond in 1865, Lincoln was met by many former slaves who knelled
before him. Lincoln told them to stand and thank God, not Lincoln, for their freedom. A
decade later the Colored People's Educational Monument Association, headed by the
African-American abolitionist Henry Highland Garnet. created a memorial to Lincoln. The
result was a sculpture, erected in 1876 in Lincoln Park near Capitol Hill, depicting a
supplicant slave and a towering Lincoln. Known as the Emancipation Memorial, or the
Freedmen's Memorial, it generated some contemporary criticism for its depiction of the
inferior position of the black man.

Gale 2311. Not in LCP, Reilly, or Weitenkampf. OCLC 1292616124 [1- OH Hist.
Connection], 870219805 [1- IN Hist. Soc.] as of May 2024. AAS also owns a copy.

$3,500.00
The Record of the 1860 Republican Convention

73.  [Lincoln, Abraham]: PRESS & TRIBUNE DOCUMENTS FOR 1860. NO. 8.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, HELD AT
CHICAGO, MAY 16TH, 17TH & 18TH 1860. FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL
HAMLIN, OF MAINE. CHICAGO, MAY 21, 1860. PRESS & TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51
Disbound, widely scattered and generally light foxing. Except as noted, Very Good. At head
of title: "PRICE, 5 Cents per Single Copy; $3.00 per Hundred; $25.00 Per Thousand."

The "stenographic report" [Monaghan], of the country's most significant political
convention, with a record of all activities including speeches, platform, and the balloting for
President and Vice President.

Lincoln’s Great Cooper Union Speech

74.  Lincoln, Abraham: THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VINDICATED - THE DEMANDS
OF THE SOUTH EXPLAINED. SPEECH OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF
ILLINOIS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, N.Y. CITY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860. [np: 1860].
8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

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

Lincoln's argument, fusing the interests of all anti-slavery men, whether abolitionists or not, ranks among his greatest contributions to American political thought. It received wide press coverage, catapulting him into presidential contention, for it transported the new Republican Party into the center of American constitutional and legal thinking. He thus made it easy for moderate Northern Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings to vote Republican in 1860.

Monaghan 55. LCP 5944.

$1,250.00

Item No. 74

Item No. 75


This is probably the first edition of Lincoln's great Cooper Union speech. It differs from most of the other editions by its inclusion of a Speech by Doolittle of Wisconsin and the Message of Samuel Medary, Democratic governor of the Kansas Territory, vetoing the Kansas abolition bill. It was published by Horace Greeley's New York Tribune; the last page advertises Tribune publications.

Examining constitutional and early Congressional debates, Lincoln demonstrates that the Founders deemed slavery "an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity." Lincoln's argument, fusing the interests of all anti-slavery men, whether abolitionists or not, ranks among his greatest contributions to American political thought. It received wide press coverage, catapulting him into presidential contention, for it placed the
new Republican Party at the center of American constitutional and legal thought rather than at an unacceptable extreme. He thus made it easy for Northern Democrats and Whigs to vote Republican in 1860.

Monaghan 50. LCP 5938. Not in Dumond, Work. $1,250.00

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**Lincoln Defeats Davis in a Boxing Match**

76. **Lincoln, Abraham; and Jefferson Davis**: COMPLETE SET OF FIVE ELABORATELY ENGRAVED Postal Covers: "CHAMPION PRIZE ENVELOPE - LINCOLN & DAVIS IN 5 ROUNDS" New York: J.H. Hingley, 1861. Five postal covers, each oblong 3-3/8" x 5-7/8." The recto of each is filled with an engraving of a Round of the boxing match. Near Fine.

From the U VA description: "Five envelopes in the Champion Prize Envelope set depict a boxing match between Lincoln and Davis in which the latter is easily defeated and Winfield Scott commands the Union armies. Smaller vignettes in the corners depict dogs guarding southern cotton and then fleeing; liberated slaves, Union artillery advancing, firing and marching home; Union and Confederate politicians commenting on the fight including John Minor Botts who is seen as keeping Virginia in the Union; European countries commenting on the fight; and the Union eagle and Liberty victorious with Lincoln the champion of all sections."

1st Round: Standing around a boxing ring, Lincoln and Davis in the middle, are a group of civilians, Soldiers, cannon. two dogs guarding a bale of cotton and a Confederate flag, a
group of slaves, three men on a globe, Capitol and American flag in the background. In the ring, Davis cowers before Lincoln, who says, "I use no more force than necessary." Davis: "Let me alone!"

2nd Round: The same group encircles the ring. Lincoln: "Go back you dog to the junction I'll call on you there soon." Davis: "Beauregard, Lets fall back on Richmond." From the crowd of civilians: "Secession is looking smaller," and "We shall soon strip it." Other comments are also uttered.

3d Round: Lincoln: "I will soon smother those pirates." From the same encirclement anti-Confederate comments, such as "General That's secession's last kick," rebel soldiers saying, "Let's go home boys." The cotton bale and Confederate flag are missing.

4th Round: Seward and Scott are in the ring. Seward: "General where is secession now?" Scott : "Don't you see that greasespot?" Comment: "Virginia and Kentucky may now be heard in behalf of the whole Union."

5th Round: Lincoln, with "The Champion Belt": "You shall all have my impartial, constitutional and humble protection." He is surrounded by the iconic Screaming Eagle; a triumphant West, North, East, and South; and Lady Liberty, who says, "I still live." Not in Reilly or Weitenkampf. AAS and the University of Indiana own all five envelopes. OCLC 277634667 [1- U VA], 14953428 [2- CT Mus. Hist. Culture, U IL] as of May 2024. $3,500.00

Item No. 77

Keep Us Out of Indiana!!

Meeting in St. Louis, these petitioners fear that the division of Louisiana into two territories will place them in the newly created Indiana Territory. This change will subject them to "the dictates of a foreign government; an incalculable accession of savage hordes to be vomited on our borders! an entire privation of some of the dearest rights enjoyed by freemen!" One of those "dearest rights" is Negro Slavery.

They complain that, "Slavery cannot exist in the Indiana territory," although "slavery prevails in Louisiana," to whose laws they were subject before the division. Yet "their property of every description has been warranted to them by the treaty between the United States and the French Republic."

"In 1804 Congress had divided the Louisiana Purchase into two parts, the trans-Mississippi portion south of 33 being the District of Orleans; that north of 33, including the St. Louis region, was made an adjunct of the Territory of Indiana and called the District of Louisiana. This division was violently protested in this petition to Congress, signed by sixteen deputies of the Territorial assembly of the District convened at St. Louis" [Streeter].

Congress "granted the petition and set up the region as a separate territory, which after 1812 was called Missouri Territory" [Id.].

