January 6, 2003, was an auspicious day. Susan E. Monarca, formerly a legal assistant at a busy and respected New Haven law firm, began working at David M. Lesser, Fine Antiquarian Books LLC. Nearly fifteen years later, she is still at it. Her intelligence, good humor, tenacious research skills, inquisitiveness, strength of character, independent spirit, and meticulous office management have added immeasurably to the quality of our output. May she continue here for another fifteen years [at least]! This Catalogue is dedicated to Susan, with respect and affection.

Welcome to Catalogue 158. Any item is returnable for any reason [in the same condition as sent] within ten days after you have received it. Our liability is limited to the purchase price you paid [if any]. Please call, fax, or e-mail before returning anything. Original wrappers are described where present. All items are guaranteed as described, and subject to prior sale. Customers not known to me must include a check with their order, or pay by Master Card, Visa, or American Express. Libraries will be billed to meet their budgetary needs. Shipping is extra. Absent other arrangements, payment is due within thirty days after invoice. Connecticut residents must add sales tax. The usual discount is available to reciprocating dealers.

We have not posted these items to the internet; we’ll do that about a week after the catalogues have been delivered.

Visitors are welcome by appointment at my office. Parking is abundant and free, and the location is convenient: near Exit 59 of the Wilbur Cross [Merritt] Parkway, just north of New Haven in its suburb of Woodbridge. Please visit my web site at lesserbooks.com. My online inventory and most recent catalogues are posted there.

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December 2017

"A satire on the reverse impact of John Binns's anti-Jackson 'coffin handbill' campaign during the presidential race of 1828. Editor-publisher Binns supports on his back a large load of coffins, upon which are figures of Henry Clay [whose nickname was 'Harry'] (left) and incumbent President John Quincy Adams (right).

"Binns: 'I must have an extra dose of Treasury-pap, or down go the Coffins Harry, for I feel faint already.'

"Clay: 'Hold on Jonny Q--for I find that the people are too much for us, and I'm sinking with Jack and his Coffins!'

"Adams (grasping the presidential chair): 'I'll hang on to the Chair Harry, in spite of Coffin hand-bills Harris's letter Panama mission or the wishes of the People'" [Reilly].

Binns, holding eight coffins on his back, was the Philadelphia publisher who had issued the notorious "coffin handbill," displaying six black coffins and calling Jackson's execution of six Tennessee militia men in 1815 an act of murder. The usual descriptions of this item depict Clay and Adams as stuck in between or on top of the coffins; instead, it appears as if each has pulled himself half out of his own coffin.

Weitenkampf 21. Reilly, American Political Prints 1828-3. OCLC records seven locations under several accession numbers, as of August 2017.

$1,000.00
“Homage Paid to Monarchs is Disgraceful to Humanity”


"Although this was published over Samuel Adams's name, there is no indication that he wrote it, or that there was a Philadelphia edition. It extols the merits of the newly independent colonies, but overtones suggest that it was actually written in England" [Adams]. Howes calls it "a London forgery designed to show that the colonies were bent on independence." Adams notes that excerpts from the pamphlet first appeared in the London Chronicle in mid-October 1776. A Dublin edition followed in the same year.

The Revolutionary rhetoric certainly sounds genuinely Adams-like. "Our Fore-Fathers threw off the Yoke of Popery in Religion; for you is reserved the honor of leveling the popery of Politicks...The homage that is paid in some Countries to Monarchs and their favourites is disgraceful to humanity...In the judgment of Heaven there is no other superiority among men, than a superiority in Wisdom and Virtue."

FIRST EDITION. Howes A72. Adams, Controversy 76-106a. Sabin 344. $5,000.00
Women for Theodore Roosevelt!


The Address on the first page is signed by eighteen women, including Addams. The second page prints Addams's speech seconding the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President on the 1912 Progressive Ticket. Page [3] prints Roosevelt's letter to Addams thanking her for nominating him. Page [4] prints the program of the Progressive Party, signed at the end in type by Frances A. Kellor of New York and Addams of Chicago as "National Committee." After having promised his friend, Vice President William Howard Taft, that he would not run for another term, Roosevelt changed his mind, organized the Progressive Party, ran for President, split the Republican vote, and caused the election of Woodrow Wilson. This document emphasizes that the Progressive Party "is the only party that is instructing its candidates to make suffrage an issue in the campaign states. It is the only party that has given women a voice in party organization and management and direct representation in National, State and County conventions below they have the vote. May we not demand, therefore, that as we are elected as your representatives so shall we be spoken to our women who are not yet enfranchised, to prove at the ballot box that the American republican women have their King in the House of Representatives? The disfranchised women therefore ask you to put for the civil rights which you are able to give. They are put by you for the rights of citizenship which you now enjoy, and as much as you have done for the advancement of political connexion, to vote for the establishment of conditions and the protection of the home."

OCLC 14973555 [12] as of August 2017. $375.00
4. **[African Slave Trade]**: THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, AND DAILY ADVERTISER. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1788. [Philadelphia: John Dunlap and David C. Claypoole], 1788. 4pp, folio, caption title [as issued], folded. Printed in four columns per page. Uniformly toned, some edge and spine wear.

More than three columns on page two print Parliament's Act regulating the African Slave Trade. The Act forbade any British ship, "from any port of this kingdom," to transport African slaves except in accordance with detailed regulations described in the Act. Registration, health and safety requirements are delineated. Many advertisements are also printed, some of which reflect the busy West Indian trade; as well as news of arriving and departing vessels.

$375.00

Item No. 4

**Alabama Democrats Assail Republican “Oppression”**

A call for everyone to vote Democratic in the upcoming presidential election. The Democratic Party "is struggling with all its power to protect the people of this country from the oppression of the combinations, the monopolies and the great trusts; the party whose policy is to prevent the money from being hoarded in the United States Treasury, but to keep it in circulation, that it may be employed in all channels of commerce."

Vote for Grover Cleveland, and turn out Republicans' "corrupting influences and arbitrary use of power."

Not located on OCLC as of September 2017, or in Ellison. $150.00

Unrecorded Circular on the Alton Murder of the Anti-Slavery Publisher


Hurlbut, pastor of the Upper Alton Presbyterian Church, was an abolitionist and close friend of Elijah Lovejoy, the outspoken publisher of the Alton Observer. Lovejoy's anti-slavery views did not mesh well with the climate of Alton, a southern Illinois river town. Lovejoy was the casualty of the most infamous attempt by pro-slavery forces to silence the anti-slavery press. A mob broke into Lovejoy's office, murdered Lovejoy, burnt his offices, and destroyed his press. Hurlbut's church had been the site of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Society's first meeting in October 1837.

Hurlbut's Circular notes that the Observer has made "its re-appearance at Cincinnati." He seeks "the opinions of the subscribers as to the course which should be pursued... 1. Shall the Alton Observer be re-established? 2. If re-established, shall its publication be resumed at Alton, provided it can be done in peace? 3. If not published in Alton, what other point in the state shall be selected? 4. How long shall its publication be continued at Cincinnati?... Mr. Owen Lovejoy has gone East, and perhaps can collect funds. What course shall he pursue? The deficit in the pecuniary expenses of the Observer for the last year, including the destruction of property by the mob, is not less than $2500."

Not located in American Imprints, National Union Catalog, or on OCLC as of September 2017, or the online sites of AAS, University of Illinois, Library of Congress, Harvard, Yale, NYPL, Newberry, Library Company, U Chicago. SOLD

“When, In the Course of Ecclesiastical Events…”

7. [American Religion]: FOUR AND TWENTY SEATS ALIAS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ZION'S HEAD QUARTERS. JANUARY 4TH, A.M. 5836, & A.D. 1836. ECCLESIASTICAL MANIFESTO. [np.: 1836]. Folio, large sheet folded to 7 3/4" x 13 1/4". [1], [2 blank], [1]pp [printed material is on front and rear pages; interior pages blank]. Caption title [as issued]. Several type sizes and fonts. Printed in two columns; image of Screaming Eagle holding a ribbon reading "E. PLURIBUS UNUM" above the text. Signed in type at end, "Hectors, - ST. PETER & ST. JOHN." Old folds [several small splits cost a couple of letters]. Good+

A rare, puzzling imprint located, so far as we have discerned, only at AAS. The Ecclesiastical Manifesto deliberately mimics the Declaration of Independence: "When, in the
course of ecclesiastical events, it becomes necessary for the people of God to dissolve the hierarchal bands which have connected them with others..." The Manifesto, written by "the Representatives of the Church of Christ," recounts "the history of the present aspiring and domineering spirit of Christendom," which seeks "the establishment of an ecclesiastical tyranny." The Manifesto declares, "With Thomas Jefferson, that great Apostle of Liberty of '76... we have sworn, upon the Altar of God, eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." The "four and twenty seats" apparently refers to the Book of Revelations, which places four and twenty Elders on the four and twenty seats. It protests the Ministers' Tax, fines for non-attendance at religious services, the enactment of civil sanctions for disobedience to ecclesiastical law, and attempted domination of civil society by a dogmatic religious establishment.

We have not established the context from which this odd Manifesto arises. One possibility: a breakaway sect's protest against New England's Puritan / Congregationalist establishment: There is a reference to "the boasted Land of Steady Habits, our brave seamen..." hinting at an origin in Connecticut. Another possibility: a dispute within the Mormon Church. Although the date "A.M. 5836" suggests a Masonic connection, prominent early Mormons were also Freemasons. The reference to the United States as "Zion's Head Quarters" matches Joseph Smith's assertions that his Church would establish a new Zion in America. The "Church of Christ" [the original name of the Latter Day Saints founded by Joseph Smith] may refer to the schismatic sect of the Latter Day Saints organized in 1836 by Ezra Booth in Kirtland, Ohio. The Mormon Church had spread into Ohio, with a large influx to Kirtland beginning around 1833. The Church was rife with conflict in early 1836 over its leadership, its changing
ecclesiastical structure, the newly formed Quorum of Twelve Apostles, and the destitute condition of those who had moved into the Kirtland area with no financial aid from the Church. In a series of letters Booth charged that the Smiths were irresponsible money-diggers. He and his followers deemed Joseph Smith a false prophet. Not much is known about the sect, which evidently disbanded after a brief existence. ["Ecclesiastical Organization Charts, 1830-1839," The Joseph Smith Papers, www.josephsmithpapers.org, accessed on Sept. 6, 2017; "Joseph Smith and the Kirtland Temple, 1836" by Steven C. Harper, "Anti-Mormon Publications" by William O. Nelson, and "History, Significance to Latter-Day Saints" by Douglas F. Tober, Encyclopedia of Mormonism, website of Brigham Young University Religious Studies Center, rsc.byu.edu, accessed Sept. 6, 2017.]

OCLC 80616716 [1-AAS] as of October 2017. Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Eberstadt, the online site of the Library of Congress, or Flake & Draper. $2,500.00

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Unrecorded Printing of a Revolutionary War Enlistment Engagement to "The United States of America"


An unrecorded printing of this enlistment engagement, significant and exceedingly interesting for its reference to "the United States of America." Recorded enlistment broadsides-- all rare-- refer to the "United Colonies of America", the "Colony of Massachusetts," or the "Colony of Massachusetts-Bay." So far as we have determined, this 1770s enlistment agreement is the only one referring to the "United States of America". The
Continental Congress renamed the Nation "United States of America" on September 9, 1776, ordering that "In all continental commissions, and other instruments, where, heretofore, the words 'United Colonies' have been used, the stile be altered for the future to the 'United States'."

The Subscribers "consent to be formed by such Persons as are, or shall be appointed by the General Assembly of the Massachusetts as a Committee for that Purpose... and when formed, we engage to be under the Command of the General Officers of the Forces of the United States of America..."

For variant printings see ESTC W34817 [Colony of Massachusetts], W17499 and Shipton & Mooney 43212 [Colony of Massachusetts-Bay], W15150 and Evans 14247 [United Colonies of America], W33902 and Evans 14882 [United Colonies of America].

**Elector of Steuben.**

As usual, on the eve of election the country is flooded with handbills, filled with Masonic falsehoods and treachery. True to their beliefs, the Masons seek to delay the election by circulating false charges against their opponents. These charges are not based on fact but rather on the Masons' desire to undermine the opposition.

For variant printings see ESTC W34817 [Colony of Massachusetts], W17499 and Shipton & Mooney 43212 [Colony of Massachusetts-Bay], W15150 and Evans 14247 [United Colonies of America], W33902 and Evans 14882 [United Colonies of America].

**SOLD**

**Item No. 9**

**"Banish the Foul Fiend Masonry"**

9. **[Anti-Masonic Party]: ELECTORS OF STEUBEN, AS USUAL, ON THE EVE OF ELECTION, THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH HANDBILLS, FILLED WITH MASONIC FALSEHOODS AND TREACHERY... [Steuben County, NY? 1829?]. Folio broadside, 10" x 18". Light wear, matted. Several old ink marks at blank bottom margin. Good+ or so.**

This frenetic broadside endorses Josiah Dunlap for election to the New York Assembly, and bitterly opposes Freemasons, who have circulated false charges against him. "Heed not those reports... You have to contend with men who are old in political knavery, by whose creed..."
the end justifies the means, and who will leave no act untried to deceive you... To dupe you the enemy will assume a thousand shapes, but for all you must be prepared. Banish the foul fiend masonry from the country-- let it no longer in the legislative hall or on the bench of justice shed its baleful influence... From the moral pestilence our candidates are free, and it only needs that anti-masons should be true to the great and good cause they have espoused and the work is done, victory is ours."

Dunlap was first elected to the Assembly in November 1829; he served until 1832. This broadside supporting him is signed by seven supporters. Not in American Imprints. AAS Catalog Record #251972, but not located on OCLC or the online site of the New York Historical Society as of October 2017.

$950.00

“God Forbid That We Should Have any Irreligious, Prayerless Rulers”


"God forbid that we should have any irreligious, prayerless Rulers among us; for whatever Qualifications they have besides, this is sufficient to disqualify them for any Place of Power or Trust."

Evans 4881. $450.00

Item No. 10
An interesting promotional by the International Land Company of Mexico. Its lands "comprise the fertile district known as the northern or upper half of the peninsula of Lower California." The Company urges settlement and investment in Baja, touting its rich agricultural resources, local towns, and availability of steam transportation. Illustrations depict orange groves, banana plants, olive trees and a map of the Peninsula.

OCLC records several copies with dates suggested as 1886, 1887, and 1888. All are scarce.

$500.00

Rulers’ Duty to Protect “All in Their Rights”


"The Happiness of a People has so great a Dependance upon God... God has given us Laws, for our own Sake, for our own Advantage." Rulers' duty is to protect "All in their Rights, by the Suppression of Vice and Immorality, being a Terror to the Evil, and not bearing the Sword in vain."

Evans 6280. ESTC W28015. $350.00
Colonists Possess “All the Privileges Which Belong to Englishmen”


A fine early Massachusetts election sermon, emphasizing the colonists' possession "of all the Privileges which belong to Englishmen," despite their location "in this distant Part of the World." And, he says, "that Form of Civil Government is best for us, which we are under; I mean the British Constitution."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3745. ESTC W29548. $500.00

Item No. 14

“No More Bull Run Affairs”

A bizarre broadside, evidently printed in several locales, all of them rare. George Washington appears to General McClellan in a vivid dream. The apparition admonishes, "There will be no more Bull Run affairs." A great future is predicted for the United States. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, NUC. OCLC 36823792 [3- LCP, Buffalo Pub. Lib., Huntington] as of September 2017. $750.00

Item No. 15

John Brown's Raid “A Sacred Duty”


Victor Hugo had written a Letter, printed in London, glorifying Brown's effort to incite a slave rebellion at Harper's Ferry. Hugo called Brown's attempt "to deliver those negro slaves from bondage...a sacred duty"; and Brown a "liberator" and "champion of Christ." Many people were quite annoyed at Hugo who, writing from a safe perch across the pond, would not have to weather the coming storm. Among these was General Henningsen. Born in Europe, he accompanied Kossuth to America in 1851 as his personal secretary. He joined Walker on his filibuster to Nicaragua. Later, settling in Georgia, he commanded Confederate troops.

Henningsen says bitter experience and scientific research have established "that the negro race has a different, and, in some respects, inferior mental organization, certainly, to the
Caucasian race, and probably to every other, and that he is wanting in natural capacity for freedom." Civilizing efforts "have left him what they found him-- a barbarian, a savage, or a slave." Nathan Lord, President of Dartmouth and a dependable friend of Slavery, concurs, predicting that "slaves will yet be called for in New England, and by New England men."

LCP 4727. OCLC 849711610 [3- Huntington, NYHS, Syracuse] as of August 2017, and many facsimiles. Not in Work. $500.00


President Buchanan had a score to settle with Stephen Douglas, the candidate of the Northern branch of the Democratic Party, which had split during the 1860 nominating conventions. Douglas had defied Buchanan and broken with him over the Kansas issue; Buchanan supports Vice President Breckinridge, who was campaigning for the Presidency with the nomination of the Party's Southern wing.

LCP 1775. $225.00


“Lincoln and Liberty”
The inner front wrapper advertises Burleigh's 'Republican Pocket Pistol', another Burleigh periodical for the Republicans' 1860 campaign. The rear wrapper advertises this pamphlet, and Bartlett's Life of Lincoln, also published by Dayton. Burleigh's Preface calls Song "a legitimate political power, scarcely secondary in its influence to that of the Speech itself," with a "marked influence in our Presidential contests...It is not necessary that it should possess much literary merit." So long as it has some "rhythmic form" and "popular thought," it will do the trick.

This Songster prints the words to such songs as "Lincoln and Liberty," "Freedom and Reform," "Up for the Conflict," etc., set to the tunes of different popular songs. Burleigh, George Bungay, and Horace Greeley number among the authors.

Item No. 18

Slave Trade “A Burning Shame to Our Country”


The first of a series of four volumes of Republican Party points, with an emphasis on its opposition to slavery. Later issues are paginated differently. The pamphlet prints the Republican Platform, reasserting the principles of the Declaration of Independence as the foundation of the Union; denouncing calls for disunion; insisting on freedom for the Territories; and opposing the African slave trade as "a burning shame to our country". An essay argues for keeping the territories slave-free; another prints the words of the founding fathers opposing slavery. The rear wrapper advertises Bartlett's Life of Lincoln, and Burleigh's Republican Campaign Songster.
The Republican Party is the great carrier of the American tradition of a government by the people and for the people. Its Platform and its candidate, Abraham Lincoln, embody this tradition. Democrats favor "the enslavement of the laborer--the subversion of free institutions, and the substitution of those of despotism."

FIRST EDITION. Howes B991. Bartlett 726. Not in Monaghan, LCP, Eberstadt, Decker, Miles. $950.00

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Item No. 19

**“Butler as Hyena”**

19. [Butler, Benjamin]: GRAND FEDERAL MENAGERIE!! NOW ON EXHIBITION!!... THE GREAT MASSACHUSETTS HYENA. AN EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL NEWLY DISCOVERED, TRUE TO HIS TRADITIONAL INSTINCTS, HE VIOLATES THE GRAVE! [np: 1862]. Lithograph broadside, oblong 17-1/2” x 12”. Spotted at top margin, above the caption. Else Very Good.

A rare, anti-Butler lithograph cartoon during his occupation of New Orleans. "Butler as hyena on grave of A. S. Johnston; his hind paws on grave of Col. Chas D. Dreux [spelled here 'Dreaux']. Third tombstone: 'Washington Artillery'." [Weitenkampf]. A skull and several bones are in the foreground.

