



Item No. 1

1. [African-Americana]: THE WHITE SLAVE. [Philadelphia?]: William Harrison, Dealer in Frames, Chromos, Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, &c. No. 345 South Street, Philadelphia." , [c 1870s?]. Two nearly identical stereoview albumen prints, mounted side-by-side on cardstock. Oblong 7" x 3-1/4." Applied paper title-- "The White Slave" -- and publisher/vendor label on verso. Housed behind glass in a nice wooden contact print frame [not examined out of frame]. Very Good.

In each print, a young African-American man is dressed to the nines in boldly checked and striped pants, frock coat, large top hat, and expensive shoes. A young white boy shines his shoes. The setting indicates dissatisfaction with Emancipation and Republican Reconstruction. Many whites, North and South, experienced Reconstruction, not as an effort to elevate Blacks to first class citizenship; but as a

reversal of fortune for whites, diminishing their social and economic status, displaced by upstart African Americans.

The Library Company describes this rare double print as follows: "Stereograph, possibly published in London, depicting a scene satirizing race relations in America. Shows the dandy standing and with one foot on the boy's shoe shine box in front of a back drop depicted as a wall adorned with broadsides referencing abolition, slavery, and emancipation. The dandy is attired in striped and checkered pants, a jacket with tails, a ruffled shirt, and top hat. He holds a walking stick under one arm and a cigarette in his other hand. The boy kneels and shines the dandy's shoes with his shining supplies and tools by his box. Broadsides include a "playbill" reading "Adelphi. Tonight The White Slave. Octoroon Farce" and an advertisement for "Fast Clipper. Clyde. For New Orleans." Other posts read "No Slavery. Freedom" and "Great Meeting. Negro Emancipation. Poor Slaves."

The Adelphi, the Library Company points out, was a London theater; hence, the possible attribution to a London source. On the other hand, the hub of the Clyde Steamship Company, founded in 1874, was New York City, equally suggesting the possibility of a New York imprint.

LCP P.2014.29 on line.

(39120)

\$1,500.00

2. Alabama: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT ITS SESSION IN THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY. BEGUN AND HELD ON THE 3D MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, [20TH.] 1865. Montgomery, Ala.: Gibson & Whitfield- State Printers, 1865. 30, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Some pages toned and foxed, Good+.

The Comptroller, M.A. Chisholm, notes that, from May 1865, until "the date of the inauguration of the Provisional Government, July 20th, 1865, the operation of this office was suspended." Chisholm recounts the procedures he undertook to assure accuracy during this unique period of transition, and his proposals to deal with the fiscal problems resulting from defeat. Particularly with the extinction of slavery, and hence the elimination of the tax on slaves, "the resources of the State have been so crippled that any plan of taxation must be regarded in a large degree as experimental."

Chisholm asserts that, as the result of the emancipation of the slaves, "It is morally certain, that, in consequence of the idleness and crime, to which this portion of our population is, and will be addicted, probably for years to come, the demands of the treasury for the enforcement of our criminal laws will be very largely increased." They can, however, be included in the poll tax list. His report includes many Tables detailing State expenditures.

Not in Ellison, Sabin, or Owen. Not located on OCLC.

(27446)

\$450.00

3. American Citizen, An [Chickering, Jesse]: LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON SLAVERY, CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IN THE UNITED STATES. BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Boston: Redding and Company, 1855. [2], 91, [1 blank] pp. Disbound and lightly worn, else Very Good.

This printed Letter to Doughface President Franklin Pierce is signed in type at the end, "AMERICAN CITIZEN" and dated Boston, December 1, 1854. Its message doubtless fell on deaf ears. The author, probably Chickering [see Appleton's], argues that Lord Mansfield's 1772 decision in the Sommersett Case, and subsequent legislation and decisions following that groundbreaking precedent, effectively abolished slavery in England and Scotland, and "the principle of freedom confirmed as a part of the Common Law and of the British Constitution."

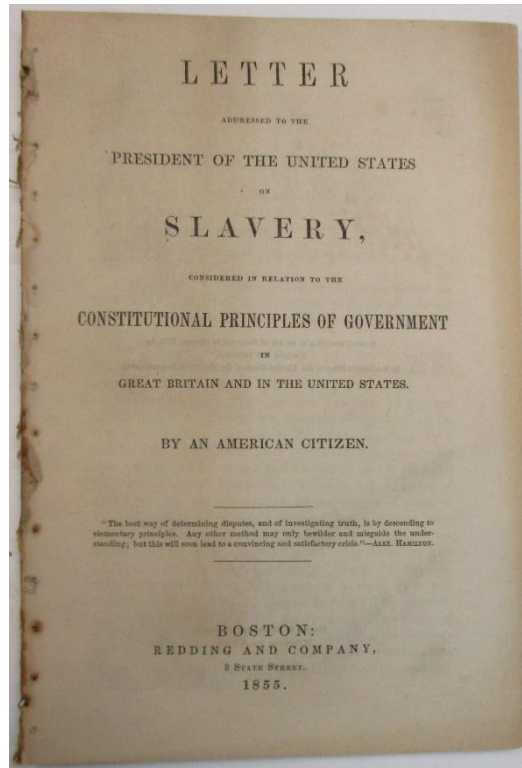
This principle was the "birthright" of every person in the British Empire, including the American people, who based their rights on the British Common Law and Constitution. "At the time of our Revolution, our fathers contended for the rights of Englishmen, living in England; among which, was that of freedom, which excluded the holding of slaves of any race or color."

The paramount constitutional status of personal freedom renders American Slavery intolerable; delay in abolition is excusable only by the most serious practical considerations. "We do not urge immediate emancipation. The slave must be prepared for freedom before it will be a blessing to him."

LCP 5795. Sabin 40262, 22934.

(39069)

\$500.00



Item No. 3

4. [Bacon, Leonard]: REVIEW OF PAMPHLETS ON SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION. FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE QUARTERLY CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR, FOR MARCH, 1833. SECOND SEPARATE EDITION. New Haven: 1833. 24pp. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

The only edition recorded by American Imprints, NUC, the Library Company, Dumond, and Sabin, despite its stated description. "Bacon was a strong colonizationist, and bitter opponent of immediate emancipation. He was equally opposed to slavery and to organized antislavery effort." Dumond 23.

In this piece Bacon's loathing of the Garrisonian "fanatics" and their abolitionist ideas comes through loud and clear. "Reader, notice the admirable simplicity of the proposal. The remedy for slavery is, that slavery should cease. How simple and yet how effectual. Certainly this looks like philosophy."

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. AI 17489 [5]. LCP 759. Dumond 23. Sabin 2671. Not in Blockson, Work.