**Madison’s “Political Turpitude and Depravity”**

Supporting De Witt Clinton for President, the author attacks "the crooked and weak policy of Mr. Madison's administration" for abandoning Jeffersonian principles. He assails Madison's "weak and jealous disposition" and "political turpitude and depravity." He "was never a sincere friend to the republican cause." Indeed, he was "a bosom friend of the late Alexander Hamilton," and married "Mrs. Pain, a lady of tory principles, now Mrs. Madison; such is the effect of female influence on men of weak minds!"

During the Convention of 1787 Madison supported, not State Rights, but "a consolidated union." As Jefferson's Secretary of State, he retained key Federalists who "betrayed... the wise policy and plans of Mr. Jefferson." Despite English "atrocities," he placed England and France on an equal "footing in their relations with the United States." His "frenzied ambition" has caused him to resort to "pusillanimous subterfuges" to secure his re-election that it "sickens the mind."

Unrecorded Maine Political Broadside

79. [Maine Democrats]: DEMOCRACY! THE UNDERSIGNED DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF SOUTH BERWICK, AND NUMBERING MORE THAN 200 LEGAL VOTERS, RESPECTFULLY INVITE ALL OUR FELLOW-TOWNSMEN, WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF THE RE-ELECTION OF JOHN FAIRFIELD, TO ASSEMBLE AT THE MEETING HOUSE NEAR EMERY'S BRIDGE IN SOUTH BERWICK, ON SATURDAY THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M. FOR THE PURPOSE OF AGREEING ON A CANDIDATE FOR TOWN REPRESENTATIVE.

THE FEDERALISTS, AS USUAL, HAVE ALREADY SOUNDED THE NOTE OF VICTORY, BUT THE BALLOT BOX SPEAKS TRUTH. AUGUST 29, 1840. [South
Berwick, ME?: 1840. Broadside, 11-3/4" x 14-1/2." Text as recited above in bold type of various sizes. Beneath are the printed signatures in smaller type of about 200 local citizens endorsing the call for assembly. Old folds as usual, with several small pinholes along the folds which do not affect text. Ink signature on blank verso, "Micajah Grant" [preceded by "Mrs"? "Hon."?]. Good plus.

South Berwick Democrats seek support for the re-election of Maine Governor John Fairfield (1797-1847). Elected in 1838, he beat his Whig [i.e., "Federalist"] opponent in the 1840 campaign. Not located on OCLC as of May 2024, or online AAS, Bowdoin, Colby, U ME, U SO. ME sites. $450.00

Pamphlets from an English Abolition Society


2. CHARACTER OF THE SOUTHERN STATES OF AMERICA. LETTER TO A FRIEND WHO HAD JOINED THE SOUTHERN INDEPENDENCE ASSOCIATION, BY F.W. NEWMAN, LATE PROFESSOR AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. 14, [1], [1 blank] pp. "As to 'cannibals,' these seem to me, in comparison with the Slave Power, only rude and almost innocent barbarians."
Sabin 55007.

OCLC 1051513113 [1- U Bristol] as of May 2024, and many reprints.

Sabin 58713.

5. REBELLION AND RECOGNITION. SLAVERY, SOVEREIGNTY, SECESSION, AND RECOGNITION CONSIDERED. BY J.H. ESTCOURT. 28pp. Original printed red wrappers [wear to inner margin of front wrap].
Sabin 23042.

Revolutionary Laws


The Acts were passed at the October 1780 Session, with much Revolutionary War content, including organization of the militia, definitions of treason, and estates of British loyalists.
Evans 17212. $600.00

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The 1742 Collection, With Additions

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


[bound with] five succeeding Acts, each a separate imprint, pages 335-352.
The titles bound together in contemporary calf, rebacked. Very Good. With a contemporary inscription by Joseph Parker, a representative from Falmouth in 1742-1743: 'This law boock was given me by the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England when I represented the town of Falmouth at the Great and General Court in the Province.'
The Laws, dating from 1692, treat the varied issues arising in this early American community, including inheritance and property; judicial procedure and courts; drunkenness, profanity, fornication, adultery [the letter 'A' required to be worn by those convicted of that crime], other crimes, tavern-keeping; public support of the Christian ministry; the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy to King and Queen; apportionment of representatives; prohibiting any "of the French Nation" from residing in the Province without a license; usury, highways, the militia, Indians, slaves, and a host of other matters.

FIRST EDITIONS. Evans 5002, 5003, 5236, 5237, 5238, 5239, 5427. Tower 215.

$2,800.00

Scarce Weekly Magazine

83. [Massachusetts Historical Society]: THE AMERICAN APOLLO, CONTAINING THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ESSAYS, MORAL, POLITICAL, AND POETICAL, AND THE DAILY OCCURRENCES IN THE NATURAL, CIVIL, AND COMMERCIAL WORLD. Boston: Belknap and Young, 1792. [2], 4, 116 [lacking pages 93-96]; 1--227, [241]-300 [lacking issue #21; lower corner chip at leaf 299-300 with some text loss]; [94] pages. 8vo, later half calf, minor wear; introductory leaves and final page worn with some reinforcement, moderate foxing; wrappers inscribed with name of subscriber John J. Clarke. Boston, 6 January to 29 June 1792

This weekly general-interest magazine was launched in 1792. Articles include L'Enfant's note on laying out the District of Columbia (pages 8-11), debates over the Northwest Indian Wars (pages 40-42, 57-67, etc.); the Haitian Revolution (page 165).

The magazine was issued in conjunction with the newly formed Massachusetts Historical Society, the first historical society in America. Each issue came with two parts: "Historical Collections" (relating to Massachusetts), and "Essays, Moral, Political and
Poetical, and the Daily Occurrences in the Natural, Civil, and Commercial World"--each with separate pagination.

This volume begins with the Constitution of the Massachusetts Historical Society; a 3-page introductory address; 116 pages of the Historical Collections (most relating to the 1746 expedition against Cape Breton); followed by the first 26 issues of the "Essays" magazine portion minus the missing issue 21; followed by the original printed wrappers for issues 2 through 20 and 22 through 26. The issue #14 wrapper has been bound at the front of the volume, to serve as a makeshift title page.

Sabin 1054; Lomazow 29. $1,500.00

**Eat More Potatoes**

84. **Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:** ON THE CULTURE OF POTATOES: EXTRACTED FROM COMMUNICATIONS MADE TO THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE IN GREAT-BRITAIN. Boston: Printed by Young & Minns, Printers to the State and to the Agricultural Society, 1798. 25, [3 blanks] pp. Disbound, light scattered foxing. Good+.

   Everything anyone conceivably would want to know. Publication is motivated by "the importance of increasing the quantity of vegetable food for the comfort and happiness of mankind, as well as for the support of domestick animals. . ."