Apparently Butler, as a much-disliked military governor of New Orleans, had opened A.S. Johnston's grave on the rumor that valuable papers were in the coffin. Johnston, a hero in the South and Jefferson Davis's favorite General, had died at the Battle of Shiloh. The gravestone at the left of the cartoon states, "Sacred to the Memory of General A.S. Johnston Killed at Shilah April 7th 1862." A Texan, Johnston was originally buried at New Orleans; in 1867 he was reinterred at the Texas State Cemetery. Dreux was one of the earliest Confederate
casualties, and a beloved son of New Orleans, who was killed at Yorktown, Virginia, on July 5, 1861. Weitenkampf 133. Not in Reilly, Sabin, Eberstadt, Jumonville, Thompson, or normally consulted bibliographies of the Confederacy. OCLC 191119888 [1- AAS] as of September 2017. $2,500.00

“That Infamous Prison”


Calet explains that he is "a French Protestant, Who had been a Prisoner, there upwards of Twenty Years, and in what manner he was taken from his house, and who recovered his Liberty on, and who assisted at the Demolition of that Infamous Prison." Its first American printing occurred in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1796; this Medford printing, as well as a Leominster printing in 1800, followed. Evans 37082. NAIP w029592 [8]. $450.00

Item No. 21

18th Century Classic of Juvenile Literature

21. **Campe, Joachim Heinrich:** THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE: DESIGNED FOR THE AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES. TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN. EMBELLISHED WITH CUTS.

The scarce third and last 18th century American edition of this classic of juvenile literature.
Evans 38071. Welch 158.1. NAIP w030130 [8]. $1,250.00

Item No. 22

By the Prominent South Carolina Jew


A Sephardic Jew, Cardozo was born in 1786 in Savannah. Self-educated, he was an outstanding economist, an editor of the Southern Patriot in Charleston, and later its publisher. He published 'Notes on Political Economy' and 'The Economic Mind in American History'. An advocate of free trade, he wrote many papers on the subject. [See Brody, 'Jewish Heroes and Heroines in America from Colonial Times to 1900: A Judaica Collection Exhibit' (FL Atlantic U. Libraries)]. "Jacob Cardozo's forays into econometric analysis were outstanding by the standards of his day." [Eugene Genovese, 'Journal of the Historical Society', Volume I, Number 2, March 2000].

"This book is VERY SCARCE" [Eberstadt, quoting from Bradford]. "Cardozo was a resident of Charleston from 1796 onward, and editor of the Southern Patriot from 1817" [Id]. The book is a series of articles on Charleston's agriculture, commerce, education and free
school system, chamber of commerce, insurance companies and fire department, the press, bench and bar, hotels, banks, libraries, railroads, charitable and medical organizations, cemeteries. An Appendix prints material on the beginning of the Civil War at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the action at Fort Wagner, and at other Charleston-area sites.


$1,250.00

“Dr. Crook’s Wine of Tar”


William Cullen Bryant's Company entered the copyright in the Southern District of New York [Manhattan] in 1868. A work of fiction appearing as a periodical in twelve numbers, of which we offer the first five. A rare item, with accompanying advertisements for Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. The concoction "has entirely cured" Hamilton B. Howard's Bronchitis, "although his family physician pronounced his case beyond cure."

"Dr. Oliver Crook was born in Wayne Township Montgomery County Ohio, August 14 1818. He would attend lectures at the medical department of the University of New York graduating there in 1847. After graduating he would start a medical practice in Dayton, Ohio the same year... At some point Dr. Oliver Crook would give up his practice and start manufacturing his patent medicines in Dayton. He would start the Oliver Crook & Co. and started manufacturing his Wine of Tar in 1868. This medicine was for the Throat and lungs along with kidney complaints and other ailments. Dr. Crook would die in April 28 1873 of an abscess in the right lung. December of 1875 was the last year for a proprietor die stamp for the Dr. Crook & Co. company." [online site of bottlepickers.com]

II Wright 486. OCLC 6105788 [3- AAS, Huntington, U VA] as of August 2017. $250.00

Depreciation of the Currency has “Reduced to the Utmost Distress Hundreds and Thousands of Helpless Widows and Orphans”


In resisting Episcopal designs to establish a religion in the Colonies, Chauncy helped fuse religious conviction with political agitation against British domination of American life. He is justly credited with a role in establishing the idea of American independence, and was a key supporter of the American Revolution. Here he warns against "oppression of the poor, the fatherless, and the widow." Such "accursed" sin must be removed, in order to gain God's favor in the struggle for independence.

Chauncy thus denounces "that injustice, which, like an overbearing flood, has made its way through these American states; occasioned partly by the paper currency, partly by the necessities of people in this day of general calamity, but principally by the undue love of money." The cure is "a law of this State" restricting interest rates. Although "the emission of
paper bills was necessary to the carrying on the war," unfortunately "the depreciation has been amazingly great, and hundreds and thousands of helpless widows and orphans, to say nothing of others, have been reduced to the utmost distress." Clergy and others on fixed income have also suffered from the paper glut. Chauncy describes the effects of the financial crisis upon ordinary citizens. Recent reverses in the struggle for independence, like the delay in the arrival of French assistance, are an example of "divine chastisement." Sabin felt the sermon "Contains historical notes and other enlargements not quite appropriate to the pulpit."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 15759. Sabin 12309. Not in Gephart. $1,000.00


This American patriot, a friend of the American Revolution and a foe of the Church of England's establishment in America, warns Great Britain on its treatment of the American colonies, expressing a sophisticated understanding of the nature of government and the natural rights of mankind. God has commanded rulers to be just "for the general good of mankind; to keep confusion and disorder out of the world; to guard men's lives; to secure their rights; to defend their properties and liberties; to make their way to justice easy, and yet effectual, for
their protection when innocent, and their relief when injuriously treated; and, in a word, to maintain peace and good order, and in general, to promote the public Welfare."

Rulers are subject to Law. They "are bounded by the constitution, and obliged to keep within the proper limits assigned them," including those imposed by the British Constitution's division of power, and checks and balances. A government's descent into "violence and tyranny" is "to be dreaded and deprecated." For rulers who have "misused their power, sad will be their account another day. It will not be any security them, that they were once ranked among the great men of the earth."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 5919. Sabin 12313. $1,250.00

Item No. 25

"The Confederates Scattered in All Directions"


The Extra leads with a report from Washington on the battle at Culpeper, Virginia, on August 9, commonly known as the Battle of Cedar Mountain. The Confederates, led by Stonewall Jackson, repelled the advance of heavily outnumbered Union troops. "Many are mortally wounded in the arms and legs." Better results for the Union are reported from Hudson, Missouri, where Porter's Guerillas were routed. "The Confederates scattered in all directions. Some of the prisoners captured had taken the oath and given bonds."

The Extra also reports the news, doubtless unwelcome, that the Secretary of War has ordered the draft of 300,000 men, about 60,000 of whom will come from New York. Finally,
the Confederates are reported to have sought a truce in Culpeper in order to bury their dead. "With all their superiority of numbers, they were too badly cut up to maintain their position."

$750.00


"From building inscribed, 'To let Apply Lincoln & Co.', Southerners, at whom Negro thumbs his nose, are moving 'C.S.A. Treasury,' etc." [Weitenkampf]. Anticipating the end of the Civil War in Richmond, the cartoon depicts Robert E. Lee collecting swords for placement in a cart drawn by two skeletal dogs, Treasury Secretary Trenholm hauling away worthless Confederate bonds, and a "Sheriff Sale" sign on the building. Bystanders look on. A dog urinates on a box entitled "C.S.A. Treasury. Waster Paper."

Despite the title's date, the cartoon was probably issued before May 1, that date being the artist's prediction of the time of the Confederacy's collapse. The reference to Lincoln & Co. suggests the President was still alive.
Weitenkampf 148 [recording a 1905 reproduction only]. Not in Reilly. OCLC 191119865 [3-AAS, Clements, U VA] as of September 2017. Also located at the Library of Congress, Boston Public Library, Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection. $2,000.00

Item No. 27

Item No. 28
"VICTORY! MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!!! PETERSBURG EVACUATED! RICHMOND SUPPOSED TO BE!" The Extra reports that "Richmond is Ours," with datelines all April 3. The second column calls this the "Second Edition. Confirmation of the Capture of Richmond... Grant in pursuit of Lee."

Up to the minute news on the dramatic closing weeks of the War. $350.00

General Sherman Says Mr. Tallmadge is “Worthy of Confidence”

T.W. Tallmadge of Columbus, Authorized Military Claim Agent, offers his services and explains the terms of the Bounty Bill and its eligible recipients. Tallmadge "will prepare your applications for BOUNTY and PENSION at once, and proposes to visit WASHINGTON
CITY to hasten the collection thereof. His experience and facilities for collecting claims are unsurpassed by any other attorney." Tallmadge is recommended by none other than Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, in the following note, printed along the left margin, dated February 22, 1866, from St. Louis: "I have known Theodore W. Tallmadge since his childhood, and his father and family quite as long, but have never had any personal knowledge of his business. Being applied to, I am willing to express my belief that he is worthy of confidence, and capable to discharge the business he has undertaken at Columbus, Ohio, as Military Claim Agent." Not located on OCLC as of August 2017.

$650.00


This interesting, detailed, rare postal cover is a caricature of a well-dressed former slave in a tall hat. He stands to the left holding an open book in his outstretched hand. To his right are two caskets, next to four men kneeling and praying. From one of the caskets an ox head, representing Jefferson Davis, protrudes. To the far right, four other men are busy with shovels and pick axes digging two graves. All the men, including the two men in the caskets, are labeled with numbers 1-11.

This cover is rare, copies found only at American Antiquarian Society and Harvard. Our research did not disclose any copies previously for sale or at auction.

As of September 2017: OCLC 191301535 [1-AAS], Harvard MOLLUS Collection, Patriotic Covers, MS Am 1084 (328), People (CPT). Not in Weiss, Wolcott, or Boyd. $250.00

"I'se Contraband"

31. **[Civil War - Slavery Postal Covers]**: SEVEN UNUSED POSTAL COVERS WITH CARICATURED IMAGES OF SLAVES. [various: 1861-1865]. All uncancelled, generally 3" x 5 1/2". Occasional light wear or light dustsoiling. One has glue remnants on flaps from having been mounted. Overall, Very Good.

2. Freed male slave wearing a wide-brimmed hat. His image is superimposed on a black star with abbreviations of the Confederate States in the star's five points. An upside down star with horizontal lines is behind the black star. Captioned below, "I'SE CONTRABAND." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-14.

3. A black man holds a hoe in his left hand and exclaims, "Whar is Massa Jeff now, dat's what's de matter." Captioned below, "The latest Contraband of War." Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-17.

4. Female slave in tattered clothing holds a bag marked "Treason". Captioned below, "We is de innocent root ob dis yere trubble, Mass' Jeff, but its gwine to take all us poor niggas' breff away to keep de wind in it." Imprint of J.R. Hawley, 164 Vine St. Cincinnati. Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-42.

5. Female slave washes laundry in a tub and hangs it on a line. A male slave stands with one foot on the rung of a ladder and smokes a pipe. Captioned below, "Dinah. 'What is you gwing to fite for?' Pompey. 'Dat's what dis chile can't find out, Massa says he don't know.'" Printed in black ink. Weiss C-BL-57.


7. Union and Confederate troops firing at each other. The first line of the Union regiment is made up of Freedmen armed with pitchforks and shovels. Captioned: "Contraband brigade. Come and get your property." Vertical imprint of New York Union Envelope Depot, 144 Broadway. Printed in red and blue inks. Weiss C-P-C-6.

$900.00

Item No. 31
Public Office “A Publick Trust”


Urging rulers to subordinate personal desire and to seek the good of all, Clark explains: "To this End Rulers ought to be Men of public generous Spirits, not seeking their own Honour, or the agrandizing or enriching themselves and their Families." Such persons "have a publick Trust committed to them., which adds to the Obligations of Nature and Christianity, to intend and pursue the publick Welfare."

Evans 4350. $475.00

"One of the rarest of Kentucky anti-slavery tracts" [Coleman]. Clarkson's Essay is a "classic in the crowded field of slavery literature. It aroused a storm of indignation against the African traders which was capitalized by Mr. Wilberforce to introduce the first anti-slave trade motion in Parliament on May 12, 1789" [Ragatz].

At the center of the anti-slavery struggle for many years, Clarkson argues that the slave trade is "contrary to reason, justice, nature, the principle of law and government, the whole doctrine, in short, of natural religion, and the revealed voice of God." "David Barrow, a pioneer Kentucky preacher and abolitionist, republished this book and distributed it" [Coleman]. Coleman 3032. Dumond 40. All [KY] 584. This edition not in Work, Sabin, Ragatz, LCP.

$1,000.00


Various Whig songs, illustrations, and anecdotes are included, along with occasional biographical information about the celebrated Senator and 1844 Whig presidential candidate. This is the likely first edition: others we have handled include subsequent edition numbers in the title.

FIRST EDITION. AI 44-1449 [3]. Not in Miles or Miles Songs. $375.00
The pamphlet is a "Dialogue between a Deacon and his Minister on the subject of the Presidential Election." The Deacon, "a true Whig, and I hope a true Christian," seeks the Minister's counsel on the upcoming election. "The Whigs now present us a candidate for the Presidency who has fought two duels, and been an accomplice in a third. What am I to do?" There follow accounts of his duels with Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, John Randolph of Virginia, and his role in the infamous Graves-Cilley duel, in which Graves -- a Tennessee Congressman whom Clay had advised in the matter-- killed Maine Congressman Jonathan Cilley. "Mr. Clay helped to concert this murder."

The pamphlet concludes, through the words of the Minister, that Clay is thus disqualified from the presidency. "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

Not in American Imprints or Sabin. OCLC records about fifteen institutional copies under several accession numbers as of October 2017.

$350.00
wrappe\textsubscript{rs, with decorative border. Stitched. [3], [1 blank], 47, [1], 2 pp. Lightly toned, Very Good.

"Cobbett was charged with a publication intended 'to raise discontent in the minds of the labourers in husbandry, and to incite them to acts of violence...' The prosecution failed, the jury being divided six to six" [Gaines, citing only the New York edition]. "Cobbett had been sympathetic with the revolt of the agricultural laborers in his Political Register of 11 December 1830, and it was for these sentiments that he was brought to trial. Cobbett, then aged 68, delivered an eloquent defense in his own behalf...The report of the Cobbett defense was distributed throughout England" [McCoy].

The first edition, also printed in 1831, ends at page 45. Subsequent pages in this second edition print editorials from newspapers responding favorably to Cobbett's acquittal; and advertisements for Cobbett's latest works.
McCoy C405. Not in Marvin, Harvard Law Catalogue, Sabin. See Gaines 90 for NY edition. $500.00

Item No. 36

**Rare Confederate Broadside Poems**

A rare Confederate imprint, mocking the Union's bumbling response to the South's secession. The first line is "O! they're all dreaming, dream, dreaming." The song laughs at the Union army: "O! 'tis such glorious fun, O! to see the devils run. And scamper far and near before a Southern gun."


38. [Confederate Broadside Poem]: JOHN BELL OF TENNESSEE. AIR- "AULD LANG SYNE." [np: 1861?]. Broadside, 4-1/2" x 9", with decorative border and cut of a mounted bell beneath the title. Minor foxing, Very Good. Contemporary pencil signature of David E. Pendleton. Pencil date on verso, "July 27th, 1861." A Baltimore resident, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in November 1862 in the 7th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A. He was captured at Reams Station in August 1864, and exchanged in February 1865.

The first line of this rare Confederate broadside is: "There is a man of noble heart."

"Bell the nominee of the Constitutional Union Party for the presidency in 1860, scorns Lincoln and waits for the Yankees to advance into Tennessee" [Rudolph]. Bell "hears the Northern vandals voice;/ Shout over hill and dell,/ He laughs at Nigger Lincoln's raid,/ His name is John Bell."

Rudolph 137. Parrish & Willingham 6375 [3]. Wolf C81. OCLC 8266039 [3- Huntington, Duke, Wake Forest] as of September 2017. AAS and the Library Company also have a copy. $750.00
Item No. 38

JOHN BELL
OF TENNESSEE.

Item No. 39

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET
STATE OF VIRGINIA.
The Union, the Constitution, and
the Emancipation of the Slaves.
FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN BELL,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
Eduard Everett,
Rare Bell-Everett Electoral Tickets

39. [Constitutional Union Party]: UNION ELECTORAL TICKET | STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. FOR PRESIDENT JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS... [Richmond? 1860]. Pale blue broadside, 3-1/2” x 6-1/4”. Various type fonts and styles. Light soil. Very Good. Contemporary signature in ink on blank verso, which is difficult to decipher but appears to be ’C.S. Fleming.’

The Constitutional Union Party was a last-ditch effort to save the Union. The sole plank in its Platform was a promise to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. This rare ticket lists electors from each of the fifteen Virginia electoral districts.

OCLC 30748933 [1- U VA] as of September 2017. For a similar item see Hummel 4637 and OCLC 31048589 [2- U VA, Lib. VA].

$750.00

40. [Constitutional Union Party]: UNION ELECTORAL TICKET STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION & THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS. FOR PRESIDENT JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. FOR VICE PRESIDENT EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS. Richmond: Citti & Corss, Engravers, [1860]. Broadside, printed with a variety of decorative blue type styles and fonts. 5-1/2” x 8-1/4”. Text surrounded by attractive, decorative border with engraving of Screaming Eagle at the head. Old horizontal folds, reinforced at verso. Else Very Good.

The Constitutional Union Party was a last-ditch effort to save the Union. The sole plank in its platform was a promise to preserve the Union and enforce the laws. This rare ticket lists electors from each of the fifteen Virginia electoral districts.

Hummel 4637 [1- Vi]. OCLC 31048589 [2- U VA, Lib. VA] as of October 2017. $750.00
Mr. Cooper’s
SERMON
Occasioned by the Reduction of
QUEBEC.

By an “Ardent Defender of the Rights of the Colonists”


Cooper, "for many years pastor of the Brattle Street Church, and later ardent defender of the rights of the colonists" [Streeter Sale 684], was an intimate friend of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. He "became one of the most popular preachers in the country" [JCB Library]. This is one of only "a small number of sermons and miscellaneous pamphlets" that he wrote [DAB]. It illustrates the devotion to England that still permeated the Colonies, but also warns that continued loyalty depended upon Americans' enjoyment of the full panoply of British liberties.

Cooper's delight in the English victory is sweetened by "a thorough Sense of the Importance of the American Service" in the reduction of the French capital. For Cooper, recounting the difficult task faced by the American troops, it proves "that a limited Government, happily administered, can command in uncommon Exigencies, a greater Aid from the People than the most unbounded Despotism." Americans "are attached to those priviledges which are the Birth-right of British Subjects." Indeed, "American Affairs do bear perhaps as near an Affinity to those of ancient Israel, as any modern Story; so that many Passages in the sacred Writings founded upon the peculiar Circumstances of that People, may..."
with great Propriety be applied to our own." Reviewing the great victory, he celebrates the leadership and sacrifice of Wolfe.

Evans 8330. JCB 1209. Sabin 16601. TPL [First Supp.] 4721. $750.00

“May Canada Ever Remain Annexed to the British Dominion”


Cooper became a passionate advocate of American independence, so much so that the British sought his arrest in 1775. His Sermon, reflecting the remarkable change of heart Americans would experience during the next fifteen years, praises the King, "this truly great and Pious Prince," to whom "these British colonies are indebted" as a guardian of American liberty. He lauds the King's success in the French and Indian War and prays, "May Canada ever remain annexed to the British Dominion, a Monument of the Glory of our late Sovereign's Reign." He has great hopes for the now-commenced reign of George III.

