
 **1913**: 2-3/4” 3-5/8”. Original blue dyed suede cover, blindstamped with Hebrew text "Achevah" and "1913", textured tissue endpapers, printed interior card, tied at spine with blue tasseled cord, small pencil attached to cord. Printed interior card has [4] pages: title page, two pages with printed list of twelve dances [name of the song for each, a line to enter the name of the dance partner], and a final blank page. Two names penciled in at head of title page and several names penciled inside: Ethel Cugell, Ms. Ritch, C. Bassevitch, Miss Nochaufsky, Miss Partman, Rose Hoffman, Miss Galinsky, and others. Very Good to Near Fine.

 **1914**: 2-1/2” x 4”. Original white soft leather cover stamped in blue ink with Hebrew text "Achevah" and "1914", printed interior card, tied at spine with blue tasseled cord, small pencil attached to cord. Printed interior card has [4] pages: title page, two pages listing 18 dances
The Achevah Club was organized by several of the few Jewish students at Yale in 1908. The name "Achevah" means friendship or love in Hebrew. This club consisted primarily of Jewish students from Yale, plus a few local friends. The group held picnics and parties. An early member and host of meetings was Israel Koskoff, proprietor of a produce store, and member of the New Haven Koskoff family, many of whom became musicians, lawyers, and judges. At a meeting at the Koskoff residence, the club gathered to hear the piano playing of Israel's son, Reuven Koskoff, a 12 year old prodigy and student at the Yale School of Music. The original group of young men continued meeting at the Koskoff home each Sunday night for dinner and entertainment for several years. Later they would meet at the Old Heidelberg Restaurant and then at rooms they rented in a building housing the Hebrew Institute. The last known recorded gathering was a reunion held on November 16, 1962, at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, with 35 members and their wives in attendance. [Heil, Estelle Goldman: "Achevah--The First Jewish Club at Yale", JEWS IN NEW HAVEN, VOL. IV, Jewish Historical Society of New Haven, CT, pp. 53-61].

Many early members of Achevah became prominent New Haven men: Samuel Campner, the first Jewish mayor of New Haven; Dr. Louis Nahum, president of the Connecticut State Medical Society; Abel [Abe] Cugell, director of the Rosenbaum Tutoring School at Yale; Samuel Alpert, Barnett Berman, Hyman A. Bettigole, Dr. Louis Blumberg, Harry Caplowitz, Julius Cohen, Charles Cohen, Benjamin F. Goldman, Dr. George Goldman, Barnett Hoffman, Robert E. Hyman, Dr. Daniel Levy, Joseph Sachs, Louis Sachs, Ephraim Shorr, Harry Silverstone, etc.


For his entire career Adams was pastor of the First Church at Roxbury. "He was secretary of the convention of ministers at Watertown, which in May, 1775, recommended the people to take up arms" [Appleton's].


Jews, says Adams, are "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," whose redemption will be rendered possible by the efforts of the Society in America. "Deeply impressed with the importance of this great object, a number of ladies met on the fifth of June, 1816, and... formed themselves into an association to be called, the Female Society of Boston and the vicinity, for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews."

Founded in 1809, the London Society "established a charity school for Jewish children to receive their education till they arrive at a proper age to be bound out apprentices in religious
families... The Society also extend their protection to those adult Jews, who, upon their profession of the Christian religion, are renounced and refused any assistance from their brethren." The Society considers it an "indispensable duty... to refute and expose all the errours and absurdities of their present mistaken opinions."

Singerman 0251. AI 36675.

$500.00


Adams was Pastor of the Church in Lunenburg. "Men of unprincipled hearts, of empty heads, and the most debauched lives, have been known to sit in St. Peter's chair... These persons desired the Bishop's office, not for what it is in itself, but only for the profits and dignities that were attached to it." Stearns served as the minister of the Church in Lincoln until his death in 1826.

Evans 17448. ESTC W30090. $175.00

A Giant Step in Eliminating the African Slave Trade

This rare Act is an important step in Parliament's final abolition of the African Slave Trade. It preceded, by less than a year, Parliament's decision to end the Slave Trade [March 1807] as a means of supplying labor to England's colonial possessions.

The Act prohibits "the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from British Ports"; bars in most cases the "Importation of Slaves into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies, which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms" during the Napoleonic War; prohibits transporting slaves from anywhere in the British Empire to any foreign location; renders it illegal for any British subject to be involved in such transport, and for the capital, insurance, or credit of any British subject to be used in such an enterprise; and prohibits any British vessel from any involvement in the slave trade. Civil and criminal penalties are authorized, and various procedural and registration requirements are imposed.

LCP 4255. OCLC 785592257 [1- John Carter Brown] as of August 2018. $1,500.00

How to Cure “Rottenness in Sheep” and Other Afflictions

Several of these "Essays are translated from a Periodical Work, published at Paris, under the Title of Journal Oeconomique, the Translation being undertaken By Doctor Tobias Smollett, an Author of great Reputation..." This is the book's first edition, and its only early printing. The title describes the subjects covered: cultivating, raising, and dressing flax and hemp; paper making; bleaching linen; "An account of the Nettle Thread;" "A remedy against Rottenness in Sheep"; protecting plants "from the ravages of the game and insects that feed upon them."


Andrew Aguecheek’s Scarce Philadelphia Almanac

7. **Aguecheek, Andrew:** THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK, OR YEARLY MAGAZINE...FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1764. BY ANDREW AGUECHEEK, PHILOM. Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Steuart, at the Bible-in-Heart, in Second street, [1763]. [40]pp, as issued. Bound in modern half brown morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-lettered spine title [small gum label on spine; old bookplate on front pastedown]. Light dust and wear, trimmed closely but without affecting text. Good+. 
"The pseudonym Andrew Aguecheek is taken from the character in Shakespeare's Twelfth night" [ESTC]. In addition to the usual calendar items, the almanac prints "Rates and Hire of Stage-Waggons and Stage-Boats, with the Time they set off from Philadelphia..."; "The Original and First Source of Free-Masonry"; an Essay "of Health and long Life"; "Several curious Receipts" for killing rats, removing "a spot of oil out of Cloth" and other fabrics, preserving writings; tables of coins; courts, fairs, Quaker meetings; "the compleat Meat Market Book."

Drake 9869. Evans 9319. ESTC W22856 [7 locations].

$875.00

8. **American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions**: COLLECTION OF THIRTY-FOUR ANNUAL SERMONS DELIVERED AT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1816-1905; AND TEN SERMONS AND PAMPHLETS DELIVERED AT OR ABOUT THE ABCFM, 1817-1895. [various places: various dates, as noted]. 44 documents, in varying conditions ranging from Good to Very Good. Mostly Good+. Some original printed wrappers, a few disbound, most stitched [occasional loosening], scattered foxing and wear. Details on request.

Annual Sermons for the years 1816,1818,1821,1822, 1825, 1831, 1832, 1837, 1838, 1847, 1851, 1872, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1895, 1896, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905.

The ten other pamphlets include sermons, tributes to deceased members, several Missionary Papers, spanning the years 1817-1895. $500.00
Specialists in Deporting African-Americans


      "A continent is to be redeemed from barbarism to civilization, from idolatry to Christianity." Thanks to slavery, "a barbarous but imitative race became in a degree civilized." Not in Work or LCP.

      Why Negroes should go to Africa.
      LCP 10062.

      Hodge denounces America's "national crimes," including slavery, the slave trade, and the treatment of American Indians.
      LCP 4859.

      Luther is full of affection for Negroes. "I was cradled in the arms of a black nurse... From her I heard marvellous tales of the land of her fathers. Full of the superstition which is the religion of her race, she charmed my childish heart..."
      LCP 6148.
      $375.00

Rare, Satiric Revolutionary War Engraving

10. **[American Revolution]**: MAL LUI VEUT MAL LUI TOURNE DIT LE BON HOMME RICHARD/ SUJET MEMORABLE DES REVOLUTIONS DE L'UNIVERS/ LE COMMERCE DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE SOUS LA FORME D'UNE VACHE ...

From the Library of Congress description: "Cartoon shows a man with feathered cap labeled 'Ameriquain' (representing America) cutting the horns off a cow labeled 'Commerce d'Angleterre' (representing British commerce) which is being milked by a Dutchman labeled 'Hollandois,' two men labeled 'Francois' and 'Espagnol' (representing France and Spain) are standing toward the rear of the cow holding bowls of milk. In the foreground, on the left, lies the British lion asleep, a small dog is standing on the lion's back urinating. A distraught Englishman labeled 'Anglois' is standing to the right of the lion. In the background, across an expanse of water, is a city labeled 'Philadelphia,' to the right of the city is a ship, the 'Aigle' (i.e., Eagle) laid-up in dry dock, Admiral Howe is sitting at a table, out of sight of his flag ship, with his brother General Howe, a keg is on the ground to the right and wine bottles on the ground to the left of the table. Includes an explanation in French printed separately and pasted below the print.

For a mirror image of this copy, see the holding at the British Museum, No. 1861,1012.93. Another title, "A Picturesque View of the State of the Nation for February 1778," from Westminster Magazine, v. 6. [1778 Mar. 1], p.66, also prints the mirror image of our copy. OCLC 61148867 [3- DLC, Soc. Cinc. Peabody Essex], 811007483 [1- Clements], as of August 2018. Cresswell: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN DRAWINGS AND PRINTS, No. 782. Library of Congress Control Number 2004673398. $2,800.00
A Series of Scarce, Early Ames Almanacs

11. **Ames, Nathanael, Jun.**: AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1734... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON, N.E... Boston: Printed for the Booksellers and sold at their Shops, 1734 [i.e., 1733?]. [16]pp, as issued. Stitched, untrimmed, dusted and toned. About Good+.

An early Ames almanac. Though printed for the Boston area, the almanac includes information on the time for holding courts in South Carolina. ESTC, recording nine locations, notes two states, each with different calculations for the moon’s rising and setting on March 30 and 31. Ours reads ‘00 00’ for March 30 and ‘01 02’ for March 31. Evans 3622. Drake 3043. ESTC W29749. $475.00


An early Ames almanac. ESTC records only eight locations. Evans 3622. Drake 3046. ESTC W8283. $500.00

13. **Ames, Nathaniel**: AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1741... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the
Booksellers, 1741 [i.e., 1740?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Untrimmed. Outer margin of title leaf torn, but without taking any text. Several short closed tears without affecting text. Good or so.

This early Ames almanac has 'An Essay Upon the Microscope,' which includes some early printed observations on Whaling: "Behold! ye Whalers, who go forth,/ Coasting along the Icy North/ Under the feeble influence of Day, Where huge Leviathan does play..."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4469. Drake 3065. ESTC W29755. $350.00

14. **Ames, Nathaniel**: AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1743. Boston, in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers, 1743 [i.e., 1742?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Some wear to blank upper edge, occasionally shaving a letter portion. Good+

This early Ames almanac has a brief discourse on Comets.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4878. Drake 3069. ESTC W29756. $350.00

15. **Ames, Nathaniel**: AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1742... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers, 1742 [i.e., 1741?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Untrimmed. Significant lightening of some text. Good or so.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4667. Drake 3067. ESTC W31456. $275.00

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**Early Legal History of Arkansas as Territory and State**


a. ACTS PASSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS: WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE TOWN

Allen 32.


This is the second and final compilation of the Territorial Laws of Arkansas [statehood occurred in 1836], after the 1821 printing. This compilation prints the U.S. Constitution with twelve Amendments; the Treaty of Cession with Louisiana; the Acts providing for the government of the Missouri Territory, of which Arkansas was originally a part; the Act establishing the Arkansas Territory as "a separate Territorial Government for the Southern part of the Territory of Missouri"; and, alphabetically by subject, the Laws of Arkansas Territory. "Horse and Negro Stealing" were serious crimes, punishable by death. A detailed Slave Code is printed, restricting travel, regulating meetings, punishing by death conspiracies to rebel, establishing slave patrols, but permitting free Negroes to keep a firearm. An Index is included. Allen 36. I Harv. Law Cat. 69. 135 Eberstadt 96. Babbitt 18. AI 30113 [5]. Not in Cohen.

Item No. 16 [a, b & c]

c. REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, ADOPTED AT THE OCTOBER SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SAID STATE, A.D. 1837... REVISED BY WILLIAM McK. BALL AND SAM. C. ROANE. NOTES AND INDEX BY ALBERT PIKE. Boston: 1838. xv, [1 blank], 956 pp, with the half title. A rubberstamp on blank portion of title page, else a pristine text. Very Good plus, in later buckram [title and institutional stamp on spine].
These are the State's first revised statutes, organized alphabetically by subject and providing a window on the activities and concerns of this new Frontier State. Arkansas entered the Union in 1836. Pike asserts, "In no State was ever such a revision more imperatively called for, more needful for the common weal." The laws had been "an unseemly and incongruous superstructure," with "crude and incongruous laws, hatched in prolific brains."

A Code for "Negroes and Mulattoes" is included, with a definition of the latter term. As in a number of other States, "No free negro or mulatto shall hereafter be permitted to emigrate to or settle in this State" without posting a bond for his support and good behavior. The detailed Index consumes about 150 pages. The Laws are preceded by the U.S. and Arkansas Constitutions, the Treaty of Cession of Louisiana, the Act of Admission of Arkansas, the supplementing Compact and its acceptance, and Pike's Preface.

I Harv. Law Cat. 69. Not in Cohen.


With Table of Contents and Index. This early Session passed laws creating and regulating banks, turnpike companies, corporations, railroads; created Senatorial Districts and apportioned representatives; enacted a variety of laws concerning the judiciary, as well as many other matters, including one statute encouraging the killing of wolves.

Allen 71.

With Table of Contents and Index. This early Session passed laws regulating the State Bank, turnpike companies, private and public corporations [including the City of Little Rock], railroads; and enacting laws concerning taxation, the judiciary, and other subjects, including one statute permitting aliens to own stock in a corporation. Allen notes that, despite the imprint date, these Acts were actually printed in 1841.

Allen 83.


With Table of Contents and Index. Among the Session's more interesting achievements was an Act prohibiting the "emigration and settlement of Free Negroes, or Free Persons of Color, into this State;" an Act placing the State Bank of Arkansas in liquidation and forbidding it to issue any notes; similarly, an Act liquidating the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; an Act establishing Common Schools; and an Act punishing anyone who attempts to entice away a slave. Resolutions seek the aid of the national government in protecting the frontier against marauding Indians.

Allen 107.

h. [bound with] ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, PASSED AND AMENDMENTS TO THE
CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD... ON MONDAY
THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER [1846]... AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY, THE
TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER [1846]. Little Rock: B.J. Borden. 1846. viii,
Very Good.
Allen 127, 137.

i. ACTS PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE
STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD... ON MONDAY, THE
FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER [1852]... AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH
Much material on law, commerce, slavery, lands, internal improvements, and other social
relations in this southwestern frontier State.


$6,500.00

Item No. 17
"An Electric Thrill to the Great Heart of the People"

17. **[Atlantic Telegraph Cable]: THE CELEBRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1858.** San Francisco: Sterett & Butler, Printers, Engravers and Publishers, 145 Clay Street, [1858]. Wood engraving, double-sheet. 15-3/8" x 10-1/4". Profusely illustrated. The recto is bordered by 35 small illustrations: a star in each corner, thirty small seals of the States [each noting the number of its electoral votes and population], and a portrait [probably of George Washington]. Trimmed closely, with some shaving along the bottom edge of population and electoral information. Text is on the recto and half the verso, Good+ copy of a rare imprint.

The broadsheet commemorates "the success of the most important undertaking of modern times." It gave "an electric thrill to the great heart of the people, whether of foreign or native birth, who have made their homes this side of the Sierra Nevada." This sheet reflects that excitement, with appealing vignettes, detailed descriptions of the celebration, and great enthusiasm for the memorable accomplishment.

The body of the sheet has some appealing illustrations: a vignette of "Rube Aldrich, just arrived, 120 days from St. Jo., Missouri," in an ox-drawn covered wagon labeled, "Give us a Pacific Railroad- Don't wait for the wagon." Pictured also are a group of California firemen with their cart "Knickerbocker 5," several grizzly bears with an illustration of "Adams, with his family of Native Californians," elaborately decorated horse-drawn carriages "carrying 120 little girls, uniformly dressed in white, and representing all the States, and principal European Nations."

Streeter Sale 2841. Baird, California's Pictorial Lettersheets 23. OCLC 60366958 [1- Yale] as of August 2018. $1,750.00
Exact Date of Jesus’s Birth! The Science is Settled!


A Harvard graduate and Congregational Minister in Marblehead for over fifty years, Barnard was, according to Charles Chauncy, "equalled by few in regard either of readiness of invention, liveliness of imagination, or strength and clearness of reasoning" [so quoted in DAB]. His early work, 'Ashton's Memorial', was "a worthy and early American addition to the literature of castaways." II Streeter Sale 671.