Evans 34084. Not in Rink. $250.00

85. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** CHRISTIAN SOBRIETY: BEING EIGHT SERMONS ON TITUS II. 6. PREACHED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW TO THE BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG MEN USUALLY ATTENDING THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT THE WEST CHURCH IN
Mayhew was an extraordinarily talented and influential minister who championed the integrity of American religious institutions against establishmentarian claims of the Church of England. John Adams wrote of him, "To draw the character of Mayhew, would be to transcribe a dozen volumes" [quoted in DAB]. He wrote this work at the height of his powers. Ever upholding the liberty of conscience, he responds to a letter "signed by about fifty persons of the younger sort," and explains that these sermons express his aversion to preachings which intend "to tyrannize over other mens consciences."

Evans 9440.

$650.00

Item No. 86

"Many a Trembling Fugitive Has Reason To Be Thankful to the Society"


Reverend William Henry Channing, a prominent Unitarian preacher, was President of the Association. The nephew of William Ellery Channing, he was Chaplain of the U.S. House
of Representatives when his Association issued this Report. The List of Officers and Managers appears on page [2].

Describing the Association's activities, the Report notes that "A considerable amount has been expended in defending the legal rights of freedmen, and in rescuing them from the remorseless grasp of the slave-catchers. Eminent counsel has been employed in a number of cases, and many a trembling fugitive has reason to be thankful to the Society for his deliverance from a worse than Egyptian bondage."

The Association's "great work" in the previous year "has been the establishment of free colored schools in different parts of the city." There follows a chronicle of the important events in the establishment of about ten free schools for the Negro children, and their "flourishing condition."


$650.00

Rare New Hampshire Colonial Imprint

87. [New Hampshire]: COLONY OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE. IN CONGRESS AT EXETER, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1775. VOTED, THAT IT BE RECOMMENDED TO THE SEVERAL TAVERNERS AND RETAILERS IN THIS COLONY, TO RENDER AN ACCOUNT ON OATH, (IF REQUIRED) WHICH OATH ANY SELECT-MAN IS EMPOWERED TO ADMINISTER, OF ALL LIQUORS BY THEM SOLD, FROM THE FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1774, TO THE FIRST TUESDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1775, FOR WHICH EXCISE HAS BEEN USUALLY PAID TO THE SELECT-MEN OF THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNS, PARISHES, OR PLACES, AND pay said Select-Men said Excise, at the same Rate as for several Years last past has been paid in this Colony.

And the several Select-Men, are desired to be careful in collecting and returning the same to the Receiver-General of this Colony. And the Receiver-General is directed to allow all Select Men Five per Cent, out of the Money they collect, as a Reward for their Service.

And all Select-Men in this Colony, are desired of any Person or Persons, whom they know to have sold spirituous Liquors, refuses to pay Excise as aforesaid, to return his, her, or their Name or Names to the Receiver-General.

A true Copy from the Journal of Congress.  
Attest, E. THOMPSON, Secretary.  

"The Receiver-General is directed to allow all Select Men Five per Cent, out of the Money they collect, as a Reward for their Service. Select Men are instructed to advise the Receiver-General of the names of any seller of "spirituous Liquors."


$875.00

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Item No. 88

**Early New York Imprint from the Press of William Bradford**


The licensed tavern keeper promises to "maintain good Rule and Order, and not use or suffer any unlawful Games or Meetings in said house. . ." This early New York City printing occurred during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714), when William Bradford was New York's sole printer.
We locate a few copies of this form at only a few institutions; it is unrecorded in the usual bibliographies. OCLC 783452540 [1- NYHS], 934498870 [1- Case Western], 191822974 [4- NYPL, LCP, Brown, MTSU] as of May 2024. AAS has only a "digitally reproduced copy." Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, ESTC. $1,250.00

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE BULLY AND CONVICT POWER.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Fellow Democrats: Allow us to address you a few words of earnest truth on the eve of this most important political contest. The events of the past month are all before you. The high and urgent grounds of duty and of fidelity to the Democratic cause, which impelled the secession of a false and delusive coalition, have been fully presented by the Democratic State Convention, and you are familiar with them. By all true Democrats—all who prefer to stand upon the old platform, and to hold by the ancient and well-defined landmarks—the appeals of the delegated Democracy of the State have been heard with emotion, and will be responded to with fervor. A high and right spirit is abroad—an earnest and fearless tone pervades our ranks—the true men of the National Democracy have rallied, as they ever rally, at the call of duty and the appeals of patriotism; and they have only to act and to be to insure a proud and victorious result. The Democratic Party is a party of glorious nationality. At all times, and under all the agitations and trials of the past, it has maintained that high and distinctive ground. It has asserted it always, and proved and established it. That party encounters now, in

Hunkers vs. Barnburners


This rare pamphlet illustrates the hatred between the two factions of New York State's Democratic Party: Hunkers and Barn-Burners or, as they were also known, Hards and Softs. Hunkers supported the National Democratic Party. Barn-Burners were anti-slavery Democrats, alienated by the Party's southern domination, support of slavery and the Fugitive Slave Act. The dispute presaged the dissolution of the National Democratic Party at the 1860 presidential elections.
At the 1853 State Convention in Syracuse the conflict erupted into violence. This pamphlet presents the Hunker side of the story, their victimization by "an organized body of desperate men" who are "notorious in the city of New-York, their acts of disorder, the outrages in which they habitually share, and of which several of them stand convicted." This "bully power, with brazen front and foul brutality," created a "theatre of violence and outrage" in Syracuse.

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, LCP. Not at online AAS, but Harvard owns a copy. OCLC 1370300280 [1- FL Atl.], as of May 2024.

$500.00

Item No. 90

“Our Utter Condemnation of the Instigators”


The Democratic Vigilant Association charges that wealthy Northern abolitionists have secretly funded John Brown's insurrection at Harper's Ferry. The Association publishes this document "to disseminate the facts, and to make known to our Southern brethren our utter condemnation of the instigators of the movement." Thirty members of the Association's Executive Committee sign in type on page 2.

The Vigilant Association asserts "that Northern abolitionists have long contemplated a war of races; that preparations for it have been slowly and deliberately made; that the recent invasion of the South was not intended to be an isolated one." The conspirators took their cues from William Seward's "irrepressible conflict" speech at Rochester in 1858. Gerrit Smith is named as a conspirator. The pamphlet recounts the events at Harper's Ferry, and
advises: "Read the following pages, and reflect upon their fearful import, as exemplified in the recent Harper's Ferry rebellion, before voting at the coming Election."

Other members of the "Secret Six" conspiracy would soon be exposed: they included George Stearns, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Theodore Parker, Samuel Gridley Howe, and Franklin Sanborn.

Sabin 30451. Blockson 9918.