(12870)

\$250.00

5. Blair, Frank P., Jun.: COLONIZATION AND COMMERCE. AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, NOVEMBER 29, 1859. BY... OF MISSOURI. [Cincinnati?: 1859]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, light margin spotting. Good+.

Blair explains his pet project: combining emancipation with colonization "in the congenial regions of the American tropics, for such of our negroes as are now free, or who hereafter may be enfranchised by States or individuals, and who may choose to go there, and to offer them such inducements, by securing them self-government, free homesteads, and protection against foreign or domestic molestation, as they will not and cannot refuse."

Blair argues that "the two races cannot occupy the same States without mutual injury." And slavery injures, most of all, other whites "by monopolizing and degrading all the industrial occupations, which elsewhere supply the wants of an independent yeomanry, puts education within their reach, and makes improvement possible."

FIRST EDITION. LCP 1253. Not in Sabin, Thomson, Eberstadt, Work.
(33645)

\$250.00

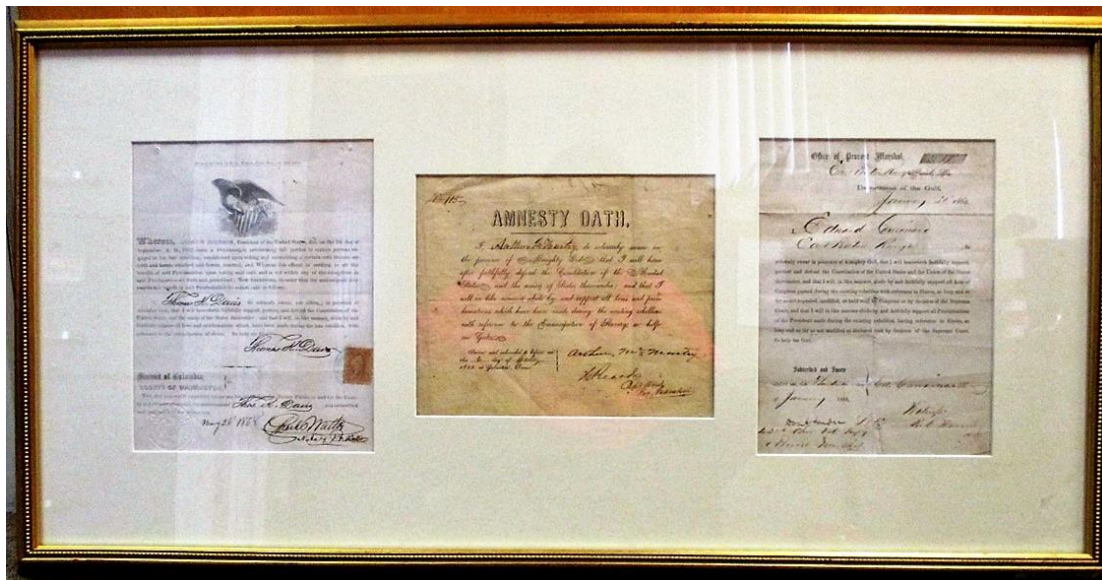
6. Channing, William E.: AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT LENOX, ON THE FIRST OF AUGUST, 1842, THE ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION, IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. Lenox, Mass.: J.G. Stanly, 1842. Disbound, 38pp, scattered soil. Good+. AI 42-994 [5].
(14397)

\$75.00

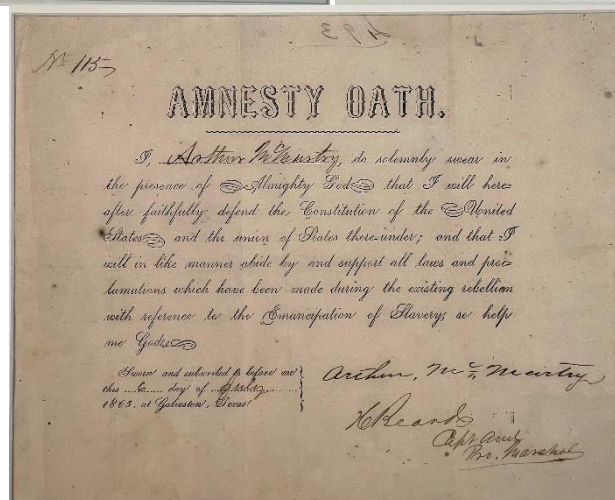
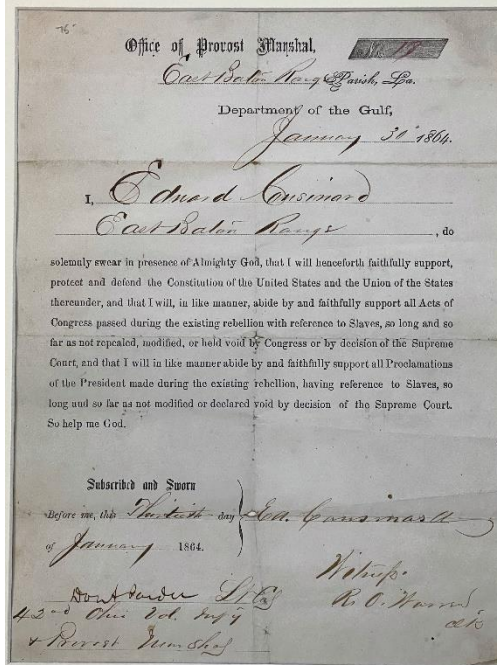
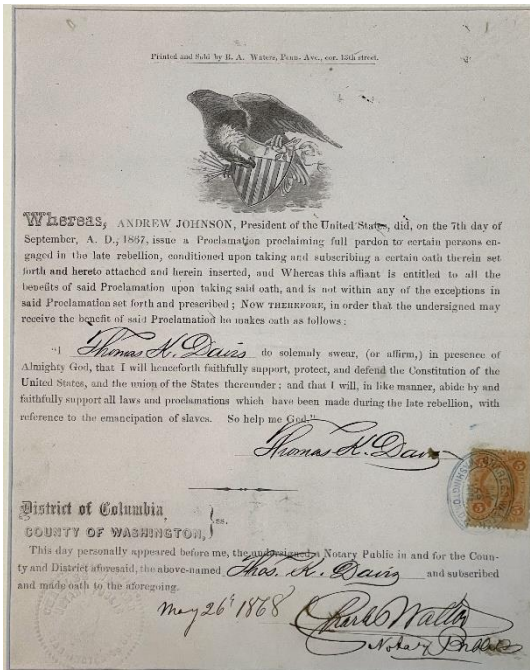
7. Channing, William E.: EMANCIPATION: BY... Boston: E.P. Peabody, 1840. 111, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, a couple of rubberstamps in margins. Else Very Good.