In this scarce Christmas sermon Barnard validates the prophecies of the coming of Christ, and calculates that he "was born some Time in October, An.J.P. 4711: Two Years, and two Months, and some Days, before the common Aera."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3389. ESTC W3732. $850.00

He Didn’t Like the Emancipation Proclamation


"MR. BATES PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO MR. FENDALL, & SENDS, ENCLOSED, THE FIRST THREE OF A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF MO - BADLY PRINTED; BUT YOUR PRACTICED EYE WILL CORRECT THAT.

"THE LETTERS WILL BE CONTINUED, HOW LONG I KNOW NOT.

"PRESENT MY BEST REGARDS TO THE LADIES & THE BOYS.

"ST. LOUIS | MAY 5/65"

Small broadside, 4 1/4" x 6 3/4". Note completely in ink manuscript, two light old folds, a few very small spots. Small stationer's blindstamp at top left corner. Very Good.

From April to June, 1865, Bates wrote a series of six Letters to the people of Missouri, printed in Democratic and Republican papers. Missouri’s Constitutional Convention, held in St. Louis, dealt with a number of highly significant issues: Slavery; restrictions on former rebels and their sympathizers, including the requirement of a loyalty oath as a condition of exercising the suffrage, holding public office, practicing law, etc.; and issues of martial law. Bates, Lincoln's Attorney General, opposed the Emancipation Proclamation and the use of Negro troops. He issued his Letters opposing ratification of Missouri’s proposed Constitution, particularly because it disfranchised rebel sympathizers. The first three letters he mentions here were dated April 3, April 13, and April 29, 1865. [Neels, Mark Alan, "A Conservative in Lincoln's Cabinet: Edward Bates of Missouri" (2009). Theses. 162. http://irl.umsl.edu/thesis/162; CONSTITUTION OF 1865 - DRAKE CONSTITUTION, www.civilwarmo.org.]

Fendall is probably Philip Richard Fendall II [1794-1868], a long-time acquaintance and friend of Bates. Fendall was a lawyer, Virginia politician, former editor of the National Journal
and District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Though the cousin of Robert E. Lee, he opposed Slavery.

**A Rare Beadle Song Book**


"Very rare" [Johannsen]. The songs [all without music] are 'Nigger, put down dat Jug'; 'Tenting on the old Camp-ground'; 'Pretty Little Sarah'; 'Little Fanchon'; 'Katy Avourneen.'

"In 1868, Beadle put out a series of Songbooks at one cent each. Apparently only ten numbers were issued, and while these ten were advertised by Beadle as the 'First Series,' it is doubtful whether any more were published. The booklets are 6 3/8 by 4 1/8 inches in size, have only eight pages, and are without wrappers. The title of the series was printed in black at the top of the first page, the words "One Cent" and "Song Book" being separated by a cut of the reverse of a one cent coin. Beneath the heading is a black line cut, and below that the names of the five songs in that issue. At the bottom of the page is the publisher's imprint: Beadle and Company, 98 William Street. The second page gives a list of the contents of the whole ten numbers, as
well as the copyright imprint and the date of entry - 1868. The actual day of issue of each number is unknown. The back page is devoted to advertisements of other Beadle publications. The songs themselves were printed from the stereotype plates of other songbooks, even the page numbers of the originals remain, so that No. 9, for example, has the pages numbered 12, 13, 8, 33, and 20. The One Cent Song Book was apparently the successor to the Pocket Songster, which ended with No. 6, in December, 1867. They are very rare."

Albert Johannsen, 'The House of Beadle and Adams and its Dime and Nickel Novels', online at Northern Illinois University Libraries [www.ulib.niu.edu, 'Beadle's One Cent Song Books']. OCLC records several from this series only at the Huntington and AAS, but not for this No. 5, as of September 2018.

$350.00

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**A Most Unusual Man**

21. **Benjamin, Judah P.**: JUFAH P. BENJAMIN'S ENGRAVED CALLING CARD: "J.P. BENJAMIN | LA." [New Orleans?] Oblong 3-3/8" x 2-1/8". In elegant script. Light toning, Fine. The engraved card is likely from Benjamin's residency in New Orleans before the Civil War, and certainly before he became a resident of England after the War.

The second Jew to serve in the U.S. Senate, after David Yulee of Florida, Benjamin was the South's most articulate spokesman for the constitutionality of the extreme Southern Rights position. In 1860 he and his Cotton States allies broke with Stephen Douglas and the regular wing of the Democratic Party: they claimed that the Constitution required Congress to establish a broad scheme of protection for "slave property" in the western territories, even when the inhabitants of those territories opposed the institution of Slavery.
A talented Louisiana lawyer who resided in New Orleans he was, successively, Confederate Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. After the Civil War, he evaded pursuing Union troops in a journey that took him to Florida, the Bahamas, Havana, and finally to England, where he became a distinguished barrister and spent the rest of his days.

Item No. 21

Bentham Defends “The Honor of the University of Oxford”


Item No. 22

$350.00
A loyal Oxford man, Bentham wrote to rebut members of Parliament who had censured Oxford University for addressing the King in favor of the American Revolution. "Occasioned by some members of Parliament having censured the University of Oxford for addressing the king in favor of the American war" [Allibone]. As Howes notes, Bentham defends "the honor of the University of Oxford, against the... aspersions of E[dmun]d B[urk]e; with observations on the present rebellion."

"The author extols the University, praises the ministry, and reviles the Americans" [Sabin]. For those having difficulty with Latin, an English translation issued later in 1776. FIRST EDITION. Howes B363. Adams, American Controversy 76-14a. Sabin 4760.

$450.00

23. **Blair, Montgomery**: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED JUNE 2, 1881, TO BELMONT PERRY:

"DEAR SIR, YOUR NOTE REQUESTING AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM MY BROTHER IS DULY RECEIVED. IF I HAVE SUCH LETTER AND I CAN SHARE I WILL SEND IT TO YOU. THE LETTERS FROM HIM THAT I HAVE FILED ARE GENERALLY SUCH AS I CAN NOT PART WITH, BUT I MAY FIND ONE WHEN I HAVE TIME TO LOOK OVER THOSE THAT I CAN PART WITH & IN THAT CASE I WILL SEND IT.

"YRS TRLY, MONTGOMERY BLAIR/ JUNE 2, 1881."

[Bottom left corner: MR. BELMONT PERRY]. [Maryland?]: 1881. Letter 5" x 8", mounted on stiff paper border measuring 5 1/2" x 8 1/2". Two very light folds, two minor ink smudges. Very Good.

Mr. Perry asks for an autograph of Blair's deceased brother, Francis P. Blair, Jr. [1821-1875], the U.S. Representative and Senator from Missouri. Montgomery Blair [1813-1883], a Maryland lawyer and politician, was Postmaster General under President Lincoln from 1861-1864.

The recipient of the letter was likely Belmont Perry [1854-1912], descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, relative of prominent Jewish merchant and politician August Belmont, and life-long friend of Woodrow Wilson. The Belmonto were connected politically with the Blairs. Mr. Perry was a native of New Jersey where he worked as a lawyer, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Woodbury County, and Chairman of the New Jersey Democratic State Central Committee. ["Relative of August Belmont Dead," THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, Oct. 7, 1912, p.6; "New Jersey Jots," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, Nov. 13, 1912, p.3.] $125.00


On the bitter Salem Controversy between Reverend Fisk and members of his Congregation. The long dispute split the First Church in Salem, established in 1629 as the first Protestant Church in America.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3997. ESTC W32179. $600.00
“The Subtle Craft of Wicked Party Priests”


An idiosyncratic preacher, Sylvanus Brown was arrested in Rockport for disturbing the peace at the Union Meeting House, a church which once had served Universalists but now excluded them. He was convicted "by a jury darkened by one sided and false testimony, against him, by not being permitted to be heard after his own manner..." Brown claimed he was merely seeking a seat peaceably at the assembly when he was assaulted and arrested. His story of the trial appears here, along with imprecations against "the subtle craft of wicked party priests, associated for the purposes of power and dominion." He denounces the "hypocrites" of the "proud, dark, seizing, fighting, pushing, shoving, dragging, pinching, kicking, sueing, swearing jailing church of Anti-Christ in Rockport."

OCLC 9329448 [4- 2 at AAS; Boston Pub., Peabody-Essex] as of August 2018. $350.00

Item No. 26

A Manuscript Opera by the Well-known Illustrator and Political Cartoonist

corners worn, hinges weak], spine shorn with gatherings beginning to loosen. Music manuscript, meticulously handwritten in ink with some pencil. Endpapers stained, light scattered foxing. Very Good.

This two-act opera, by the multi-talented illustrator and political cartoonist, is based on Longfellow's 'The Courtship of Miles Standish'. The vocal score is for four solo characters: Miles Standish [bass], John Alden [tenor], Priscilla [soprano], Messenger [bass], plus male and mixed chorus. The handwriting is presumably that of the composer, Bush. A pencil sketch [page 11] of a song later found in its entirety in the score [page 44], makes it unlikely that this was written by a copyist. A few other pencil notations and corrections appear, with some measures crossed out in ink and rewritten or recomposed. Bush was a skilled composer: while the text-setting evidences some clumsiness, especially in recitative, the work shows the influence of early Verdi in ensemble setting; Schubert's treatment of Gretchen from Goethe's Faust; a little Berlioz, in choral treatment; even some Wagner, notably the character of Senta in The Flying Dutchman.

The passages selected from the Longfellow poem suggest an emphasis on the female character Priscilla, and sensitivity to the condition and plight of women in general. Page 109 contains the date 'January 9, 66', written at the end of one of Priscilla's extended sections. Both the overture and the second act remain unfinished. The conclusion of the overture seems to be sketched in pencil. The bound manuscript ends with a few empty staves but the volume is essentially filled. The work is in essence complete and could be performed with minimal additional composition.

$3,500.00

Item No. 27

Simon Cameron Plys His Trade

27. Cameron, Simon: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED JANUARY 6, 1845, TO H.E. LEMAR:

"DEAR SIR, AFTER YOU WENT AWAY, I PUT ON FIRST AN ATTEMPT TO GET THE LOW BIDDER OUT OF THE WAY. IF YOU HAD BEEN THERE IT COULD
POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN DONE, BUT WE GAVE IT UP, FOR A PLAN TO HAVE A NEW ADVERTISEMENT, AND ANOTHER BIDDING. THIS I THINK WILL BE DONE; AND IF SO, WE WILL GET IT.

"I WILL WRITE YOU AT THE TIME IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR US TO GO OVER TOGETHER. KEEP THIS TO YOURSELF./ VERY TRULY, SIMON CAMERON, JAN. 6/45.

"THERE ARE 4 BIDS FOR $7, & ONE FOR $6.50 - THE LAST MAN HAS AGREED TO BACK OUT. n.p.: 1845. Broadside, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Completely in ink manuscript. Very Good.

Simon Cameron [1799-1889] was running for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania at the time of this letter. The special election, which Cameron won, occurred in March 1845 after Senator James Buchanan resigned to become President Polk's Secretary of State.

As this Letter suggests, Cameron was heavily involved throughout his career in the award of government-bestowed contracts and largesse. He was dogged by allegations, doubtless true, of corruption. Nevertheless, President Lincoln needed his support, and that of Pennsylvania; Lincoln named him Secretary of War and then, in 1862, minister to Russia. Cameron returned to the Senate in 1867 and served for another ten years. $175.00

Item No. 28

Early Debates on the Constitution’s Ratification

This Volume prints illuminating accounts of the debates and discussions in States, Towns, and Societies which resulted in the Constitution's ratification. The first Conventions concerning ratification occurred in December 1787; thus these reports, in Numbers beginning January 1788, are among the earliest so printed. The Virginian Edmund Randolph, who would become the Nation's first Attorney General, explains at length in the January issue his reasons for now favoring ratification, although he had originally objected to doing so at the Philadelphia Convention. Essays supporting ratification and rebutting opponents' objections are printed, along with dissenting Letters, Resolves, and Essays. Activities in State Conventions are reported in detail from Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, New Hampshire.

Volume III contains other interesting and significant material: orations on American independence; petitions of Quakers; Pennsylvania's funding system; legal cases, several involving Negroes; the climate and resources of South Carolina; material on the Shays' Rebellion and other political matters; Jeremy Belknap on the aurora borealis; David Rittenhouse on comets; James Bowdoin on the phenomena of light; the White Mountains; chimneys; George Washington's laudatory letter to Mathew Carey at the end of the May issue.

$2,500.00

Item No. 29

“Free-Soilism” is “Surrounding Us With a Cordon of Free States”

A bitter, rare denunciation of the Compromise of 1850, and a passionate threat to dissolve the Union. The "series of measures" leading to admission of California as a Free State constitute "usurpation and revolution." The federal government is virtually controlled now by "free-soilism," which thus "makes an immense stride towards accomplishing the avowed object of its advocates, in surrounding us with a cordon of free States."

Recounting Northern abuses---especially agitation by meddlers "who have no pecuniary or social interest in the subject of slavery"---the Address remarks,"Without the constitution, and without the Union, the acts of the Northern people would be cause of war." The Address is signed in type by A.M. Clayton, J.I. Guion, Roger Barton, J.A. Quitman, and five others, "On behalf of the Committee." It is dated in type from Jackson, December 10, 1850.


$2,000.00

Item No. 30

Chief Justice Chase Seeks Justice Field’s Attendance at Court

30. Chase, Salmon P.: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES TO ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, THURSDAY, MAR. 11 [no year stated, but 1869]:

"DEAR JUDGE, YESTERDAY A CASE INVOLVING THE VOTER QUESTION WAS POSTPONED FOR A FULL WEEK. IT IS, I UNDERSTAND, THE CASE WHICH YOU DESIRE SPECIFICALLY TO HEAR & WE ALL WANT YOU WITH US. THE CASE NOW IN HEARING AND THE NEXT WILL GREATLY OCCUPY THE DAY. DO YOU THINK
YOU CAN BE IN COURT TOMORROW? IF SO I WILL SO ASSIGN THE CASE - AFTER MOTIONS. VERY SINCERELY, S.P. CHASE"

Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Treasury Secretary, became Chief Justice of the United States in 1864, after the death of Roger Taney. He served until his death in 1873. Stephen J. Field, who had been a California Judge and assemblyman, became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1863. During their joint terms of service on the Court, 1869 is the only year in which March 11 fell on a Thursday.

Also included is an unrelated slip in Chase's hand, "Yours very truly | S.P. Chase," apparently clipped from some other correspondence.

$375.00

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31. **Chase, Salmon P.**: LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, DATED AT "HILTON 9." NOVEMBER 18, 1862, TO HON. E.B. FRENCH, WRITTEN ON LETTERHEAD OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

"DEAR SIR, I ENCLOSE AN ARTICLE FROM THE 'EVENING BULLETIN'. NO DOUBT YOU SEE MANY SIMILAR COMPLAINTS; BUT IT MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE CLASS OF CASES REFERRED TO IS ONE IN WHICH DELAY IS ALMOST EQUIVALENT TO DENIAL.

"I BEG YOU TO MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS IN YOUR POWER WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE MORE RAPID ADJUSTMENT OF THESE CLAIMS. | YOURS TRULY S.P. CHASE" [Washington, D.C.?]: 1862. Broadside, 8" x 10", completely in ink manuscript, the text probably in a secretarial hand. Mounted on thick paper backing [backing
edges chipped]. Light age toning and foxing, minimal edgewear. Signed by Chase, "S.P. Chase". Except as noted, Very Good.

In late 1861 Union forces captured Hilton Head S.C. By mid-1862 its population had increased to 40,000-- Union troops, merchants, missionaries, educators, prisoners of war, and escaped slaves had swelled its population. Many ongoing activities at Hilton Head fell under the purview of Chase, Lincoln’s Treasury Secretary. His subordinate, Ezra B. French, a native of Maine, was an Auditor at the Treasury Department at the time of this letter.

Evidently claims for a variety of services, goods, and supplies were piling up at Hilton Head. Chase wants things to move faster.

Evidently claims for a variety of services, goods, and supplies were piling up at Hilton Head. Chase wants things to move faster.