$450.00

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The Old Citizen Defends JQA Against Attacks of Massachusetts Federalists

91. **Old Citizen of New York, An**: THE VERDICT OF CONDEMNATION, BY AN OLD CITIZEN OF NEW YORK, ON THE APPEAL OF H.G. OTIS & CO. "TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," IN GRAND INQUEST; FOR A DECISION OF THEIR CONTROVERSY WITH J.Q. ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES


The 'Old Citizen' defends President John Quincy Adams several days before power passed to his successor and bitter rival, Andrew Jackson.

Harrison Gray Otis, William Sullivan, Henry Cabot, and nine other Massachusetts Federalists recently attacked President Adams for a pamphlet Adams had written "more than twenty years ago," criticizing New England Federalists for excessive attachment to England, their desire to secure "a dissolution of the Union," and for opposing the acquisition of Louisiana.

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


$275.00
Paine's Ugly Personal Attack on George Washington


Paine turns against the President. "In what a fraudulent light must Mr. Washington's character appear in the world, when his declarations and his conduct are compared together!"

"Paine accuses Washington of wanting gratitude and humanity, and attacks his military skill, which he pronounces inferior to that of Generals Gates and Green" [Eberstadt].


$1,250.00

Pennsylvania’s 1776 Constitution, With Report Of the Council of Censors

The Council of Censors authorized the printing of 5000 copies of this document. Members of the Council, a creation of the 1776 Constitution, "were to be elected every seven years to conduct, for a year, an evaluation of the activities of the government and to 'censure' those actions that were deemed to have violated the new constitution. Any changes to the constitution could only be made through this Council of Censors" [online PA Historical and Museum Commission on the Constitution of 1776].

The Council sought to answer "whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their part as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution."

This document prints the Constitution of 1776. The President of the Constitutional Convention was Benjamin Franklin, who signs in type ['B. Franklin'] at the top of page 32. There follows a roster of the Convention delegates.

Pages 35-64 print the Council's report: "The Council of Censors finds that the Constitution has been freely violated, and recommends certain amendments; not, however, its own abolition, which was accomplished by the Constitution of 1790" [Eberstadt]. The document "concludes with an order of the Council to print their resolutions respecting the state's oppression of the Susquehanna claimants" [Cohen].

166 Eberstadt 129. Cohen 3255. Evans 18680. Hildeburn 4458. ESTC W30514. $2,000.00

Rare Iowa Newspaper Extra

The Dispatch supported Pierce's candidacy, at the head of the Democratic ticket. We haven't located another copy. Some issues of the newspaper are held by several institutions, but not at AAS, which has two Carrier Addresses from the Keokuk Dispatch.

"It would seem that the Union is almost unanimous for Pierce & King." The broadside lists results in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York City, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, and several cities. Lee County, which includes Keokuk, also went for Pierce by a substantial margin.

This was a major electoral defeat for the Whigs and their candidate, General Winfield Scott, the third General nominated by the Whigs. Generals Harrison and Taylor had been successful, but this was the Whigs' last hurrah. The Party would fall apart, riven by the rise of the Republicans and the fracture of the Democratic Party into northern and southern wings.

$500.00

Item No. 94

“Northern Man With Southern Principles”


By 1852 the Democratic Party faced mounting difficulty in fielding Presidential candidates acceptable to both North and South. The formula was to find a 'Northern man with
Southern principles’-- Lewis Cass in 1848, Franklin Pierce in 1852, and James Buchanan in 1856. The New Hampshire-born Pierce fit the bill: handsome, a Mexican War hero, sound on the slavery issue. His running mate, a North Carolina Democratic Senator, died a month after Inauguration Day.

FIRST EDITION. Miles 318. Sabin 62716n. $275.00

Item No. 96

“A Sorry Story”


President James K. Polk's former law partner, Pillow was one of a phalanx of Democratic political generals appointed in a doomed effort to draw attention from the Whig heroes Scott and Taylor. "It was the bane of Polk's presidency that his best generals were Whigs, whom he hated more than Mexicans" [Potter, IMPENDING CRISIS page 3].

This pamphlet, which comprises Pillow's defense, is "An expose of Scott's effort to take from Pillow the credit for Contreras and Chapultepec" [Eberstadt]. It is "a sorry story, motivated by cheap ambition, envy, jealousy, wounded vanity, fantastic egotism, and contemptible intrigue" [Bill, Rehearsal for Conflict page 311].

Pillow's reports of the Battles of Contreras and Chapultepec egregiously credited himself for the victories and eclipsed General Scott. Mysterious letters appeared in the Democratic press attributing heroic qualities to Pillow; Scott then had him arrested. "This court of inquiry is the result of Scott's belief that Pillow was the author of the so-called Leonidas letter, which built himself up to the diminishment of Scott. The letter appeared on September 10, 1847, in the Delta and gave Pillow full credit for the victories at Contreras and Churubusco. Scott
brought charges but failed to prove them. The letter was one of the great army scandals of the war" [Dorothy Sloan, 24a-226, auction 2016].

The Court of Inquiry agreed with Scott that Pillow had "appropriated to himself more than a just share" of credit [Bill at 323]; but, because Scott's own reports had praised Pillow, the court decided no further proceedings were appropriate. Polk quickly approved the verdict. Cohen 13586. Sabin 62853. 104 Eberstadt 198. OCLC records facsimiles only as of May 2024.

$600.00

Item No. 97

“Each Citizen Thinks What He Pleases, and Speaks and Writes What He Thinks”


Originally printed the previous year in Charleston, this unusually perceptive oration is one of three London 1795 printings, priority unclear. The South Carolina historian, physician, and statesman was "a moderate Federalist, representative of the coast country group, a man of ability, integrity, and influence" [DAB]. Eaton, "the London publisher and bookseller, was indicted in 1793 for selling Paine's Rights of Man" [McCoy E16]. A friend of America, he was frequently at odds with the Crown.

Ramsay recalls that he "delivered the first oration that was spoken in the United States, to celebrate this great event." America is unique: the entire American environment "concurred to inspire its inhabitants with the love of liberty: the facility of procuring landed property, gave every citizen an opportunity of becoming an independent freeholder." Here
"Each citizen thinks what he pleases, and speaks and writes what he thinks." A particular blessing is Americans' "exemption from ecclesiastical establishments."


**Republican Party in 1860**


5. Republican Congressional Committee: HOMESTEADS. THE REPUBLICANS AND SETTLERS AGAINST DEMOCRACY AND MONOPOLY. THE RECORD.


7. Dawes, Heny L.: THE NEW DOGMA OF THE SOUTH - "SLAVERY A BLESSING." $250.00

The First Republican Presidential Campaign

These campaign biographies of the first Republican presidential ticket print the first Republican Platform, urging Congress to prohibit from the territories "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery;" demanding admission of Kansas as a free State; and deploring the Ostend Manifesto as a "highwayman's plea."

Biographies of the candidates, with the Declaration and Constitution, as well as illustrations of the injustice of the Three Fifths Clause, are included.