Nevertheless, he says presciently, it is "highly unreasonable to place an absolute Trust even in the greatest and most exalted of Princes," whose "Power is derived and limited, not original and absolute."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 8828. $250.00

Item No. 43
“The Copperhead Catechism”


A rare broadside. It recites the "Copperhead Catechism," which also was the title of a pro-Union 1864 pamphlet, and denounces prominent Northerners Fernando Wood, Clement Vallandigham, and James Buchanan, "the [unmarried] father of the whole tribe of Copperheads."

Wood, secessionist Mayor of New York City, is quoted at a "Copperheads' Council, N.Y., April 7th", opposing the War and urging Democrats' selection of a Peace Candidate for the upcoming presidential election. Southern newspapers make clear the Confederacy's rejection of compromise, and their disdain for "that vulgar and greedy Yankee nation, from which we severed an unnatural alliance, because we could no longer brook the contact."

Not in LCP, Blockson, Bartlett, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 854806725 [1- Lincoln Mem. U.], 772587077 [1- Lincoln Mem. U.] as of September 2017. We have located another copy at the University of Chicago's Lincoln Collection. $1,750.00

44. **Currier & Ives : THE DARKTOWN FIRE BRIGADE - HOOK AND LADDER GYMNASICS./ BRACE HER UP DAR! AND COTCH HER ON DE FLY!** New York: Currier & Ives, [c.1887]. Full color lithographic print matted behind glass with decorative gilt frame measuring 16-1/2" x 20-1/2". Visible area of print measures 11-1/2" x 15". Print depicts
nine Negro firemen bumbling around as they attempt to put out a house fire. A woman in a nightshirt holds on for dear life atop a ladder; two firemen desperately try to hold on to it as they stumble around, a third stands ready to catch her if she falls, and a fourth stands atop the ladder wagon holding a harpoon pointed at her bottom ready to spear her if needed. Two firemen are in the background blowing their horns, two others spray hoses into the air rather than toward the house; one runs into the burning house; a cat is seen jumping through the air; and a second woman in a nightdress and bonnet hangs from the second floor window with smoke billowing out from behind her. Printed beneath the picture: "CURRIER & IVES SERIES. NO. 10. COPYRIGHT 1887 BY CURRIER & IVES, NEW YORK, JOSEPH KOEHLER, PUBLISHER, NEW YORK, U.S.A." Very Good.

Currier & Ives introduced its Darktown series around 1879; the firm issued about 75 related prints over the next eleven years. The Darktown Series depicted the usual offensive racist stereotypes: Negroes portrayed as stupid, with grossly distorted facial features and mannerisms, unable to master any daily activities. Examples were scenes of bumbling Negro firemen; attempts of clumsy Negroes attempting to play baseball or football; overdressed Negro men and women walking around with white onlookers staring at them with disgust; and the eating of watermelon. Although some lithographs were unsigned, most of the Darktown Series were created by artist Thomas Worth. The Series was extremely popular; one print sold about 73,000 copies.

The Currier & Ives website explains, "The Thomas Worth 'Darktown' prints are included in this gallery because they reflect an important era in the history of the United States. It should be noted that most of the Darktown series, if viewed with an objective eye, portray the African American community in a light hearted vein, and not in an overly malicious one. This was an important step in the education of American society."

Gale, CURRIER & IVES. A CATALOGUE RAISONNE 1513. Conningham, CURRIER & IVES PRINTS. AN ILLUSTRATED CHECK LIST 1388. $450.00
45. **Currier & Ives**: THE DARKTOWN FIRE BRIGADE - TO THE RESCUE! New York: Currier & Ives, [c.1884]. Full color lithographic print matted behind glass with brown wood grain frame measuring 16" x 19-1/2". Visible area of print measures 10-1/2" x 14-1/2". Print depicts several Negro men struggling as they pull and push a fire wagon up a dirt road; a donkey leads them. The wagon has a water hose, but water is seen pouring out from between the wooden boards. Two other Negro men blow horns and a house is seen burning in the distance with an outline of a man jumping around. Facsimile signature of Thos. Worth. Printed beneath picture, "PUBLISHED BY CURRIER & IVES, COPYRIGHT, 1884, BY CURRIER & IVES, N.Y., 115 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK." Very Good.

Gale, CURRIER & IVES. A CATALOGUE RAISONNE 1522. Conningham, CURRIER & IVES PRINTS. AN ILLUSTRATED CHECK LIST 1396. $450.00

46. **Currier & Ives**: THE SINKING OF THE "CUMBERLAND" BY THE IRON CLAD "MERRIMAC", OFF NEWPORT NEWS, VA. MARCH 8TH, 1862. THE "CUMBERLAND" WENT DOWN WITH ALL HER FLAGS FLYING: DESTROYED, BUT NOT CONQUERED. HER GALLANT COMMANDER LIEUT. MORRIS, CALLING TO HIS CREW "GIVE THEM A BROADSIDE BOYS, AS SHE GOES." SKETCHES BY F. NEWMAN, NEWPORT NEWS, VA. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 125 Nassau St., [1862?]. Richly colored broadside engraving, 9 3/4" x 10 1/2", matted in cardboard frame with two small paper tabs. The sinking Cumberland lists to one side; dozens of its sailors jump into the water and swim to small rescue boats. Other boats row to safety. A cannon from the disabled Cumberland fires a single shot at the Merrimac. The ironclad Merrimac is depicted in the background, Confederate flags flying, a smokestack toward the front, and a cannon firing at the Cumberland. The entire picture is contained within a rectangular border. The title is printed in bold type below the border. In small type, below the illustration, the Currier & Ives copyright is noted. Lightly toned; lower blank corner chip; several short closed margin tears repaired on blank verso; one repaired closed tear enters the text [slightly affecting several letters in the copyright line] but not the illustration. Overall Good+, with the illustration Very Good.
47. **Currier, N.: ZACHARY TAYLOR, PEOPLE’S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, MILLARD FILLMORE, WHIG CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.** New York: Currier, 1848. Oblong. Image 12-1/2" x 8-1/2" within border, which contains the title. Bottom margin stained, with a couple of chips taking several letters from the word "President." Otherwise Good+.

"Campaign banner for Whig presidential and vice presidential nominees for 1848, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Unlike Currier's other Whig banners... this example is horizontal rather than vertical in format. Bust portraits of the two candidates, Taylor in uniform on the left and Fillmore on the right, are framed with acanthus wreaths, and set side-by-side against a dressed stone wall on which are incised three stars. The candidates are turned slightly toward each other and appear against a sky background. The banner compares closely with another banner which Currier produced for the Cass-Butler ticket. Taylor and Fillmore were nominated on June 9, 1848, and this print probably appeared soon thereafter. Although Taylor is here titled the 'People's Candidate for President,' Fillmore is merely called the 'Whig Candidate.'" [Reilly]

Reilly 1848-10. $175.00

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“**The Utmost Vigilance Should Be Exercised**”
A rare U.S. Mississippi Squadron Special Order, 24 April 1865, from Rear Admiral Samuel Lee on the Flag Ship "Tempest", passing along a "confidential telegraphic order" from Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Lee conveys the Order that "the utmost vigilance should be exercised on the Mississippi River, especially the lower portion of it, to prevent the carrying across of plunder and property in the hands of Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, and also to seize their persons." Davis and other Confederate leaders had fled Richmond and the oncoming Union Army; they had hoped to find sanctuary outside the United States. Davis, his family, and entourage were captured in Georgia on May 10.

$350.00


Dawes was a member of the Massachusetts Conventions that adopted its Constitution of 1780, drafted primarily by John Adams; and that would approve the Federal Constitution in 1789. Here he recalls the events of the Revolution. "The whole story of colonization," he says,
shows that "the provinces of a free nation, who are not represented at home, are like illegitimate children, ever at work for their brethren born in wedlock."

Looking hopefully toward Philadelphia and the Convention that has convened there, he predicts that a new Federal Constitution will "add new strength and beauty to the fair fabric of Independence."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 20318.  

$750.00

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“The Poorest Non-Slaveholder Among Us” Benefits from Slavery


This is Tract No. 5 of the 1860 Association, formed after Lincoln's election to promote secession. De Bow's essay, dated December 5 1860, was printed after South Carolina had seceded. De Bow began his career as an economic nationalist but "became, little by little, an outspoken and violent partisan" [DAB]. He analyzes the extent to which slaveholders are distributed in the South; and concludes that slaveholders, "so far from constituting numerically an insignificant portion of its people, as has been malignantly alleged, make up an aggregate, greater in relative proportion than the holders of any other species of property whatever, in any part of the world." Even "the poorest non-slaveholder among us" benefits from Slavery: his wages and quality of life are better than in the North. And the Slave System saves him from "the degrading equality" of emancipation.
De Bow's essay is followed by several others in the same vein. Howes gave this scarce and significant pamphlet an 'aa' rating more than forty years ago.

Item No. 51

“An Outspoken Copperhead Democrat”

51. [Dean, Henry Clay]: ATTENTION SOLDIERS! HERE IS WHAT HENRY CLAY DEAN SAYS OF YOU AND YOUR CAUSE: HOW DO YOU LIKE IT? [np.: 1860s?]. Broadside, 6” x 9”. Uniform light browning. One hole in the middle of the broadside affects a word [probably "in"] and a portion of a single letter. Good.

Henry Clay Dean was a Methodist Episcopal minister. This broadside probably issued after the Civil War, when Dean became a founder of, and spokesman for, the Greenback Movement. The Biographical Dictionary of Iowa describes Dean: "When the Civil War began, Dean opposed secession but also voiced opposition to the war. In turn, he became known as an outspoken Copperhead Democrat as he made speeches denouncing the war and the actions of President Lincoln. His views made him many enemies, who saw him as a traitor; a mob in Keokuk even threatened to hang him. He was then imprisoned for 14 days, although no charges were filed against him. His experiences convinced him even more that Lincoln and the Republican-controlled government violated the Constitution in their policies and actions. With the conclusion of the war, Dean became a spokesman for Democrats in opposition to Radical Republicanism. In 1867 he began to advocate "soft money" inflation and payment of the national debt through the continued printing of paper money. In doing so, he became a founder of the Greenback movement among western Democrats."

Quoting a speech by Dean, this broadside tells Union Soldiers, "Here is what Henry Clay Dean says of you and your Cause: How Do you Like it? 'I would put out of sight every thing
which reminds us that we ever had a war with our southern brethren. I do not know as I would hang one-legged and one-armed soldiers, but I would pray to God to get them out of the way as soon as possible." In the early 1870's Dean moved from Iowa to Missouri. The Museum established in his memory is located there. He wrote, 'Crimes of the Civil War and Curse of the Funding System.'

Not located on OCLC as of August 2017. $250.00

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Big Bad John Magee


"There appeared in this place, yesterday, a Handbill headed 'Falsehood and Forgery Exposed' the offspring of a certain young attorney of this village. This person with the assistance of the again WOULD-[BE] Member of Congress, has in that production 'wielded the mighty energies of his giant mind,' to insult and ridicule those who were once his friends, those through whose means he now holds the station by which he subsists."

The bad guy in this broadside attack is John Magee, a Jacksonian Congressman from this New York district, and a resident of Bath, in Steuben County, New York. "If the three Counties which compose this District cannot produce a man better qualified to fill the office than John Magee, we would advise them, for their own credit, to send none."

OCLC 83994090 [1- AAS] as of October 2017. $500.00
A Scapegoated Methodist Missionary


This item, which includes documentary evidence omitted from the parliamentary debates, was designed to "put pressure on the House of Commons to acquit Smith in its review of the case" [Finkelman]. Smith was a Methodist missionary sent to British Guiana to instruct the slaves in the Christian religion. Arrested for refusing to join the militia in putting down the slave revolt there, he was tried for promoting the insurrection, convicted, and sentenced to death. The evidence against Smith was rather thin, and included some equivocal testimony presented by slaves, who were ordinarily barred from testifying, particularly against a white man. Smith remained in prison until his death in February 1824, having succumbed to various illnesses that predated his 1823 arrest. Parliament posthumously refused to acquit him.


Expose Whig Fraternization with Abolitionists!

54.  [Democratic Party in 1848]: WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 24, 1848. SIR: THE UNDERSIGNED WERE DESIGNATED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC

This ephemeral printed sheet consists of two letters: the first, signed in type by Mississippi Senator Henry Foote, Edmund Burke, and W.J. Brown, is dated June 24, 1848, and urges supporters to rally against "the federal or whig party," which "will resort to an extensive system of misrepresentation, adapted in its details to every section of the Union... Should the whigs at the North fraternise with the abolitionists, that fact should be exposed at the South."

The second document, from the Jackson Democratic Association of the City of Washington, urges financial and other support "in furtherance of the great cause in which we are all engaged."

"An illustrated broadside reviling four Rhode Island Whigs who broke party ranks to support a popular movement to free imprisoned radical Thomas Wilson Dorr... The broadside's author alleges political opportunism in the alliance of [left to right] Charles Jackson, Samuel F. Man, James F. Simmons, and Lemuel H. Arnold with Democrats to support a 'liberation' ticket in the spring elections of 1845. This notice, evidently published after the April canvass, laments the election of 'an obscure individual like Polk' and 'a pompous, self-conceited man like Jackson' as well as 'foreigners, ignorant, barbarous and uncivilized,' 'radicals, disorganisers and abolitionists assuming to be jurists' in general.... The 'Four Traitors' are crudely caricatured. Jackson holds a proclamation of liberation, probably the act of June 1845 pardoning Dorr. Samuel Man is depicted as obese, sitting in a chair and holding an infant. Simmons thumbs his nose at Man, and his own coattails are in turn held by Lemuel Arnold.” [Reilly]

Reilly 1845-4. OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of October 2017 [Harvard, Brown, Library of Congress, AAS].

$1,250.00

Item No. 56

A Weird Book by “Crazy Dow”


Dow, Connecticut-born, is described as a "Methodist itinerant evangelist, known as 'Crazy Dow' for his zeal and eccentric habits." [Institute for the Study of American Evangelicals entry]. He was "instrumental in the founding of Primitive Methodism" [id.].

This little book does seem to confirm the consensus of Dow's eccentricity. His prefatory remarks "To the Public" disclose that "the safety of my person has been threatened: but thus far I have been preserved; though two, to appearance, lost their lives through being mistaken for
ME..." His book is a history of the West, controlled by a cabal of mysterious men determined "to subjugate the world to the Pope, and yet virtually to govern it themselves. Their system of government is Military; their character is Clerical, capable of the greatest chicanery, like the chameleon, which can appear in any colour it happens to light upon..." The book closes with a poem entitled, 'The Vicar of Bray.'

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 20751. AI 24207 [5]. $350.00

"The Damning Scourge" of Slavery and State Rights

57. **Dye, John Smith:** THE ADDER'S DEN; OR SECRETS OF THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW LIBERTY IN AMERICA. DEPRAVITY OF SLAVERY: TWO PRESIDENTS SECRETLY ASSASSINATED BY POISON. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO MURDER THREE OTHERS. THE EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE, AND THE FACTS ESTABLISHED. TOGETHER WITH THE DYING STRUGGLES OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN REBELLION. New York: Published by the Author, 1864. Original printed pink front wrapper [detached but present, spine wrapper eroded, "Price One Dollar" printed at the head of the wrapper]. Stitched. 128pp. Unobtrusive, small rubberstamp at blank lower margin of title page, clean text. Except as noted, Very Good.

"Not in Monaghan, but a Lincoln item if we ever saw one" [87 Midland Notes 313]. The Library Company records only the 1866 and 1868 editions, which were issued under a different title. Although the Founders recognized the natural rights of all men, "they left it in the power of the States to retain the most dreadful foe of humanity...The sin of omission became with them downright transgression... a national disgrace, and is now the damning scourge that threatens our dissolution." In the defense of Slavery, "Satan Entered Paradise" in the person of John C. Calhoun, who championed "this State Rights heresy." Dye's recounting of American history discloses plots by the Slave Power to assassinate President Jackson for his opposition to Nullification; attempts to murder President Lincoln; successfully assassinating Presidents
Harrison and Taylor by poisoning. "The greedy slave power, with an appetite not to be appeased," sought more and more territory--Florida, Texas, the Mexican Cession, the overturning of the Missouri Compromise--to slake its thirst for domination.

Dye describes the history of the War to date, and warns against the election of McClellan to the presidency.


“Driven” From the Bank!


Edmonds says he has been unfairly discharged--indeed, "driven"--from the Bank by its President and Assistant Cashier, "with imputations upon my integrity." They claimed Edmonds had "caused large defalcations" and used "bank funds for his own personal advantage." These false charges were "mere vague rumors," based on "bad feeling, mental delusion or self-interest." His detailed rebuttal sets the record straight, accusing the President of wanting a mere "MacSycophant" for an aide.

Sabin 21866. Not in Cohen, Marke, or Harv. Law Cat. $225.00

Jackson Threatened to Cut the Author’s Ears Off!

59. [Election of 1828]: TO THE PUBLIC. WHEN A MAN APPEARS BEFORE THE PEOPLE, ASKING PREFERMENT AT THEIR HANDS, IT IS NOT MERELY A
The author is an Adams man-- evidently Abner LaCock, a prominent Pennsylvania politician who signs on page 12 in type-- in the upcoming presidential contest, particularly because Adams's "pure and spotless private character" contrasts so sharply with that of his opponent, Andrew Jackson, whose "entire unfitness" for civil office is evident. His civic activities have been "fruitless of honor." The litany of his infamous duels, his abuses of power, his uncontrollable anger and temper, his well-known violations of civilized norms in Florida and New Orleans, is chronicled here.

One John Sullivan of Baltimore attests that General Jackson threatened A. LaCock, who appears to be the author of this pamphlet, in an extremely unpleasant manner: Jackson "would cut the SCOUNDREL'S EARS OFF."

Not in Wise & Cronin, American Imprints, Sabin. Not located on OCLC as of October 2017. $500.00

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A scarce, ephemeral Whig campaign pamphlet for the 1844 election, pitting the pro-tariff Whig Clay against the Free Trade Democrat Polk. The item rebuts the charge that British influence is covertly helping the Whigs. In reality, the British Free Trade Association is working for the election of Polk.


61. [Election of 1852]: THE WEBSTER WHIGS, THO’ FOND OF SHOW/ WILL PAY NO SCOT(T) FOR MEXICO;... [np: 1852]. Broadside verse, 5-1/4" x 9-3/4".

Satiric illustration of Winfield Scott at head of broadside, captioned "Old Fuss and Feathers." Text and illustration surrounded by decorative border. Light spotting and wear, old horizontal folds. Good+.

The song refers to the unhappiness of many Northern Whigs when their Party nominated Winfield Scott [known as "Old Fuss and Feathers"] for the presidency in 1852 rather than Daniel Webster. It warns against electing a Whig president: "The Compromise, they would profane!/ Finality! A British name... For Pierce and King the nation sing./ From Maine to Georgia, let it ring!"

OCLC 16502954 [2- Peabody Essex, UTX] as of October 2017. Not in Miles Songs. $350.00

Item No. 61

The Southern wing of the Democratic Party, taking time away from its massive assaults on fellow Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, attacks the Constitutional Union Party headed by John Bell of Tennessee. Bell is portrayed as an unprincipled friend of Compromise who often voted with the Abolitionists, and is unsound on the Kansas Question and the Dred Scott Decision.

Sabin 7673 [ref.]. Not in Miles, LCP. $250.00

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

A Republican recitation of the Democrats' Platform and the Republicans' Platform in 1864, and an analysis of their 'Points of Difference.' "The Union platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors." The broadside exhorts, "Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account."

Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett. $500.00
64.  **Emmet, Dan. D.:** I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE'S LAND. WRITTEN & COMPOSED EXPRESSLY FOR BRYANTS MINSTRELS BY DAN. D. EMMET. ARRANGED FOR THE PIANO FORTE BY W.L. HOBBS. New York: Published by Firth, Pond & Co. 547 Broadway... [1860]. Folio, 10" x 13". 5, [1 blank] pp. Engraved front cover, with a variety of decorative fonts. A few light spots and margin smudges, Very Good. The number "2 1/2" is within a six-pointed star above the imprint; the Plate Mark 4924 is at the bottom of pages 3-5; the last leaf is blank.

This is the first edition, with all the appropriate points, and most unusual in the marketplace. Dichter & Shapiro report that their "most important discovery made is the first edition of I WISH I WAS IN DIXIE'S LAND." The song was played in Montgomery at Jefferson Davis's inauguration. After the surrender at Appomattox, President Lincoln asked his serenaders to play 'Dixie' for him.


$950.00

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65.  **Fillmore, Millard:** MR. FILLMORE'S SPEECH, DELIVERED AT ALBANY. WHAT HE THINKS OF THE REPUBLICANS. [np: 1856]. Broadside, printed in two columns. 9 1/2" x 12 1/2". Several fold splits at blank margins; small holes affecting 5-6 letters. Light foxing. Good+.

Former President Fillmore was the presidential candidate in 1856 of the American or Know-Nothing Party, which had formed to counter the allegedly excessive influence of Roman
Catholics in American life. Fillmore presented the Party as the only alternative to the Republicans' plans to disrupt the Union and the Democrats' program to spread slavery throughout the land. The Republicans, he warns, have "the avowed purpose of electing candidates by suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can they have the madness or the folly to believe that our Southern brethren would submit to be governed by such a chief magistrate?"

Republican success would "break asunder the bonds of our Union, and spread anarchy and civil war through the land."


$1,750.00

Item No. 65

“Valuable Tract, Compiled from Original Sources”

66. Foxcroft, Thomas: OBSERVATIONS HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL ON THE RISE AND PRIMITIVE STATE OF NEW-ENGLAND. WITH A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE OLD OR FIRST GATHER'D CHURCH IN BOSTON. A SERMON PREACH'D TO THE SAID CONGREGATION AUG. 23. 1730. BEING THE LAST SABBATH OF THE
Sabin calls this a "valuable tract, compiled from original sources." Foxcroft, minister of the First Church of Boston, begins his Observations with the Protestant Reformation, "after a long Night of Popish Darkness" caused by "that cruel Church." He moves on to the exodus of Puritans who "sought a Refuge and Covert from the Storm in some quiet Recess of the NEW WORLD," in order "to enjoy the spiritual Liberties & Blessings of the purest Church-State under a faithful Ministry." They thus "planted themselves, Families, and Estates into these remote Regions of NEW-ENGLAND." Foxcroft then explains the history of the previous hundred years' experience of Puritans in New England.


An Extraordinary Record of Criminal Activity and Law Enforcement

67. [Franklin County Jail, Ohio]: FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL, OHIO, RECORD BOOK OF PRISONERS 1860 THROUGH 1892, INCLUDING NAMES, COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, CRIMES, DATES OF COMMITMENT AND DISCHARGED, SHERIFFS' FEES. 1860-1892. Original tooled sheep [chipped, well worn, spine removed], boards detached [first several pages attached to front board], paper label with "Record of Prisoners/ 1860-1892" in pencil. Preprinted pages, columns for each prisoner's name, nativity, offense, commitment and discharge dates, by what authority, number of days in jail and/or dungeon, sheriff's fees, remarks. The columns and headings are slightly different beginning at page 318. Both men and
women are listed, with the notation "Colored" or "Col." next to the information on black inmates. Light scattered foxing, occasional dustsoiling. Very Good.

The Franklin County jail was originally located in Franklinton; when the County seat moved to Columbus in 1824, the jail followed. A large jailhouse was built there, with many cells--separate sections for men, women, colored men, and colored women, as well as a dungeon. It was used as a jail for county defendants and also by the city of Columbus. Most of the stays were fairly short--up to thirty days--but others served extensive periods of incarceration. Those convicted of more serious crimes were transferred to the Ohio State Penitentiary, with notations of "sent to O.P." and sentence term. Offenses include: enticing soldiers to desert, assisting deserters, committing abortions, counterfeiting, passing counterfeit notes, larceny, burglary, robbing graves, murder, assault, battery, houses of ill fame, lunacy, bigamy, embezzlement, rape, rioting, picking pockets, bastardy, adultery, perjury, carrying away a child. [Taylor: CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF COLUMBUS AND FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, VOLUME I, 1909, pp. 44-52.]

The most notorious criminal here was Franklin Greiner, sentenced for the murder of his sweetheart Margaret Seeling. He was convicted at January term 1885 and sentenced to be hanged on July 24, 1885. The sentence was suspended until October 17, 1885. Greiner is #1 at page 463 of this Register. October 17, 1885, was his "discharge date". The "By What Authority" column notes "hung at 11:45 a.m. until dead." A newspaper clipping from the 18 October 1885 Capital Newspaper is pasted in. Greiner had an interesting time while incarcerated; at one point was accused of trying to burn down the jail. [EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS, MESSAGE AND ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1885... STATE OF OHIO, PART I, 1886, page 425.]

Another interesting case involves William Bethel, pages 157 & 159, listed as "colored", charged with assault with intent to commit rape, incarcerated on 20 February 1871, discharged to Ohio Penitentiary on 9 June 1871 to serve a nine-year sentence. Bethel was pardoned in 1876, according to Ohio Executive Documents, with the charge noted as burglary. The prosecuting attorney stated that Bethel had been an "honest, hard-working man" prior to the crime and was "under the influence of liquor at the time." [EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS, MESSAGE AND ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1876... STATE OF OHIO, PART II, 1877, page 354.]

Some other crimes include: Henry Brown, Charles Crosley & Hugh O'Connor at page 53, #s 89, 91 and 92, enticing soldiers to desert and assisting deserters; Wilson Martin & R.B. Dunlap at page 53, #s108 & 109, enticing soldiers to desert.; William Criner at page 247, #312, charged with forgery, incarcerated at the county jail 5/12/1875 and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for three years, pardoned on 6/16/1876 [this discharge date is noted]; Mary Nelson at page 221, #2, charged with grand larceny, incarcerated on 2/14/1874 and sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for three years, pardoned on 7/21/1876; and John Santo at page 251 and carried over to 257, #361, charged with burglary and grand larceny, incarcerated on 7/19/1875, sentenced on 10/30/1875 to 2 years at the Ohio Penitentiary, pardoned on 8/24/1876; James Brown at page 5, #88, colored, assault with intent to murder; Dennis Cummins [?] at page 225, #37, illegal voting; Jones Smith at page 23, #311, colored, rape, 20 days in jail, 5 days in dungeon; Elli Surratt at page 231, #120, committing abortions; John McMahon and Martha Grouse at page 227, #s 75 & 76, keeping brothel; Susan Francis Parson at page 53, #81, African, murder of child; William Bradley at page 57, #133, passing counterfeit notes; Mary Mahoney and Sophia Durfee at page 57, #s 158 and 164, keeping house of ill fame; and much, much more.

The "Authority" columns contain the names of many county judges, justices of the peace, prosecuting attorneys, probate judges, etc. A few examples include Judge James L. Bates
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item No. 67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. George E. Hulman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. William S. Bouch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Robert Duran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. John Mitty</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. William Jeff</td>
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<td>6. James Bennett</td>
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<td>7. Henry Brown</td>
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<td>8. John Eyre</td>
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<td>9. Charles Bickley</td>
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<td>10. Hugh O'Conner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Adam Beecher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. John Wrenn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. William Worthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- [c.1851-1866]; Judge John L. Green [c.1868-1870s]; Lot L. Smith, J.P.; J.A. Barber, J.P.; A.H. Fritcher, J.P. $3,500.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Commitment</th>
<th>Prisoner's Name</th>
<th>Place of Nativity</th>
<th>Offence Charged</th>
<th>Date of Commitment</th>
<th>Was Discharged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Jobn Frost</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Petty Larceny</td>
<td>Aug 19 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Charles Harris</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>Apr 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Thomas Jones</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Petty Larceny</td>
<td>Sep 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Benjamin Harrison</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>Oct 9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>William Cook</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>Dec 12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Simon Craig</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>Dec 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Sarah Clarke</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>Grand Larceny</td>
<td>Nov 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Item No. 67
Early, Historic Anti-Slavery Political Convention


This historic Convention, precursor to the Free Soil Party's nomination in June of Martin Van Buren, was chaired by his son John. It was a gathering of New York Democrats who opposed the Deep South's domination of their Party, after the Mexican Cession had brought the question of slavery in the territories to the forefront of national politics. Proclaiming that they will no longer be "the abettors of human slavery," the delegates praise the Wilmot Proviso, which would bar slavery from the new Territories; and they adopt a platform blending Free Soil principles with traditional Democratic stances favoring free trade and opposing monopolies and the national bank.

FIRST EDITION. LCP 3054. Not in Sabin, Dumond, Blockson, Work, Weinstein. OCLC shows a number of institutional locations. $500.00

69. Fremont, J.C.: REPORT OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN THE YEAR 1842, AND TO OREGON AND NORTH CALIFORNIA IN THE YEARS 1843-'44. BY BREVET CAPTAIN...OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL

"The most spectacular reconnaissance of the West since Lewis and Clark and the catalyst which changed the entire picture of Western geography and set a generation of pioneers and gold-seekers on the trek westward" [Jenkins]. The "magnificent" folding map and report "changed the entire picture of the West and made a lasting contribution to cartography." Wheat Transmississippi pp 194-195.

$1,250.00

**Anger at a Rhode Island Congressman Who Supports the War with Mexico**


This rare Rhode Island broadside denounces Congressman Lemuel Arnold for supporting the hated War with Mexico. "We all know that it was provoked for the purpose of extending the horrors of slavery, and we all abhor slavery. Every acre of territory that we shall conquer from Mexico, will be so much added to the area of slavery, to convert a free into a slave state. If
accomplished by this administration and their abettors, the labors of the philanthropist and Christian are at an end. Slavery will be too strongly established to be disturbed."

Arnold has voted with the Administration "on all the important acts and measures to carry on this iniquitous war for the conquest of Mexico and the extension of slavery... We are against him. He has voted for slavery and against his constituents."

OCLC 702602214 [1- Yale], 58787891 [2- NYHS, AAS] as of October 2017. $950.00

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Item No. 70

**Rare Document in a Celebrated Fugitive Slave Case**


Jerry Phinney [or Finney] had fled Kentucky as a slave and lived quietly in Columbus, Ohio, for about fifteen years. In the spring of 1846 William Henderson, an Ohio Justice of the Peace, collaborated with a Kentucky slave-catcher to lure Phinney to Henderson's office. Henderson had prepared the necessary certificate; despite Phinney's plea for a fair trial, he was immediately handcuffed and sent back to Kentucky. Ohio charged Henderson with Kidnapping. Convicted, he appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court.

This is the State of Ohio's brief on appeal. Its counsel, Webster & Baber, argue, "Proof that Jerry has been in Ohio 16 years, is evidence that he is a freeman, until it is established that
he is an escaping slave, in conformity to the Ordinance of 1787 and the Constitution of the United States; for every man in Ohio is presumed to be free... In Ohio all men are prima facie free, by the fundamental Law of the land; and colored persons are not presumed to be slaves as in the slave-holding States, until they are proved free." The Ohio Supreme Court reversed Henderson's conviction on the ground that the jury had been improperly selected.

$750.00

Item No. 71

"I Did It"-- Guiteau

72. [Garfield, James A.]: "MERCURY" EXTRA. SATURDAY, JULY 2D, 9 P.M. THE LATEST! GARFIELD DYING! NO HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY. [San Jose CA? Oroville CA?): July 2, 1881. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 11". Old horizontal folds, lightly toned, Very Good.

The "Extra" prints three bulletins from Washington on July 2, the day on which Garfield was shot: 4 pm, 8 pm, and 8:50 pm. The first announces: "The assassin's name is Charles Guiteau. When arrested he exclaimed, 'I did it. I am a stalwart, and Arthur is now President!' The President's symptoms at this time are still more unfavorable, and it is thought there is internal hemorrhage." The news was grim at 8 o’clock: "he is sinking very rapidly." And grimmer still in the last bulletin: "no hopes are now entertained of his recovery." Poor Garfield was more likely killed by bad medical care than by the assassin's bullet. He lingered for two-and-a-half months and died an unenviable death.

The 1880 Republican presidential ticket was a peace treaty between the two factions of the Republican Party: Garfield was a "Half-Breed", Arthur was a "Stalwart." Half-Breeds liked Civil Service Reform; Stalwarts liked machine politics. Their fight was mostly about
patronage. My suggestion of publication place is based on a review of American newspapers named "Mercury" in 1881 [there are a couple of Canadian and English papers with that name too].

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MEMORIAL
ON THE
UPWARD FORCES OF FLUIDS,
AND THEIR
APPLICABILITY TO DEFENCE AGAINST SIEGES AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.
FOR WHICH
A PATENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES.
BY
POMONE CHARLES GÉNIE
A native of the United States, Member of the Academies of Sciences of the Royal Society.

PRINTED BY ROBERT BINGHAM
1792

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A SERMON
Preached before the Honorable House of REPRESENTATIVES,
On the Day Prescribed for the Choice of COUNSELLORS,
Agreeable to the Advice of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

By WILLIAM GORDON,
Preacher of the Third Church in Watertown.

At Watertown:
Printed and Sold by BENJAMIN EDES,
1775.
“God Has Wonderfully Appeared for Us, Crowning Our Military Operations with Unusual Success”


Gordon "was a vigorous partisan of independence and in 1775 was made chaplain to both houses of the Provincial Congress assembled at Watertown. Congress possessed great confidence in him and voted him a good horse and access to the prisoners of war...He delivered the election sermon before the General Court on July 19, 1775 [this item]" [DAB].

Likening Americans to the early children of Israel, Gordon-- author of the "first full-scale history of this war by an American" [Howes]-- admonishes those who "tremble at the thoughts of that power with whom we are to contend." Listing America's advantages in the struggle, he says, "God has wonderfully appeared for us, crowning our military operations with unusual success, and disconcerting those of the enemy." The unity of the Colonies, their distance from England, the British debt and "most alarming prospects to the merchant," and our "officers of courage" will win the day.


$2,000.00

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**New Jersey Slander Trial**

75. **[Hall, Eunice]**: REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF EUNICE HALL VS. ROBERT GRANT, FOR SLANDER. TRIED BEFORE THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, IN NEW-JERSEY, AND A SPECIAL JURY, IN JUNE TERM, 1821.
"Eunice Hall ran one of Elizabethtown's most successful and respected boarding schools for girls. In 1819 a student from the South, Selina Hueston, became sick and died. Robert Grant, a physician also from the South, visited the child during her illness, and stated publicly that Miss Hall's negligence and mental cruelty caused the girl's death." [Felcone].

Hall sued; the trial "was a major event in Elizabethtown." [Id.] The jury awarded her $250. This pamphlet reports the trial testimony, closing arguments, and verdict.

Felcone Collection 1258. Cohen 11981. $450.00

The Science of Hair and Hall's Elixir


Hall began his business in Nashua in the early 1860's. He claimed to have gotten his secret formula from a poor Italian sailor. He was an imaginative advertiser, selling trade cards, key chains, and other items touting his "entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom." This pamphlet explains the science of hair and the restorative powers of his elixir.

OCLC records a number of institutional copies under several accession numbers. $175.00

"Scrupulously Careful of the Manner of His Life, He was Daringly Indifferent as to the Moment of His Death"


This scarce pamphlet reviews Hamilton's extremely interesting and unusual career. He became Governor of South Carolina during the Nullification Crisis. As a staunch, indeed "almost fanatical" [DAB] anti-tariff man, he had sought to put into practice Calhoun's Doctrine of Interposition ever since passage of the hated Tariff of 1828. Earlier, as "intendant" of Charleston, he had put down the Denmark Vesey Rebellion. Hamilton became an enthusiast for Texian independence, was offered command of its army in 1835, and secured its recognition by France and the Netherlands. He moved to Texas in 1855, having received a large land grant.

In 1857, Hamilton was a passenger on the steamship Opelousas, traveling from New Orleans to Galveston. There was a collision in the Gulf of Mexico. "Hamilton gave his life preserver to a woman for her child. His right arm was injured and he clung for a little while to a hatch cover with his left hand, then slipped off into the water and disappeared from view" [DAB]. Louis Wigfall says in his eulogy, printed here, "Scrupulously careful of the manner of his life, he was daringly indifferent as to the moment of his death. Daringly and generously
indifferent-- 'Save yourself and the child,' he exclaimed, and submitted himself to the care of
Him in whose hands are the winds and the waves.'
FIRST EDITION. Winkler 924. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday. As of August 2017 OCLC
shows six locations under two accession numbers as of September 2017. $750.00

“Ruing the Day I Ever Saw Dr. C[oke]”

78. [Hammet, William]: AN IMPARTIAL STATEMENT OF THE KNOWN
INCONSISTENCIES OF THE REVEREND DR. COKE, IN HIS OFFICIAL STATION, AS
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METHODIST MISSIONARIES IN THE WEST-INDIES:
WITH A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF HIS TOURS THROUGH THE UNITED
STATES. Charleston: Printed by W.P. Young, Franklin's Head, No. 24 Broad-Street, 1792.
16pp. Disbound, loosened, title and last page browned. A flaw on last page affects three or four
words. Good+. Signed at the end in type, 'WILLIAM HAMMET.'

A Methodist missionary to the West Indies, Hammet established Black Methodist
congregations there, and then in South Carolina and Georgia. John Wesley had ordained him as
a minister to the New World, where he "instigated the birth of the Primitive Methodist Church"
[Encyclopedia of Christianity], a consequence of Methodism's first schism, reflected in this
rare pamphlet. In the West Indies Hammet and Thomas Coke became associated. Hammet
became ill; Coke brought him to South Carolina to recover. In Charleston Hammet made what
was evidently a remarkable sermon; the congregation urged his appointment in place of Bishop Francis Asbury’s selection. Asbury refused. Then “Hammet began a series of attacks on Asbury and other Methodist figures. In 1792, Hammet instigated the first schism from the Methodist Church by establishing Trinity Church, a new congregation in Charleston. He called this church a Primitive Methodist Church” [Id.].

Here Hammet writes dramatically, "I impeach Cr. Coke... on two charges, viz. first, his cruel and ill-treatment of myself and others of my brethren the missionaries: And secondly, his improper conduct in his department, by which he shamefully wasted near 2000, of the money collected for the support of the missionaries." Hammet describes his illness, brought on by "persecutions, severe labors, and the unhealthiness of the climate, in Jamaica,” which caused him to leave for Charleston with Dr. Coke, "in this immaciated state, with my face ulcerated.” The callous treatment he received left him "ruing the day I ever saw Dr. C.” Subsequent events in South Carolina confirmed his disillusion. Among his other complaints, although "Dr. C. has printed and preached against negro traffic, how consistent was he then, to give orders to purchase them upon any pretence whatever?"

“All for Harrison”


Enthusiastic Boston Whigs dedicate these campaign songs to Harrison, "the gallant soldier, the enlightened statesman, the consistent republican, and the honest man." Most of the songs "were written expressly for this work," many of them [denoted by an asterisk] by members of the Boston Harrison Club. They include songs like, 'Brave Harrison,' 'All for Harrison,' 'The Hero Who Conquered,' etc.

AI 40-2981 [5]. Cronin & Wise 32. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Miles Songs. $500.00

“Harrison and Hard Cider”


An enthusiastic pro-Harrison campaign songster. Among the many songs are 'Harrison and Hard Cider,' 'Our Hero Farmer,' 'The American Flag and Harrison,' 'The Battle of Tippecanoe.'