Item No. 32


Lydia [Foster] Hutchinson [1687-1748] was the daughter of Colonel John Foster, a wealthy Boston merchant. She married Edward Hutchinson [1678-1752] in 1706. Edward held many offices: Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, Judge of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice, Auditor and Selectman of Boston. He was active in the Boston Militia for over thirty years, attaining the rank of Colonel in 1729, and Treasurer of Harvard College from 1726 until his death. [Roberts: HISTORY OF THE MILITARY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS... 1895; Schultz: LEGISLATORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT, 1691-1780: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. 1997.]
Checkley was the first minister of the New South Church in Boston, ordained as such in 1719, and was still going strong at the time of this sermon.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 6111. $450.00

Adams Men Expose Hyperbolic Anti-Jackson Hysteria


Child and his wife, Lydia Marie Child, were prominent reformers and advocates of the abolition of slavery. David edited the 'Massachusetts Journal,' which forcefully--perhaps hysterically--opposed the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828. This pamphlet, published by Jackson supporters, prints extracts from the Journal demonstrating its visceral hatred of Jackson, his wife, and his supporters. Among the intemperate attacks, Child's Journal claimed Jackson has merely "THE BRAVERY OF A RUFFIAN AND THE WARLIKE CUNNING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF."

Of Rachel, Jackson's long-suffering wife, Child wrote, "Who is there in all this land that has a wife, a sister or daughter that could be pleased to see Mrs. Jackson (Mrs. Roberts that

$275.00


This is volume 2 of a two-volume work. The first volume—47, [1] pp—- is entitled The Elements of Arithmetic Illustrated...’ Both volumes were printed by Hudson in New Haven in 1810.

AAS Catalog Record #277030. AI 20041. OCLC records facsimiles.

$175.00

35. [Civil War Patriotic Covers]: COLLECTION OF 37 UNUSED PRO-UNION CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC POSTAL COVERS, VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND THEMES. [n.p.: 1861-1865]. All uncancelled, generally 3” x 5 1/2”. Occasional light wear, occasional light dustsoiling. A few have glue remnants on flaps from having been mounted; most do not. Overall, Very Good. Those we note as being variants and not in Weiss are described as such to

Item No. 35

For All Your Pro-Union Postal Needs
the best of our knowledge after a thorough search of Weiss' pages. The following postal covers listed by Weiss citation:

C-B-1 - Rooster in a circle with initials W.S. below it and the words "WHILE I LIVE I'LL CROW" overhead. Printed in black ink.

C-B-5 - Rooster with the head of a man. Caption below, "The Game Cock Secession after the fight." Imprinted vertically "Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford." Printed in black ink.

C-B-9 - Bird flying with a banner hanging from its mouth. Banner reads, "To the South: Lay down your arms, repent - and then talk of peace. - Uncle Sam." Printed in blue ink.

C-B-12 - Rooster standing atop a fence, the roof of a house in the background. Above, "Uncle Sam's Bantam." Below, "TILL CROW WHILE I LOVE." Printed in blue ink.

C-B-31 - Jefferson Davis looking like a scarecrow sits atop a fence while a crow spreads its wings and sits beside him menacingly. 'J.D.' on Davis' hat. Davis says, "I wish I was well out of this. I do believe I am in a rale hard fix." Caption below, "JEFF DAVIS ALARMED." Printed in black ink.

C-B-37 - Jeff Davis lowered into an eagle's nest with ropes held by two men, a large eagle swoops in and grabs his pants, a flag is in the eagle's talons. Caption below, "Jeff Davis surprised in his attempt to rob the American Eagle's nest." Vertical imprint of D. Murphy's Son, Print, 54 Fulton & 372 Pearl STs. N.Y." Printed in red and blue inks.

C-B-37 [variant]. A variant of the previous item, same image but with slightly different shading and with the verse, "The American Eagle catches Jeff Davis in his attempt to rob her nest." Vertical imprint of Magee, 316 Chestnut St. Phila. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

C-B-52 - Eagle stands upon a shield with weapons lying beneath it. It carries a ribbon in its beak which reads, "Beware." The eagle holds a bow in its talons and shoots arrows at an object "JEFF. DAVIS" which has several snakes floating in front of it, each bearing the name of a state or city: Arkansas, Texas, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, St. Louis, Virginia, and Maryland. The Maryland snake has an arrow through its head and hangs limp. Beneath the images, "Copyright secured. Salem, Mass." Printed in red and blue inks.

C-F-31 - Upside down flag bearing a palmetto tree. Caption below, "PLAYED OUT!" Printed in green ink.

C-O-5 - Noose hanging with caption, "Good 'Noose' for TRAITORS." Within a rectangular border, the copyright of J.W. Orr printed around three sides. Yellow envelope printed in black ink.

C-O-45 - Cannon shooting at building Confederate flag with several signs reading, "JEFF DAVIS/ DISUNION/ BONDS/ BRAGG/ STEVENS/ BEAUREGARDÖ etc." Canon labeled UNION with names of Lincoln, Scott, Seward and Cameron on its base. Imprint of Richardson, N.Y. Printed in red and blue inks.

E-L-259 [variant] - Eagle behind two Union flags, with cannon muzzle, cannon balls, drums and other musical instruments. Verse above image reads, "Shame on those who would purchase peace at the cost of principle and honor." Yellow envelope printed in black ink. This variant not in Weiss.

E-R-209 - An eagle with his wings spread wide floating on a log in the ocean with a shield at his feet and a ribbon in his mouth with the words, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Ships in the background. Printed in red and blue inks.

F-L-17-19 [variant] - Flag with verse, "Look up at that flag, as it ripples and sways." Imprint at bottom left corner of D.B. Cooke & Co., Chicago. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.
F-L-74-82 [variant] - Two hands shake in front of the Constitution, a flag below. Verse below, "Come, join hand in hand, Americans all, And rouse your brave hearts at Liberty's call." Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

F-L-96 - A shield in front two cannons, a Union flag to the left and a noose hanging to the right. On the shield, "ARGUMENTS FOR TRAITORS." Printed in black ink.

F-R -7 - Three small images: the Eye of Providence [all seeing eye of God], the American flag, and a house. Caption below, "My God first, my country next, and then my family." Printed in black ink.

FP-EE-59 [variant] - Elmer Ellsworth in Zouave attire holds a Union flag in one hand and a bayonet in the other. He looks up at a sign reading "Washington via Baltimore." Does NOT have "Avenge Ellsworth's Death" as does E-E-59. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

FP-WS-44 - Portrait of Winfield Scott surrounded by oval frame, two flags and two bayonets sticking out from behind each side, muzzle of cannon and cannon balls in background captioned, "The Rebels will not go FREE." Printed in red and blue inks.

F-P-15 - Three women in Grecian style dresses standing on pedestal holding sign "UNION AND LIBERTY NOW & FOREVER." Printed in blue ink.

F-ST-3 - Woman stands at dresser rummaging through a drawer. Caption below, "I have no one to send - I'll go yself [sic], and nurse the sick." Printed in red ink.

F-ST-116 - Zouave soldier carrying the American flag and a short knife with explosions in the background. Caption below, "When thus our hosts go proudly forth, Let foes beware the Spirit of the North!" Copyright of Brown & Ryan of New York on verso. Printed in red, blue and yellow inks.


F-T-67 [variant] - Three Union flags with large star at the center reading, "This Flag shall RULE." Imprint of Harpel, ed & Vine Sts., Cincinnati below. Yellow envelope printed in red ink. This variant not in Weiss.

F-T-68 [variant] - Two flags with a banner reading "LIBERTY AND UNION! NOW AND FOREVER!" The caption above the banner, "THE CONSTITUTION!" A star at the base of the flags reads, "1776." Verse below the image and other text, "A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands, A Union that none can sever." Imprint of Jas. A. Thomson, Post Office News Stand at very bottom. Additional words in red added across center of image, "Age of John Bell 70 in the Shade! Ordinance the Secessionists can't pass - that planted on Arlington Heights." Yellow envelope printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

SC-DC-2 - The Washington monument at the top left corner in a rectangular border with the verse below, "Then conquer we must - For our cause it is just." Printed in blue ink.

SC-DC-13 - An image of the Capitol building in an oval border with the caption below "CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON." An eagle with its wings spread wide at the top of the oval holding a shield and a ribbon in its mouth with the words, "E. Pluribus Unum." Imprinted vertically "New York Union Envelope Depot, 144 Broadway." Printed in blue ink.

SC-NW-3 - Image of a monument dedicated to Maj. Winthrop with captioned below, "Shot at the Battle of the Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. All that was generous and brave: We mourn his loss." Printed in black ink.

M-L-1 - Soldier carrying a union flag in a small circle surrounded by a second circle with stars and blue lines. Printed in red and blue inks.
“The South Had Been Preparing for the Rebellion for Years”

Reverend Collins speaks to his beloved 57th Illinois Infantry, which was organized in late 1861; Collins enlisted with the 57th at its inception. "The dreadful war was not the choice of the North, nor was it commenced by the North... The South had been preparing for the rebellion for years, and now had in their possession a large amount of the national munitions of war. Discord was everywhere rife in the North, and even Abraham Lincoln had to steal a march upon the ruthless mob in Baltimore... Even in and around the capital of the nation traitors swarmed, almost without number." Despite such disadvantages, "We have taken all the strong-holds of the enemy, from one end of the Mississippi River to the other and, thank God, we will soon have all along the Atlantic coast."

Jeff Davis calls for a "day of humiliation and prayer over defeat," but President Lincoln proclaims "a day of thanksgiving and prayer over success."


$450.00

The large folding map, attached to the rear pastedown, is hand-colored and entitled, 'Guide Through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin & Iowa...by J. Calvin Smith.' Howes S615. $750.00

**Confederates Send Yankees to the “Happy Land of Canaan”**

38. [Confederate Song]: SONG. AIR- "HAPPY LAND OF CANAAN." [np: 1862?]. Broadside printed on bright yellow paper, 3-5/8" x 8-5/8". Light toning, Very Good.

This scarce song was printed in several locales, with slight variations. All appear to begin, as here, with "You Rebels come along and listen to my song." The song mocks the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and his army to crush the rebellion. "Old Uncle Abe, he ordered a blockade./ He thought that his vessels would sustain him./ But the old Merrimac, she gave them such a crack./ That she sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan."

The song contains ten four-line stanzas, each followed by the Chorus. Probably an 1862 publication date, after the Monitor-Merrimac fight, and after the Battle of the Peninsula in July, about which the author also gloats.

Wolf, Confederate Song Sheets C144 [this item]. Rudolph 240 [variant: title includes the phrase, "Written by Master Joseph Borrowich, of Baltimore, Md."]. Parrish & Willingham 6540 [variant, entitled, "Song, Tune. Happy Land of Canaan."] OCLC 8223973 [5], 84144974 [1] [variations not determined]. $600.00
Rare Connecticut Election Broadside

39. [Connecticut]: AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW-HAVEN ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, ANNO DOM. 1800. THE PERSONS RETURNED BY THE VOTES OF THE FREEMEN OF THIS STATE, TO STAND IN NOMINATION FOR ELECTION FOR ASSISTANTS IN MAY NEXT TO THIS ASSEMBLY, ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ... New Haven: Printed by Thomas Green and Son, [1800]. Folio broadside, 8” x 13-1/2”. Old folds, moderately foxed. Good+.

The rare broadside lists twenty men who are candidates. They include Simeon Baldwin, Chauncey Goodrich, Zephaniah Swift, David Daggett, Thomas Seymour, William Hillhouse, and other early Connecticut luminaries. In type at the end: "A true Copy of Record, examined by SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary."

Bristol B11017. Shipton & Mooney 49051. ESTC W34282 [2- AAS (but this is a facsimile), CT Hist. Soc.]. Not in Sabin. $450.00

Whigs Refused the Ballot to “A Worthy WHITE MAN, by Calling Him a Negro”


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

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

Yale's Beinecke Library has a copy [BrSides Ci42 1840]. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, CT Hist. Soc. as of August 2018. $600.00

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**Connecticut vs. Pennsylvania**

Several Royal Land Grants in the 17th Century, including one to William Penn, resulted in competing claims to western lands in the Wyoming Valley of what is now Pennsylvania, centering around the Susquehanna River. Connecticut and Pennsylvania citizens both made claims. Violence erupted from time to time, with attempts by Pennsylvania militias to oust Connecticut settlers. The Connecticut General Assembly appointed "Col. [Eliphalet] Dyer, Doct. [William Samuel] Johnson and Mr. [Jedediah] Strong" as Commissioners "to treat with Governor [John] Penn." They did so, in Philadelphia, in December 1773. This Report prints their exchange of letters, with diplomatic courtesies and statements of their irreconcilable positions. The meetings closed on Christmas Day, 1773, "and we immediately came out of Town on our Return Home."

"Penn simply denied that Connecticut had any claim and recommended adjudication by the crown which the Commissioners rejected" [Cohen]. It took another two decades and a final court decision to resolve the question. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Paterson, sitting as a Circuit Judge, settled the dispute in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants. Paterson had been Attorney General of New Jersey during the Revolution and a delegate from that State to the Constitutional Convention.

Cohen 10666. Evans 13214. Trumbull 1294. ESTC W610. Sabin 15685. $2,500.00

“One of the Most Important Documents of the American Revolution”

42. **Continental Congress:** EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1774 CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF
"One of the most important documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between September 5 and October 26, 1774" [Reese]. "The forerunner of the Declaration of Independence" [Howes]. Published first in Philadelphia earlier in 1774, it records Congress's responses to British aggression and Parliament's Intolerable Acts.

The 'Extracts' prints the Declaration of Rights--drafted by John and Samuel Adams, John Jay, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee and Edmund Pendleton--insisting that Americans had all the "rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England" which their English ancestors had enjoyed. The crux of the Declaration was its assertion that "the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government is a right in the people, to participate in their legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented...they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures..." The rights of colonists peaceably to assemble and petition were asserted; and the Declaration opposed a standing army in the Colonies in time of peace.

The Articles of Association constituted an agreement among the colonies not to treat with England, in order "to obtain redress of these grievances." Also included was a recommendation that committees of correspondence be established to monitor the agreement, and to observe "the conduct of all persons touching this association."

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 25 [Philadelphia edition]. Howes E247. Adams, American Controversy 74-83b. Stevens, Rare Americana 66. $1,650.00

"We Have Lived Over a Century in the Last Ten Years"


Corbin was the United States Attorney who prosecuted the Klan in the great South Carolina Ku Klux prosecutions. He was opposed by the respected Maryland lawyer Reverdy Johnson. The prosecutions arose out of the Klan's takeover of York County and much of the rest of South Carolina. This pamphlet prints Corbin's closing argument to the jury on behalf of the United States.

"Nowhere did the Klan become more deeply entrenched than in a group of Piedmont South Carolina counties where medium-sized farms predominated and the races were about equal in number. An outbreak of terror followed the October 1870 elections, in which Republicans retained a tenuous hold on power in the region...In York County, nearly the entire white male population joined the Klan, and committed at least eleven murders and hundreds of whippings; by February 1871 thousands of blacks had taken to the woods each night to avoid assault" [Foner, Reconstruction]. The Grant Administration's forceful response, in defense of the Blacks and the free exercise of the ballot, was unprecedented. The Administration's "legal offensive of 1871, culminating in the use of troops to root out the South Carolina Klan, represented a dramatic departure for the Grant Administration, which in its first two years had launched few initiatives in Southern policy" [Foner, 455, 471].
Corbin argues to the jury, "Gentlemen, we have lived over a century in the last ten years. The ballot, which is the symbol of power in this Government, has passed into the hands of those who were lately slaves, to be wielded by them in common with the white citizens of the country. The ballot, which has heretofore been, in the eyes of the colored race, the symbol of oppression, has now become to them the symbol of protection and the symbol of power."

IV Turnbull 2. Not in LCP, Fraser [Invisible Empire], Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Sabin.

$750.00

Texas Judge Watrous's Corruption


Watrous was a lawyer, land speculator, and former Texas Attorney General. He resigned the latter position in 1840 "because of conflicts between private professional engagements and public duties" [2 Webb, Handbook of Texas 869]. When he was appointed in 1846 as Texas's first federal judge, he remained as counsel to the Texas Land and Emigration Company and continued land speculations. "The alleged relation of Watrous to an attempt to validate forged land certificates resulted in the Texas Legislature's passing a resolution in 1848 asking the judge to resign. Impeachment proceedings against him began in the United States House of
Representatives in January, 1851..." [Id]. The case lingered through most of 1858, spurred on by additional charges. It was finally dropped; bad feelings remained. In responding to charges which Jacob Mussina made against him, Watrous publicly and intemperately expressed anger at Texas and Texans for his ill treatment.

Cuny, a major Texas slave plantation owner, had been a member of the 1845 Texas Constitutional Convention. "Cuny, a former State Senator and militia general, strongly attacks Watrous for that notorious gentleman's attack on Texans..." Cuny not only defends himself and his Texas brethren here, but he also "carries the war into [Watrous's] territory and exposes the corrupt combination and acts in a manly, fearless effective style."

Jacob Mussina, identified as a Galveston Jew in 'The Jewish Encyclopedia' entry on Texas, had charged Watrous with seeking to influence a New Orleans lawsuit in which Mussina was a party. He claimed Watrous had a personal financial interest in the case. The charge fueled the rage of both Watrous and his enemies.