Miles 368. Sabin 70021. $450.00

Item No. 99

Republicans Appeal to German Immigrant Voters

100. [Republican Party in 1860]: FIFTEEN CAMPAIGN SPEECHES, PRINTED IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE FOR THE 1860 PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, SEEKING TO PERSUADE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTERS TO VOTE REPUBLICAN. [VP: 1860]. The pamphlets all have caption titles. They are disbound, and otherwise Very Good. German immigrants generally opposed Slavery and, during the Secession Crisis, their support for the Union helped to prevent Missouri's Secession. Their self-interest demanded that the western territories be reserved for free yeoman farmers, and not for the Slave Power.


Item No. 100 [a small selection]


Schurz Delivers German Immigrant Voters to the Republicans

101.  **Schurz, Carl:** SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ, DELIVERED AT VERANDAH HALL, ST. LOUIS, AUG. 1, 1860. [St. Louis: Missouri Democrat Book and Job Office, 1860]. 12pp, caption title [as issued], disbound. Good+.

The German-American Schurz was important in securing the loyalty of German immigrants to the Republican Party and preventing Missouri's secession. This scarce Speech supports Abraham Lincoln's campaign for the Presidency.

Schurz denounces the Slave Power for opposing "that perfect freedom of inquiry" which prevails in the North and produces a beehive of constructive activity. Slaveholders require suppression of dissent and the strictest subordination of all considerations save the perpetuation of slavery. The "appalling solitude" of their views in the modern world increasingly isolates them. He urges Missouri men to support Free Labor, vote Republican, and avoid a self-destructive alliance with the South.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 78043. Not in Blockson, Bartlett, Work, Dumond, Monaghan. LCP 9194 [DC ed.].  

$350.00
The Wisconsin German-American calls Douglas the destroyer of the Missouri Compromise, who never uttered "a word of reproach or condemnation against the Border Ruffians of Missouri."

Douglas has "done more than any other man in perpetuating" slavery. This piece is one of the Tribune Tracts supporting the election of Lincoln. Schurz's support was important in securing German immigrants to the Republican Party.

LCP 9196. Sabin 78044. $150.00

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The Clerk of the Old Court is “Sacrificed at the Shrine of Avarice, Cupidity, And Lawless Power”

104.  [Sneed, Achilles]: TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY. [Frankfort: Robinson, Pr., 1825]. 37, [1 blank] pp, with caption title, as issued. Disbound and lightly foxed. Good+.

Signed in type at the end, "Achilles Sneed, Frankfort, Ky. June, 1825."

This is an interesting look at early Kentucky’s Court Controversy, by an author uniquely positioned to write about it. "Achilles Sneed was the clerk of the Kentucky Court of Appeals
from 1801 until he was ousted in 1824 as a result of the Old Court - New Court controversy. He was a Frankfort civic leader, and his home still stands near the Old Capitol and adjacent to the Kentucky Historical Society" [Oxford Academic - Kentucky Scholarship on line]. The Kentucky Supreme Court was called the Court of Appeals.

The Panic of 1819 brought financial ruin to many Kentuckians. In response, Kentucky's legislature stayed the payment of debts and required lenders to accept payment in notes of the new, uncapitalized Bank of Kentucky, or to endure lengthy deferrals. Angry that the Kentucky Court held these measures to be unconstitutional, the legislature abolished the Court of Appeals and established a new Court, which the Governor filled with Pro-Relief judges. Sneed was out of a job.

Denying the legislature's power to abolish the Old Court, Sneed presents his constitutional reasoning. He angrily claims, "I am sacrificed at the shrine of avarice, cupidity, and lawless power." 

Cohen 11151. Sabin 85376. $1,250.00
A Beautiful Copy of Early South Carolina Laws


A detailed Militia Law, repealing all previous such laws and printed at pages 15-38, enrolls "all the Male Inhabitants of this Province from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty Years." It requires each such person to have "one Gun or Musquet fit for Service, a Cover for his Lock, one Cartridge-Box with at least twelve Cartridges, filled with good Gunpowder and Ball, a Horn or Flask, filled with at least a Quarter of a Pound of Gun-Powder, and a Shot-pouch with Bullets..." The Militia is organized to repel, not only foreign invasions, but also "the Depredations of Pirates and Sea-Rovers, and many Inland Places are in Danger of Incursions from Indians, and are frequently infested with fugitive and revolting Slaves."

The dangers of "Insurrections or other wicked Attempts of Slaves" are noted. But several provisions of the Militia Act endorse the participation of loyal Slaves. Those who "behave themselves manfully in Fight against the Enemy" are "declared to be free." Lists of dependable, loyal slaves are kept and they may be incorporated into the militia. Page 52 begins "An Act for giving Freedom to a Negro Man named Arrah, late a Slave belonging to Mr. Hugh Cartwright." Arrah escaped from the French enemy and voluntarily "returned to this Province." He, along with others who similarly escaped from the enemy and returned home, are manumitted.

I Turnbull 113. Sabin 87574; Shipton & Mooney 40441. $5,000.00

Lincoln "An Able, Upright, and Faithful Representative of the Principles Embodied in the Republican Platform"


This document includes, not only a printing of the Republican Platform, but two items written by its candidate, Abraham Lincoln: an "Extract from a Speech of Hon. Abraham Lincoln," delivered during his 1858 senatorial campaign and arguing that the Declaration of Independence is the true basis of the American system; and a May 1859 letter from him to Dr. Canisius, printed in the Illinois Staats Anzeiger, assuring German voters that he opposes the anti-immigrant stance of the Know-Nothing [American] Party.

Elbridge Gerry Spaulding was, like Lincoln, an old Whig turned Republican. He had been Mayor of Buffalo and was a Congressman. A member of the Republican Congressional
Executive Committee, he defends the Party Platform. He describes the Convention's proceedings, explaining that his first choice was fellow-New Yorker Seward but that he helped make Lincoln's nomination unanimous in the interest of Party unity.

"Abraham Lincoln is an able, upright, and faithful representative of the principles embodied in the Republican platform...The people of the district I represent--old Erie county--supporting him as they do with great unanimity, will give him not less than 4,000 majority." He urges the need for all Union-lovers to unite against the Democratic Party, whose defeat "is essential to the stability of the Constitution and the Union."

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 82. Sabin 89039. LCP 9675. $450.00


Judge Sprague practiced law in Maine, and served in the Maine and U.S. House of Representatives and Senate before his appointment to the Bench in 1841. This Charge to the Grand Jury calls treason "the greatest crime known to the law."

Judge Sprague discusses the statutes enacted after "the breaking out of this rebellion," the legal measures intended to respond to "the deadly heresy of a paramount State Sovereignty," and the constitutional justification for them.