The first edition. Channing urges emancipation, but warns the Free States that they do not have the power to abolish slavery in the Slave States. Moreover, he does not wish "to give a political aspect to the anti-slavery cause. I am very unwilling, that it should take the form of a struggle for office and power." Dumond 36. LCP 2174. Not in Work, Blockson.
(24004)

\$150.00



Item No. 8



Item No. 8

8. Civil War: THREE LOYALTY OATHS SIGNED BY FORMER CONFEDERATES.

[1] WHEREAS, ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, DID, ON THE 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1867, ISSUE A PROCLAMATION PROCLAIMING FULL PARDON TO CERTAIN PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LATE REBELLION, CONDITIONED UPON TAKING AND SUBSCRIBING A CERTAIN OATH THEREIN SET FORTH AND HERETO ATTACHED AND HEREIN INSERTED...' I THOMAS K. DAVIS DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR, [OR AFFIRM,] ...' [At head: Printed and Sold by R.A. Waters, Penn. Ave. Cor. 13th Street. With a postal stamp and Washington DC cancel].

[2] "AMNESTY OATH. I, ARTHUR MCMURTRY, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR IN THE PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD THAT I WILL HEREAFTER FAITHFULLY DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE UNION OF STATES THEREUNDER; AND THAT I WILL IN LIKE MANNER ABIDE BY AND SUPPORT ALL LAWS AND PROCLAMATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE DURING THE EXISTING REBELLION WITH REFERENCE

TO THE EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY; SO HELP ME GOD. SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED TO BEFORE ME THIS 5 DAY OF JULY, 1865, AT GALVESTON, TEXAS." SIGNED BY ARTHUR MCMURTRY AND WITNESSED BY H. BEARD, CAPT. AND PRO. MARSHAL.;

[3] "OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH, LA. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, JANUARY 30, 1864. I, EDWARD COUSINARD| EAST BATON ROUGE, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR IN PRESENCE OF ALMIGHTY GOD..." WITNESSED BY DON A. PARDEE, LT. COL. 42ND OHIO VOL. INF'Y & PROVOST MARSHAL AND R.O. WARREN, CLK. Partly printed documents, completed in manuscript, varying sizes, measuring in the range of 7-7.5" x 9-9.75". Matted and mounted behind glass in a 17" x 34" gilt decorative frame. Very Good.

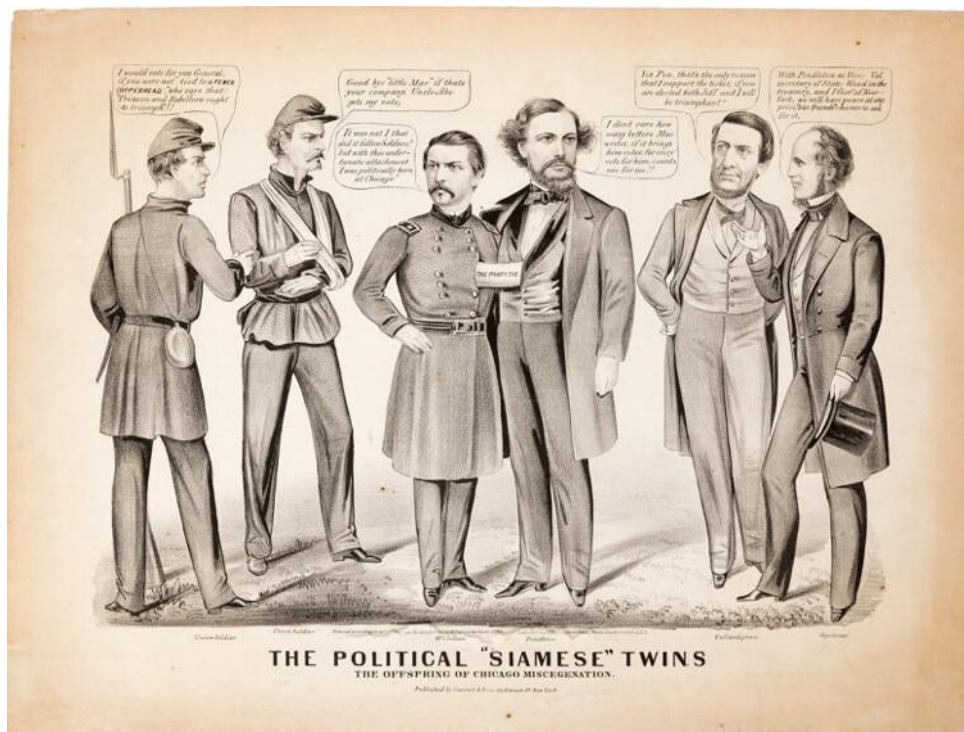
Former Confederates were required to sign oaths of loyalty before regaining citizenship and voting rights. The language of these three oaths differs slightly, but each requires the signer to "defend the Constitution of the United States," particularly in reference to the emancipation of slaves.

Davis's oath, taken in the District of Columbia, is printed at page 105 of Stanley Turkel's book, "Heroes of the American Reconstruction" [2005]. Davis's background and State of residence are not disclosed. Arthur McMurtry was a corporal in the 26th Texas Cavalry. He is listed in the 1870 Federal Census and two later Galveston directories [1888-1891] as a bookkeeper. Cousinard was mayor of East Baton Rouge from 1857-1859. He enlisted with Company B of the 9th Battalion Louisiana Infantry in 1862. After signing his amnesty oath, he became sheriff of East Baton Rouge on May 11, 1864.

Arthur McMurtry is distantly related to Pulitzer Prize winner Larry McMurtry: his great-grandfather, John McMurtry [1748-1790], was the brother of Larry McMurtry's great-great-great-grandfather Samuel McMurtry [1744-1796]. [Lineage determined using several family trees on Ancestry web site and cross-referencing with Federal Censuses, death records and information found on the Texas State Cemetery website.]

(25188)

\$2,850.00



Item No. 9

9. [Election of 1864]: THE POLITICAL "SIAMESE" TWINS. THE OFFSPRING OF CHICAGO MISCEGENATION. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau Street, 1864. Lithograph broadside, 13-1/2" x 17-3/4," on white wove paper. Mild edge toning, Very Good plus.

"The unlikely teaming of military leader George B. McClellan with Peace Democrat (Copperhead) George Hunt Pendleton as presidential and vice presidential candidates in the 1864 election is ridiculed here. The artist charges McClellan with disloyalty to his former troops by virtue of a 'peace at any price' campaign" [Reilly]. Like the Circus performers Chang and Eng, Barnum's famous Siamese Twins, the two are inextricably bound together.