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**Item No. 45**

**“Dwarf-Like McClellan” and “Bulldog” Grant**


"An election year cartoon measuring Democratic candidate McClellan's military failures against the recent successes of his successor, Ulysses S. Grant. At right Grant, portrayed as a bulldog wearing a collar labeled 'Lieut. General' and epaulets, sits pugnaciously on the tracks..."
of the 'Weldon Railroad,' a Confederate supply route. He looks to Republican presidential incumbent Abraham Lincoln and boasts, 'I'm bound to take it.' Grant refers to the city of Richmond, here represented by a doghouse, in which cowers Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Davis, flanked by his own generals Lee (left) and Beauregard, remarks, 'You aint got this kennel yet old fellow!' Several other dogs hide behind the house.

"At far left a dwarf-like McClellan asks the president, '... don't you think you had better call the old dog off now. I'm afraid he'll hurt those other dogs, if he catches hold of them.' Lincoln answers, 'Why little Mac thats the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard of the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now. I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them!' Lincoln refers to McClellan's failure to counterattack during the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862... In contrast, Grant aggressively advanced his army toward Richmond, hoping to force a decisive battle" [Reilly].

Weitenkampf 142. Reilly 1864-18. OCLC 191120049 [4- AAS, Peabody-Essex, Clements, UNC], 1038098143 [1- Boston Public Lib.] as of September 2018. $2,850.00


This issue is No. 4 of volume IX. The Gazette is filled with advertisements; a several-column list of wholesale prices current at Boston; commercial news; and several items of "Political Miscellany." Of the latter, one is from Cato, discussing President Adams and the fall from grace of Timothy Pickering. $150.00
“Defensive Polemic”

47. De Sola Mendes, Rev. Dr. Frederic: DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE: A HEBREW’S REPLY TO THE MISSIONARIES: CONSISTING OF I. FAITH CONFIRMED, SELECTIONS FROM THE WORK "CHIZUK EMUNAH" OF ISAAC TROKI, THE KARAITE. II. BIBLICAL AND RABBINICAL PARALLELS TO NEW TESTAMENT PRINCIPLES. New York: Printed and Published at the Office of the Independent Review, 1876. 50pp, errata slip tipped in following last page. Original printed paper-covered boards [separating from text block, soiled, edgewear, spine reinforced with cloth tape, institutional gum label at base of front cover]. Title leaf with institutional rubberstamps. Otherwise a clean text and Good+.

The book is a "defensive polemic," helping Jews respond to the conversion efforts of Christian missionaries. The author hopes that Jewish readers will resist these missionaries, and learn how "much of the glory of Christianity is due to its incorporation of Hebrew principles." He explains "Why we do not believe that Jesus was the Messiah."

Rabbi Frederic de Sola Mendes [1850-1927], born in Jamaica, was a rabbi, author and editor. His father was Rabbi Abraham Pereira Mendes. He attended Northwick College, University College School and University of London in England; and the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau and Jena University in Germany. He received his rabbinical license in London in 1873 and that same year moved to New York where he accepted a call to the rabbinate of the West End Synagogue, Congregation Shaaray Tefillah. He was connected with this congregation for more than fifty years as both Rabbi and later Rabbi Emeritus. He was a founder of the 'American Hebrew', serving as its editor from 1879-1885; an editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia and chief of its translation bureau; an editor of the New Bible Translation and of The Jewish Classics; and a prolific author and writer.

Singerman 2574. OCLC lists nine copies under different accession numbers as of September 2018.

$450.00

Item No. 48

SATURDAY night is traditionally a night for fun and recrea-
tion. In New Jersey's capital city of Trenton there isn't very
much that most Negro youth can do on Saturday night unless it
learns the mark of Jim Crow's whip-lash.
The taverns on Willow Street were in full swing, and Carver
Center (Trenton's Negro Y.M.C.A.) was open an usual but Collis
English, 23, Negro, World War II Navy veteran, and victim of
malice, wasn't in any of these places on this Saturday night of
February 7, 1940. He was in a Jim Crow place however. He was
pacing a hard cement floor. He walked to and from the cold steel
bars that separated him from his family and another kind of Jim
Crow called "freedom." He had been in jail since the night before.
And since that night he had wondered why he was there.
When the big white cat that was supposed to represent law and
order in Trenton knocked heavily on the door of his home at 247
Church Street on Friday, Collis was seated at a table with McKin-
ley Forrest and James McKeezie. They were listening to the
radio. A big voice disturbed the calmness in the English home.
The voice came from behind a brass-buttoned uniform and asked
for Collis, saying something about an automobile. The policeman
took Collis English away. He hasn't been home since.

Some may see it as the real beginning of the Case of the
Trenton Six. Some may see it as a murder case. That was the
charge. But behind the charge lies a world of Jim Crow and segre-
gation. Behind the charge lies a conspiracy of a "white superna-
turist" that apparatus aimed at terrorizing the Negro people—in
New Jersey as well as in the South. The case of the Trenton Six
was "created" in plans laid out by the police of Trenton, the Prose-

Item No. 48
Thurgood Marshall was on the Case!


The "Trenton Six" were six young black men convicted of murdering an elderly white shopkeeper in Trenton, in January 1948. The trial was evidently severely flawed. The NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Thurgood Marshall, and other civil liberties lawyers, including Emmanuel Bloch, the Communist Party's lawyer, went to work on the case: four of the men were eventually acquitted, and two sentenced to life imprisonment.

"Elwood M. Dean is the Educational Director of the Communist Party of New Jersey." $125.00

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A Delicately Balanced Border State

"Although Delaware remained firmly in the Union, widespread division of Union and Confederate sympathies within the state caused considerable tension among the State's population. By 1862, federal troops were ordered to occupy polling stations in Delaware when state and federal elections became sites of unrest and political intimidation for voters. Politics were generally defined geographically: urban centers like Wilmington in northern New Castle County favored Republicanism, while southern agrarian Kent and Sussex counties were Democratic strongholds, and ideological tensions further raged in the Delaware General Assembly. Feelings toward Abraham Lincoln and his policies were split, and he lost both Presidential elections in Delaware. A significant number of Delaware's most prominent politicians also opposed the Lincoln administration, including Governor William Burton, Secretary of State Edward Ridgely, and the entire congressional delegation: Senators James A. Bayard and Willard Saulsbury and Congressman William Whiteley." ['A State Divided: Delaware During the Civil War,' online exhibition at the University of Delaware, www.lib.udel.edu].

The preliminary pages of this Report bristle with anger at the "invasion of the State" by Union troops; and, at the recent elections, "interference by the Federal Government with the most sacred right of the people of the State, the right to the free expression of their opinion at the ballot-box." The "outrage" is given ample expression in the testimony that follows. Sabin 69812. Not in LCP, Bartlett, Nevins. OCLC 191310236 [2- AAS, Nat. Lib. Australia] plus a bunch of Kirtas Technology reprints, as of August 2018. $750.00
50. **Dent, William:** THE TELL TALE IN HIGH CREDIT WITH THE STATE GOSSIP.
[London]: William Dent, June 8, 1792. Oblong lithograph folio, 10 1/2" x 16 1/4". Printed in black ink. Light tanning around outer edge. Very small closed edge tear at blank upper margin with archival tape repair on verso. Very Good.

This cartoon print depicts Edmund Burke, in Court dress, entertained at tea by the King and Queen. Burke holds his 'Reflections on the French Revolution.' The King holds a copy of Paine's 'Rights of Man.' Burke praises his 'Reflections' and orates, "This precious Book is the best Book ever written - for this glorious Book, first brought to light the designs of my associates - for whoever disapproves of this Book is capable of flat Rebellion, Revolution outrage and what not... That Book in your hand, which in reading I have felt Pain is of a piece with the Faction..." A woman [likely Madame Schwellenberg, keeper of the Queen's robes] in attendance watches Burke as she pours [but spills] tea and says, "But for dis coot man vot vos become of de Jewel Office." William Pitt stands behind Burke and hands him a coronet on the sly with the words "Reward of Apostasy" on the sash. Pitt says, "How the Fellow has abused us - but we must hold the candle to the Devil sometimes." The Queen looks on with no comment. [Nicholas K. Robinson's EDMUND BURKE: A LIFE IN CARICATURE, Yale Univ. Press: 1996, pp. 145-146.]

The British Museum says Dent was a printmaker and caricaturist active from about 1783-1793. Although Dent was frequently in the pay of the British government, "Loyalist caricaturists such as Isaac Cruikshank and William Dent provided visual evidence that reformers were undercover dis-loyalists" [Baer, The Rise and Fall of Radical Westminster, pages 86-87]. "Interestingly, Paine's person seldom appears in the early cartoons of 1791, though many depict Rights of Man. Paine made such an abrupt entrance onto the British political scene that he was not yet a recognizable figure to caricature. More often, however, Paine is present in cartoons through the placement of his text, which is a central weapon in the arsenal of the English Jacobins." [Grogan, Claire: RIGHTS OF MAN, THOMAS PAINE. Broadview Press: 2011, pp. 37-38.]

Not located on OCLC as of July 2018. $1,750.00


President Grant appointed Douglass the Assistant Secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission, whose purpose was to consider whether to annex it. He toured Santo Domingo with the Commission from January to March 1871, and later would defend Grant's annexation proposal. In 1889 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires for Santo Domingo as well as Minister to Haiti. The Report, with Index, deals with all aspects of the Island and the Commission's hearings.

LCP 10582. $375.00
“The Most Famous Legal Case Involving Slavery”


A Select Pennsylvania Committee issued a report condemning Chief Justice Taney's Opinion for the Supreme Court in 'Dred Scott.' The decision, "the most famous legal case involving slavery" [Finkelman], excluded Blacks from the political community. Their presumed inferiority became a cornerstone of the law. Moreover, Congress was powerless to exclude slavery from the Territories. This meant that the 1820 Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. A political firestorm erupted, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln, secession of the Cotton South, and Civil War.

Welsh and his colleague James H. Walton comprised a Committee minority endorsing Taney's decision. They first urge opponents of the decision nevertheless to respect it. With unintentional irony, they remind that the Court's "binding force has been the oil which has calmed the troubled waters and quieted the stormy sea of fanaticism." Welsh justifies the "leading points" of the decision: Negroses, "whether slaves or free-- that is, men of the African race-- are not citizens of the United States." And, a slave's legal condition "is not affected by his temporary sojourn in any other State in this confederacy." Abraham Lincoln and others of the nascent Republican Party argued that this portion of Taney's Opinion had effectively
nationalized the institution of Slavery. Welsh buttresses the Court's Opinion with examples and citations of his own.

This separately-issued pamphlet has not received the attention it deserves from bibliographers. It is lodged in some institutions, according to OCLC, but we have not located it in the standard bibliographies.

Not in Cohen, Sabin, Finkelman, Blockson, Work. OCLC records eleven locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018. $650.00


This is "the first public appearance of all nine opinions that comprises the Court's decision... This New York imprint was certainly published soon after the plates for the bound volume were set and was available to the public long before the Senate mandated, Washington imprint" [Lind]. Indeed, this Appleton edition was "the only one available to the public in 1857" [id.].
The decision is "the most famous legal case involving slavery" [Finkelman]. Chief Justice Taney's opinion excluded Blacks from the political community. Their presumed inferiority, without rights of citizenship--whether slave or free--became a cornerstone of the law. Moreover, Congress was powerless to exclude slavery from the Territories. This meant that the 1820 Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. The case stirred up intense excitement, and created an enormous demand for the text. Howard, the reporter of decisions for the Court, arranged this Appleton publication, which tracks the pagination of the official report, whose plates had been set but not yet published.


Chaos in James Madison’s White House!

54. **Duane, William**: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, PHILADELPHIA, 4 MARCH 1811, FROM WILLIAM DUANE TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT DISCUSSING TURMOIL IN THE MADISON WHITE HOUSE:
   
   "... IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MISTAKE THE OPERATION OF MEASURES AS THEY ARE NOW GOING ON. MR. MADISON'S HOUSE IS A SCENE OF ODIOUS INTRIGUE. WASHINGTON A SCENE OF DISSIPATION AND EXTRAVAGANCE WHICH THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN THE COURTS OF EUROPE SAY THEY DO NOT EQUAL. IN THE
CABINET, MR. GALLATIN WITH ALL THE POWERFUL AND FLEXIBLE FACULTIES WHICH HE POSSESSES AND KNOWS SO DEXTEROUSLY TO APPLY ON ONE SIDE; THE SMITHS WITH AN EQUALLY POWERFUL INFLUENCE... BETWEEN THEM MR. MADISON IS LIKE A MAN WITH HIS HEAD IN A NOOSE, AND THESE PARTIES HOLDING EACH OF THEM AN END OF THE ROPE--HE MUST SELECT OR PERISH BETWEEN THEM... IT IS WELL KNOWN AT THE PRESD'TS HOUSE THAT THE SMITHS HAVE BEEN CONCERNED IN AN INTRIGUE AGAINST MR. M."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY PAUL HAMILTON "HAS BEEN SICKENED TO THE SOUL TO SEE WHAT HE HAS SEEN. THESE THINGS AND A THOUSAND OTHERS HAVE MADE ME ALMOST DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC, AND HUNDREDS OF THE BEST MEN IN THE NATION FEEL THE SAME SAD EMOTIONS... BUT TO GO ON, I AM REALLY AT A LOSS HOW TO ACT, I CANNOT BE A HYPOCRITE NOR A TRAITOR TO THE PRINCIPLES OF MY LIFE - AND I SEE THE COUNSELS OF THE COUNTRY RUSHING INTO THE ARMS OF FEDERALISM.../ YRS WM. DUANE."

William Duane (1780-1865), Philadelphia newspaperman, was the prominent editor of 'The Aurora', the most influential of the Jeffersonian periodicals. Written on the eve of the War of 1812, Duane's letter analyzes the chaos his sources had described within James Madison's White House. He begins by expressing his sorrow for an unexplained loss that his recipient has endured. Duane then discusses his relief that the 1791 Charter of the Bank of the United States has expired; Duane had, according to this letter, experienced some difficulties with the Bank regarding his own finances. Ironically, Duane would serve briefly as Andrew Jackson's Treasury Secretary in 1833. Jackson fired him when Duane refused to obey Jackson's order to remove the federal deposits from the second Bank of the United States.

Albert Gallatin, discussed in this letter, was the longest-serving Secretary of the Treasury: President Jefferson appointed him, and he served an uninterrupted tenure through both administrations of James Madison. The Smiths to whom the letter refers were Secretary of State Robert Smith and his brother Senator Samuel Smith.

A New York Jury Upholds the Right of Public Assembly

55. [Edwards, John]: ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN EDWARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK; WHO WAS PROSECUTED FOR "COLLECTING, OR PROMOTING AN ASSEMBLY OF PERSONS, UNDER THE PRETENCE OF PUBLIC WORSHIP IN A PUBLIC STREET, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1822." WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE, AN ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION, AND ADVICE TO THE POLICE MAGISTRATES, &C. WRITTEN BY JOHN EDWARDS. EXCEPT THE TRIAL, WHICH WAS TAKEN DOWN IN SHORT HAND. New York: Printed for the Author, 1822. 76pp. Original printed wrappers [front wrap loose]. Frontis illustration: cannon, swords, other implements of War, caption 'War Condemned by the Precepts of the Gospel.' Disbound, foxing, two rubberstamps on title page. On blank portions of the title page a contemporary hand has twice written, 'Patent Scale' and 'Beam Maker.' Good+. Edwards was ensnared for violating New York City's law regulating public assemblies. "Mr. Edwards, defending himself before the Mayor's Court, declared that his address was on
temperance and given before a crowd that had gathered around a drunken fight. The jury acquitted him, and Edwards completed the matter with this little volume which begins with an historical sketch of religious persecution and ends with considerable advice to both the Mayor and police on cleaning up the city" [Cohen].

Cohen 12014. Sabin 21923. OCLC records twelve locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018.

$350.00

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“Peace through the Virtual Triumph of the Traitors”

56. [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 Bartleltt.

$600.00
“Desperate Must Be That Cause, Which Requires the Aid of Falsehood To Support It”

57. [Fenner, James]: THE JACKSON OR FENNER PAMPHLET. [Providence? 1831]. Broadside, 11" x 18". Printed in three columns. Browned uniformly. Several holes along the blank vertical line separating the second and third columns but text unaffected. Old folds, some spotting. Good to Good+

Governor Fenner, Rhode Island's leading Jacksonian, was opposed by the Whig Lemuel Arnold in the 1831 gubernatorial election. This pamphlet attacks Fenner and his Jacksonian allies. "Desperate must be that cause, which requires the aid of falsehood to support it. Such is the Jackson and the Fenner cause in Rhode Island, and if Governor Fenner is re-elected, it will be, because truth is not mighty and cannot prevail."