Bartlett 4640. Sabin 89718. $275.00
Jeffersonians and Federalists at War in Connecticut


"Stow, a Republican judge, charged Converse, the editor of the Connecticut Journal, with libel in declaring him to be an infidel. The jury found Converse guilty and awarded Stow $500. The judge declared the damages insufficient and the jury reconsidered and awarded $1,000, which the court accepted. Converse requested a new trial which the Supreme Court granted. The retrial in Superior Court resulted in a $750 award which the jury refused to increase when sent out to reconsider. The Supreme Court then denied the defendant's motion for another trial. That denial is reported at 4 Connecticut Reports 17" [Cohen].

The trial, as the Introduction notes, was an outgrowth of the "strong political feelings" of the time: Connecticut's Republicans and Federalists were at each other's throats. Stow, who had been Middletown's postmaster and tax collector, supported Thomas Jefferson in 1800, and resented the Federalists' efforts to place the Congregational Church at the center of political life. Stow actively supported the 1818 State Constitution's disestablishment of the Church; Federalists called him an infidel. "If the future historian of Connecticut would thoroughly understand the real genius and political spirit of the times in which we live, he
will find more of them embodied in this pamphlet than in any other authentic document with which we are acquainted."  

Cohen 12059. AI 10091. $375.00

The Famous Sutro Baths

109.  **Sutro, Adolph**: SUTRO BATHS. SUNDAY, JULY 3D, AT 2:30 P.M. MONDAY, JULY 4TH, AT 3. P.M. GRAND AQUATIC CARNIVAL IN WHICH THE VOLUNTEERS FROM COLORADO, KANSAS, TENNESSEE, MINNESOTA, WASHINGTON, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, NEBRASKA AND MONTANA WILL PARTICIPATE. ADMISSION 10 CTS. CHILDREN 5 CTS. [San Francisco: 1898?]. Broadside, 6" x 9." Printed in a variety of type sizes and styles. Shallow chip at blank upper margin, else Fine. Union bug in bottom margin

Sutro, a mining engineer, became fabulously wealthy by accomplishing the difficult task of building a tunnel though the Nevada mountains. He moved to San Francisco, ran for Mayor in 1894 on the Populist Ticket, and served as such from 1895-1897, the second Jew to hold that office.

"Sutro, the self-made millionaire who designed Sutro Heights and later the second Cliff House, developed the amazing Sutro Baths in 1894. With his special interest in natural history and marine studies, he constructed an ocean pool aquarium among the rocks north of the Cliff House. Sutro then expanded his ocean front complex by constructing a massive
public bathhouse that covered three acres and boasted impressive engineering and artistic details. Sutro's dream for the Baths was to provide a healthy, recreational and inexpensive swimming facility for thousands of San Franciscans. A classic Greek portal opened to a massive glass enclosure containing seven swimming pools at various temperatures. There were slides, trapezes, springboards and a high dive. The power of the Pacific Ocean during high tide could fill the 1.7 million gallons of water required for all the pools in just one hour. The Baths could accommodate 10,000 people at one time and offered 20,000 bathing suits and 40,000 towels for rent. [National Park Service online report on the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and "The Ambitious & Magnificent Sutro Baths."]

Item No. 110


"Lung, while drunk, beat his wife to death in bed. He was twice tried and convicted" [McDade 637]. Swift, Chief Judge of the Connecticut Superior Court, originally ordered Lung tried before "a special Superior Court" after a Jury of Inquest found that Mrs. Lung was the victim of a wilful murder. Swift did so, he says, because the regular session of the
Superior Court had closed, and the remaining sitting judges were in ill health. Lung was convicted and sentenced to death. The legislature, upon Lung's petition, decided that Swift lacked the power to call such a court or "to issue a warrant to summon a grand jury." Ordering that Lung be tried again in the ordinary course of judicial business, the legislature concluded that Swift had attempted "an illegal exercise of power, so flagrant as to require to be resisted by legislative interference."

Swift reminds his readers that when his "court assembled, there was not the remotest hint that it was not duly organized." The evidence and court proceedings, set forth here, were carefully and meticulously presented, all demonstrating the certainty of Lung's guilt. "No man ever had a fairer and more impartial trial than Lung." Swift gives the legislature a lesson in the constitutional separation of powers, arguing that the General Assembly has no power to perform judicial functions, as it sought to do in Lung's case.

"Judge Swift sometimes generated controversy as in Lung's Case, 1 Conn. 428 (1815). Peter Lung was convicted of murder and sentenced to death, with Swift as one of the three presiding judges. Lung appealed to the State Legislature and, citing irregularities in the grand jury proceedings, the Assembly ordered a new trial. Judge Swift published a pamphlet criticizing the action stating in part, '...the legislature should never encroach on the judiciary.'" [website of the CT Judicial branch].

McDade 638. II Harv. Law Cat. 699. AI 39040 [4]. Cohen 12824. $850.00

France’s Ongoing Dispute With the United States

Saint-Mery, Book-seller and Printer, corner of Front and Walnut Streets. 1797. 50pp, bound in modern plain wrappers. Light to moderate foxing. Good+.

On the dispute with France during the administration of John Adams. FIRST EDITION. Howes T21. Evans 32905. Sabin 94304. $300.00

**Item No. 112**

**Lincoln’s First Appearance in a Nationally Circulated Newspaper**


This scarce Chicago imprint marks Lincoln's first appearance in a nationally circulated newspaper [Donald, Lincoln 151]. The 1847 Convention was called to protest President Polk's veto of the River and Harbor Bill, which had included an appropriation to develop Chicago's harbor. Chicagoans considered harbor development essential to the City's future prosperity.

Thomas, the "official statistician of the convention," produced this Report, which "gives statistics on trade and commerce, lists vessels owned at Chicago and other lake ports, and describes the Chicago harbor" [Byrd]. His Report, "a sketch of the history of Chicago from the treaty of Greenville of 1796 to date, including the disastrous speculation that collapsed in 1837, is followed by various tables, including tables of population in 1840 of 4,853 that had increased in 1845 to 12,088" [Streeter]. Thomas's purpose was to demonstrate the advantages of Chicago's harbor development and the necessity of federal funding.
The delegates included the era's most prominent Whigs and other advocates of federal financing of infrastructure. They opposed President Polk's view that Congress lacked constitutional power to fund internal improvements. "As the sole Whig congressman-elect from Illinois, Lincoln attracted some attention, and his name first appeared in a nationally circulated newspaper when Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune mentioned that this 'tall specimen of an Illinoisan...spoke briefly and happily' to the convention" [Donald].


$1,250.00

Item No. 113

Tom Mooney: Martyred Hero of the Working Class


This striking sheet advertises, with many photo illustrations, the film about the life and railroading of Tom Mooney. The movie, "The Strange Case of Tom Mooney," appeared in 1936, toward the end of Mooney's long stay in prison. This item includes a laudatory review of the film by Theodore Dreiser.