Calling the Democrats' team, which was birthed at the Chicago Convention, "the offspring of Chicago Miscegenation" is a slap at the Democratic ticket for its constant hammering that the Republicans' emancipation policy will "mongrelize" the purportedly superior white race.

Firmly attached by "The Party Tie" to Pendleton, McClellan apologizes to the two Union soldiers on his left, "It was not that I did it fellow Soldiers!! but with this unfortunate attachment I was politically born at Chicago." The soldiers, one with his arm in a sling, rebuke McClellan for tying himself "to a peace Copperhead, who says that Treason and Rebellion ought to triumph." Copperheads Clement Vallandigham and Horatio Seymour encourage Pendleton.

Reilly 1864-19. Gale 5232. Weitenkampf page 144. OCLC 191120100 [2- Peabody-Essex, Clements], 950902713 [1- AAS], as of July 2023.

(38245)

\$2,500.00

10. [Emancipation Proclamation]: TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM. EMANCIPATION QUICK STEP FOR THE PIANO BY L.W. BALLARD. Boston: Published by Henry Tolman & Co., 1863. Folio. 10" x 13-1/4." [5], [1 blank] pp. Music, no words. Disbound and loosening. with light foxing. Good+.

Music celebrates President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. "In Lewiston, Maine, in 1863, one could dance to the tune of slavery's destruction. Following the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation that January, L.W. Ballard, a composer and musician in the city who taught at the Maine State Seminary, fashioned a dance piece for piano - - "Emancipation Quickstep" - - that he dedicated to the "Friends of Freedom" [Eben Miller, 'Beyond Being a War for the Union, This is a War for Civilization.' 53 Maine History 1. 2019].

Not at the Levy Library or on OCLC as of March 2024, but we have located copies at the Library of Congress, the Lincoln Financial Foundation, and Brown University.

(39891)

\$750.00

11. Hague, Wm. and E. N. Kirk: ADDRESSES OF REV. DRS. WM. HAGUE AND E. N. KIRK, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FREEDMEN, AT THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH, MAY 28, 1863. Boston: Printed by David Clapp, 1863. 16pp, stitched. Light wear, old institutional stamps, Good+.

White supremacy "is directly antagonistic to the truly catholic aim of Christianity." The Founders of the Nation believed, in "general," in "voluntary, gradual emancipation, in connection with the opening of new fields of action for the freedmen within the territories of our colonies in Africa." Now "God's voice," speaking through Abraham Lincoln in the "thunder" of guns, rightly demands "Immediate Emancipation by the War-power." Brave deeds of Negro soldiers are recounted.

Sabin 29530n. LCP 4451. Not in Work, Blockson. 226 NUC 0028507 [7].

(11735)

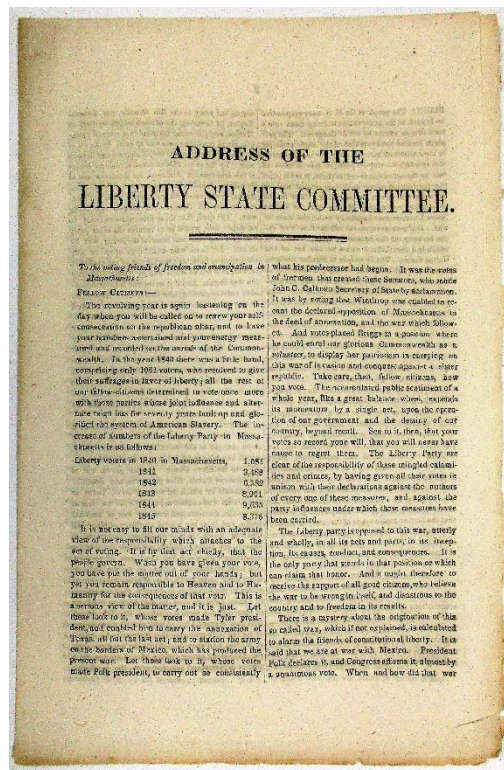
\$150.00

12. [Hasted, Frederick]: A COPY OF A LETTER, WRITTEN TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ON SLAVE EMANCIPATION. INDIANA HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. [Cohoes, N.Y.: 1859]. 4pp. [bound with] A COPY OF A LETTER WRITTEN FROM BUFFALO, STATE OF N.Y., DECEMBER 21ST, 1860. [Buffalo? 1861?]. 8pp. [bound with] THIS IS THE SECOND EDITION OF A PAMPHLET WRITTEN ON THESE WORDS... [np: September 19]. pp 5-8 [as issued]. [bound with] CHAPTER XXVIII. WRITTEN ON THESE WORDS... [np, nd]: 8pp. [bound with] CHAPTER XXX. WRITTEN ON THESE WORDS... [np, nd]. 8pp.

An unusual grouping of Hasted's unusual letters, which begin with an 1854 missive to Franklin Pierce, written from Indianapolis and proposing compensated emancipation as the way to solve the sectional crisis. He sent the letter, with his \$20 contribution, to the White House, but received no response. "I then had three thousand copies printed...and sent one to Mr. Buchanan, before he took office." Neither of them did "anything toward doing away with the system of slavery, but much to extend and perpetuate it." His next letter, sent from Buffalo, is to President-Elect Lincoln, providing further valuable advice; he supplements it with words of counsel to Jefferson Davis and Horace Greeley. OCLC has various groupings of these items.

(24955)

\$175.00



Item No. 13

13. Liberty Party: ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY STATE COMMITTEE. TO THE VOTING FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND EMANCIPATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. FELLOW CITIZENS... [Boston: 1846]. 8pp, uncut and untrimmed folio leaf printed in two columns per page. Chipped unevenly at bottom edge of outer leaves with no text affected. Very Good.