Fenner has circulated a "false and malicious electioneering pamphlet" about Arnold's business dealings, accusing him of improper conduct in a Turnpike purchase, his relations with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and other corrupt dealings. This broadside is a detailed rebuttal. Arnold won the election.

Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Bartlett. OCLC 24817053 [1- Brown] as of August 2018. $375.00
“An Antidote to Many of the Common Ills of Life”


This, the second American printing, followed the New York 1841. Previously it had been published in Britain in 1840. Fenton's concoction is "a simple but powerful remedy... an antidote to many of the common ills of life. Readers are counseled to "use French brandy only."

A plethora of diseases, listed in alphabetical order, are cured by the medication. An index is included.
AI 42-1771 [3]. Not in Sabin. OCLC records only a facsimile copy of this edition as of August 2018.  $350.00
"The Issue is Unmistakable and Instant"


"The issue is undoubtedly between Slavery and Anti-Slavery," says the author, a Madison County farmer and activist in local political affairs. Flagg arranged for printing in the nearby Mississippi River town of Alton where, nearly twenty years earlier, a mob had murdered the antislavery editor Elijah Lovejoy and destroyed his press.

The Constitution yielded only "unwilling recognition to Slavery." Indeed, Congress had barred slavery in the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. Today, however, Slavery "from deserved ignominy has reached the height of arrogant pride, and now stretches out the armed hand to subdue the veritable free. The issue is unmistakable and instant." The author examines each of the contending political parties for the election of 1856. The Democrats are the bulwark of Slavery and its expansion; the American [Know-Nothing] Party presents "a very mild and ineffectual platform... condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but afraid or unwilling to advocate its restoration." The Republican Party, here in its first contest for national office, is the only Party standing for Freedom and opposition to the extension of slavery.

Not in LCP, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC locates seven copies under two accession numbers as of September 2018. $850.00

This is the first of two 1782 editions. Fox, a champion of liberty, had opposed Parliament's harsh policies toward the colonies. Appointed Foreign Secretary in March 1782, he wished to grant the colonies their independence immediately. Shelburne, the Home Secretary, opposed him, arguing that American independence should await the execution of treaties with Britain's warring European powers. Fox resigned after only four months in office, when agreement could not be reached.

"In April 1782, the cabinet agreed to grant the American colonies independence if they could guarantee France and Spain would not attack the new United States. When negotiations began in Paris, Fox sent Thomas Grenville to talk to the European powers and the Home Secretary, Lord Shelburne, sent Richard Oswald to meet with the Americans... When an agreement could not be reached Fox proposed to cabinet that independence should be granted immediately anyway. He was outvoted and decided to resign." [www.gov.uk/government/history/past-foreign-secretaries/charles-fox].

Disillusioned Albert Gallatin Warns: A Monarchical Andrew Jackson is
“The Danger to Which, Next to a Dissolution of the Union, We are Most Exposed”

61. Gallatin, Albert: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED NEW GENEVA, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1825, FROM ALBERT GALLATIN TO AN UNNAMED RECIPIENT, CONCERNING ANDREW JACKSON'S DEFEAT IN THE 1824 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

"DEAR SIR/ I HAD THE PLEASURE OF RECEIVING YOUR LETTER OF 3D JANR. & 3D INSTA., WHICH I WOULD HAVE ANSWERED SOONER HAD I HAD ANYTHING INTERESTING TO COMMUNICATE... I WILL THEREFORE BEG BEFORE YOU LEAVE WASHINGTON YOU WILL COMMUNICATE SUCH INFORMATION, CONCERNING RECENT EVENTS & OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS AS CANNOT BE OBTAINED FROM NEWS PAPERS.

"WITH THE MOST SINCERE ATTACHMENT TO OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS AND WITH THE BELIEF THAT IT IS IMPORTANT & PROPER THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE AGREEABLE TO THE NATION I CANNOT HELP BEING THANKFUL THAT THE CHOICE HAS NOT FALLEN ON GEN. JACKSON. I THINK THAT WE HAVE, FOR THIS TIME AT LEAST, ESCAPED THE DANGER TO WHICH, NEXT TO A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, WE ARE MOST EXPOSED. WHENCE THAT GENERAL, I HAD ALMOST SAID, UNIVERSAL TENDENCY OF THE MASS OF MANKIND FOR MONARCHY? IS IT HATE FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SOME ACCIDENTAL SUPERIORITY OF TALENT, WEALTH OR KNOWLEDGE? AND WISH TO EQUALIZE ALL UNDER THE YOKE OF ONE? IS IT THAT IDOLATRY FOR MEN, ABOVE ALL FOR HEROES, IS MORE NATURAL, IS A SENTIMENT MORE EASILY RECEIVED THAN THAT ABSTRACT ATTACHMENT TO PRINCIPLES WHICH IS THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE? WE MIGHT HAVE FLATTERED OURSELVES THAT THE NATURAL FEELING OF ENVY, TOWARDS THOSE WHO ARE IN A BETTER SITUATION THAN OTHERS, WOULD BE SO SOFTENED IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE IS NOTHING HEREDITARY, WHERE THERE IS A PERPETUAL FLUCTUATION, WHERE THE ROAD TO WEALTH HONOURS & POWER IS OPENED TO ALL, THAT IT WOULD PRODUCE NO EFFECT BUT EMULATION. AND I HAD ALWAYS THOUGHT THAT IF OUR PEOPLE WERE NOT AS ENLIGHTENED AS THEY ARE SOMETIMES MADE TO BELIEVE, THERE WAS A DEEP ROOTED HABIT OF REPUBLICAN FEELING WHICH WOULD PRESERVE THEM FROM THAT DANGEROUS TENDENCY TO IDOLATRY TO WHICH I HAVE ALLUDED. IN THIS OPINION I WAS ENCOURAGED BY WHAT I HAD KNOWN AND SEEN AT THE END OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR WITH RESPECT TO GEN. WASHINGTON & HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS: A TIME WHEN I THOUGHT THE PEOPLE NOT SUFFICIENTLY GRATEFUL. BUT WHAT HAS PASSED LATELY HAS DISAPPOINTED AND AGRIEVED [sic] ME. WE THE LAST HOPE OF LIBERTY & OF MANKIND, WE PLACED UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT REPUBLIC AND LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A BETTER ORDER OF THINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AT LEAST THROUGHOUT THE CHRISTIAN & CIVILIZED WORLD; TO ACT NOT MUCH BETTER, TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, THAN THE LONG ENSLAVED FRENCHMAN DID, WHEN, NATURALLY IGNORANT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, THEY EAGERLY THREW THEMSELVES INTO THE IRON ARMS OF BONAPARTE. THIS HAS TRULY AFFLICTED ME... THE MONARCHICAL OFFICE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED ALTOGETHER OR THAT IT SHOULD BE RENDERED LESS DESIRABLE TO ANY AND MORE ACCEPTABLE TO MANY..."
Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), a Swiss immigrant, served the new nation in Congress, as Minister to France and as the country's longest serving Secretary of the Treasury [1801-1814] during the entire Jefferson administration, the first term of Madison's presidency, and part of Madison's second term. He was a highly respected Jeffersonian Democrat, and a reliable opponent of Federalist policies.

This letter is thus especially notable for Gallatin's rejection of Jacksonian Democracy. Jackson's near-win in the election of 1824 prompts this eloquent expression of his fears for the future of republican institutions. But the final lines of his letter also demonstrate dissatisfaction with the administration of James Monroe, whose term of office would close one week after the date of this letter. One good thing to come of Jackson's candidacy, he says, is that "there will be from the beginning an opposition to the new administration which, although not without inconvenience, will be infinitely preferable to that general support given to the late administration (a support which corrupted what was indeed ripe for corruption)."
“Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Conscience, Free Labor, Free Men”


Gangewer will "publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title." The Independent Democrats, whose leader was Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, broke with the National Democratic Party when the Pierce Administration and Senator Stephen A. Douglas sought passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which opened those territories to slaveowning settlers. Situated north of the 1820 Missouri Compromise Line, those territories had previously prohibited slavery.

'The Free Citizen' would be devoted to "free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men... We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rights of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this."

Gangewer may have been forced to revise his optimistic opinion: we have located no record that The Free Citizen got off the ground. We have not found any other record of this Prospectus.

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Library of Congress, or John Carter Brown Library as of August 2018. Not in LCP.

$750.00
Farewell to Cotton Mather


Mather's assistant, Gee succeeded him as Pastor of the North Church. Gee explains "the shining parts" of Mather's character: "The capacity of his mind; the readiness of his wit; the vastness of his reading; the strength of his memory...He was pious, but not affected; serious without moroseness; grave, but not austere; affable without meanness; and facetious without levity. He was peaceable in his temper; but zealous against sin. He was a strenuous nonconformist to uninstituted ceremonies imposed upon conscience..."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3031. II Holmes, Cotton Mather 745. $500.00

**Two Scarce Revolutionary-Era Almanacs**

64. **George, Daniel:** AN ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR CHRIST, 1779. BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE THIRD OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. CONTAINING (BESIDES WHAT BELONGS TO AN ALMANACK) A VARIETY OF MATTER, USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING. BY DANIEL GEORGE, PHILOMATH. Newbury-Port: Printed and Sold
This is a scarce Revolutionary-era almanac, which issued from Boston as well as Newburyport. Ours is "identical in content with the Draper & Folsom (Boston, 1778) edition, except that the list of roads at end is less extensive" [ESTC]. This imprint was issued in two states— the other lists the printer as J. Mycall instead of J. Mycall.

The almanac describes "The grand Pilgrimage to Mecca," warns of "The Danger of exorbitant Taxes," advises "How to remove Freckles," discloses a cure for cholera and flux, and prints "Excellent Receipts for the Jaundice... For the Dropsy."

Drake 3277. Evans 15809. Guerra b-420. ESTC W37174 [8 locations]. $750.00


This is a scarce Revolutionary-era almanac. It is the only edition. With a table of roads and distances, and an essay by Dr. William Cullen on "how to recover persons apparently dead, by drowning."

Drake 3286. Evans 16286. Guerra b-439. ESTC W36449 [7 locations]. $650.00

“A Criminal of the First Rate,” He Murdered His Brother


The prosecutor deems Samuel "a criminal of the First Rate," for murdering his own brother. The reason: "to ratify a Revenge he had conceived against his Brother for some Prejudice he thought Sir John had done him in settling his Estate." He and his co-conspirators were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentencing judge advises, "Make a proper Use of that short Time which the Law allows you for making your Peace with God."

ESTC and OCLC record only a few locations for the first and fourth editions, and do not note this second edition, printed in the same year as the first. II Harv. Law Cat. 1085 [1st edition]. $375.00

67. **Hamlin, Hannibal**: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, ON PLAIN LINED PAPER, TO E.B. FRENCH, DATED AT HAMPDEN [MAINE], AUGUST 19, 1861, ASKING FOR HELP IN SECURING A CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION FOR J.C. PETERSON:

"I DESIRE TO ASK A PERSONAL FAVOR OF YOU. IT IS FOR YOU TO SEE THE SECY OR AST SECY OF WAR, FOR ME, IN THE CASE I WILL STATE, AND YOU WILL SUBMIT THIS LETTER TO THE SECY. I FEAR IF I WRITE AN ORDINARY LETTER, IT MAY BE OVERLOOKED IN THE PRESS OF BUSINESS AND HENCE I ASK YOUR IMMEDIATE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO IT.
"I INTENDED TO RECOMMEND J.C. PETERSON, A NATIVE OF N.Y. BUT NOW A PHYSICIAN AT ST. JOHN N.B. FOR A CAPT IN THE ARMY. I SUPPOSED I DID SO, BUT J.C. PATTERSON - NOT PETERSON, HAS BEEN NOMINATED & CONFIRMED A CAPT. THERE IS NO SUCH MAN. THERE MUST THEREFORE BE A VACANCY IN THAT PLACE OF CAPT. AS THERE IS NO J.C. PATTERSON TO ACCEPT. HENCE I SUPPOSE J.C. PETERSON CAN BE APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED TO SUPPLY THAT VACANCY, AND HIS NOMINATION SENT TO THE SENATE AT THE NEXT SESSION. I WANT IT DONE AT ONCE BECAUSE I INFORMED PETERSON THAT HE WOULD BE APPOINTED, AS THE SECY SAID I MIGHT AND IT IS ONLY A MISTAKE IN THE NAME THAT HE WAS NOT. HE IS A SURVEYOR AND PHYSICIAN AND HE AT ONCE SOLD OUT AND IS READY FOR THE SERVICE. A MOST CAPITAL MAN - NONE BETTER - HE WAS EDUCATED AT WEST POINT.

"I APPEAL TO THE SECY TO CORRECT THIS, AND TO YOU TO AID ME, AS IT IS DUE TO PETERSON, AND IS I SUPPOSE OWING TO MY GIVING THE WRONG NAME. LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. YOURS TRULY H. HAMLIN". 5" x 8". Laid into a crude mat. Recto is glued to the mat, which is cut to expose the areas of text and to cover the blank areas. Some light glue stains [not affecting legibility]. Except for the choice of matting, Very Good.

Vice President Hamlin writes from his home or law office in Hampden, appealing for help from his fellow Maine politician E.B. French. French had just completed his term in Congress; President Lincoln appointed him Second Auditor of the Treasury on August 3, 1861. Hamlin is anxious to correct the bureaucratic snafu for which, at least in part, he seems to blame himself. These efforts were successful. Executive Proceedings of the Senate show J.C. Peterson's name on a list, proposed by the Secretary of War, for appointment as Captain of the Fifteenth Regiment of infantry as of August 5, 1861; Lincoln officially nominated all those on the list on December 6, 1861; and Peterson was among the appointees receiving the Senate's blessing. [Executive Journal of the Senate, 37th Congress, 2d Session, Dec. 12, 1861.]
Originally a Democrat and a long-time political fixture in Maine, Hamlin left his Party as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He was elected Maine's Republican Governor in 1857; in 1860 Lincoln picked him as his running mate in an effort to unite northern Unionists. John C. Peterson [1831-1867], a homeopathic physician and surgeon, is listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a 19-years-old physician. He enlisted on April 15, 1861; and served as Captain in the 15th U.S. Infantry Regiment from August 1861 to August 1864. By early 1863 he was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' staff as Assistant Inspector General, Army of the Cumberland. His death is listed in the Coroner's Inquest Reports of Seneca County, New York, as suicide by self inflicted gunshot wound on October 7, 1867. [THE NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE... VOLUME V. Boston: 1870, pp.260-263; THE WAR OF THE REBELLION... SERIES 1, VOL. XXIII, IN TWO PARTS. PART II. Washington: 1889, pp. 77-78; http://www.bluegrayreview.com/2013/03/16/furlough.

Item No. 68

Compensate the Slave Owner!


The anonymous author opposes the North Carolinian Hinton Helper's proposal to emancipate slaves without compensating their owners. Slavery "is an inheritance," fastened upon America by England "239 years since." "For if it be as Mr. Helper says it is, that slavery
has been and is a curse, a blight, and a serious loss to the land owners in those States wherein it exists...it only makes the case so much the stronger why remuneration should be accorded to the slave owner."

The author includes voluminous data comparing populations, agricultural and animal products, shipping, manufactures, canals and railroads, exports, bank capital, and patents of Slave and Free States— all demonstrating the superiority of free labor, and hence the enlightened self-interest of southerners in compensated emancipation.

FIRST EDITION. Howes U15. Sabin 97763. Not in LCP. $450.00

Philadelphia Offers an Olive Branch to Its Much-Abused Irish Catholics


The ceremony seeks to make amends for Philadelphia's long history of antipathy to Irish Catholics. Conrad had been elected Mayor of Philadelphia on a Know-Nothing platform that capitalized on anti-Irish sentiment. But he says here, "Whatever prejudices may have existed in regard to fireman [sic] have disappeared before the favorable evidence of the past and present conduct and character." Also a poet and writer, Conrad composed a poem for the occasion, printed in the second column.
Praising the Company in column three was a leading temperance advocate, Philip S. White. The Hibernia Company was responsible for an area of great "importance": "all the Exchange, Post Office and Custom House brokers-- all the printing offices-- all the newspapers of the city... all the steamboat landings-- all the banks save two, and nearly all the insurance offices."

OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of August 2018: the Library Company, Clements, NYHS, Brown.

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**Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony.**

Selected from European and American Authors, with Many New Tunes, Not Before Published.