"Known worldwide as the scapegoat of anti-unionists, Thomas Joseph Mooney was falsely accused for bombing the Preparedness Day Parade in San Francisco on July 16, 1916. Mooney, a Socialist union activist and organizer, had previously been involved in an ugly strike against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This put him under immediate suspicion for the bombing even though it was later proved that he was no where near the actual bomb.
site during the parade. Mooney's wife, Rena, Warren Billings, Israel Weinberg, and Edward Nolan were also tried for the bombing but only Billings and Mooney were convicted. Mooney received the death sentence in 1917 and spent the next twenty-two years in prison despite outrage from around the world and evidence that many of the witnesses who testified against him had committed perjury, especially F.C. Oxman. ["Guide to the Thomas Mooney Collection, 1917-1918," accessed at Online Archive of California.] OCLC 962799344 [1- Yale], 882199420 [1- Harvard] as of May 2024. $500.00


Probably printed in 1935, the broadside promises twelve speakers--Union leaders, Assemblymen, Harry Bridges, Laurence Ross of the Communist Party, and leading concerned citizens. Mooney is at "the storm center of every struggle of the workers against hunger - wage cuts - and oppression! He has become the living symbol of the cause of Labor. He was framed. . ." OCLC 962798641 [2- Yale, Autry Museum] as of May 2024. $350.00

Item No. 114

Scarce Act of the First Congress

115. Treasury: CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE THIRD SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, ON MONDAY THE SIXTH OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY. AN ACT
A significant and rare Act of the First Congress, extending to all clerks employed in the Treasury Department the prohibitions against conflicts of interest contained in the original statute. The Act also requires employees in other departments to "take an oath or affirmation before" a judge to "support the Constitution of the United States."

The Act was approved by President Washington on March 3, 1791, and signed in type by him, Vice President Adams, and Speaker Muhlenberg.

Evans 23866. NAIP w014408 [3].

$750.00

England’s Financial Interest in Slave Labor

Writing from Liverpool, Trimble explodes the myth "that, in the Northern States, the negro is worse treated than in the Southern States." Trimble exposes the self-interested motivations of Englishmen who have benefited financially from slave labor. He describes "the actual facts of the case, and a knowledge of them may tend to a juster view of the struggle now raging in America between freedom and slavery."

Bartlett 5086 [London 1864 printing]. Not in LCP, Blockson, Dumond, Sabin. $450.00

President Tyler is “Extremely Ignorant of the Science and Art of Government,”
Has “The Most Grotesque Rabble of Opinions”


The unidentified author laments "that extraordinary combination of accidents, which have made Mr. John Tyler President of the United States of America." Tyler is "extremely ignorant both of the science and the art of government. . . with a mind extremely illogical, and apparently incapable of any profound or elaborate reasoning, he finds himself at the head of the most grotesque, the most ill-assorted, the most disorderly rabble of opinions that were ever assembled in the same creed." Tyler is "endowed with an inordinate and almost inconceivable vanity. . . obstinate and suspicious. . . incapable of forming any opinions of his own."

Whigs were stunned when their first victorious presidential candidate, William Henry Harrison, died soon after his inauguration. Tyler, his Vice President, showed his true colors
as a Jeffersonian Democrat when he vetoed programs dear to Whig hearts, especially the recharter of the National Bank. Congressional Whigs expelled him from their Party, and bitter relations with Congress characterized his Administration.

Sabin 56529. $250.00


Like William Penn, who with "fervour" urged "justice to the original proprietors of this country," America must adopt a "high and conscientious course toward the surviving remnant of the Indian race." Our treatment of them to date brings us "sorrow, shame, and indignation" for the "series of exterminating wars for nearly four centuries, killing, defrauding, and disposessing them."

Indians were "numerous and powerful," and "happy" until we came along, Our treatment of the Cherokees has been "disgraceful."

Field 1581. Sabin 97645. $150.00

**Treasury Secretary Wolcott’s Report Following Hamilton’s Departure**


Treasury Secretary Wolcott transmits to Congress a detailed, State-by-State and District-by-District record of the salary, fees, commissions, fines and penalties of each Customs Officer during the year 1795. Wolcott's predecessor, Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, had resigned his office on 31 January 1795. The earliest noted expenditures thus occurred during Hamilton's stewardship of the Treasury.

Evans 31455. ESTC W5480.

Unrecorded Sendoff for the Vermilion Zouaves


This is doubtless an unrecorded Danville, Illinois imprint, printed in 1861, the only wartime year in which October 24 fell on a Thursday. Danville is located in Vermilion County, home of the Vermilion Zouaves.

The Vermilion County Zouaves was organized as the 37th Illinois Vol. Inf, Co. K, in September 1861. They were active in the field in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana during the War. "The Danville Band have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion." The
broadside prints the "Programme," including Music, "Cinderella in Four Scenes," and other pleasing performances.

Abraham Lincoln's law practice frequently took him to Danville. "Lincoln whiled away hours in Doctor Woodbury's drug store on Main Street. He lounged on the counter and entertained everyone with his stories. He purchased books at the store, including the 'funny book' of the day titled 'Phoenixiana'. Woodbury built a large building in 1857 and named it Lincoln Hall. This was the first building ever named for Lincoln. When he learned the name of the building, Lincoln was a little 'embarrasses' and told Woodbury he hoped he had better luck with the building than a friend did with a dog named in his honor. He said, 'After the dog's name was changed to Lincoln, he got licked in every fight he was in.'" [web site of Historical Marker Database, Lincoln's Danville Friends.]

Not located on OCLC as of May 2024. $875.00

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**SCARCE VERMONT LAWS**

McCorison has supplied the imprint information. The Acts include the public support of Ministers; various county and taxation rules; public lands; education.

McCorison 139. Evans 20828. $500.00


The title is translated: 'Pocket Book of Travels or Entertaining Presentation of the Discoveries of the 18th Century in a look back at Lands, People and Products. For every type of reader. by E. A. W. von Zimmermann. Sixth Volume for the year 1807. With 11 Copperplates.' $275.00

A Powerful Voice for Lincoln’s Re-Election

Just a few days before the election the New York former Congressman, who had been born in Greenfield Hill but fed at the political trough of New York City as its postmaster and then surveyor of its port, blasts the McClellan-Pendleton ticket and praises Lincoln and the Republicans, now known as the National Union Party. If successful, the Democrats will withdraw the Emancipation Proclamation and end the war on the Confederacy's terms.

Bartlett 5603. Not in Monaghan, Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. $250.00

Mississippi Unionist Highlights the Confederacy’s Financial Irresponsible


Walker was a pro-Union Senator from Mississippi during the 1830's, an advocate of Texan annexation, and Governor of the Kansas Territory. He spent much of the War in Europe, raising money for the Union cause.
Walker shows that Jefferson Davis and his minister to England, Slidell, unjustifiably repudiated certain bonds. He asserts that "the cotton pledged by slaveholding traitors for the payment of the Confederate bonds is all forfeited for treason, and confiscated to the Federal Government by Act of Congress...The bonds are utterly worthless." DAB says this and his other pamphlets showed, "not very candidly, how slavery, Jefferson Davis, and the repudiation of debts were almost synonymous terms."