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

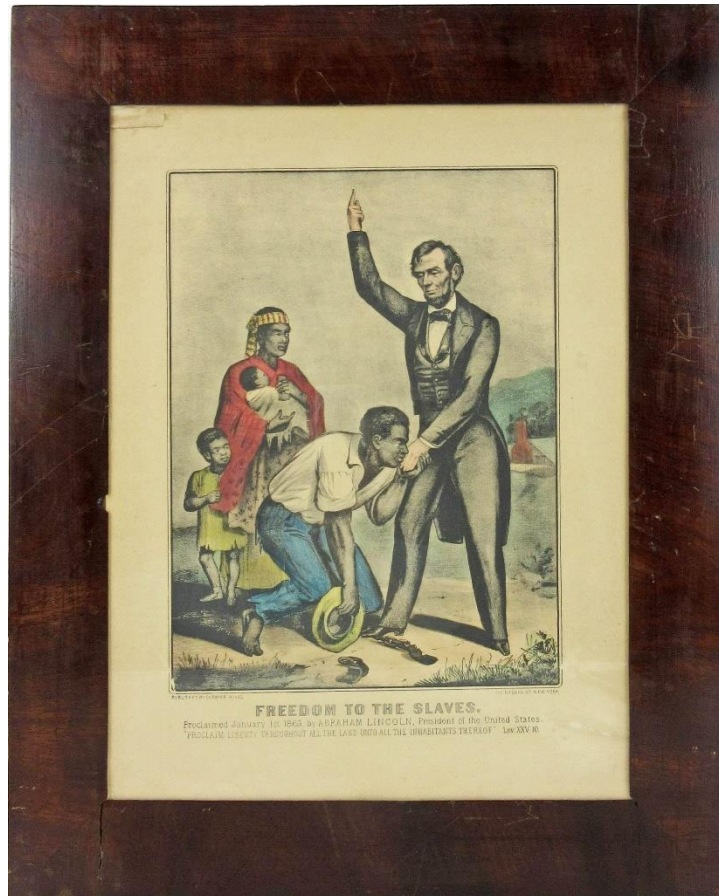
unilateral acts that initiated it. The Democratic Party has caused the War "by its shameless servility to the Slave Power."

Widespread disgust with both political parties-- Democrats and Whigs-- renders this an auspicious time for the Liberty Party's success. "Let us resolve not to leave our children the fearful inheritance of slavery, aggravated as it must be if our present enterprise fails."

FIRST EDITION. OCLC 64756308 [3- AAS, NYHS, Cornell], 1036222464 [1- Harvard] as of April 2023. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Dumond, Work, LCP, Blockson.

(35637)

\$750.00



Item No. 14

14. [Lincoln, Abraham]: FREEDOM TO THE SLAVES. PROCLAIMED JANUARY 1ST. 1863, BY ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." LEV. XXV. 10. New York: Currier & Ives, [1865]. Color 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 kneeled 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.

(38499)

\$3,500.00



Item No. 15

15. [Lincoln, Abraham]: "THE NIGGER" IN THE WOODPILE. New York: Currier & Ives, 1860. Lithograph illustrated broadside, 17" x 13-1/2." Uniform mild toning, shallow blank upper corner chip, light wear. Very Good.

The Republicans depicted Lincoln as a familiar, iconic figure in American life: the self-made frontiersman who had pulled himself up by his bootstraps and climbed the ladder of success. However, concealed by that reassuring image was the Republicans' revolutionary platform of Emancipation and Civil Rights for the Negro.

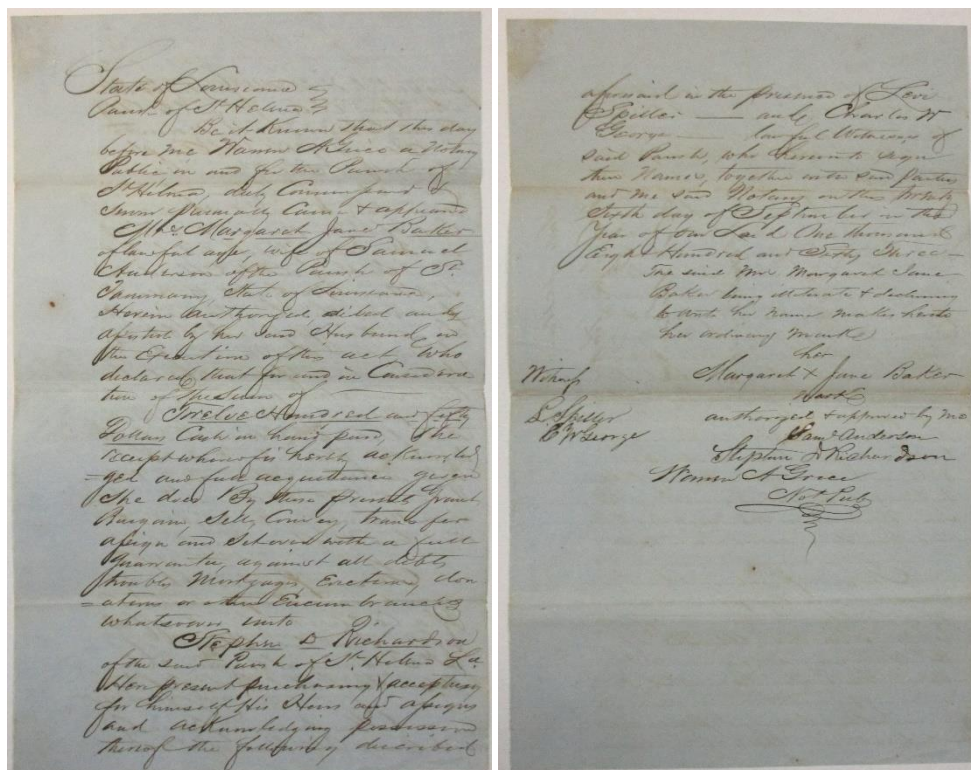
The cartoon is, Reilly says, "A racist parody of Republican efforts to play down the antislavery plank in their 1860 platform. Horace Greeley, the prominent New York publicist of the party, stands at left reassuring a man identified as 'Young America'. 'I assure you my friend,' he says, 'that you can safely vote our ticket, for we have no connection with the Abolition party, but our Platform is composed

entirely of rails, split by our Candidate.' Young America, who represents progressive Democrats, points insistently toward the right, where candidate Abraham Lincoln sits atop a makeshift construction made of rails marked 'Republican Platform,' which imprisons a grinning black man. He tells Greeley, 'It's no use old fellow! you can't pull that wool over my eyes for I can see 'the Nigger' peeping through the rails.' Meanwhile, Lincoln reflects, 'Little did I think when I split these rails that they would be the means of elevating me to my present position'."

Reilly 1860-30. Gale 4849. Weitenkamp 123. OCLC 56915079 [2- Clements, Boston Ath.], 1037375141 [1- Boston Public], 1136535662 [1- AAS] as of October 2022.