*Holyoke, Samuel: THE COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY OF SACRED HARMONY, SELECTED FROM EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, WITH MANY NEW TUNES NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED. INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF DR. WATTS' TUNES.*
PSALMS AND HYMNS, TO EACH OF WHICH A TUNE IS ADAPTED, AND SOME
ADDITIONAL TUNES SUITED TO THE PARTICULAR METRES IN TATE AND
BRADY'S, AND DR. BELKnap's COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. WITH AN
INTRODUCTION OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES. THE WHOLE DESIGNED FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, AND WORSHIPPING ASSEMBLIES. Exeter,
Oblong. 9" x 11-1/2."
xxiv, 471, [1] pp [as issued]. Pages 49-56 bound out of order. Lightly toned, light wear,
moderately foxed, pages a bit weary. Tattered rear endpaper retained. Good+ in later brown
half calf and marbled boards.

Holyoke's Columbian Repository, "though not dated, was entered for copyright on Apr. 7,
1802. It was dedicated to the Essex Musical Association, contained over seven hundred tunes
to fit the various meters in several hymn books then in common use and named on the
title-page, and was the largest collection of tunes that had been published up to that time. Many
of them were of his own composition" [DAB]. The last page lists Subscribers, in four columns.
An Index is included.

The Pacific Book Auction site has a good description: "The most important compilation
of American sacred music of its time. Samuel Holyoke (1762-1820) was the most prolific
American composer of his era, primarily producing sacred music, but composing secular songs
as well. This was the largest collection of music that had been gathered in America up to that
time, containing 732 compositions, including thirty-three set pieces for three or four voices,
and a few for five voices. About half the compositions are for psalms, and half for 'hymns and
spiritual songs,' with lyrics and musical notation included for all. Many of the tunes were
composed by Holyoke himself. He also includes psalms and hymns by Belknap, Watts, and
several others. Holyoke dedicated this work to the Essex Musical Association, which he
founded in 1797. He made his living chiefly in Essex County, as a teacher of singing and
music. The index distinguishes between American and European composers and sources, and
the final page contains a list of subscribers. A fundamental assemblage of early American
religious music, and a remarkable production from the musical press of Henry Ranlet."
FIRST EDITION. AI 2421 [3]. IX DAB 186. Sabin 32674.

Rare, Evidently Unrecorded Anti-Slavery Imprint

71. Hutchinson, Titus: RIGHT AND WRONG. BY HON. TITUS HUTCHINSON.
[Woodstock VT? 1844]. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/8" x 10-3/8". Each page printed in two
columns. Light to moderate foxing, Good+. Printed in type at the end: "Woodstock, July 15th,
1844."

Hutchinson was a Vermont lawyer, politician, and Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court
from 1825 to 1833 [its Chief Justice from 1831-1833]. He was an outspoken anti-slavery man,
who ran [unsuccessfully] for several public offices on the Liberty Ticket during the 1830s.
According to Wikipedia he served as a station on the Underground Railroad to Canada. This
rare pamphlet, for which we have found no bibliographic record, eloquently illuminates
Hutchinson's abolitionist views.

"To our safe-keeping and enjoyment is committed that liberty for which our fore-fathers
toiled, in blood for seven years-- and which the Constitution of the United States professes to
secure to all posterity... Slavery, the direct opposite of this liberty, exists in thirteen States of
the Union. This slavery, as it thus exists, is a total destitution of all right... By such laws three
millions of human beings are deprived of all human rights, and reduced to mere goods and
chattels; just as are cattle and horses, sheep and swine." Instead of enhancing liberty, our
"ballots have been as seeds, producing a crop of rulers, whose labors have been devoted to the extension and prosperity of the system of slavery."

The right path for voters is the election to the presidency of James Birney of the Liberty Party, who will oppose the annexation of Texas and the resulting enhancement of the Slave Power.

Not in Gilman, American Imprints, Sabin, LCP, Dumond, Work, Blockson, Eberstadt, Cohen. Not located on OCLC, the web sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Vermont Historical Society as of September 2018. $1,500.00

Up-to-Date Electoral Tallies for 1828


The nine signers of this rare Circular, members of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence, include William Duane, Charles S. Coxe, and Thomas Pettit. The Circular reports to other Jackson Committees on the electoral status of Pennsylvania: the votes have been cast, and all the counties except one report a majority for Jackson.

"Unconnected with, and uninfluenced by, sectional jealousies, or local interests, Pennsylvania has sought to pursue a course, consistent with her own honour, and her duties to the Union: in recommending Andrew Jackson, she did so, from a full conviction, that he was
Attractive Memorial Volume


This is a scarce memorial biography of Jackson, printed in the year of his death. Jackson's patriotism, bravery, and strength of character were well-developed in his childhood during the Revolution, as demonstrated here. His public service in the law, politics, and the military are chronicled reverently.

Wise and Cronin 460. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt. OCLC records thirteen locations as of September 2018, but OCLC calls them Kirtas Technologies reprints.

$450.00
William Burge, Agent for the Island of Jamaica, reports troubling news on "the state of agricultural labour": "field cultivation" has been "almost entirely suspended." Burge diagnoses the cause: "interference by baptist missionaries and stipendiary magistrates with the free and voluntary dealing between the negro and his employer." These "mischievous" reformers deemed laborers' wages "unfair." They "instigated the labourer to strike work, unless the exorbitant rate of wages which they prescribed was submitted to by the master. They promulgated these sentiments, and publicly by orations, sermons, and through the medium of the press, urged upon the negro not to accept such fair wages." Burge comments further on the "deplorable state of the cultivation of the colony."

Other letters and documents report in detail on the effects of these developments in a variety of locations on the Island. We did not locate this item in Ragatz, LCP, or on OCLC as of September 2018-- but our confidence in OCLC's accuracy is quickly diminishing.

$750.00
Item No. 75

A Distraught, Weeping President Andrew Johnson

75. [Johnson, Andrew] Wendell, Barrett: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT BOSTON, OCTOBER 4, 1889, FROM BARRETT WENDELL TO "MY DEAR MR. HAVEN," DESCRIBING PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S DISTRAUGHT STATE DURING THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS:

"THE STORY OF ANDREW JOHNSON IS THIS. I HAVE IT DIRECTLY FROM THE MAN CONCERNED. THIS WAS AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF MR. HUGH MCCULLOCH, WHO YOU MAY REMEMBER WAS JOHNSON'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. DURING THE IMPEACHMENT THIS GENTLEMAN, WHO CHANCED TO BE IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON MR. MCCULLOCH. THE SECRETARY . . . ASKED HIM HIS OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

"I THINK HIM,' SAID THE VISITOR, 'IMPOLITIC BUT THOROUGHLY HONEST.' 'YOU MUST TELL HIM SO,' SAID MR. MCCULLOCH.

"IN SPITE OF PROTESTATIONS, THE VISITOR WAS HURRIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE & INTO SOME INNER ROOM, WHERE THEY FOUND JOHNSON ALONE. THERE HE WAS ASKED TO REPEAT TO THE PRESIDENT WHAT HE HAD SAID TO THE SECRETARY. WITH NATURAL HESITATION HE DID SO. WHEN HE CAME TO THE WORD 'HONEST' JOHNSON SPRANG TO HIS FEET, HELD OUT BOTH HANDS, & LITERALLY WEEPING, GRASPED THE HANDS OF THE VISITOR, TOO MUCH AFFECTED TO SPEAK.

"I KNOW OF FEW MORE PATHETIC SCENES THAN THIS... IGNORANT, PATRIOTIC JOHNSON, MADDENED BY THE HOUNDS OF PARTY POLITICS, BELIEVING HIM SELF DOOMED TO STAND ALONE FOR WHAT HE BELIEVED RIGHT, & ACTUALLY AFFECTED BEYOND THE RANGE OF SPEECH BY THE

Barrett Wendell (1855-1921) was a Harvard literature professor. The story that he tells in this Letter suggests the enormous tension engulfing President Johnson when he defied Congressional policy on Reconstruction. Johnson's doubtless sincere effort to "do his best" was fatally flawed by a virulent racism that would have left the freedmen at the mercy of a Southern white population reconstructed in name only.

$750.00

Item No. 76

RECORD OF GEN. E. F. JONES.
A Brave and Skillful Soldier—
An Enterprising Citizen.

Gen. Edward F. Jones, candidate of the Liberal-Democrats of the 29th Congressional District, was born in Utica, June 30, 1836. His father removed to Massachusetts, where he was educated, and at an early age was placed with a business house in Boston, where he was at the breaking out of the war. For several years he had been in command of one of these militia regiments of the country, noted for the discipline and drill to which he had raised it. In consequence of this high reputation of the regiment and its commander, it was selected by Gen. Andrews to lead the advance in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. This regiment, the famous Sixth Massachusetts, like the heroes of revolutionary times, left the laurels in the furrow, and went as a nation's warning. General Jones left a large business to be settled by others at a pecuniary loss to himself of at least $100,000.

This regiment and its commander have been regarded, honored by its own march to save the Capitol, and its men furnished the first martyrs to the holy cause of National Unity, being attacked by a mob in the streets of Baltimore on the 13th day of April, 1861.

Its slaughtered heroes gave occasion for that

Rare Campaign Pamphlet


Jones was running for Congress from Binghamton, New York, in 1876 on the Liberal-Democratic ticket against the Platt Machine.

"Military and political leader and Business Magnate. He was raised in Leicester, Massachusetts and entered the dry goods business. In 1854 he joined the militia as a
Lieutenant. In 1861 he joined the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry as a Major, soon assuming command and receiving promotion to Colonel. He led the organization on its famed march through Baltimore and defense of Washington, DC at the start of the Civil War. Jones later recruited and commanded the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts and received the brevet rank of Brigadier General in recognition of his commendable service. In 1865 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, relocating to Binghamton soon afterwards. He founded Jones Scale Works, later called Jones of Binghamton, becoming famous by not charging for shipping on new orders, with the advertising line 'Jones Pays the Freight' becoming known worldwide. Jones also served as Binghamton's Police Commissioner, a Regent of the State University of New York, President of the State Board of Equalization, and a board member for numerous colleges and charities. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, serving until 1892. Jones was also a writer of fiction, including 'Richard Baxter: a Story of New England Life of 1830 to 1840'. His mansion in Binghamton still stands and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.© online findagrave.com
Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of NY Hist. Soc., AAS, or NYPL as of September 2018. $250.00

"Supplanting the Whipping-Post by the Moral Instructor" for the "Poorest, Most Ignorant, Most Degraded."

Kelley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, who engineered repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opened the door to slavery in Kansas. He reinvented himself as a founder of the Republican Party, an opponent of the extension of slavery, and an advocate of emancipation. Here he lauds Pennsylvania’s reform of its penal code to emphasize rehabilitation: providing the prisoner "with instruction in some available trade or calling... the means of gaining an honest livelihood.... Supplanting the whipping-post by the moral instructor."

He celebrates the launching of this "refuge, a home, a school, and a church for the offending offspring of the poorest, most ignorant, most degraded, and suffering members of our community." Kelley chronicles the history of Pennsylvania's reform of the treatment of juvenile delinquents. Urging greater provision of educational opportunities he counsels, "Crime is not the inevitable consequence of ignorance, but they have close and important relations."

LCP 5466. Sabin 37272n. $450.00

Published by an African-American Association Active in the Pursuit of Liberty

78. **Kelley, William D.:** THE SAFEGUARDS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY. AN ADDRESS BY HON. WM. D. KELLEY, DELIVERED AT CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1865. REPORTED FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, AND REVISED BY THE AUTHOR. Philadelphia: Published by The Social, Civil and Statistical

The Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, publisher of this pamphlet, was founded in 1861. Headed by the African-American abolitionist William Still, it sought full equality under the law for Negroes, arranged for lectures like this one, and acted as a political lobby in pursuit of its goals. It was an arm of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Association. Kelley, a Pennsylvania Democrat- turned- Republican, converted after he became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, who engineered repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opened the door to slavery in Kansas. He helped to found the Republican Party and became a champion of Negro rights. He speaks here soon after the War's end.

Kelley identifies "the enemy with whom we now contend...The enemy that we are grappling with is pride of race, unchristian and anti-republican prejudice against all races of men save our own. He sits enthroned in our Northern hearts." Expressing doubt about Andrew Johnson's commitment to equal rights, Kelley warns that Slavery may have disappeared in name only. The Nation must also guarantee the Negro's "right to testify in open court, the right to make a contract as any other person may, the right to free education," and the other rights of a republican form of government.

LCP 5489. Bartlett 2534. Not in Blockson. $500.00

Don’t Let Democrats “District the Whigs Off the Face of the State!”


The recipients of this printed mailing were [names in manuscript] T.D. Millett, L. Lothrop, and J. Lane, the Whig Committee of the Town of Leeds. If "the present dominant party get the apportionment under their control, they will district the Whigs off the face of the State. Kennebec, especially, will suffer. Evidently referring to Democrats' dominance of Maine's Waldo County, the sheet warns, "The east half of our Congressional District will be carried by Waldo Locofocoism, and west half will be hid under the wing of Oxford. Whigs of Kennebec! are you ready for this?" $350.00

His Work was “Stimulated by the Epidemic of Yellow Fever”


The pamphlet sets forth the great architect and engineer's plan for America's first city water supply, "stimulated by the epidemic of yellow fever a few years before...Work was begun in March 1799, with Latrobe as engineer, under a contract which guaranteed successful
operation” [DAB]. This pamphlet, dated 2 March 1799, explains in detail how Latrobe would do it, by cutting a canal from the Schuylkill River terminating at the end of Chestnut Street, using pumps operating by steam engines, to an elevated reservoir on Center Square. With an 'Account of Steam Engines' at pages 5-7.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 36086. Rink 2732 [6]. NAIP w006138 [9]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Larned. $600.00

He Ran For President-- Who Knew?


Law, a Know-Nothing candidate for president in 1856, was the prototype of the 19th century American self-made man. Lacking formal education, he became a titan of industry. Law founded the U.S. Mail Steamship Company. In New York City he built the Ninth Avenue Railroad, bought the Staten Island Ferry and the ferry to Brooklyn. He had some hope for the Know-Nothing nomination in 1856, with support from Pennsylvania, but he lost the nominating convention decisively to Millard Fillmore. This pamphlet, issued to support Law’s boomlet, touts his "great intellectual ability and originality of thought." Moreover, he has never been "mixed up in party politics."

George Law was not much of a Party man-- after he lost the nomination he led a breakaway group in support of John C. Fremont for President.

Miles 390. $250.00
“UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER”


This is the rare invitation to a significant anti-slavery conference. Salmon P. Chase presided, and is one of four men issuing this Call on March 10, 1845. Seeking a diversity of political views, the Convention sought the attendance, not merely of "members of the Liberty Party, but of all who, 'BELIEVING THAT WHATEVER IS WORTH PRESERVING IN REPUBLICANISM CAN BE MAINTAINED, ONLY, BY ETERNAL AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER.'" Chase and his fellows "look for a large and imposing Convention of the friends of freedom and free labor, and hope for a numerous attendance from the slave holding States."

Relying on the sentiments of the Founders expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the Northwest Ordinance, and other contemporary writings, the Liberty Party and the Convention claimed that, although the Nation was founded on the premise that Slavery was evil, Slavery has taken hold of both major parties. This was probably the Liberty Party's era of greatest success, having received sufficient votes to deny the
presidency in 1844 to Henry Clay. It later metamorphosed into the Free Soil Party and, finally, the Republicans. Not in American Imprints, LCP, Sabin, Dumond, Blockson. Not on OCLC or the online sites of Samuel May Collection, AAS, Newberry, NYPL, Yale, Harvard as of September 2018.

$1,500.00

Item No. 83

Lincoln’s Legacy Boosts a Sangamon County Insurance Company

The Sangamo Insurance Company entered the copyright at Springfield in 1865. Its President, Jesse Dubois, and Lincoln served together in the Illinois legislature and became friends. Its Secretary, Hawley, was a prominent early settler of Sangamon County. Illustrations were designed by C.W. Hotchkiss, and lithographed by Ehrgott, Forgriger & Company of Cincinnati.

Not in Monaghan. OCLC records five locations as of October 2016, under several accession numbers: Huntington, AAS, Lincoln Pres. Lib., Houghton, and Boston Athenæum.

$750.00

Lincoln’s Brilliant Address Unites Anti-Slavery Men


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

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

Monaghan 55. LCP 5944. $950.00

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“A Lasting Monument of His Industry, Wisdom, and Learning”


Bound together in contemporary marbled boards [rubbed], rebacked in calf with title stamped in gilt on morocco spine label. Inner hinges reinforced. Each title with scattered light foxing, Very Good, with the signature on title page of Genl. R.L. Schieffelin; and the clipped signature, "Edw. Livingsto-". General Richard Lawrence Schieffelin [1801-1889], a graduate of Columbia University, was a wealthy Manhattan attorney specializing in chancery and real estate law, and a Brigadier General in command of several regiments of the New York State Infantry.