Sabin 41786. Miles Songs 012. As of October 2017 OCLC records only four locations under two accession numbers: the Detroit Public Library, New York Historical Society, CT Historical Society, and AAS. Not in American Imprints. $650.00
One of the Rarest Harrison Songsters

One of the rarest of the Harrison campaign songsters. It prints words to "a selection of the most popular straight-out Harrison songs... Nothing ever exceeded the rapidity with which, in these times of feeling and patriotic action, the merry Harrisonian Log Cabin Songs have rushed through the country. Every body is singing them, and every body but the sour and crabbed Locofocos, is delighted with their simplicity and spirit. It is to meet the wants of the Harrison boys--to furnish them all with a plentiful supply of these patriotic and pithy songs, that this little work is compiled."

Some of the inclusions: Tippecanoe Song, Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate, General Harrison, Old Tip's Broom, Old Tippecanoe, War Song of the Bloodhounds, etc.


Radical Solution to "The Problem of Property Ownership"


This printing, designated "20th thousand," is the earliest edition located at the Library of Congress or on OCLC as of August 2017. It is Heywood's only Boston-published work. There are undated editions of the "Fortieth Thousand."

"YOURS OR MINE attempted to solve the problem of property ownership. It was an investigation of the basis upon which property was held and the reasons why it was inequitably distributed. The labor reform movement should seek 'fundamental equity,' he said, and not
become another 'assault on vested interests,' "a 'raid of the have-nothings upon the have-somethings.' ...Heywood believed that occupancy and use were the real valid titles to ownership, despite the fact that society acquiesced in other claims to ownership in the belief that such deference performed some benefit to the 'general welfare.'" [Martin, James: MEN AGAINST THE STATE, 1953, page 111.]

A graduate of Brown University, Heywood was a public speaker, author, abolitionist, suffragist, and individual anarchist. He believed that small communities should govern themselves without a central authority. Interested in labor reform, he was a founder of the Worcester Labor Reform League, and a delegate to the National Labor Union. In addition to his other causes, he believed in "free love," opposed marriage for subjecting women to sexual slavery, and supported free choice for women in sexual relations, birth control and abortion. Arrested three times and jailed twice under the Comstock laws, he was not dissuaded from following his own path. [See, DAB; Martin at pages 105-125.]

$450.00

“Admiration and Love for Garfield”


A scarce campaign biography of the 1880 Republican presidential candidate, by one who knew him when Garfield taught at Ohio's Hiram College. Burke A. Hinsdale was his student; they became close friends. Hinsdale once said, "Then began to grow up in me an admiration and love for Garfield that has never abated, and the like of which I have never known. A bow of recognition, or a single word from him, was to me an inspiration." [Bundy: THE LIFE OF GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD. New York: 1880. Page 30] Here he recounts the "great life" of Garfield.

Miles 603. OCLC 33885313 [6] as of October 2017. $150.00

“Instead of a Prompt and Cheerful Submission…
We Hear Words of Defiance”


Dockery-- a native of Richmond County, North Carolina-- had served with the Confederate Army. He had been a Whig Congressman before the War. In 1866 he was the Republican [National Union] Party's unsuccessful candidate for Governor. Holden, who signs his name in type at the end, was a Democratic newspaper editor before the War; he voted for secession, but would transfer his loyalties to the Union. Andrew Johnson appointed Holden Reconstruction Governor of North Carolina in 1865, and he served as such during that year.

This pamphlet records the proceedings of the Union State Mass Meeting, held in Raleigh to support the national government and nominate candidates for the upcoming elections. The Meeting urges a "speedy restoration" of civil government, ratification of the proposed Fourteenth Amendment, eligibility for the suffrage and office-holding only of "unmistakably loyal" men, and the election of Dockery.

Pages [3]-16 print 'The President's Plan Considered. The Proposed Constitutional Amendment Explained, and its Adoption Urged. The Union the Paramount Good. To the
People of North-Carolina...’ It is signed in type by Holden. Denouncing office-holding Democrats as former Rebels, he says they "have not even carried out the plan of President Johnson, mild and generous as it is... Instead of a prompt and cheerful submission to the results of the war... we hear words of defiance." Adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing equal rights to all, is urged.


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85. **Hopkins, Samuel:** AN INQUIRY INTO THE NATURE OF TRUE HOLINESS. WITH AN APPENDIX; CONTAINING AN ANSWER TO THE REV. MR. WILLIAM HART’S REMARKS ON PRESIDENT EDWARDS’S DISSERTATION ON THE NATURE OF TRUE VIRTUE: AND BRIEF REMARKS ON SOME THINGS THE REV. MR. MATHER HAS LATELY PUBLISHED. ALSO AN ANSWER TO THE REV. MR. HEMMENWAY’S VINDICATION, &C. BY SAMUEL HOPKINS, M.A. PASTOR OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NEWPORT. Newport: Solomon Southwick, 1773. vi, [2], 220 pp. Page 89 numbered correctly; page 128 misnumbered 118. Scattered spotting and toning. Good+, in later marbled boards and quarter morocco [hinges starting].

After his removal from Great Barrington, Hopkins became minister of the First Congregational Church of Newport, R. I., where he remained for the rest of his long life. He was one of the first Congregational ministers to denounce slavery, to raise money to purchase freedom for slaves in the neighborhood; and, with Ezra Stiles, to write a plan to educate colored missionaries for service in Africa. He is, however, chiefly remembered for his profound influence on New England theology.

The book issued from the press of one of the most famous of the early printers of Newport. Solomon Southwick opposed the British at the outbreak of Revolution and paid dearly for his opposition.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 12811. Alden 514. ESTC W20536. $750.00
Two Reports on an Ugly Duel

86. [Hunter, Charles G.; William Miller]: AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE FATAL DUEL FUGHT ON SUNDAY THE 21ST MARCH 1830, NEAR CHESTER, PENNA. BETWEEN MR. CHARLES G. HUNTER, LATE MIDSHIPMAN OF THE U.S.
NAVY, AND MR. WILLIAM MILLER, JR., LATE ATTORNEY AT LAW OF PHILADELPHIA; CONTAINING AN IMPARTIAL INVESTIGATION OF ALL THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND CORRESPONDENCE WHICH PRECEDED THE MEETING...

Washington City: Published by Jonathan Elliot, Bookseller, 1830. Original printed wrappers, stitched, foxed, wrappers worn at spine and extremities. Good+

The tragic event at Chester, Pennsylvania, in which the combatants were not the original parties to the dispute, was dictated by the complicated, elaborate rules of the code duello. The result: Hunter [age 19] killed Miller [age 23 or 24]. The formal exchanges of letters are printed in this pamphlet. The author was probably R. Dillon Drake, who signs in type at the bottom of page 35.

Cohen 14840. AI 213 [10]. $175.00


The author was probably R. Dillon Drake, who signs in type at the bottom of page 35.


$275.00

"This popular song was probably written for Andrew Jackson's unsuccessful presidential campaign of 1824" [BAL 23403, recording a number of variants, and noting that "no sequence has been established"]. Its first lines are, "Ye Gentlemen and Ladies fair/ Who grace this famous city..." It commemorates Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815, and the "hardy free-born race" of Kentuckians who helped him.

BAL 23419. $750.00


The pamphlet was also printed in New York during this election year. "A glowing account of Jackson's military career, putting him forward for the presidency" [Eberstadt]. The pamphlet is a biography of Jackson, with special emphasis on his career in Florida and New Orleans, and vindication of his conduct in the controversial execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, his opponent in the 1824 presidential contest, justified
Jackson’s decisions in a belligerent letter to the Spanish minister, printed here beginning at page 22.

164 Eberstadt 158. Miles 13. Felcone, New Jersey Books 864. $500.00

“This Man of Blood”


A scarce anti-Jackson pamphlet in his second campaign for the presidency. If Jackson were elected President, "the liberties of the people would be trampled under foot by this military despot: and the whole country would be transformed into one vast camp, in which military law would alone prevail. Fortunately for us, this man of blood is now disarmed and out of power. Shall we then call the rude old warrior from 'his house in the wilderness'..."

President JQA, by contrast, is a religious man of sterling character. As icing on the cake, the pamphlet recounts Jackson’s street fight with Thomas Hart Benton. The pamphlet ends, "LEND THIS TO YOUR NEIGHBOUR."


Jackson Was “A Dealer in Human Flesh”

An anti-Jackson pamphlet for his first presidential campaign in 1824. It is absurd to suggest that the "farmer of Tennessee" has anything in common with the sturdy, independent farmers of the North. "The comparison of the occupation of our hardy yeomanry to that of a man whose plantation is worked by slaves and superintended by an overseer, and who himself was formerly a dealer in 'human flesh,' is almost too ridiculous to be seriously noticed."

"The work is a broad burlesque on the 'farmer-boy's' prosperity, particularly during his sojourn as Governor of Florida when his accounts were allowed by Farmer Calhoun" [Eberstadt].


Survivals of the Japanese Internment

92. **Japanese American Committee For Democracy**: JAPANESE AMERICANS IN THE VICTORY PROGRAM. FEBRUARY, 1943. [New York: 1943]. 12 leaves, typewritten on rectos only: [1-cover page], [1-preface], [1-text of President Roosevelt's letter dated February 1, 1943 to Secretary of War], 9pp. Loose, previously stapled at head, a few small rubberstamps on cover page. At bottom of cover page, "JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR DEMOCRACY/ 72 WEST 52 STREET, NEW YORK CITY (10c A COPY)." Occasional light edgewear. Else Very Good.

The Japanese American Committee for Democracy [JACD] was formed in 1940 in New York as the Committee for Democratic Treatment for Japanese Residents of the Eastern States. Renamed the JACD after Pearl Harbor, it sought to inculcate pro-democratic sentiment among ethnic Japanese and to mobilize outside public support. President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 [1942] authorized the Secretary of War to incarcerate Japanese Americans, German Americans, and Italian Americans in American concentration camps. Roosevelt's letter of 1
February 1943, printed here, approves the War Department's proposal of a combat team of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent. "This is a natural and logical next step toward the reinstitution of the Selective Service procedures which were temporarily disrupted by the evacuation from the West Coast...The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry..."

The JACD held a forum on 13 February 1943, at the Hotel Commodore in New York; this is a typewritten summary. Subject headings include: Democracy and Evacuation; Resettlement Problems; Racial Discrimination; Japanese as Farmers; Japanese and Labor Movement; Problem of Public Relations; Basis of Release Selection; "Riots" Analyzed; Reaction in Congress; Letter From Camp; Center Problems Reviewed; Unity, Coordination Essential; and Tolan Committee Reports.

OCLC 163179094 [1-Oakland Library] as of October 2017. $150.00
sports, crimes and accidents, in addition to regular posts concerning WRA rules and regulations." [Densho Encyclopedia online article, 'Topaz Times'].

This issue prints articles on the First Council Meeting; an explanation that evacuees employed under the War Revenue Act were exempt from the 5% taxation; the establishment of Red Cross units, and plans to establish a soda shop; results of a Student Association meeting; and a reminder to "Use Gates-- Don't Climb Over Fences.

$375.00

Item No. 94

Pleadings and Briefs from the Wyoming Territory

94. **Johnson County, Wyoming**: SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2, IN THE COUNTY OF JOHNSON AND TERRITORY OF WYOMING, COMPLAINANT, VS. JULIET W. HART, DEFENDANT. IN THE DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, IN CHANCERY. [Cheyenne? 1887-1890]. Four documents: 227, [1]; 23, [1 blank]; 220, [3 folding, contemporary typed index leaves]; 32 pp. The first document consists of the Bill of Complaint, the Answer and other court documents, testimony of witnesses; the second is the Brief for Appellant in the Wyoming Territorial Supreme Court; the third is the Record, filed in the Wyoming Supreme Court, of the proceedings in the lower court; the fourth document is the Brief for Appellee [with a bit of ink scribbling on the caption title. Each of these separate imprints is in Very Good condition, bound together in contemporary sheep, rebacked.

Verling Hart had qualified to acquire land in Johnson County under the Desert Land Act. With his verbal permission, and his verbal promise to convey the premises to the School District, the District built a school and other improvements on the property. Before formal conveyances could occur, however, Verling died. After his death the United States issued the title to Verling’s estate. But his widow and executrix, Juliet, refused to acknowledge Verling’s oral agreement or to perform the promises which the School District alleged Verling had made.
Hence the School District initiated suit against Juliet, requesting the court to order the desired conveyance.

The district court held in favor of Juliet. The school district appealed to the Wyoming Supreme Court, whose opinion is not printed here. That Court's decision, printed at 3 Wyo. 913 [1891], split the baby in a Solomonic opinion: Juliet could keep the property, because Verling's promises had been insufficiently specific to be enforced by the court; however, Juliet was required to compensate the School District for the improvements on the property.

Verling Kersey Hart [1837-1883] was born in Indiana; in the 1860 census he is listed as living with his parents in Lee County, Iowa, and working as a clerk. Hart joined the 19th U.S. Infantry as a Captain in October, 1861, and was taken prisoner on September 20, 1863, during the Battle of Chickamauga. He was held as a prisoner of war in Columbia, South Carolina, for a year until he and several soldiers escaped in December, 1864, and made it to Union lines. He was later brevetted Major for gallantry at the battle. [Heitman, Francis B.: HISTORICAL REGISTER AND DICTIONARY OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, FROM ITS ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 29, 1789, TO MARCH 2, 1903. VOL. 1, PART 2. Page 506; and VOL. 2. PART 3. Page 24. University of California Libraries, Internet Archive; "Verling Kersey Hart Diary," MSA SC 5454 description, Maryland State Archives web site; Price, George: ACROSS THE CONTINENT WITH THE FIFTH CAVALRY. 1883. Page 307.]

$450.00

A Secret Cure for Everything

95. **Kickapoo Medicine Company:** KICKAPOO INDIAN ALMANAC 1892. [New Haven, Ct: Healy and Bigelow, 1891]. [32] pp. Original staples and brilliantly illustrated title wrappers [portrait of an Indian clothed in native attire; Indians riding horses and chasing buffalo]. Many illustrations, including text borders. Very Good, with the original wire loop at the top inner corner: "Pull out this wire loop and hang up the Almanac for reference."
A rare popular medicine almanac. Healy & Bigelow made extravagant claims for Kickapoo Indian cures for a panorama of illnesses. Advertised here are numerous Kickapoo medical products, and recipes and remedies for dread diseases. Parasites, constipation, dyspepsia, inflammatory rheumatism, and many other ailments are cured by following the Kickapoo path to health.

OCLC 45768302 [1- Indiana U] as of August 2017. $275.00

A Slave Empire and “Golden Circle” of American Slave States

96. [Knights of the Golden Circle]: ADDITIONAL PROOF! SECRET ORGANIZATION TO DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT. KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE EXPOSED! READ, CITIZENS READ! WE GIVE THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF THE SECRET CONSPIRACY TO DESTROY THE GOVERNMENT. THIS ORDER WAS ORGANIZED IN THE COUNTY BY T.H. HODDER, A PUPIL OF VALLANDIGHAM, AND BY VANFLEET, DR. CHRISTIAN AND THEIR TREASONABLE ASSOCIATES... [Marion County, Ohio? 1861?]. Broadside, 8-1/2" x 23-1/2". Printed in three columns after the title and preliminary lines, in a variety of type sizes and styles. Several expert repairs on blank verso, old folds. Lower right corner torn with loss of several words at the end. A Good copy of a rare Ohio Civil War broadside.

The Knights of the Golden Circle sought clandestinely to create a "golden circle" of American Slave States, with Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies as a slave empire. It attracted to its banner some Northern Copperheads. Clement Vallandigham of Ohio, who was ultimately banished from the Union after a military trial, was thought to be a member. Others accused of membership included Thomas H. Hodder, editor of the Democratic Mirror in Marion, Ohio, who expressed unequivocal anti-Lincoln sentiments.

This broadside provides affidavits from several Marion County men who claim to disclose the secret "oaths, signs, grips, passwords, &c." of the Knights. The oath-taker promises, "I will not rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be removed out of the Presidential chair, and I will wade in blood up to my knees, as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the city of Washington and the white house." Hodder's friends had organized, in response to threats against him, an "informal mutual protection society... As political tensions mounted and election day [October 8, 1861] approached, some local Republicans including the son of the editor of the Marion Republican, forged documents that linked Hodder and his mutual protection society to the Knights of the Golden Circle." The quoted "oath" was "bogus," according to Frank L. Klement's "Dark Lanterns: Secret Political Societies, Conspiracies, and Treason Trials in the Civil War," pages 15-18. LSU Press: 1984. Not located in NUC, Sabin, Bartlett, or online sites [as of August 2017] of Ohio U., Oberlin, Ohio State U., AAS, OCLC, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Library of Congress. SOLD

Prominent Virginians Defend the Alien and Sedition Laws

"Attributed by some authorities to Henry Lee and by others to John Marshall" [NAIP]. Prefatory remarks refer to authorship by "the Member from Westmoreland", suggesting Lee, who defended the Act in the Virginia House and denied that the Union was a mere compact of States.

Delineating France's perfidy, the Address resents that criticism of the Alien & Sedition Act is "mingled with insinuations of distrust in the government of the United States, the only political mean by which efficacy can be given to resistance against an invading foe." He denounces "the distorted construction" of the Act, charging that its opponents would "excite" the people "into general hostility against the government of the country." In foreign affairs, he says, including "the power of protecting the nation from the intrigues and conspiracies of dangerous aliens," "America is one nation, and therefore the state governments are restrained from interfering with these great acts of sovereignty."


A small band of Sioux Indians led by Chief Inkpaduta went on a rampage between March 8-12, 1857, killing 32 men, women and children near Spirit Lake, Iowa. During the rampage four women were abducted; two were killed, one released, and Miss Abigail Gardiner
ransomed. The pamphlet was published shortly after Gardiner's release as a means to provide her financial aid. Howes L210. Graff 2442. Ayer 181. Jones, ADVENTURES IN AMERICANA 274. $350.00

99. [Levy, Samuel Yates]: THE ITALIAN BRIDE. A PLAY- IN FIVE ACTS. WRITTEN FOR MISS ELIZA LOGAN, AND PUBLISHED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION. Savannah: John M. Cooper & Co., 1856. 132pp, bound in original publisher's cloth, stamped in blind, with title stamped in gilt on spine. Contemporary pencil ownership signatures of Major Ben E. Crane, a Georgian active in the Protestant Episcopal Church who had served the Confederacy in the War. Very Good.

Levy, a Jew from Savannah, enlisted in the 1st Georgia Infantry in August 1861, as a Captain. He was listed as a prisoner of war in June 1864 at Marietta, and released from a Union camp at Johnson's Island, Ohio, in June 1865. He was promoted to Major in November 1861. FIRST EDITION. Singerman 1440. DeRenne 579. American Civil War Research Database. Rosen, The Jewish Confederates. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Wright, Decker. $750.00


"The primary object of civil institutions is to prevent those evils...to which men would unavoidably be exposed, in a state of nature," by reason of the depravity of "fallen man." Such evils are illustrated in the revolution in France: "Law was no longer a restraint, right no longer regarded, property was invaded, virtue insulted, chastity polluted..."
“Printed Apparently in Anticipation of Not Being Nominated for a Second Term”

101. **[Lincoln, Abraham]**: A. LINCOLN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SPRINGFIELD, ILL. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN... [np: 1864]. Rare mock business card. 2” x 3-1/8”, printed on stiff paper and illustrated with four figures[three of them black] carrying their knapsacks and fleeing to a new destination. Very Good.