(38871)

\$4,500.00

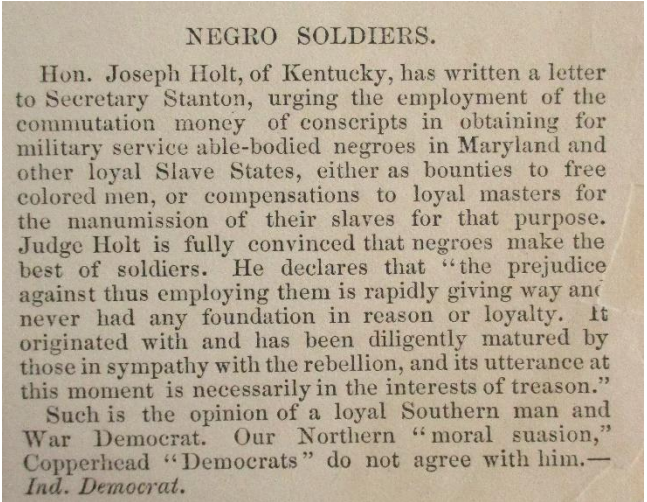
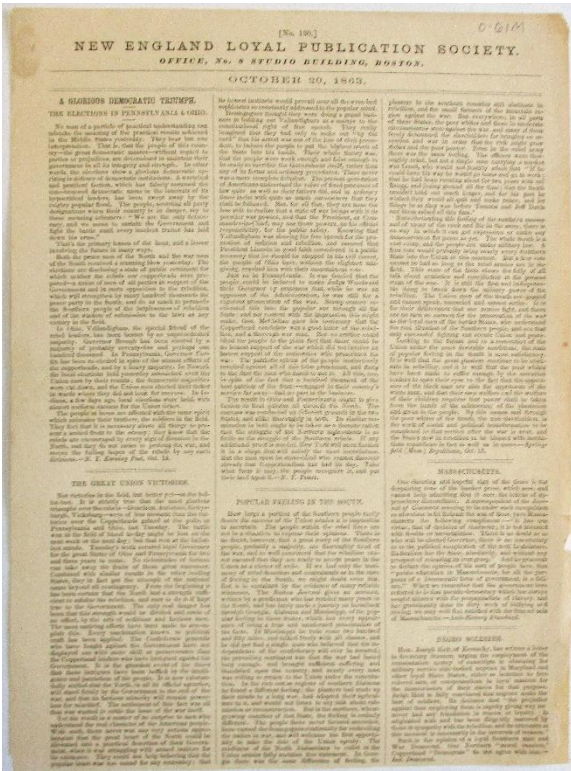


Item No. 16

16. [Louisiana Slave Sale, Post-Emancipation Proclamation]: MARGARET JANE BAKER OF ST. TAMMANY PARISH SELLS "ONE CERTAIN NEGRO MAN NAMED JERRY- OF BLACK COMPLEXION, AGED ABOUT THIRTY SIX YEARS AND A SLAVE FOR LIFE," TO STEPHEN RICHARDS OF ST. HELENA PARISH, ON 26 SEPTEMBER 1863, FOR \$1,250.00. SIGNED BY BAKER [PER SAML ANDERSON, ON HER BEHALF AND WITH HER MARK, "BEING ILLITERATE"], RICHARDS, WITNESSES LEVI SPILLER AND CHARLES W. GEORGE, AND NOTARY PUBLIC WARREN A. GRICE. Amite City, St. Helena Parish, Louisiana: 1863 [26 September]. [4] pp, entirely in the Notary's ink manuscript on blue paper. Two separate leaves, each 7-1/2" x 12." Docketed on page [4], and filed with the Parish Recorder on 9 November 1863. Old folds, light wear, Very Good.

St. Helena Parish in East Louisiana is about 45 miles northeast of Baton Rouge. On 1 January 1863, many months before this contract of sale, the Emancipation Proclamation had declared slaves forever free in Confederate-controlled portions of Louisiana. Given the growing success of Union forces, and the Union's capture of Baton Rouge more than a year earlier, Freedom's handwriting was surely "on the wall."

Mr. Richards, Jerry's purchaser, must have had a sublime belief in the Confederacy's success. His purchase of Jerry, at a significant cost and probably in Confederate money, was likely to be a total loss. (39153) \$1,500.00



POPULAR FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

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

THE GREAT UNION VICTORIES.

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

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

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

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

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

(37487)

\$650.00



Item No. 18

18. New England Loyal Publication Society: [NO. 141.] NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. OFFICE, NO. 8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON. NOVEMBER 25, 1863... ENGLISH OPINION... MARYLAND FOR EMANCIPATION... REBEL TERMS OF PEACE. Boston: 1863. Folio broadside, printed in three columns, 9-1/2" x 16-1/2". Printed in three columns beneath the caption, Very Good. The Society, founded in 1863, published numerous articles to promote support for the Union, emancipation, and victory. The

first essay, "a letter of an eminent Englishman," expresses dismay at the London Times's support for the Confederacy, "a thing which I should have thought impossible." Englishmen support "the federal cause by a great majority." The second essay delights in the victory of the Union party in Maryland, and "the sudden development of a radical emancipation sentiment in Maryland, in Missouri and in West Virginia... The same phenomenon is manifesting itself slowly in Kentucky, rapidly in Tennessee, Louisiana and North Carolina." A third piece recites the "Rebel Terms of Peace", as stated by the Richmond Enquirer: "the North must yield all-- we nothing." Finally, an article from the Boston Transcript, entitled, 'The Contraband Question in the South-West', urges "the most sure and vigorous means to get every able-bodied black under arms."

Sabin 52696 [reference]. The Society's broadsides are scarce. The Library Company owns several, but not this one. We note a location at Gettysburg College. The Rubinstein Collection at Duke owns some Society broadsides, but evidently not this one.

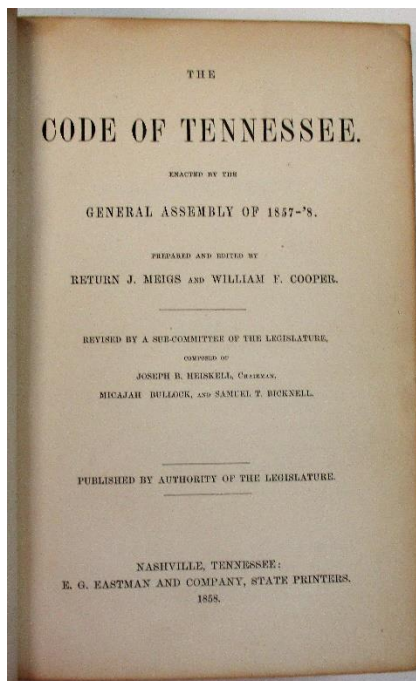
(34187)

\$650.00

19. Stanford, P. Thomas: THE TRAGEDY OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA. A CONDENSED HISTORY OF THE ENSLAVEMENT, SUFFERINGS, EMANCIPATION, PRESENT CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE NEGRO RACE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PREPARED AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE PHILANTHROPIC CHRISTIAN PUBLIC OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA, BY REV. P. THOMAS STANFORD...EDITOR'S EDITION. Cambridge, MA: [1901]. [8], xvii, [1], 253pp, illustrated, frontis. Illustrations are both on plates and within text, plates usually included in pagination but not always [as issued]. Original blue cloth [light discoloration, rubbed], with title and illustration stamped in gilt, gilt lettered spine [spine ends worn]. Institutional bookplate on front pastedown, small remnant of pocket part on rear pastedown, very light accession notation on spine. Lightly shaken. Good+. At head of title: 'Second Edition. Tenth Thousand.'