Livingston, a disciple of Bentham, presents the philosophical underpinnings of his penal system. "No single writer, except Jeremy Bentham, has written so much upon Codification, or as learnedly, as Livingston. His Codes are much admired for their philosophy, apparent
practicability, and the characteristic wisdom of their provisions, which place their author among the best writers upon legislation...His writings deserve the attention of legislators, and will remain a lasting monument of his industry, wisdom, and learning” [Marvin 471]. Sir Henry Maine called him "the first legal genius of modern times" [DAB]. A leader of the Codification movement, Livingston thus favored laws made democratically by legislatures rather than by Judges exercising common-law prerogatives. Opposing conceptions of the law as an arcane discipline, fit only for experts, he insisted that laws be written clearly and in plain language, so that citizens may understand them in order to guide their own behavior and to hold judges accountable for their actions.

The 'Definitions' has "No imprint. Attributed to Benjamin Levy & Co., Printers, because this firm printed other portions of Livingston's codes and because typography and format are consistent with Levy's other work" [Jumonville].

A contemporary owner of this book explains on the rear free endpaper Livingston's contributions to the law: Louisiana "observed a set of civil rules strangely compounded of English case-law, French code law, and Spanish usages. The consolidation of this mass of incongruous jurisprudence was determined upon, and after more than one unsuccessful experiment, it was confided to the first legal genius of modern times—Mr. Livingston.”


$4,000.00
Rare Alabama Hymnal

86. **Lloyd, Benjamin**: THE PRIMITIVE HYMNS, SPIRITUAL SONGS, AND SACRED POEMS, REGULARLY SELECTED, CLASSIFIED AND SET IN ORDER, AND ADAPTED TO SOCIAL SINGING AND ALL OCCASIONS OF DIVINE WORSHIP. STEREOTYPE EDITION. Greenville, Ala.: Published for the Proprietor, 1859. xxii, 558 pp [as issued]. 2-7/8" x 4-5/8". Lacks the free endpapers, text block separating from the binding. Scattered and generally light foxing, with occasional light pencil marks, blindstamp on title page, some corners turned. Bound crudely in contemporary sheep with contemporary sheep repairs, rubbed edges, gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Good+.

Seven hundred poems, songs, and homilies [including 'The Romish Lady'] packed into this rare little book, which first issued from Wetumpka in 1843 and was reprinted there in 1845. OCLC records an 1858 Greenville printing; but this 1859 edition is evidently unrecorded. Not located on OCLC, Owen, or Ellison [see Ellison 430 for a reprint edition]. OCLC records a single holding of the 1843 Wetumpka [AAS], three of the 1845 Wetumpka, and three of the Greenville 1858 as of September 2018. $1000.00


“Famous Defense of the Stamp Act”
This is the first American edition, printed in the same year as the London first. Authorship is generally attributed to Charles Lloyd, George Grenville's Secretary. "Famous defense of the Stamp Act" [Howes]. "It is a strong defence of the principles of the Stamp Act which had been repealed by the Ministry which came into Office in July 1765. A Second Edition was issued in the same year" [Stevens 55]. Lloyd insists that the Administration acted with exquisite regard for colonial sensibilities: it chose local persons and local courts to execute the Act. Political and other acts of resistance and riot in the colonies are described, as well as actions of parliament and the British government.


$1,500.00

**Trouble on the Carondelet Canal**


The Canal in the Territory of Orleans, connecting Bayou St. John with the Old Basin, was
called the Carondelet Canal. It was dug by order of Baron de Carondelet while Louisiana was
under Spanish control. Sand bars and low water levels had rendered the mouth of the Bayou
frequently impassable. Carondelet hoped a canal would solve the problem. After the United
States purchased Louisiana, control of the Carondelet Canal passed to the Orleans Navigation
Company. The Territorial Legislature chartered it in 1805 to improve the Bayou St. John for
navigation, and authorized it to collect tolls.

The issue in this case was whether the Company had breached its duty to render the Canal
navigable. This pamphlet prints testimony of witnesses; summarizes direct and cross
examinations; prints a deposition transcript; discloses funds received by the Navigation
Company [including toll receipts] and Company expenditures; and includes printed testimony
for the State by "Alexis Rochon, free man of colour." The title page states: 'Note.- Judgment
was given by the District Court, on the 27th February [crossed out, and written 'Novr.' in ink]
1821, for the defendants, and confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the State on the
12th September, 1822.'

"On the American Approach to Government"

89. Mably, L'Abbe de: OBSERVATIONS SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT ET LES LOIX
DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE. Amsterdam: J.F. Rosart & Comp., 1784. [2], 213, [1
blank] pp, as issued. Contemporary plain wrappers [worn, some chipping]. Untrimmed and
uncut. Early leaves dusted. Else Very Good. In an attractive modern folding case, with the
bookplate of James Copley, gilt-lettered spine title.

Howes calls this the first edition, but his conclusion has been questioned. Ours is one of
two issues of this edition: Page 159 is numbered correctly and leaf G7 is signed C7.

"In four letters dated between 24 July and 20 August 1783, the Abbe Mably comments on
the American approach to government as reflected in the constitutions of the thirteen states,
and, more specifically, in those of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. Replying to John
Adams 'in accordance with your desire,' he offers advice on a national constitution, urging a
loose federation rather than a strong central government and warning against excessive
democracy. The work is dedicated to Adams, who was then minister plenipotentiary at the
Hague" [Cohen].

FIRST EDITION. Howes M5aa. Cohen 2761. Sabin 42923. $600.00

Slavery at Maryland’s Constitutional Conventions

90. [Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864]: AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION.
[Baltimore? 1864]. Broadside ticket, 2-3/8" x 4-1/4". Lady Liberty holds the scales of justice in
one hand, and a sword in the other. Very Good.

The Constitution of 1864, adopted in an extremely close vote, abolished Slavery and thus
responded to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had no effect in the Loyal
State of Maryland. Maryland's Constitution of 1855 had barred the Legislature from passing
any law "abolishing the relation of master or slave, as it now exists in this State."

Although Maryland had many Confederate sympathizers, in 1864 anti-slavery Unionists
controlled the State. Under their watchful eye, the 1864 Constitution abolished slavery,
disenfranchised citizens who had supported the Confederacy, required electors to take an oath
of loyalty to the Union, and reapportioned the legislature to diminish the power of slaveholding districts. However, only white males were eligible for the suffrage. $125.00

91. [Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864]: OUR COUNTRY FOREVER! A FREE UNION—A FREE CONSTITUTION AND FREE LABOR! "FOR THE CONSTITUTION." [Baltimore? 1864]. Broadside ticket, 2-3/4" x 3-1/4". Illustration of Screaming Eagle at center, with American flags, stars and 'E Pluribus Unum' above the illustration. Some spotting, Good+. $125.00

92. [Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867]: CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. FOR A CONVENTION. DELEGATES. CHARLES A. BUCHANAN, JOHN WETHERED, EPHRAIM BELL, ANTHONY KENNEDY, SAMUEL W. STARR, CHARLES H. NICOLAI, ROBERT C. BARRY. [Baltimore? 1867]. Broadside illustrated political ticket, 3" x 5-7/8". With the Crest of the State of Maryland, a farmer and a fisherman flanking the Crest and the Latin words 'Crescite et Multiplicamini,' which means 'Increase and Multiply.' '1682' and '1854' are on either side of the illustration. Light wear. else Very Good.

The named men were Baltimore's delegates to the 1867 Maryland Constitutional Convention. Charles Buchanan had been a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861. The Constitution, ratified by the voters, stated that slavery, "having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States."

In an apparent dig at President Lincoln's high-handed arrest of Maryland leaders at the beginning of the War, it asserted that "the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply, as well in time of war, as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom,
or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good Government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."
Scharf, HISTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY 137, 195. Philadelphia: 1881. $125.00


[bound with] ACTS AND LAWS, OF HIS MAJESTY’S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New England. Printed and Sold by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green. 1742. [2], 14, 28, [2], 333, [1 blank] pp [as issued]. Bound with five succeeding Acts, each a separate imprint, pages 335-352. The titles bound together in contemporary calf, rebacked. Very Good. With a contemporary inscription by Joseph Parker, a representative from Falmouth in 1742-1743: 'This law boock was given me by the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England when I represented the town of Falmouth at the Great and General Court in the Province.'

The Laws, dating from 1692, treat the varied issues arising in this early American community, including inheritance and property; judicial procedure and courts; drunkenness, profanity, fornication, adultery [the letter 'A' required to be worn by those convicted of that crime], other crimes, tavern-keeping; public support of the Christian ministry; the Oath of
Allegiance and Supremacy to King and Queen; apportionment of representatives; prohibiting any "of the French Nation" from residing in the Province without a license; usury, highways, the militia, Indians, slaves, and a host of other matters.

FIRST EDITIONS. Evans 5002, 5003, 5236, 5237, 5238, 5239, 5427. $2,500.00

94. **Massachusetts Election Sermons:** A COLLECTION OF TWENTY-FOUR MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION SERMONS, 1800-1835. Boston [one Northampton]: various printers, 1800-1835. Conditions vary from Good+ to Very Good. Scattered foxing, some disbound, some in original printed wrappers, occasional rubberstamp.

The years represented are 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1823, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835. Authors include Joseph McKeen, Aaron Bancroft, Joseph Lyman, John Allyn, David Osgood, Jesse Appleton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, Nathaniel Thayer, William Peabody, and others.

Election sermons articulate the qualities of a just, republican society, inhabited by self-governing citizens with strong religious sentiments.

Details on request. $500.00

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**“His Genius Was So Piercing That No Science Could Long Make Opposition Thereto”**

95. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** A DISCOURSE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN SEWALL, ESQ; CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF JUDICATURE, COURT OF ASSIZE, AND GENERAL-GOAL-DELIVERY; AS ALSO A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY’S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON
Mayhew, the eloquent voice for American religious and political freedom, likens Sewall to the biblical Samuel, "many years the chief judge and magistrate of Israel; one of the most excellent characters which we meet with amongst those of the ancient worthies." Justice Sewall, like Samuel, was "an excellent patriot... ever properly jealous for its laws and liberties," and acutely aware of "the evils, the oppressions, and the grievous slavery" of a monarchy. Unlike many contemporary funeral orations, this one is a detailed biography of Sewall, from his younger days as a student at Harvard, which he entered at the age of fourteen. Mayhew emphasizes his aptitude for the law: "His genius was so piercing, and his natural penetration at once so deep and quick, that no science, however crabbed, intricate or involv'd, could long make opposition thereto." His only faults were "an excess of these two virtues, liberality and self-diffidence!"

Sewall's father was Stephen Sewall of Salem, the clerk of court at the Salem Witch Trials. Justice Sewall's uncle, Samuel Sewall, presided at those trials.

Evans 8666. Cohen 2097. ESTC W20184. $1,000.00
Tribulations of a Whisky Smuggler

96. **McCulloch, Hugh:** LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO UNKNOWN PARTY, 24 APRIL 1867, ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT LETTERHEAD:

"SIR, YOUR REPORT OF THE 22D INSTANT UPON THE APPLICATION OF J.H. BUCKINGHAM FOR THE RELEASE OF A TEAM CLAIMED BY ALPHEUS HUTCHINS, AND SEIZED FOR HAVING BEEN USED IN CONVEYING SMUGGLED LIQUOR IS RECEIVED.


"YOU WILL PLEASE NOTIFY THE PARTIES OF THIS DECISION. / VERY RESPECTFULLY, HUGH MCCULLOCH, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY"


Hugh McCulloch [1808-1895] was First Comptroller of the Currency [1863-1865] and Secretary of the Treasury [1865-1869, 1884-1885]. The petitioner was probably Attorney Joseph H. Buckingham of Lebanon, New Hampshire. The party named in this case may have been Alpheus Hutchings [1842-1890], of Ontario, Canada. $175.00
A Reluctant Mississippi Accepts the Doom of Slavery, 
But Contemplates Enactment of “Black Codes”

97. Mississippi: CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, AS AMENDED, 
WITH THE ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE 
CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AUGUST, 1865. BY ORDER OF THE 
CONVENTION Jackson, Miss.: E.M. Yerger, State Printer, 1865. Original printed wrappers, 
stitched. 56pp, as issued. Front wrapper with spine and light extremity wear, and remnant of 
label removal with wear at blank upper corner. Several light blindstamps; numerical 
rubberstamp at bottom margin of first text page. Else a clean text and Very Good.

This Constitution expresses Mississippi's grudging acceptance of the results of the War. 
Article VIII abolishes slavery, it "having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi." The 
Legislature is authorized to take action "against any evils that may arise from their sudden 
emancipation." The path was thus paved for Mississippi to adopt "Black Codes" which 
restricted the activities of the freedmen, and severely limited their participation in public life. 
Mississippi repeals the Ordinance of Secession, which is "hereby declared to be null and void." 
But Article III limits the suffrage to every adult "free white male person."

Article VII [5] bars from office-holding any "person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments."
Owen 679. Sabin 49496. Not in LCP. $600.00

98. {Mississippi Estate with Negro Slave}: AN ACCOUNTING OF A SALE OF THE 
BALANCE OF THE ESTATE OF WM. B. MOWER PURSUANT TO ORDER OF 
PROBATE COURT OF HINDS COUNTY MADE DURING THE APRIL TERM 1860, 
LISTING ARTICLES SOLD, NAMES OF PURCHASERS, AND PRICES REALIZED, 
INCLUDING "1 OLD NEGRO WOMAN ELIZA", SOLD TO MRS. SARAH G. CLARK 
FOR $50.00. SIGNED AT HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 14, 1860. Folio, three 
sheets attached end to end, 7 1/4" x 31". First two sheets white and unlined, third sheet blue and 
lined. Completely in ink manuscript. The top section is an "Account of Sale of the Balance of 
Estate of Wm. B. Mower." the second is "Copy of Notice of Executors Sale," with certification 
at bottom by Justice of the Peace J.W. Welborn that the notice was posted by Robert P. Paris in 
two public places. The third attests to the posting of the notice. Other names mentioned within 
this document are G.H. Jones, R.P. & C. Parish Clerk. Signed at end by S.J. Thigpen as Clerk 
of the Probate Court.

William B. Mower [1810-1860] was born in New York. He worked as a saddler in Hinds 
County and owned at least eight slaves by 1850, as noted in the U.S. Federal Census Slave 
Schedule. Justice of the Peace Johnson W. Welborn[e] [1824-1872] was a merchant and 
planter in Clinton, Hinds County. At one time he owned about 2000 acres of land and 90 slaves. 
He was a Trustee of the Central Female Institute of Clinton as of 1871, and the Mississippi 
College in Clinton. During the Civil War he was Captain of the Mississippi College Rifles, 
Company E, 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, C.S.A.. He received a wound to his neck 
on October 21, 1861, during the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

Clerk S.J. Thigpen was likely Samuel James Thigpen [1833-1884]. A Samuel Thigpen 
was elected as judge of the probate court of Rowland, Hinds County, Mississippi, during the 
1859 elections. [Olsen: POLITICAL CULTURE AND SECESSION IN MISSISSIPPI... 2002, 
page 107, accessed at Google books on 6/11/2018.] $350.00
This small broadside congratulates Congressman Muhlenberg for a good deed. It was printed during his 1836 bid for re-election. "It frequently occurs that when men are candidates for office, their evil deeds are emblazoned forth to their detriment, and the good they have done too often is buried in oblivion." The unknown author, calling himself 'Miquon,' explains that Muhlenberg harbored a fugitive slave, that he was sued "for aiding escape of a fugitive slave," and that he paid $170 to settle the case.

Several "suspicious strangers" had sought to capture "a negro servant" in Muhlenberg's family; Muhlenberg "interfered and released the unfortunate being, whose greatest crime was the colour of his skin from the iron grasp of his oppressors." The author reproduces the docket entry concluding the case upon Muhlenberg's payment of damages. The broadside can also be read as criticizing Muhlenberg for settling the case.

Miquon is a town in Pennsylvania near the Main Line, about fifty miles from Reading, Muhlenberg's home town.

OCLC 866585735 [1- LCP] as of August 2018. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, or at AAS's online site.

$500.00

Was it Piracy, or an Act of War?

Smith, purportedly sailing as a crew member under the flag of France, had hijacked the American schooner Enchantress and seized one of its crew, a Negro, to sell into slavery in Charleston. Smith's ship was in fact the Confederate vessel 'Jeff. Davis.' His defense was that the alleged crime occurred as an act of War, not piracy, under the authority of the Confederate government. The prosecution argued that Smith was a pirate, the Confederate government lacking legitimacy.

This work presents the indictment, the government's opening argument and the testimony of its witnesses, the defense's opening argument with its witnesses' testimony; and, finally, the detailed and impressive charge to the jury. "The United States got its verdict of guilty, of course, and, of course, it was rendered barren when the Confederacy threatened reprisals" [Howes], Grier, a Supreme Court Justice sitting here as a circuit judge, had been appointed to the Court in 1846 by President Polk. A Democrat, he had concurred in the Dred Scott decision and caused a true firestorm when, just before Buchanan took office in early 1857, he allegedly alerted the incoming president of the nature of that soon-to-be-released decision. But during the War he performed his duties, as here, as a staunch Unionist.