"My old customers and others are no doubt aware of the terrible time I have had in CROSSING THE STREAM, and will be glad to know that I will be back on the same side from which I started, on or before the 4TH OF MARCH next, when I will be ready to SWAP HORSES, DISPENSE LAW, MAKE JOKES, SPLIT RAILS, and perform other matters in a SMALL way."

The card may have been a satiric Democratic production during the 1864 political campaign. It has also been suggested, however, that the card was made by Republicans, reflecting the uncertainty of his renomination and re-election in 1864. The great Lincoln collector O.H. Oldroyd included an identical card among his "relics":

"Not the least interesting relic is one of Mr. Lincoln's professional cards, printed apparently in anticipation of not being nominated for a second term, and of returning to Springfield in March 1865." Abbott, IX The Magazine of History With Notes and Queries. January - June 1909, page 112. New York: 1909].


Item No. 101

**Rare Lincoln Funeral Broadside**

102. **[Lincoln, Abraham]**: FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN HELD IN BUFFALO, APRIL 19, 1865. ORDER OF PROCESSION. [Buffalo: 1865]. Narrow broadside, 4” x 12-3/4”. Text surrounded by mourning border. Old horizontal folds, a couple of short, closed margin tears. Else Very Good. In a wood, gilt-covered frame with a portrait of
Lincoln holding in his hand a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation by Johnson, Fry & Co. [New York: 1870].

The Order of Procession began with a detachment of police in uniform, followed by military and naval officers, and then the hearse with eight pall bearers. Various officials, Societies [Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Fellows, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Fenian Society], and religious organizations participated. A rare Lincoln funeral broadside. Not at the online sites of AAS, NYPL. OCLC 51564989 [1- Buffalo-Erie County Lib.] as of August 2017. $650.00

103.  [Lincoln, Abraham]: REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HANNIBAL HAMLIN. ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT, LEONARD SWETT, JOHN M. PALMER... FOR GOVERNOR, RICHARD YATES... [Henderson County, Illinois? 1860]. Broadsheet electoral ticket, 2-3/4" x 6-3/4". Old vertical fold mark visible on blank verso, lower blank corner is worn but intact. Good+.

An 1860 election ticket from Lincoln's home State, a rare survival of that historic campaign. The local candidates were from Henderson County, Illinois, which is about forty miles west and slightly south of Peoria and across the Mississippi River from Davenport, Iowa. The electors included Lincoln's allies and friends Leonard Swett, John M. Palmer, Allen C. Fuller, Wm. P. Kellogg, and others. His close associate Jesse Dubois was the candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts; and his old friend William Butler ran for State Treasurer. The Clements Library and the Library of Congress have an 1860 electoral ticket from Illinois, but
from a different county; each lists local candidates different from ours. We have not located any other copies.

$1,500.00

Jews Rejected Christ, So “God Rejected Them”


Loring worries about the decline in authority and wisdom of churches-- God will punish them, just as He did the Jews. "So the golden Candlestick of the Jewish Church, was removed. They were broken off, because of Unbelief. The Jews had the offer of Christ made unto them; yea, the first Offer, but they rejected it, and hereupon God rejected them, and in this woful Condition, do they remain to this Day." In Africa, "time was, when there were thousands of glorious Churches... But now, the Shadow of Death stretches it self over those once happy
Regions of Light.” Ditto in Europe, where the Church of Rome is ‘THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS, AND ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.’
Evans 4153. Sabin 42084. ESTC W20261. Not in Singerman or Rosenbach. $750.00


An unusually interesting issue. The Register reports, in the first two and one half columns and in several columns on page [2], on the fatal split in the Democratic Party Convention at Charleston. "Southerners resolved to withdraw from the Convention" after the Party adopted Stephen A. Douglas’s "squatter sovereignty resolutions." Southern Rights men wanted guarantees for slavery even where the majority of settlers opposed the Peculiar Institution. The next three and one half columns are all on the tumultuous political upheavals in Kansas. The last two pages are filled with advertisements, including a "Sale of Negroes." $175.00

“Careful Personal Observations Gleaned from Three Trips to Texas”

wrappers [some dusting], scattered foxing, stitched. Very light old blindstamp. 64 pages printed in double columns, with a map at Page 49. Else Very Good.

The rear wrapper contains the Table of Contents. Howes accords Lundy the distinction of being the "first to ascribe this war to a slaveholding conspiracy." The pamphlet includes "much on the empresario grants, one of which Lundy himself endeavored to secure. While entirely innocent of the slightest impartiality, Lundy's dialectics are fortified with careful personal observations gleaned from three trips to Texas in 1832, 1833, and 1834" [Eberstadt].

This "enlarged" edition incorporates new material, with anti-slavery speeches, one by John Quincy Adams; the Gorostiza Pamphlet, from which the map is taken and which Howes calls the earliest map of Texas; and an official Mexican protest against American recognition of Texas's independence. Lundy denounces the "settled design, among the slaveholders of this country, (with land speculators and slave-traders) to wrest the large and valuable territory of Texas from the Mexican Republic, in order to re-establish the System of Slavery; to open a vast and profitable Slave-Market therein; and, ultimately, to annex it to the United States." This assertion contained more than a grain of truth, and Lundy devotes his pamphlet to proving it.

The map at page 49 depicts an area of present-day East Texas and Louisiana bounded on the north by the Red River, east to Natchitoches and the junction of the Mississippi, with the Gulf of Mexico to the south and west to the Sabine and Neches rivers. Howes L569. Streeter Texas 1217a. Raines 141. 165 Eberstadt 700, 701. $750.00

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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, and assails the incumbent's "weak and jealous disposition." Madison's "political turpitude and depravity" are set forth in detail. 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 he 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 such "pusillanimous subterfuges" to secure his re-election that it "sickens the mind."

FIRST EDITION. Howes M201. Haynes 15033. $500.00

108. **Magnus, Charles:** TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND MANASSAS JUNCTION. New York: Chs. Magnus, 12 Frankford St., [1863?]. Letter sheet map, 8" x 9-3/4", in two panels. The top panel is a detailed bird's-eye view of the Capitol with the city in the background. A preliminary plan of the Washington Monument is in the far background. Atop the view of the Capitol is the Statue of Freedom, which was erected in early December 1863. The bottom panel, a detailed map of northern Virginia and Washington, shows roads, railroads, towns, and cities. At the left of the map is 'Battle of Bull Run, July 21st 1861,' with 'Rebel Batteries' noted. Charles Magnus produced several variations of this work during the War, all scarce. Not in Bryan or Phillips [Maps and Views of Washington and District of Columbia]. $450.00
Jackson the Despot

109. [Maine]: ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MAINE. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!...

The text of this rare broadside, urging the defeat of President Jackson in the upcoming presidential election, is printed in three columns. It is followed by six columns, consisting of hundreds of printed names of Portland citizens endorsing its sentiments. Despite promises to the contrary, Jackson has expanded the power of the presidency, reneging on his promise to serve only one term; enthusiastically practiced the Spoils System; and "the expenses of his administration have largely exceeded those of any of his six predecessors." He has claimed the power of "interpreting for himself" the Constitution, although contradicted by "the Supreme Judiciary."

$1,250.00

“Jeff. Davis’ Only Hope!”

"The voluntary enlistment of Veteran Regiments and the rapid organization of Negro Brigades in the South, will amply recruit the tanks of the Union Armies." If the Administration's policies are "generously sustained by the free and loyal voters of the North," there will be no further draft. "But if the Administration is crippled, hindered and embarrassed" in its recruiting, another draft will be necessary.

Bradbury, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, has promised to withdraw Maine's support for the War. If elected, he will render inevitable "a fresh draft under the Conscription Act." Maine's Democrats seek deliberately to "precipitate a collision between Maine and the General Government." Men like Bradbury are "Jeff. Davis' Only Hope!"

Not located on OCLC as of October 2017.

Item No. 111

“A Malignant Copperhead”

111. [Maine] [Civil War]: THREE STAGES IN THE LIFE OF A POLITICAL TURN-COAT-- SHOWING HOW AN INTENSIFIED WAR DEMOCRAT IS GRADUALLY TRANSFORMED INTO A MALIGNANT COPPERHEAD. BION BRADBURY IN THE YEARS 1861, 1862 AND 1863. [NP: 1863]. Broadsheet, 7” x 6-1/2”. Caption title as issued. Printed in two columns per page. Small piece torn from center of top blank margin where originally posted. Otherwise Very Good.

This Republican Party broadsheet opposes the Democrat Bradbury's 1863 candidacy for Governor of Maine. His speeches— as a Congressman and as a previous candidate for Governor-- show him as a spineless flip-flopper. In 1862 he defended the war effort. In less than a year he became "a malignant Copperhead." A supporter quotes him that, "with or
without qualification he is opposed to the war," and that, if elected Governor, he would, in concert with Governor Seymour of New York, "withdraw the troops of Maine."
Not located on OCLC as of October 2017.

An Extremely Rare 1793 Massachusetts Broadside


A rare Massachusetts broadside, instructing selectmen of the First District in the proper procedure for voters to elect Representatives to Congress from that District. After Hancock's instructions, and Secretary Avery's ink manuscript signature, is the certification "that the returns from the several towns, within the first District, viz.--Suffolk, Essex, and Middlesex, respecting the choice of Representatives to represent the people thereof, in the Congress of the United States" show that Samuel Holten received 1100 votes and Benjamin Austin, Jun. received 1260 votes.

ESTC and NAIP record a variant of this broadside, the language apparently identical to ours, except that it is printed for the Second District. [See ESTC W10390 and NAIP w010390, each recording only the AAS copy; and Evans 25781]. They do not record our copy printed for the First District.

Ford, Broadsides 2692 [District not disclosed].

$1,250.00

Item No. 113
113. **[Maurin, Antoine?]:** LES PRESIDENTS DES ETATS-UNIS. [Paris?: 1825-1828]. Elephant folio broadside textile, 26” x 25". Printed in blue on white cotton, with portraits of the first six Presidents: Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, with background of repeating clouds. Above and below the portraits is an image of the iconic Screaming Eagle with banner 'E Pluribus Unum', surrounded by 24 stars [representing the States of the Union] and background rays of the sun. This is a roller print: above and beneath each Eagle there is a partial repeat of the portraits. Old folds, Very Good plus. Not in Collins, Threads of History. See OCLC 887554383 [1- Bib. Nat. France], for a similar item, but a lithograph. $2,500.00

114. **Mayhew, Experience:** GRACE DEFENDED, IN A MODEST PLEA FOR AN IMPORTANT TRUTH... Boston: Printed by D. Green for D. Henchman, 1744. [2], vi, 7, [1 Advertisement], 208 pp, as issued. Contemporary paneled calf [light rubbing], spine rebacked to match, most of original plain spine laid down. Scattered light spotting. Very Good, with the signature "Jeremiah Belknap/ His Book/ 1744 June 8," with a partially effaced "May" to the left; and later signature, "Charles Eliot Norton./ 1844." Norton, the author and social reformer, evidently acquired the book while a student at Harvard. Our copy does not have an errata slip. NAIP records "an errata slip in some copies."

Mayhew spent much of his career as a missionary to the Indians on Martha's Vineyard. His son Jonathan was one of the most influential clergy on behalf of religious and political self-determination for the Colonies. Experience's "theological writings, of which Grace Defended was the most important, show him to have been a moderate Calvinist who deviated,
as he himself realized, from the strictly orthodox. He seems to have spoken for a measure of free will against the doctrine of total depravity, and it has been said that he wrote in opposition to Jonathan Dickinson and Whitefield." DAB.
Evans 5439. NAIP w012480.

War Secretary McHenry’s “Indispensable” Recommendations


Secretary of War McHenry initiates his "indispensable" recommendations for creating "military institutions capable of perpetuating the art of war, and of furnishing the means for forming a new and enlarged army fit for service, in the shortest time possible, and at the least practicable expense." He proposes the establishment of a Military Academy, whose purpose is to teach "all the sciences necessary to a perfect knowledge of the different branches of the military arts," with more specialized schools of engineers and artillery, cavalry and infantry, naval warfare. His Report is a detailed explanation of his proposal. NAIP records ten locations. Evans 38783. NAIP w026154.

This rare, attractive broadside was likely printed in the late 1880s or early 1890s. An advertisement by Mitchell & Lewis Co. for a similar model wagon with some similar wording is found in the Handbook of Agriculture, Volume 6, by Wisconsin Farmer Institutes, 1892, page 277. Henry Mitchell, a native of Scotland, served several years as an apprentice, then immigrated to America. Settling near Chicago, he became the first wagon manufacturer in the Northwest. In 1864 his son-in-law, William T. Lewis, joined him in the business; its name changed to Mitchell & Lewis Co. The business became one of the largest in the country. S.R. Buford, a leading Virginia City citizen and businessman, owned a dry goods store.
One of the stated reasons for the Mitchell Wagon's pre-eminence is that "Henry Mitchell, the oldest practical wagon manufacturer in the country, superintends the construction of the Wagon, and with his fifty-five years' experience a perfect wagon is guaranteed. OCLC 883858250 [1- Newberry] as of August 2017. $275.00

“First History of the Second Minnesota Settlement”


"First history of the second Minnesota settlement." [Howes]. History, narratives, military records, biographies of settlers, businesses, climate, topography, agriculture, etc. Howes M691aa. Graff 2842. $450.00


A scarce pro-Clay pamphlet in the 1844 presidential campaign, offering a reward of $1000 to anyone proving that it misrepresents Polk's opposition to the protective tariff. The National Clay Club calls Polk the candidate of the "Texas party in the South," alluding to Polk's outspoken support of annexation and Clay's opposition. OCLC shows eleven locations under several accession numbers as of October 2017. AI 44-4748 [1- Harvard, 11 pages]. $175.00
“Refined Christian Ladies” Go Forth!


The Association was organized by William Cullen Bryant and others; they sign the document in type. It was established "in response to an appeal from Gen. Sherman and Commodore Dupont" to alleviate "the helpless condition of the blacks within the vast area occupied by the forces under their command." Its mission was to "instruct the Freedmen in industrial and mechanical arts, in the rudiments of education, the principles of Christianity...and all that might be necessary to render them competent to sustain themselves as members of a civilized society." Rules of the Association emphasize that "they must be treated as Freemen," and must "earn their livelihood...No idlers will be allowed among them."

The Report chronicles the Association's activities: teachers have been sent forth, including "refined Christian ladies"; crops have been planted and gathered; clothing and other goods have been supplied. Officers are listed. The last page prints "A Happy New Year's greeting to the Colored People in the Department of the South," from the Military Governor, Brigadier General Saxton.


$500.00
“Our Prosperity Has Continued to Increase”

120. [National Union Executive Committee]: HAS THE WAR RUINED THE COUNTRY? THE COPPERHEADS ASSERT THAT THE WAR HAS RUINED THE COUNTRY; THAT WE CAN NEVER PAY OUR DEBT; AND THAT THE WAR HAS PROVED A FAILURE. LOOK AT THESE DIAGRAMS, BASED ON OFFICIAL RECORDS, AND SEE IF THIS IS TRUE. New York: Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, [1864]. Broadsheet, 9" x 16". Figures 1, 2, and 3 demonstrate the progress made by the Union, in restoring territory to the Union; the Union's wealth in relation to its national debt; and a graph depicting US growth compared with that of Britain. Two columns of explanatory information are printed beneath. Closed tear at title expertly repaired. Bit of light edge wear. Else Very Good, in later matting.

Reviewing the data, this scarce broadside asks rhetorically, "DOES THIS LOOK LIKE FAILURE?"

"Great Britain has not been ruined by her Debt. Our ability to pay is far greater than hers. Our prosperity has continued to increase in spite of the War, and the moment it is ended we shall go ahead in Wealth and Power with a rapidity hitherto unknown... Is not such a nation able to carry on a War for its own salvation?"

OCLC locates seven copies under several accession numbers as of July 2017. $750.00

“The Rebel Cause is Fast Failing from Exhaustion”

121. [National Union Executive Committee]: IS THE WAR A FAILURE? THE CHICAGO CONVENTION DECLARED THAT THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION...
HAD PROVED A FAILURE... New York: Published by the National Union Executive Committee, Astor House, [1864]. Broadside, 8-3/4" x 11-1/4". Light wear, light fox, bit of text lightening and dusting. Good+, in a modern frame.

This scarce broadside rebuts Copperhead claims that the War is a disastrous mistake, requiring that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." Issued during the critical 1864 presidential campaign, it quotes Generals Grant, Sherman, Seymour, and Dix, who make clear that the Rebels are on their last legs. In fact, "The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion." Grant reports, "The rebels now have in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men" are filling the ranks.

"Does this look as if the war had been a FAILURE?"

OCLC records eleven locations as of July 2017.

$600.00

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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. $750.00

A Piece in the Puzzle of New Hampshire’s Constitution

A scarce piece in the puzzle that finally became the New Hampshire Constitution, after serial submissions to the voters of that State. The Convention notes here that, in the most recent vote, "many articles are approved by two thirds of the voters; and many are not approved, by reason whereof said amendments are rendered inconsistent, and contradictory." With this pamphlet, the Convention tries to get it right. One interesting provision permits only Protestants to stand for election to the State Senate. According to NAIP, printing began in Dover in 1791, with six imprints; Wemyss dates Dover printings from 1790.

Evans 24577. 166 Eberstadt 97. Bristol B8079. NAIP w036223 [8]. $850.00

**Opposing the Franklin Pierce-Copperhead New Hampshire Democratic Party**


This is a rare New Hampshire campaign pamphlet for the 1864 elections. It attacks the Democratic Party which, abetted by former President Franklin Pierce, has consistently sought to undermine the Union cause. New Hampshire's devotion to the Union is demonstrated by its sons' enthusiastic enlistments in the Army. Rousing speeches, including one by Andrew Johnson, the brave Tennessee Unionist, rally Republicans. Letters from the soldiers of the 12th and 13th New Hampshire regiments attest to their devotion to the Union. OCLC lists four copies under three accession numbers as of October 2017: Dartmouth, NH Hist., AAS, UVA. $375.00
The broadside prints "An Account of Cash Paid Out by Order of Common Council, from the Tax Granted the Seventh Day of December, 1792, for the Maintenance of the Poor and other Contingent Expences [sic] of the City and County of New York, and from the Excise Collected in the same."

Ten horizontal columns contain dollar totals for a variety of expenses, arranged chronologically in a large vertical column from May 17, 1793, through May 9, 1794. The expenses include Improvements at the Battery, Repairing Grate in Wall-Street, Repairs to Public Pumps, Lighting and Cleaning Lamps, funds for the Poor House, Salary for the "Public Whipper," and about a hundred other, similar matters. Richard Varick, the Mayor of New York, and five aldermen [Nicholas Bayard and others] make the required Certification, with their names printed and dated October 6, 1794.

Not in Evans, NAIP, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record a handful of other, similar Supplements. Not located on OCLC or the NYPL, NYHS, or AAS online catalogues as of September 2017.

| Item No. 125 | $1,000.00 |
New York Democrats’ Rare Broadside Attack on Lincoln


Horatio Seymour, a New York Democrat before the War in the Stephen A. Douglas mold, ran for Governor of New York in 1862. He abandoned Douglas's dying admonition to crush the rebellion; instead, he opposed Lincoln's draft, the Emancipation Proclamation, and other policies denounced in this evidently unrecorded broadside.