"An account of Negro life in America," by "England's Coloured Preacher."
Blockson 10147 [1898]. Not in Work.
(21958)

\$150.00



Item No. 20

20. [Tennessee]: THE CODE OF TENNESSEE. ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1857-'8. PREPARED AND EDITED BY RETURN J. MEIGS AND WILLIAM F. COOPER. Nashville, Tennessee: E.G. Eastman and Company, State Printers, 1858. xxx, [2], 1150 pp. Modern tan buckram, title stamped on spine [with discrete library stamp]. Half title present [repaired tear], a clear and clean text. Very Good.

A detailed table of contents is followed by the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution with amendments and index to the Constitution, the Tennessee Constitution and its index; and U.S. laws on "Naturalization of Aliens."

Of the many detailed provisions of this Code, perhaps the most interesting for modern readers is Title 5, an array of laws concerning "Slaves and Free Persons of Color." These include establishment of Slave Patrols, treatment of runaway slaves and related judicial proceedings, restrictions on travel and movement of slaves, prohibitions on hunting and fire-arms. "Offences committed by Slaves" lists those "punishable by stripes" [no more than 39 lashes] "offences punished by death" [among others, "rape committed upon a free white female;" robbery, arson, burglary]. Wilful murder of a slave is prohibited, but not if the slave dies while "under moderate correction." Assemblies, "exciting slaves to insurrection," marriage, registration requirements for free Negroes, crimes by free persons of color, and other activities are closely regulated. Private emancipations are subject to court supervision and approval, and some emancipated slaves "shall be transported to the Western coast of Africa."

II Harv. Law Cat. 720. Allen 4505. Not in Cohen.

(37685)

\$500.00

21. Territory of Orleans: ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS, BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, ON THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY... [1807]. New-Orleans: Bradford & Anderson, Printers to the Territory, 1807. ix, [1 blank], 207, [1 blank] pp [complete]. Continuously paginated, in alternating English and French. Several blank upper margins reinforced [occasionally obscuring a page number]. Light scattered spotting, rubberstamp on title page and in blank lower margin of another page. Good+, in later cloth [institutional bookplate on front pastedown].

These early statutes establish a judicial system, regulate the private emancipation of slaves, prohibit the emigration of Free Negroes and Mulattos into the Territory, and enact a variety of other laws and resolutions.

Jumonville 145. Thompson 1082.

(31333)

\$750.00

22. [Townsend, Samuel]: TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY...TO THE WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC WHITE FREEMEN OF THIS COUNTY. [Townsend, Delaware: July 24, 1876]. Broadside, 7" x 9", printed in three columns and signed and dated in type by Townsend at the end. Light uniform tanning, Very Good.

Townsend, whose papers reside at the University of Delaware, was a prominent Delaware Democrat and a staunch Unionist during the War. However, he opposed Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. During Reconstruction he helped to found the Delaware White Man's Party, which opposed the Fourteenth Amendment-- rendering Negroes citizens of the United States-- and the Fifteenth Amendment-- assuring their right to vote.

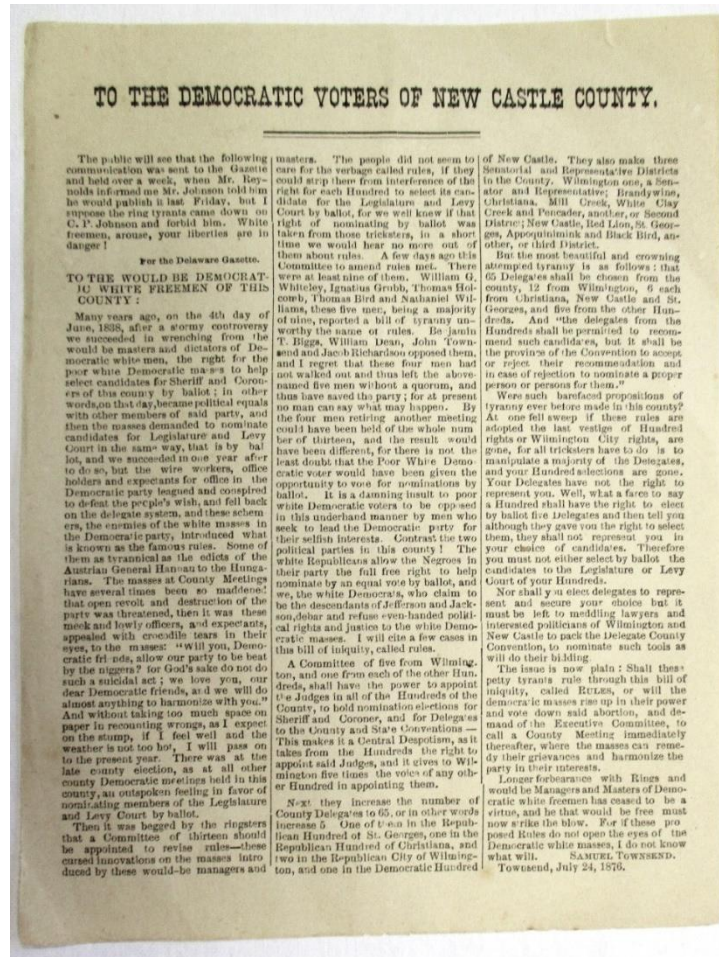
Townsend denounces the "barefaced propositions of tyranny" by which the state Democratic Party would strip "the Poor White Democratic voter" of the power to nominate candidates. "The white Republicans allow the Negroes in their party the full free right to help nominate by an equal vote by

ballot, and we, the white Democrats, who claim to be the descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, debar and refuse even-handed political rights and justice to the white Democratic masses."

OCLC 316965116 [2- AAS, U DE] as of April 2022.

(27235)

\$750.00



Item No. 22

23. Union Party of Maryland: IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND. PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AT A MEETING HELD IN TEMPERANCE TEMPLE, BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1863. Baltimore: Bull & Tuttle, 1863. 20pp. Disbound and lightly worn, small rubberstamp and accession number on blank verso of title page. Good+.