LCP 10902, 10903. Bartlett 5633. $250.00

"I Have Known Him in Private Life, I Have Known Him at the Bar. . ."


"This, in subject matter the most meritorious of the campaign lives of 1860, was drawn partly from the Chicago Press and Tribune article, but principally from the author's own intimate knowledge of Lincoln's career" [Wessen]. Washburne was "a warm friend of Lincoln, and a shrewd politician and seasoned political orator," whose speech is "biographical in character, and sold as a campaign document" [Id.]

"The Illinois Congressman-- who had known Lincoln since 1840-- delivered this biographical address only two weeks after the convention" [Eberstadt]. Washburne says, "I have known him in private life, I have known him at the bar, and have been associated with
him in every political contest in our State since the advent of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler too,' in 1840." This item also prints the Republican platform, adopted May 17, 1860.

1796 Printing of the Farewell Address


This scarce, early printing of Washington's final address to the nation was first published on 19 September 1796 at Philadelphia in Claypoole's American Daily Advertiser. Washington's wisdom is apparent for the ages, set forth here in a separate printing 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 31550; Howes W143; Grolier American 100, 24. Sabin 101582. Alden 1513.

$5,000.00

Item No. 126

**Washington’s Speeches, Messages, Letters**

Bound tightly in rebacked half calf, original boards laid down. Good+. Ownership signature and inscription of James Tapscott.

This is an early collection of Washington's most significant speeches and letters, including his famous resignation as General of the Army and his quelling of his officers' planned march on Philadelphia; his Farewell Address; his various speeches as President; with his Will, biographical sketches, description of his funeral, eulogies by Thomas Paine and Henry "Light Horse" Lee.

A list of subscribers is at the end.

Felcone, New Jersey Books 2285. Evans 38995. Howes W149. Sabin 101711. $600.00

Item No. 127

“Spurious Letters.” By John Randolph?

128. [Washington, George]: LETTERS FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO SEVERAL OF HIS FRIENDS, IN JUNE AND JULY, 1776; IN WHICH IS SET FORTH, AN INTERESTING VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS, AT THAT ALL-IMPORTANT PERIOD. Philadelphia: Republished at the Federal Press, 1795. [6], 9-44 pp [as issued]. Disbound, title page detached but present. Untrimmed, light wear and toning, old inner margin wrapper remnant. Good+.

Howes says, "These were 'spurious letters' fabricated by Loyalists to damage the patriot cause." "These noted letters...were printed by Rivington while New York was in the hands of the British. Purported to have come from the pen of Washington, they express opinions and fears utterly alien to his nature and were undoubtedly the work of some British sympathizers. Washington himself suspected John Randolph" [107 Eberstadt 390].
"These are the same spurious Letters which were industriously circulated in 1778 by James Rivington, and which Washington then declared to be forgeries, and were now republished because of his attitude on Jay's Treaty. The supposed author of the Letters is said to be John Randolph" [Evans].

Howes W137. Evans 28969. Sabin 101741. $450.00

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**Government May Rule Only by “Compact, Consent and Agreement”**


An excellent articulation of the doctrine that governments derive legitimacy only by consent of the governed. Good Rulers are "the Shields of the Earth," because "they are, or should be the common Parents and Protectors of all their People, to defend them from Oppression and all Injuries." Government may rule only by "Compact, Consent and Agreement; i.e. the Choice and Election of the Community, or in other Words, of the People. And this is effected by the special Interposition of Providence."

The dangers of anarchy render civil government-- particularly one in which "we are exempted from the Miseries of despotik and arbitrary" rule-- "an invaluable Blessing."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 6793. ESTC W20137. $600.00
Item No. 130

“By a Young African Negro Woman”


At page 214 [second count] the Publisher's Note explains: "Verses by a young African Negro Woman, at Boston in New-England; who did not quit her own country till she was ten years old, and has not been above eight in Africa." The Poem appears at pages 214-215. Its first appearance was in 1772.

**Celebrate the First Whig Victory**


Printed in elegant typescript: "The honour of --- Company is requested at a BALL on Thursday Evening the 28th of January 1841." Signed in ink by the Grand Ball's Secretary. A scarce artifact of the Whig Party's first presidential victory.
Rare Wisconsin Territorial Imprint

132. [Wisconsin]: COMMUNICATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN, AS ONE OF THE BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE, TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, IN RELATION TO THE RIGHT OF THE LEGISLATURE TO HOLD

A rare, early Wisconsin territorial imprint, printing Governor Doty's request for Congress's advice whether the Territorial Act of 1836 authorized a Legislative Session in December. The Territorial Act established the maximum number of days for the legislature to sit "in any year." Governor Doty explains that if, as he contended, the word "year" meant "calendar year," no Session was permissible. Moreover, he adds, no appropriations existed for such a Session.

FIRST EDITION. All [WI] 132. OCLC 60342327 [1- WI Hist, Soc.] as of May 2024. $600.00

Item No. 133

Women the Equal Partners of Men


Wollstonecraft dedicated her book to Talleyrand, explaining "that her main argument was 'built on the simple principle that, if woman be not prepared by education to become the companion of man, she will stop the progress of knowledge, for truth must be common to all.' ...Its chief object was to show that women were not the playthings of men but ought to be their equal partners, which they could be only if they were educated in the same way" [Printing and the Mind of Man]. The rights of man and of woman are identical.
First printed in London in 1792, it was printed in America in the same year, in both Philadelphia and Boston.
PMM 242 [London 1792 edition]. Evans 25054. $5,000.00

By New York’s Copperhead Mayor


New York's Mayor-- a secessionist at the opening of the Civil War, and a continual thorn in Lincoln's side-- orates on the life and accomplishments of America's most effective advocate of a strong central government. The biography is detailed and laudatory, acquitting him of the charge "that he was a monarchist in principle and an aristocrat in feeling." The account of the Burr duel lays blame entirely at the feet of his "unprincipled" and "profligate" adversary.
FIRST EDITION. Haynes 21777. Ford 126. Not in Sabin, Swem, Decker, Eberstadt. $125.00

Yukon Territorial Laws

The Ordinances delineate qualifications and rules for juries. "Every British subject who has resided for twelve months within the Yukon Territory shall be qualified and liable to serve as a juror in said Territory." Another ordinance prohibits the discharge of fire arms within the limits of unincorporated towns. Using poison to take or kill birds or beasts is prohibited. Other ordinances concern government of the town of Dawson, and various civil procedures.

OCLC 70523853 [1- U Alberta] as of May 2024. $175.00