An eleven-member Committee of arrangements invites Democrats to convene at Hull's Hall in Forestville for an Address by Wm. A. Barden of Fredonia. Seymour narrowly won his election, but his Party was repudiated at the polls in 1863 and 1864. Not located in NUC, Sabin, or on OCLC or online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, NYPL, NYHS, Yale, Harvard, as of August 2017. $1,500.00

Rare Rules of the New York Supreme Court

127. **[New York Supreme Court]**: RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE CIRCUIT COURTS, AND COPIES OF BILLS OF COSTS, TO SERVE AS PRECEDENTS. Albany: Printed by Charles R. & George
Webster, at their bookstore in the white-house, corner of State and Pearl-Street, 1799. 38pp, as issued. Stitched in original and quite worn dark, plain wrappers. Faint rubberstamp on blank verso of title leaf. Very Good. Housed in a modern slipcase [institutional mark at spine base].

A rare imprint, which has not made its way to the AAS collection. NAIP records only the copy at Harvard; as of November 2017, OCLC records two copies at Harvard, one at the Library of Congress, one at the U.S. Supreme Court Library, and one at the Buffalo & Erie County Library.

Cohen 1349. Evans 35931. NAIP w016480. OCLC 4135290. $850.00

Oil Boom in West Virginia!


This is an early report on the development of the petroleum industry in West Virginia. Professor Ward reports on the mineral resources of lands which Mr. Day purchased in Cabell County, "Western Virginia." Although navigable waters, salt, coal, and iron have been found in
abundance, "The value of your lands as OIL TERRITORY, is doubtless infinitely above all other considerations. Its situation geographically and geologically, is such, as to warrant sanguine expectations as to the existence of Oil under all parts of it." Ward describes the "Oil belt" which graces Davy's land, and assures him, "There is little territory in Western Virginia, as yet undeveloped, which holds out inducements for finding Oil, equal to the value which you own on the Guyandotte."

Not located on OCLC as of August 2017.

$650.00

Item No. 128

"No Negro, Chinaman, or Mulatto Shall Have the Right of Suffrage"


Oregon entered the Union in early 1859 with this Constitution, which was adopted in November 1857. Among its other provisions, "No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage," nor did any "idiot or insane person." The Constitution included a ratification Schedule, pursuant to which electors would also vote on two questions: "Do you vote for slavery in Oregon-- Yes or No?" "Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon-- Yes or No?" The voters decided to prohibit both slavery and Free Negroes.

This document, of great significance in Oregon's legal history, prints the Constitution, the Governor's Proclamation announcing the results of the referendum, Oregon's Act of Admission into the Union "on an equal footing with the other States;" the State's first General Laws,
Resolutions and Memorials. An Index appears at the end. Among the Assembly's more interesting enactments is a requirement that "Every Chinaman engaged in mining gold in this State shall pay for such mining privilege the sum of two dollars tax per month."
Belknap 508. Sabin 57548. OCLC's muddled records indicate only a few locations as of September 2017.

**Detailed Regulation of the African Slave Trade**


The detailed law regulates the maximum number of slaves that such ships may carry; requires the keeping of meticulous records, and the provision of written Declarations to Customs Officers; mortality records; bonds and penalties; surgeons' inspections; living quarters for the slaves.
A Prominent Virginian Opposes the Washington-Adams Administrations


The only edition of this early presidential campaign document, written by one of the foremost Virginians of the revolutionary generation. It appears to be his only published speech. "Pendleton disdained from the foreign policy and the financial measures of Washington's administration. This attitude brought him into the Republican camp, and in 1799, at the request of Jefferson, he published a campaign document [this item] in support of the principles of his party" [DAB].

In hyperbolic terms, the preface warns that "The political tenets advocated by Judge Pendleton, will no doubt be reprobated by the Enemies of America- The Friends to War will anathematize him for his pacific admonitions; but every real American will revere his memory..." Pendleton opposes "an augmentation of the army and navy of the United States, and now under consideration of Congress." Not only will the plan "create a ruinous debt," but it will "subject America to executive despotism, instead of a representative republican government." Pendleton urges avoidance of entanglements with or against Britain or France,

Phillips, whose children founded Phillips Andover Academy, supports a government under the English King, who exercises power in accordance with the constitution and the rule of law. He gives thanks "that our civil Liberties, as granted by the Royal Charter, are still continued to us...Kings and others in subordination to them are not exalted, meekly, that so they might be in a State of Superiority over their Fellow-Men: No, they are to Rule: but then their manner of Rule must be suited to the Ends of civil Society, and for the promoting of the public Good." He urges public support of the ministry, the nurturing of Harvard College, and warns that an educated citizenry is essential for good government.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 6593. Vail N.E. Election Sermons 19. $500.00
This Kentuckian Supports Andrew Jackson for President

133. [Philo-Jackson]: THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, WRITTEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT PARTICULARLY FOR
THOSE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY; RELATING, ALSO, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. SIXTH SERIES.


"An attempt to vindicate General Jackson from the obloquy which followed his entrance upon the territory of a neutral power, seizing and, without color of law, hanging some of its subjects." Sabin. Howes says the piece, one of a series of six, "defends Jackson's Florida invasion and extols his desire to expand national territory to Oregon." Moreover, this pamphlet attacks Kentucky's favorite son, Henry Clay--Jackson's rival--for supporting federal sponsorship of internal improvements. It also provides a good history of the adoption of the Constitution.


The author supports Andrew Jackson for the presidency, not Kentucky's favorite son Henry Clay, who "is not a great statesman, a republican, or a patriot"; and certainly not William Crawford of Georgia. Clay's opinions and work "lead to a consolidation of government, the destruction of state authorities, and consequently to the overthrow of republican principles, and public liberty." This pamphlet explains Philo-Jackson's views on civilizing the Indians; he
argues that Crawford's policies would increase Indian aggressions against whites. Moreover, Crawford is "rude, insolent and vulgar," a "demi-savage," lacking "truth, candor, moral rectitude, or even for the slightest excitement by the most noble of all passions, gratitude." Clay, a hypocrite and worse, has proposed internal improvements while neglecting inland waterways in his own State that would connect to the Ohio River and, ultimately, the Pacific Ocean. He attacks John Quincy Adams for "his pride of character, his repulsive and haughty demeanor," and his "overbearing and unyielding, dogmatical, pedantic and egotistical" nature.


135. **Potter, Robert K.**: BOSTON TEMPERANCE SONGSTER; A COLLECTION OF SONGS AND HYMNS FOR TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES ORIGINAL AND SELECTED. Boston: White & Potter, 1847. 3" x 4.75". 64, 64pp, two volumes in one. Original printed and illustrated green wrappers [light wear, spine erosion], stitched. The front wrapper prints "Nos. 1 & 2." Scattered foxing, Good+ to Very Good.

"All hail the power of abstinence! Let drunkards sound the call!"

Not in Sabin. OCLC records a variety of printings during the 1840s.  

$175.00

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Prentice warns in this early Election Sermon that "Irreligion, a contempt of God and his laws" can bring down a Nation. Thus those in "civil authority" must be "truly religious."

Evans 3952. ESTC W28018

$500.00

Northern Shock at the Near-Murder of Senator Sumner


A rare broadside, attacking the Slave Power and its sympathizers for delighting in South Carolina Congressman Preston Brooks's brutal caning of abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner. The attack nearly killed Sumner, and rendered him permanently disabled. President Buchanan criticized Brooks mildly, calling his actions "inconsiderate." As noted here, The Montgomery Advertiser and Richmond Whig rejoiced in the assault: "If he essays to walk, his lower limbs refuse their office. Possibly they are ashamed to propel the contemptible carcass of the cowardly cur."
The violence was a wake-up call for the North. This broadside warns, "If we do not act now, the chances may never again return; and all that will be left the North will be to tackle in with the slaves, and drag the carts of slaveholders, only beseeching them to spare the whip and make the load as light as possible."

$750.00

Item No. 138

“We Go Into the Contest as a New and Untried Party”


A rare document from the earliest days of the organization of the Republican Party, urging "the importance of immediate and thorough organization." It is signed in type on page [2] by Daniel Goodloe, H.S. Brown, and Lewis Clephane. "We go into the contest as a new and untried party, opposing old and well-organized parties, sustained and backed by Government patronage, or bound together by old party ties. We must compel these parties to show where they stand on the only great issue now before the country-- Slavery or freedom. We must force them to array themselves on one side or the other of this question, and consider every man who is not openly and avowedly on the side of Freedom, as against it."
Also printed here is a list of "Documents for the Campaign," including some in the German language; and the "Declaration, Platform, and Constitution, of the Republican Association of Washington, D.C." It states that the Kansas-Nebraska Act has "violated or annulled" all previous compromises on the issue slavery, that Congress has plenary power in the Territories, and should oppose Slavery there.

OCLC 84420456 [2- NYPL, Harvard]. $500.00

Oppose “Men Who Bow Down in Confederate Caucus”


A rare, unusual poem, presenting testimony "In a little log church in the State of Virginia," where "Some negroes had gathered to worship the Lord." Printed as a Republican campaign pamphlet for the 1880 presidential election, it denounces the Democratic ticket, headed by Winfield Scott Hancock, and refers to the 46th Congress [which met from 1879-1881]. "Shall men who bow down in Confederate caucus,/ And worship the masters they humbly obey,/ Shall they rule the nation by Washington founded?/ Which way is their muskets a p’intin’ to-day?"

The last two pages consist of text, with the heading, "The Past Rises Before Me Like a Dream." It recalls the "four millions of human beings governed by the lash. We see them bound hand and foot...We look. Instead of slaves we see men and women and children. The wand of progress touches the auction-block, the slave-pen..." OCLC locates copies only at the Newberry, Brown, the University of Texas, University of Delaware, and the Ohio Historical Society. OCLC records five locations under two accession numbers as of September 2017. Not in Haynes, Swem, Cappon, LCP, Blockson. $600.00
Rare Broadside Issued at the Height of the Dorr Rebellion

140.  [Rhode Island]: ALGERINE LAW. ONE OTHER STATE BESIDES RHODE-ISLAND, HAS, WHAT SOME PEOPLE MIGHT SUPPOSE TO BE, AN ALGERINE LAW. THE CELEBRATED DAVID PARMENTER, FREE SUFFRAGE LECTURER GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS AND GRAND PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE COURT OF ST. TAMMANY, &C., &C., &C., ONCE CREPT OUT THROUGH A SMALL HOLE IN SUCH A LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS. THE GREAT UNWHIPT WAS INDICTED, TRIED, AND FOUND GUILTY, ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY... [Providence? 1842]. Folio broadside, 11" x 15". Light toning, old folds, Very Good.

A rare broadside, probably printed in 1842 at the height of the Dorr Rebellion. David Parmenter, a Providence lawyer, was an ally and confidante of Thomas Dorr. This broadside, intended to discredit Parmenter and the Dorr organization, prints documents from the Massachusetts case of Commonwealth vs. Parmenter, demonstrating that Parmenter had committed the crime of forgery in 1827 but escaped conviction on a technicality: "Thus, through that small hole, the GREAT DAVID escaped the honor of wearing the State's uniform at the celebrated public institution at Charlestown..."

The Algerine Law, enacted by the Rhode Island legislature, rendered illegal the elections held by the Dorrites in April 1842, made it a crime to run for office in their elections, and called it treason for anyone to do so or to hold a statewide office under the People's Constitution. De Simone, Broadsides of the Dorr Rebellion 14. OCLC 24389916 [1- Brown] as of October 2017. Not located at online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, Yale, Harvard. $1,000.00
"Representation Should Go Along With Taxation"

141. **[Robinson, Matthew]**: CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MEASURES CARRYING ON WITH RESPECT TO THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH-AMERICA. Hartford: Re-Printed and Sold by Eben Watson, Near the Great-Bridge, 1774. 63pp, stitched, untrimmed and partly uncut. Title page moderately foxed, contemporary ink writing on final blank and title page. Else a clean text with a bit of margin spotting and wear to untrimmed corners and edges. Except as noted, Very Good.

"Strongly critical of Lord North's policy, and also of Franklin's conduct." [Howes]. Robinson "seems to blame Dr. Franklin for the failure of all attempts at conciliation." [Stevens Rare Americana 57]. This Hartford edition issued in the same year as the London first. There were printings in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia as well.

"Speaking of this tract, the Monthly Review says, 'the author is one of the most candid and best informed of any of the late writers on the interests of Great Britain and her colonies'." [II JCB 1986]. Robinson identifies "the cause of the present situation of things between the mother country and our colonies of North-America." It arises from "our having taxed those colonies without their consent." Attempts by England to do so violate natural law; England cannot so act "without forfeiting our national character." For, "representation should go along with taxation." Robinson reviews the structures in the colonies by which the Americans govern themselves; examining British rationales for the mother country's policies, he rebuts them one by one.


A rare map showing county boundary, coal companies, locks and dams, names of towns, railroads, and other points of interest. An inset map shows distances between Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. With a Profile of the Works of the Navigation Co. of Coal River.

Rosecrans had served as President of the Coal River Navigation Company before the War. He ordered the surveys from which this map was completed.

OCLC 70831494 [1- Harvard] as of September 2017. $450.00

He “Loathed Those Pushing for Emancipation”


The Preface, signed in type by 'Sigma,' is dated March 4, 1861-- Lincoln's inauguration day-- from Roxbury. He describes in poetry the "high love-feast held by the Abolitionists of the Massachusetts Legislature at the State House" on January 26. Governor Andrew, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Henry Ward Beecher are all mocked, and the subject of humorous illustrations.

The author has been described as "an odd bird and ornery." He was a prominent temperance advocate, but also bitterly critical of abolitionists. "Lucius Sargent loathed those pushing for emancipation and often locked horns with William Lloyd Garrison through dueling
editorials and blasted Ralph Waldo Emerson in his writings." [See, online https://historicaldigression.com/tag/lucius-manlius-sargent/]. Sabin 81901. Not in LCP. OCLC records many facsimiles. $750.00

A History of the Cotton Industry, Written “At the Request of Edmund Ruffin”

Seabrook, Whitemarsh: A MEMOIR ON THE ORIGIN, CULTIVATION AND USES OF COTTON, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE PRESENT TIME, WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SEA-ISLAND COTTON PLANT, INCLUDING THE IMPROVEMENTS IN ITS CULTIVATION, AND THE PREPARATION OF THE WOOL,
Seabrook, President of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, explains that he wrote this "Historical Essay... at the request of Edmund Ruffin." He recounts the history of the development of cotton from its infancy in India and Persia, its importation to the West Indies in the 16th century, then to Virginia in the 1600's, and the rest of the Southern colonies. By the 1780s James Madison said, "There was no reason to doubt that the United States would one day become a great cotton producing country."

The scientific advances in the cultivation of cotton, particularly in the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, are expounded. Seabrook emphasizes the importance of cotton production in the growth and importance of the United States, despite "the suicidal legislation of the Federal authorities." Indeed, "Better and cheaper cotton can be grown in this country than in any other section of the world." An Appendix is laden with tables, charts, and mind-numbing data.

FIRST EDITION. Howes S251. AI 44-5534 [5]. II Turnbull 499. $450.00

This Copy Given to the Widow Mayhew
"Wisdom is better than weapons of war," says Shute, taking his inspiration from the Book of Ecclesiastes. But "in the present state of mankind, war is to be expected." And it is thus necessary to prepare for "defensive war." By reason of "the depravity of human nature," men have been "warped off from their original constitution, and the whole world lies in wickedness." The earliest example of "the rapine and murder to rise among mankind" occurred "when Cain rose up against Abel his brother and slew him." The People must "keep up their martial spirit, that they may be prepared to defend themselves." Defensive war is the only just form of war.

Evans 10768. $750.00

"Printer's name suggested by Evans and Hildeburn." NAIP. Churchman, Stanton, Woolman were authors who wrote on their Quaker religion. Evans 7422. Hildeburn 1411. $175.00

From the Chair of the 1860 Breckinridge-Lane Campaign


Stevens had a remarkable career before dying in his mid-forties. A West Point graduate and career Army officer, he scouted a transcontinental railroad route, became the first Governor of Washington Territory, and was active in Democratic Party politics. For the 1860 presidential campaign, he chaired the Breckinridge-Lane organization. When War came, he served with the Union; a Confederate bullet killed him in 1862.

In this Letter Stevens assures that he will send a package of Breckinridge-Lane campaign materials [titles listed], and hopes "our friends will forward us the money for documents when in their power for the committee desire to push this campaign vigorously on..." $250.00
“I Would Seize Every Foot of Land, and Every Dollar of Their Property,  
As Our Armies Go Along”

148. *Stevens, Thaddeus*: SPEECH OF HON. T. STEVENS IN REPLY TO THE  
untrimmed, lightly foxed and worn. Good+.

General Hunter had been badly wounded at the first Battle of Bull Run. In March 1862  
Lincoln appointed him Commander of the Department of the South. After the Fort Pulaski  
campaign, he issued a proclamation declaring the slaves in South Carolina, Florida, and  
Louisiana to be free; and he sought to enlist black soldiers. The President blocked his efforts  
and revoked the proclamation.

Thaddeus Stevens defends Hunter. He emphasizes Andrew Jackson's proclamations  
enlisting Negro soldiers in the War of 1812. Stevens argues that our Army ought, "wherever  
they go, to free the slaves, to enlist them, to arm them... and set them to shooting their masters  
if they will not submit to this Government... I would not only liberate them, but I would seize  
every foot of land, and every dollar of their property as our armies go along, and put it to the  
uses of the war and to the pay of our debts. I would plaut the South with a military colony if I  
could not make them submit otherwise."

Pages 9-15 print the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop of Orleans, explaining that "The  
Catholic Church has ever deplored the cruel slavery in which a multitude of men are detained,  
to the great detriment of their souls, and has never ceased to labor to remedy so great a  
calamity."

Work 400. Dumond 106. Not in Bartlett, LCP, Blockson. OCLC records twelve locations  
under two accession numbers as of September 2017.  
$275.00
Providence’s First Woman Printer


An early imprint by Sarah Updike Goddard [1701-1770], Providence's first woman printer. With her daughter, Mary Katherine Goddard [1738-1816], she took over Providence’s first print shop, which her son William began in 1762. William had also started Providence’s first newspaper, the Providence Gazette. He ceased publication of the paper in 1765 and moved to New York; his mother and sister succeeded him.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 10776. Alden 377. Hudak 8-18. $750.00

New Orleans’s Celebrated Sporting District


Advertisements, illustrations.

A "Directory and Guide of the Sporting District... the only district of its kind in the States set aside for the fast women by law." Page [3], bowing to the Comstock Law, warns in red ink, "This Book Must Not Be Mailed." The Blue Book prints a directory of prostitutes, organized
alphabetically and by "white," "octrooons," "colored." Various "cabarets" are also listed, delineated as "white" or "colored." Full-page advertisements are printed for liquor, restaurants, cigars, an attorney, pharmaceuticals, taxis, turkish baths, candy, a piano tuner, hotels—everything a Sporting Guy might want.

The 1913 publication date is suggested by the advertisement for Miss Bertha Weinthal's house, established that year; and the omission of Josie Arlington, who died in 1914. It is the last of the Blue Books, probably the twelfth edition, and the first to list cabarets and omit the banned French balls.

Arceneaux, Guidebooks to Sin: The Blue Books of Storyville #10. $3,500.00
“The First American Law Text”

151. **Swift, Zephaniah**: *A System of the Laws of the State of Connecticut*. In Six Books. Windham [CT]: John Byrne, for the Author, 1795, 1796. Two volumes, as issued: vii [i.e., iv], 452 pp + folding Table of Descents; v, [1], 479, [1 blank], [6-Index], [6-Subscribers] pp. Scattered foxing, else Very Good in contemporary sheep [rebacked]. Ownership signature [1801] of Lemuel Sanford, member of a prominent Fairfield, Connecticut family.

"The first American law text. It displayed a thoughtful philosophy of government as well as a thorough presentation of the constitutional and working government of the state." DAB.