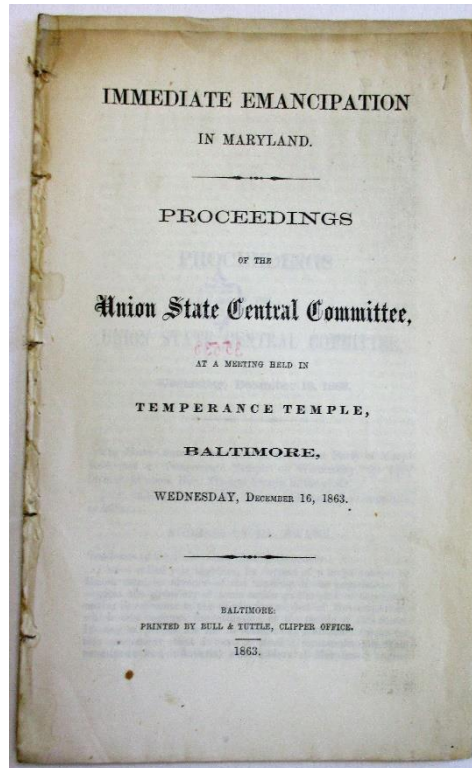
This interesting pamphlet illuminates Maryland's position on Emancipation during the Civil War. As a Loyal State, Maryland was unaffected by the Emancipation Proclamation. The Union Party's spokesman, Thomas Swann, explains the history of emancipation sentiment in Maryland, noting that the paramount value of the Union caused many to "advocate the policy of postponing for a brief season any action upon the subject of Emancipation." He acknowledges Marylanders' "many shades of opinion" on "the most feasible plans for disposing of what remains of Slavery in the State."

Swann argues that slavery is unprofitable, and "has left a very large balance to the debit of the master." Agreeing with Lincoln that compensated emancipation is the best policy, he observes that the

fortunes of war have rendered slavery "every day more and more precarious." He urges Maryland to relinquish its "hold upon the crumbling fragments of this sinking institution." Doing so will enhance the prosperity of all. John Pendleton Kennedy seconds Swann's remarks with "unqualified approbation." Approving resolutions are duly adopted.

FIRST EDITION. Bartlett 3016. LCP 6470.
(26560)

\$450.00



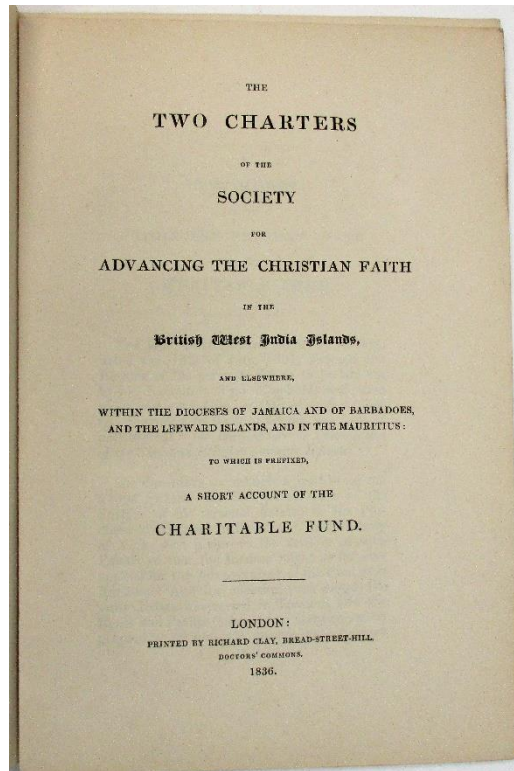
Item No. 23

24. West Indies: THE TWO CHARTERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR ADVANCING THE CHRISTIAN FAITH IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLANDS, AND ELSEWHERE, WITHIN THE DIOCESES OF JAMAICA AND OF BARBADOES, AND THE LEEWARD ISLANDS, AND IN THE MAURITIUS: TO WHICH IS PREFIXED, A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE FUND. 1836. London: 1836. 32pp, bound in later marbled wraps [library mark, separated from text block]. Very Good.

Robert Boyle originally bequeathed his estate to the Society for propagating the gospel among the infidels in America. But, after American Independence, the Bishop of London petitioned the Court of Chancery in London to apply the Estate's bounty for "the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of the Negro Slaves in the British West-India Islands."

After Emancipation there, and shortly before publication of this document, the Chancery Court decreed that the freed Negroes-- as well as "Coloured Inhabitants of other parts of our Colonial Possessions"-- "should still be the principal objects of the" fund, "with a view to the removal of religious distinctions between the White and the Coloured Inhabitants..." This pamphlet provides the foregoing history, and the Charters of the Society.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 85883. OCLC records six locations under three accession numbers as of November 2022. Not in LCP, Blockson, Work, Stevens Rare Americana, Ragatz, Cundall.
(5249) \$350.00



Item No. 24

25. Wiczorek, Dr. Rudolph: TO THE 38TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. AN OPEN LETTER... [New York: 1864]. 12pp, caption title [as issued]. Disbound, else Very Good.

The author wrote at the end of May 1864. He reflects on the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, and its "flagrant contradiction" with the Founders' failure "to abolish Human Slavery-- then existing in most of the States. They studiously avoid the slightest allusion to this plague-spot in the political organism," because they "were so thoroughly convinced of the utter incompatibility of Slavery with a republic, that they spurned the very mention of the venomous monster...Our forefathers did not abolish Slavery, for the protest of the mighty slaveholding aristocracy would have defeated the general object of forming the Union."

Now Congress has the opportunity to abolish Slavery everywhere in the Union, not merely by the Emancipation Proclamation, which operates only in the unconquered Rebel States. He also urges legislation preventing "land monopolies," i.e., ownership of land in excess of 640 acres; and the abrogation of State Sovereignty-- a radical program even for Radical Republicans.

Bartlett 5815. Not in LCP.
(29267)

\$175.00

26. Wilmot-Horton, R[obert]: FIRST LETTER TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK, ON NEGRO SLAVERY: BEING AN INQUIRY INTO THE CLAIMS OF THE WEST INDIANS FOR EQUITABLE COMPENSATION.

BY THE RIGHT HON. R. WILMOT HORTON. London: Edmund Lloyd, 1830. 112pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

Treating West Indian Emancipation as a foregone conclusion, Wilmot-Horton takes up the most difficult question: "Do you or do you not mean to give the planters equitable compensation, should they, under the operation of any legislative enactments, lose the power of commanding the labor of their slaves?"

The author, a member of Parliament from Newcastle-under-Lyme from 1818-1830 and whose subsequent career was as a colonial administrator, makes the case for compensation. Quoting from a report of the Anti-Slavery Society, he advocates compensation, because no reasonable person can "attribute the existence and continuance of this most opprobrious system to our Colonists exclusively. On the contrary, the guilt and shame arising from it belong in perhaps an equal degree to the People and Parliament of this country."

LCP 11274. Ragatz 513. Sabin 33074.

(31085)

\$275.00