Each volume contains three of the Six Books, as issued. The work is a comprehensive discussion of the powers and limits of government, the rights of persons, the nature of property, torts, crimes, and the principles of equity.

The prestigious Subscriber List includes President Washington, Vice President Adams, several Cabinet members and Supreme Court justices, Aaron Burr, James Kent, and a host of other luminaries.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 29600, 31260. Marvin 681. Cohen 5628. $1,000.00

For the Taylor Presidential Campaign

Pages 15-24 print a laudatory biography of Taylor. This is followed by biographies of John Calhoun, Winfield Scott, and John McLean.
Miles 250. Drake 8611. OCLC 3775670 [6-- but 31 pages only] as of October 2017. Not in Wise & Cronin. $500.00

Item No. 152

Item No. 153

A Portrait of Taylor appears on page [3] above the text; there are full-page illustrations of Taylor in his military glory at pages 19, 31; and an illustration at page 23: "Storming of the Heights at Monterey." In addition to emphasizing the military experience of this Louisiana plantation owner, the pamphlet lauds his character and bravery.


$650.00


"Devoted exclusively to the cause of Temperance." Number 4 includes an illustration by "Timothy Temperance," entitled, "Map of a Great Country, Lying Between the Ocean of Nativity on the East, and the Ocean of Eternity on the West." Depicted are the locations such as Spirits, Whiskey Lake, Rum Lake, Cold Water River, etc. Sabin suggests that Numbers 1-11, as here, comprise the entire output of this short-lived periodical; but the New Hampshire Historical Society indicates it continued through 1837; and the Rauner Library evidently has a couple of 1835 issues.

Sabin 94647. Lomazow 315. AI 27053 [3].

$250.00
On the Whiskey Rebellion

312, [26] pp. Light scattered foxing and minor wear, Very Good. H.L. Hosmer's signature on the title page [both Hosmer and his father had the same name, see DAB].

The Session began on November 3, 1794, and closed on March 2, 1795. This document prints the House's Standing Rules and Orders, which are adopted here. The Whiskey Rebellion dominates the Session. The first major resort to arms for the redress of grievances in the new Nation, it was deemed especially illegitimate in a Republic whose procedures invited the peaceful settlement of political differences. President Washington's opening Message focuses on the Rebellion, led "by the artifice of men, who laboured for an ascendency over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions." The federal government's initial forbearance backfired, he says, and "was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws." Several House resolutions, with votes, are recorded on calling out the militia to subdue the Rebellion.

Much other material also appears-- on expenditures, protection of the frontiers, Indians, the Northwest Territory, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, a host of other matters. FIRST EDITION. Evans 29723. $600.00

An Enjoyable Collection

156. **Tijuana Bibles**: A COLLECTION OF THIRTEEN TIJUANA BIBLES, EACH @3" x 4", WITH ORIGINAL PRINTED PICTORIAL WRAPPERS. [np: @1930s]. Generally 8pp each, stapled as issued, with original printed and illustrated wrappers. A couple with minor wear, Very Good. This collection offers Sammy Cohen in 'Little Guys Have Big Ones!'; The Photographer; Alexander Smart in 'Tit for Tat'; Wally and the Sultan; Wally and the French Ambassador [Wally is Wallace Simpson]; Gert Gabbo; Marie Wilson in 'Beach Ball'; Iona Douche-Bag Presents Tillie in 'Foul Ball'; Mr. Bailey and the 'Steno'; Tillie the Toiler in After Hours; Gasoline Alley--'Skeezix' Breaks in; Li'l Abner by Iva Clapp; Olive Oyl assisted by
Popeye & Wimpy Produced Under the Direction of Castor Oyl. The characters are all, of course, engaged in various illustrated forms of indiscreet behavior.

Tijuana Bibles "were produced by a shadowy criminal underground in the 1930s. Very little hard information is available about how the Bibles were created, where they were manufactured, and how they were distributed. One certain fact, confirmed by numerous anecdotes, is that these comic books were for many young men their first peek into the forbidden world of erotic intimacy" [Adelman].

Crudely printed and illustrated porn tract-comic books, the skimpy stories featured contemporary movie, sports, folk, political and cartoon characters in absurdly hyperbolic sexual relations. Why they're called Tijuana Bibles is a matter of speculation; 'Tijuana' was typically associated with iniquity and as an outlet for behavior considered impermissible elsewhere. Properly considered the ancestor of America's underground comics, Tijuana Bibles declined in popularity in the 1960's as mainstream publications like Playboy would satisfy readers' prurient interests.

Adelman, Tijuana Bibles. Art and Wit in America's Forbidden Funnies. 1930s-1950s. [1997]. $875.00

The Choice for the South: “Manly RESISTANCE vs. SUBMISSION”


The scarce first edition of 1860 Association Tract No. 1. Three other editions were printed in this watershed year. Townsend argues that the choice for Carolinians is "manly
RESISTANCE" vs. "SUBMISSION; and a short inglorious ease; to be followed with certain ruin." Lincoln, Seward, and other "Black Republicans" intend the total abolition of slavery. This assertion is supported by much documentation. It is time "to organize a separate and independent Confederacy" if--as Townsend suspects--the upcoming Presidential election does not go his way. Secession must follow the defeat of the Southern Democratic ticket headed by Breckinridge of Kentucky.


158. [United States]: REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, STATING THE AMOUNT OF THEIR PURCHASES, AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS, SINCE THEIR REPORT OF THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER 1794. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia]: Printed by F. Childs, [1795 or 1796]. 14pp [folding table is pages 5-6, as issued], disbound, mild wear. Very Good. At head of title: "[Received the 18th December, 1795."

Vice President John Adams, who signs in type on page 4, presents the Report "on behalf of the Board." The Treasury Department records are presented in detail.
Evans 31462. $250.00

Puritan [?] in the stocks: "Saint Butler reaping the fruit of his fervent zeal and ardent piety." A few small fox spots, Near Fine.

A scarce, unusually attractive anti-Van Buren pamphlet, for William Henry Harrison's successful 1840 campaign against President Van Buren. The songs [without music] treat Van B. sarcastically and without much respect; those for Harrison render him-- "The Farmer of North Bend"-- a republican icon. Yes indeed, "Old Tip's the Boy."

Wise & Cronin [Van Buren] 81. Miles Songs 016. OCLC locates seven copies under several accession numbers as of October 2017. Not in Sabin or American Imprints. $850.00

A Little Slice of Paradise

160. **Von Hagen, K.: LINCOLN COUNTY, COLORADO. THE HOMSEEKER'S AND INVESTOR'S PARADISE.** Hugo, CO: Published by K. von Hagen; Press of Carson-Harper Company, Denver, CO; Engravings by Cocks-Clark Engraving Company, Denver, CO. [c.1916]. Oblong 9 1/2" x 12". 62, [1], [1 blank], [1 - folding plate illus.] pp, over 100 photographic illustrations, including one large folding panoramic photograph of "Business Section" of Hugo measuring 8 3/4" x 33". Original printed stiff brown wrappers with green and orange inks and yapped edges, spine tied with a green braided cord through two punched holes, as issued. Very Good.

This interesting book demonstrates the "many advantages to offer the settler and investor." Many captioned photo illustrations fill the pages, along with history, details on the current social and cultural scene, and businesses in the developing areas of Hugo, Boyero, Limon, Arriba. Photographs include the Hugo National Bank; First National Bank; Hugo Garage, distributors of the Willys-Knight Overland car, with the Overland which won the 1915 race at the local fair pictured in the foreground; the ranch of Hector Matheson which the caption describes as one of the oldest in Eastern Colorado; Woolridge's modern fireproof garage and Ford dealership; the newly built Methodist Church, completed in 1916; the local courthouse; the post office; and many other businesses, ranches and homes. Many of the photo
illustrations are of the interiors; images of townsfolk going about their business and socializing. Many recreational activities are shown: hunting, horse racing, competing in pool halls, and county fairs; and photographs of prize winning cattle and horses, crops, and more.

OCLC 45312374 [3], as of August 2017.

$450.00

Item No. 160

The Report describes, with an abundance of documentation, the ugly wartime conduct of the British: poor treatment of American prisoners; impressment and mistreatment of seamen; destruction of private property; testimony on massacres perpetrated by the Indians after Americans had surrendered as prisoners of war."

AI 30354. Howes B112 for private printings in 1813 and 1814. $150.00

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162. **Webster, J.P. and Dewing, E.B.: GET OUT OF MEXICO. SONG AND CHORUS. WORDS BY E.B. DEWING. MUSIC BY J.P. WEBSTER.** Chicago: Published by Lyon & Healy, [1866]. Folio, 10 3/4" x 14". 5, [1-advt.] pp. Folded, title page with a variety of type sizes and styles, printed in blue ink. Title Illustration of Uncle Sam grabbing a diminutive Emperor Maximilian by the ear to remove him from Mexico, surrounded by ornamental border. Words and music. Pinholes and two punchholes in blank left margin from previous binding. Light fox and wear, about Very Good. 

After the Civil War, the Lincoln Administration turned its attention to Napoleon III's invasion of Mexico, and his installation of puppet ruler Maximilian. The U.S. invoked the Monroe Doctrine, massed troops on the border, and threatened the French. The song begins: "While Uncle Sam was busy./ Not so very long ago, With his dear rebellious children, There
crept into Mexico, From across the bright blue water, Under 'Nap's im'-per-ial wing, A young scion of the Hapsburgs Who was spoiling to be King. Oh! poor Max; ther's no use talking, So pack up your kit and go, for the Universal Nation Says, 'Get out of Mexico.'...

Not in Ante-Fire Imprints. OCLC records seven locations under three accession numbers as of October 2017.

$600.00

Item No. 163

Essays Influential in “The Adoption of the Constitution,” and a “Short History of the Bank of North America”


"Collected works of an influential political economist of the period who was often consulted by members of Congress on finance and taxation" [Howes]. The book "presents the reasoning which governed the states in their fluctuating finance from 1776 to the adoption of the Constitution. The author is a very severe critic of the issue of paper money, although he admits that some of the disastrous consequences which he anticipated were not realized. He covers the topics of taxation and paper money," with discussion of "the nature of the political union of the thirteen states, the establishment of the national capital in which the author favors Philadelphia." Webster argues "in favor of the adoption of the constitution," and he gives "a short history of the Bank of North America. The last essay treats of the extent and value of the
western unlocated lands. In the appendix are given four scales of appreciation of Continental money by months..." [Larned].

FIRST EDITION. Howes W211. Evans 23972. Larned 2904. Kress 2235. $4,500.00

164. [Western Mining]: COLLECTION OF 35 WESTERN MINING DOCUMENTS INCLUDING ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, ASSAY CERTIFICATES, RECEIPTS, DRAFTS. Nevada, California, Colorado, Arizona, Montana: 1852-1905. Documents of many different sizes, 1/2" x 7" to 13" x 21". Light dust, occasional scattered spotting. A few items have folds with some splits [no loss]. Very Good.

The documents concern mining companies in Nevada and California, plus a few from Colorado, Arizona and Montana. Several companies in the Nevada Territory and California had claims in the Comstock Lode.

CALIFORNIA:

[1] Certification of filing Articles of Incorporation of the Imperial Gold Mining Company of San Francisco, with starting capital of $100,000. Preprinted form completed in neat ink manuscript with names of officers (Henry C. Blake, W.F. Bogart, J.B. Treadwell, A.J. Shrader, D.L. and signatures of Thomas Beck, Secretary of State and Wm. A. Beck, Deputy, dated 1/9/1878, with large gilt seal, measures 16" x 21";

[2] Hussy Mine Report, typed, dated 6/12/1880, 4pp, held with metal clasps at head. Describes Nevada County, California, mine including location, tunnels, gold yield and quality. (This may be typed version of 11 page manuscript described at OCLC 79446888);

[3] M.M. Sexton, T.C. Stallo & O.M. Broms, Manuscript Notice of Mining Claim for the "Rissell opposite the Store at Temperance Flat for the purpose of erecting a wheel and machinery for a Quartz Mill," signed at Millerton on 8/1/57 and docketed on verso.


[5] Chemical Laboratory Assay Offices, Bullion Rooms & Ore Floors - with Thomas Price as Analytical Chemist, Assayer and Bullion Melter, memorandum of bullion deposit dated 7/24/1882;


[9] Mountaineer Gold Mining Co., payment receipt dated 9/7/1868 for $125.00 to C.W. Hendel for one year service as Secretary;


NEVADA:

[13] Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company, 7 receipts for gold & silver ore dated 1863-1864 in two different styles and 2 receipts for labor payments from 1862 and 1864 [2$000 for "working one [?]" and $175 for "labor on Moor Ranch;"

[14] Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co., dated June 1911, Sheet No. 6, employee nos. 201-239;

[15] Manhattan Silver Mining Company of Nevada, payment receipt dated 7/8/1875 in the amount of $140;
[16] Van Wyck & Co. Assay Office, receipt for 2229.5 ounces of bouillon dated 7/14/1864 deposited by Savage M. Co.;
[17] Savage Mining Company, voucher dated 2/3/1892 for $32.50 paid to Wells Fargo & Co. for expressage of 1780.5 lbs. of amalgam from Nevada Mill to U.S. Mint in Carson City;
[18] Savage Gold & Silver Mining Company, receipt dated 1864 for supplies bought of White's Canon Mill [preprinted with both companies' names];
[19] U.S. Mint at Carson City, memorandum of silver and gold bullion deposit, dated 11/6/1890;

MONTANA:
[22] North Butte Mining Company, Check to Jas. McMillen, $23.50 written on First National Bank of Butte.

ARIZONA:
[23] Bank of Bisbee, two drafts dated 7/11/1905, Nos. A7069 payable to Jose Estrada for $6.75 in Mexican Silver Dollars and A7070 payable to Pedro Rivera for $10.00 in Mexican Silver Dollars, with endorsements and perforated, rubber and paper stamps on verso.

COLORADO:

Gould & Curry Silver Mining was organized in June 1860; Manhattan Silver Mining Company of Nevada was established in 1863; and the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Co. was organized in November 1906. The U.S. Mint at Carson City was created in 1863 and operated from 1870-1885 and from 1889-1893 when its doors finally closed. It was established specifically to facilitate the minting of silver coins from silver in the Comstock Lode, although it also minted some gold coins.

Charles Hendel [1831-1920] came to California in 1853 and began mining for gold in Sierra County, later serving as the county's surveyor, as a U.S. Deputy Surveyor, and as Plumas County Surveyor. He owned a large interest in the Alturas Tailing Mine and the Lucky Gold Hill Mine. [Guide to the Charles William Hendel Collection, 1853-1918, 662-701, California State Library.]

$1,000.00

Words to about forty Whig songs, including 'Harry of the West', 'Hurrah for the Clay!', 'Matty Van', 'Get Out of the Way', and many other favorites. AI 44-6593 [2]. Miles Songs 061. Not in Sabin. OCLC records eleven locations under several accession numbers as of October 2017. $275.00
By “A Malignant and Filthy Baboon”


[offered with] THE HAMILTONIAD. CANTO THE SECOND. pp [33]-64. Stitched, untrimmed, and uncut in contemporary plain pale blue wrappers. Although bound separately as issued, signatures are continuous with the previous pamphlet. Very Good. The pamphlets were apparently issued separately [see Ford, Burr 109] in three parts.

"The mock dedication is dated Sept. 6, 1804. Williams was an Englishman by birth, but removed to this country and edited a newspaper in Boston. He was by trade 'a common libeller', and was characterized by Lord Macauley as 'a malignant and filthy baboon' and a 'polecat'." [Ford]. Rivaling Callender and Cobbett for hyperbolic malice, the author inquires, "Who is the vile and crawling minion of the Essex Junto, that has been labouring to destroy the federal fabric of our Republican Constitution, and introduce a monarchical despotism upon its ruins."

This literary effort is a poem delighting in the predicted death of Federalism. "When HAMILTON's great spirit upward flew,/ Hope shut her gates upon the Federal crew!/ The Essex Junto felt the mortal blow,/ And lay, dismantled, in a storm of woe." In addition to the poem, there are copious footnotes, which include the correspondence leading to the Burr-Hamilton duel.
A Minister Explains Why “Martial Skill and Prowess” Are Necessary


Williams was pastor of the Church in Weston. God gives to a people with "moral and social Vertues" a promise of "wealth and outward prosperity"; and "martial Skill and Prowess," which lays "the Foundation for their Security, their growing Wealth and Honour... While a People lie expos'd to threatening Enemies, it is irrational and presumptuous to expect Protection and Defence, without Forts and Arms and warlike Stores, and Men of Understanding, Skill and Courage to use them."

Leaders should "rule with Clemency, Love & Goodness... and not with Rigour."

Evans 4871. ESTC W20385. $500.00
An Angry Federalist Exposes Virginia’s Sordid, Hidden Reason for Supporting the Revolution


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

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


$450.00

Item No. 168

“Liberty of Conscience” is “A Natural Right”

An excellent speech on religious freedom. Woodbridge explains that "the civil Ruler is constituted for the People, Viz: for their Good; which might not be, an unprofitable Consideration, for Kings, & Princes..." Government is designed to protect people in the exercise of their natural rights. He expresses loyalty to the King, "under whom we hold all our Privileges." "Liberty of conscience" was "the great Motive to our Fathers to cross the Seas," must be preserved as a "natural right," and the establishment of a state religion avoided. Evans 7137. Sabin 105084.

Item No. 170

The Record of The Union’s Last Gasp


This was the Union's last gasp before War. Ex-President John Tyler of Virginia chaired the Convention. His career would close with his election as a representative in the Confederate Congress. All the proceedings, proposed solutions, and votes are set forth, including suggested constitutional amendments and other adjustments.

Sabin 15433. $275.00

“You Must Pay Money, You Must Pay a Great Deal of Money”

171. [XYZ Affair]: AMERICA AND FRANCE. THE INTIRE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS: COVERING THE FULL POWERS TO, AND DISPATCHES FROM, THE ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
The private Boston printing of Adams's Message, which includes "the famous 'XYZ' correspondence." The document includes Adams's letters credentialing Marshall, Pinckney, and Gerry as his envoys to adjust difficulties with France; and their blow-by-blow description of the whole sordid affair, in which Mr. X demanded that "a sum of money was required for the pocket of the Directory and ministers, which would be at the disposal of M. Talleyrand: and that a loan would also be insisted on. Mr. X. said, if we acceded to these measures, M. Talleyrand had no doubt that all our differences with France might be accommodated." Mr. Y. advised, "You must pay money, you must pay a great deal of money." Adams asked Congress to keep this document secret while an appropriate response was considered.

Evans 34815. Howes A199. $450.00
When this broadside was published Smith was a U.S. Congressman from Maryland. A resident of Baltimore, he had served with distinction in the Revolution and had commanded Maryland's troops during the Whisky Rebellion. Afterwards, as a Jeffersonian he was elected United States Senator from Maryland for two terms and was later returned as a Congressman.

Despite his unimpeachable record Smith ran into trouble with his Maryland rivals, recorded in this broadside. According to various sources, Smith "told the president at his own table" that our envoys should pay the bribe demanded by Talleyrand and his French companions. "The president answered, that he would not give the value of the duty on a pound of tea! for the PRINCIPLE was everything with us... The president instantly, with additional emphasis, observed to him, Sir, if that be your serious opinion, you cannot be an American, a republican or a virtuous man." Smith claims-- rather weakly, unfortunately-- that he was just joking.

Bristol B10554. Shipton & Mooney 48643. ESTC W5666 [1- NYPL]. Not at the online site of AAS; OCLC records only facsimiles as of October 2017. $3,500.00
Dave’s assistant Susan taking a short break from the book trade to do some tarpon fishing in Costa Rica with her guy.