$350.00

Item No. 100
Nat Turner’s Insurrection Stimulates a Call for Abolition in Virginia

101.  [Nat Turner Insurrection] [Harrison, Jesse Burton]: REVIEW OF THE SLAVE QUESTION, EXTRACTED FROM THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, DEC. 1832; BASED ON THE SPEECH OF TH. MARSHALL, OF FAUQUIER: SHOWING THAT SLAVERY IS THE ESSENTIAL HINDRANCE TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES; WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO VIRGINIA. THOUGH APPLICABLE TO OTHER STATES WHERE SLAVERY EXISTS. Richmond: Printed by T.W. White, 1833. 48pp, stitched. Title leaf browned. Portion of outer blank margin [ca. 1-1/2" x 3/4"] chewed. Good+.

Nat Turner's slave insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, brought to reality the South's worst nightmare. The incident sparked the only concerted effort by a Slave State to abolish slavery within its borders. Charles Faulkner [from western Virginia] and Thomas Jefferson's grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, led the struggle. Their bill would free all children born of slave parents after July 4, 1840. They and their supporters argued that slavery diminished the value of free labor, impaired the work ethic, and thus fatally damaged the body politic for the sake of the enrichment of a few wealthy plantation owners. They failed, in good part because the malapportioned Virginia legislature was tilted in favor of the Tidewater aristocracy. The seriousness of the debate is reflected in the large number of speeches and pamphlets issuing from the Richmond press of T.W. White.
Harrison, born and raised in Lynchburg [he later moved to New Orleans, where he died of Yellow Fever in his mid-30s], believed, like Thomas Marshall, that slavery was a social evil: "inanimation of public spirit- destruction of the spirit of industry in the free population- the degradation of labour itself- ruin of agriculture, by a wasteful mode of cultivation- interposing obstacles to the improvement of the soil- and the encouragement of habits and opinions, destructive of economy and enterprize."

Haynes 7936. LCP 4631. Dumond 64. Sabin 70270. $1,500.00

They Done Him Wrong


Onslow Stearns, president of the Northern Railroad, sought the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire in 1865, but withdrew in favor of Frederick Smyth, another railroad executive, with the understanding that his turn would come at the next election. When
the 1867 election came around, Republicans had second thoughts. The Manchester Mirror attacked Stearns on the ground that he headed a railroad monopoly; he had not served in the War [he was 50 years old when the War began]; and it was thought that a soldier candidate was needed. Walter Harriman, the Secretary of State and a Colonel during the Civil War, received the nomination. Stearns and his allies were furious. "The gross and repeated attacks upon Mr. Stearns and his friends is entirely unprecedented, and the attempt to make people believe that he is put forward for governor as the head of a 'great railroad monopoly', is utterly false.” Stearns rejected calls for him to run as an independent; his consolation price was that he would receive the nomination in 1869, a promise that the Republicans kept. He was elected. [Renda: RUNNING ON THE RECORD: CIVIL WAR ERA POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE 43-44 UVA Press: 1997].

Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, NYPL, Rauner Library, NHHS as of September 2018.

Abolition: a Hard Sell in New Jersey


"New Jersey was one of the last northern states to actively promote abolition and the last northern state to abolish slavery. The New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, founded in 1793, was made up chiefly of residents of West Jersey, most of them Quakers. Joseph Bloomfield was the Society's first president. There are two printings of the constitution: this one, with 16 pages, and another with 14 pages. They are printed from different settings of type, and the text varies" [Felcone Collection].

The Society draws its principles from the Natural Rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. "We abhor that inconsistent, illiberal, and interested policy, which withholds those rights from an unfortunate and degraded class of our fellow creatures." This pamphlet also prints New Jersey statutes ameliorating the condition of slaves, including a requirement that certain slaves "BE TAUGHT AND INSTRUCTED TO READ."

Evans 25891. LCP 7071. Felcone Collection 201. Felcone Bibliography 661. ESTC W37564. $2,500.00


Evans 38087.


105. **New York in the Civil War**: NEW YORK VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' PAYMASTER RECORD BOOK. Folio, 18" x 20". Cream-colored cloth boards [light soil]. 450 pp, most in manuscript with names of, and payroll information for, hundreds of officers in over fifty New York infantry regiments 1861-1865: the 127th-154th, 156th-165th, 168th-170th, 173d-179th, 182d, 184th-188th. Each page divided into columns: first column for soldier's name followed by twelve monthly columns; six lines beneath each soldier's name, labeled with the years 1861-1866; on these six lines are various notations of payments to each
soldier. Several large repairs with cloth tape [primarily to a few outer leaves in front and back], covering some manuscript notations, some of which are obscured and some visible through the cloth; some bottom blank corners repaired. Occasional cloth tape repair of inner leaves, most pages in excellent condition. Very Good.

Many of these regiments fought at Gettysburg and the other major battles of the Civil War.

$1,000.00

106.  [Newport, N.H.]: THE NEWPORT BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER. Newport [NH]: Published by the Business Men, 1870. 82, [1], [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Fine.

A handsome copy of this Directory. In addition to a detailed listing of merchants and businesses, it sketches the early history of Newport, the various churches, points and items of interest and, from pages 27-61, a long series of attractive, frequently illustrated advertisements for local merchants.

Sabin 55043.  

$150.00

Item No. 107

Early North Carolina Imprint

1787. A printed form, completed in manuscript [signified here by brackets], single page, 4” x 10-1/4”, docketed in manuscript on verso. Old fold lines and light wear, Very Good.

An early, ephemeral North Carolina imprint. The Hodge & Blanchard firm printed in both New Bern and Fayetteville during this period. We do not locate a record of this imprint.

M. Duke Johnson, i.e., Marmaduke Johnson, according to Wikitree, was Warren County Clerk in 1787. Warren County 'Minutes to the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions' [online at ncgenweb.us] record the following for 31 July 1786: "Ordered that Samuel Coleman be appointed Overseer of the road instead of Samuel Taylor, and that he keep the same in repair with the usual hands" [page 156]. Not located on OCLC or ESTC, or the online sites of AAS, Duke, UNC as of September 2018.

$450.00

Item No. 108

“Separate Creations for Different Races”

Dr. Nott made significant contributions to the conquest of Yellow Fever. But he went off the rails when, fancying himself an expert on the subject of Race, he argued that the different races did not descend from a common ancestor, and that the Negro had an entirely different—i.e., inferior—origin from Caucasians. Nott purports to confirm his conclusion with a close examination of the Bible. Moreover, he says, scientific studies of Negroes' brains demonstrates their inferiority to the white race. "He argued that there had been separate creations for different races, and his views were used to promote the idea that African Americans were inherently inferior to whites and that slavery was justified" [Encyclopedia of Alabama].

Rosenbach [Judaica] 676. LCP 7726. Not in Turnbull, Singerman, or Sabin. OCLC records nine locations under several accession numbers as of August 2018. $500.00

Item No. 109

Manuscript Account of Exciting Civil War Events


An 1839 West Point graduate, General Ord fought in the Seminole Wars; was Brigade Commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves at the start of the Civil War; earned the rank of
Major General, and led the 2d Division of the Army of Tennessee in the Siege of Vicksburg. In January 1865 he took command of the Army of the James during the Appomattox Campaign. During their eight month stint, his men participated in operations that resulted in the Confederacy's evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. At the time of Lee's surrender, General Ord was commanding the 24th, 5th, and 25th Colored Corps.

This manuscript provides Ord's account of specific details of Corps movements and activities from December 1864, to April 9, 1865. His command included white and colored troops, and armies of the East Regiments of South and North Carolina. He describes the separation of white and black troops; an attack by Longstreet in late December 1864, before he took over the unit; subsequent battles in 1865; important actions after Richmond's fall in April; and events leading to Appomattox. He records the addition of two brigades of colored troops after leaving Farmville, loss of supplies by the Army of Northern Virginia during their flight, officers breaking from a Confederate line bearing a white flag and relaying messages from Generals Gordon and Longstreet requesting a truce until General Lee could speak with General Grant regarding surrender. He ends with the dissolution of the corps and praise for all involved. Within the pages are mentioned many notable officers such as Major General John Gibbon, Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, Brigadier General Charles Devens, Brigadier General Robert S. Foster, Brevet Major General John W. Turner, Brigadier General T.M. Harris, and others.

A few excerpts:

--"The material from which this Corps was selected, was from organizations, which had (prior to 1864) never been associated together, and who represented all the armies of the East Regiments from South Carolina/North Carolina. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of Western Virginia, all were assembled in the 24th Corps. The 10th and 18th Corps from which it was formed were each composed of three divisions, two white, and one colored. By hard fighting and disease these organizations had been so much reduced that in December 1864, it was determined to consolidate into one corps, the white divisions; perhaps this was also brought about by the desire to separate the white troops from the colored in order to try the experiment of a colored corps, accordingly the four [4] white divisions were reduced to three and styled the 24th Army Corps."

--"Following the fight between Gen. Read's and Col. Washburne's troops against Gen. Lee's forces: "As was learned afterwards this little fight delayed the movements of Lee's Army and forced him to entrench so that Sheridan and the sixth Corps were enabled to strike the enemy on the flank and capture over 6000 prisoners and about two miles of wagon trains artillery & c. The command 24th and 25th corps moved out from Burkesville as soon as it could be found which direction the rebels were taking and on the evening of the 6th struck the enemy near the head of his column at Rice's Station finding him heavily entrenched, preparations were immediately made for assaulting when night came on, in the morning he had flown but was pushed so hard by his pursuers that he had not time to stop at Farmville and receive his supplies from several trains which had come down by rail from Lynchburg and awaited him there. During the halt in Farmville, Fosters' Division was increased by the addition of our and Turners by the addition of two Brigades of colored Troops, after leaving Farmville the colored followed close on the heels of Sheridan's Calvary, being joined about noon by the 5th Corps temporarily assigned to Ord's Army and marched from daylight until 12 o' clock a.m., a distance of between 35 & 40 miles, the infantry by this march being able to overtake the cavalry."

--"The existence of the 24th corps, was short but eventful, the 1st and 2d Fort Fisher Expeditions, Richmond, Petersburg, Appomattox C.H. Their long wearisome marches, their pluck, endurance, and valor displayed, under all hardships, have earned for them a name deserving of records, and worthily have they sustained their corps badge the 'Lone Heart' and I
think that anyone who has been associated with the 24th corps, may well say with me that 'hearts are trumps'."

"During the short campaigns of the 24th corps, here briefly sketched - many gallant officers and men fought their last fight - and now lie moldering in the clay hills or the swamps between the old lines of Fort Harrison, and the pretty little valley of the Appomattox - and when those now living, who served through these campaigns, remember the long course of discipline through which they went in their camps during the winter of '64 & '5 - the frequent target practice - the daily drills... and unknown gullies pits and torpedoes all had to be passed, and were passed, under a deadly fire, during dark and rainy nights and after long hours of watching and digging, until nature as almost exhausted - when they think of the gallant fellows who stuck to their work so nobly and fell apparently so unheeded - but not forgotten - the tear of sorrow for the dead - of pride in themselves and their leaders rise up, to make them bless these days of peace, which they have helped to win, and teach them how terrible a thing is war."

$3,500.00

**APPENDIX TO COMMON SENSE**

**APPENDIX TO COMMON SENSE:**

_Since the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, no sooner on the same day on which it came out, the King's Speech made its appearance in the city. Had the spirit of prophecy denoted the book of this publication, it could not have inspired less hearts to a more laudable aim, or to a more necessary use. The knowledge and good sense of the people, the necessity of pursuing the doctrine of the state, Men read or way of revenge: And the speech, instead of terrifying, prepared a way for the many principles of independence. Consistency, and some degree, from whatever motive they may arise, have a habitual tendency, when they give the least degree of countenance to base and wicked performances; whereas, if this measure be adopted, it entirely follows, that the King's Speech, as being a piece of selfish vanity, delusion, and ill-deliberation, is general execution, both by the Congress and the people. Yet, in the domestic tranquility of a nation, depends greatly on the conduct of what may properly be called natural manners; it is often better to gain some things over a few inches, even to make use of each new method of evils, as might increase the least instruction in the conduct of one peace and safety. And perhaps as clearly among the prudent, that the King's Speech has not, before now, fulfilled a public execution. The speech, if it may be called one, is nothing better than a whim, and action likely against the truth, the common good, and the continuance of mankind; and it is a formal and purposeful method of offending any human nations as the prince of speech. But this general efficiency of many is at the present, and the power of mankind, in the nature of human actions in the power of speech. But this general inefficiency of mankind is of the privilege, and the reason of all this is the France, for as seven hours and the seven have not yet, and although they are bounds of our own creating, they know not, or, and we are the gods of their countrys. The speech has one good quality, which is, that it is not calculated to deceive, neither can we, even if we would, be deceived by it. Bravery and tyrants appear on the face of it. It seems us"
edition of Common sense printed by John Carter (cf. Evans 14958, Alden 636-637)." See, Adams 222t and ESTC W30445 [noting the Providence Gazette's advertisement for the Appendix as a separate on March 2, 1776]. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that the Appendix has its own imprint at the colophon; the pamphlet to which the Appendix was appended has the imprint, also, on the title page.

The Appendix begins with Paine's response to "the King's Speech," printed "since the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, or rather on the same day on which it came out." That Speech is "nothing better than a wilful, audacious libel against the truth...; and is a formal and pompous method of offering up human sacrifices to the pride of tyrants."

Beginning at page 41, Paine replies "To the Representatives of the Religious Society of the People called Quakers, or to so many of them as were concerned in publishing a late Piece, intituled, 'The Ancient Testimony and Principles of the People called Quakers renewed, with Respect to the King and Government, and touching the Comotions now prevailing in these and other Parts of America, addressed to the People in General'." Paine tells the authors that their publication, "however well adapted it might appear to you, is, nevertheless, a jumble of good and bad put unwisely together, and the conclusion drawn therefrom both unnatural and unjust." Paine defends the Revolution as a just war -- "neither for revenge nor conquest, neither from pride nor passion... Beneath the shade of our own vines are we attacked... The example which ye have unwisely set, of mingling religion with politics, may be disavowed and reprobated by every inhabitant of America."

The Frightening Influence of Thomas Paine


"William Dent's 1792 'Spirit of Democracy' portrayed Fox using a whip to drive monarchs before him, the cap of liberty appearing in the background" [Baer, The Rise and Fall of Radical Westminster, page 237]. Fox also has an axe in his belt, the name "Cromwell" on the blade. Waving his whip, he shouts, "There! there. take that and that! I'll make good Men of you. I'll tickle your Bottoms and make your Tops light - and Oh! that I dare whip up a Crown for my Pains... Most glorious Fabric of Human Wisdom." The kings run past a sign pointing in the direction of their escape; it reads "To Equality. Or, Annihilation." One king has stumbled; his crown falls from his head; the others run over him. The smiling sun, shining down from the top right corner, says, "I shine on all alike." A plant grows from a pot labeled "National Assembly" with flowers sprouting from the center; the word "AMERICAN" appears near the base of the flowers; "For the People" appears above each sprout. A female figure stands in the background wearing a short robe; she holds a pole topped with a bright beacon over her head. The British Museum says this print is the pair to "Spirit of Aristocracy..." [British Museum, Call No. 1987, 0516.11.]

The British Museum describes William Dent as a printmaker and caricaturist, active from about 1783-1793. He designed and colored his plates himself. Although Dent was frequently in the pay of the British government, "Loyalist caricaturists such as Isaac Cruikshank and William Dent provided visual evidence that reformers were undercover dis-loyalists" [Baer 86-87]. "Interestingly, Painé's person seldom appears in the early cartoons of 1791, though
many depict Rights of Man. Paine made such an abrupt entrance onto the British political scene that he was not yet a recognizable figure to caricature. More often, however, Paine is present in cartoons through the placement of his text, which is a central weapon in the arsenal of the English Jacobins.” [Grogan, Claire: RIGHTS OF MAN, THOMAS PAINE. Broadview Press: 2011, pp. 37-38.]


Item No. 111


    Story, who died at the age of 28, was cousin to the jurist Joseph Story. Pemberton urges Story to live an exemplary life. "I know the truth is not corrupted, though it flows through a polluted channel."

    Evans 12174. ESTC W3200. $175.00

“One of the Most Successful Antislavery Newspapers in America”

113. Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society: THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Thompson, Printers, No. 7 Carter's Alley, 1849. Seven 1849 issues of this abolitionist newspaper. Each issue of 4pp is an elephant folio, 21" x 13-3/4", printed in five columns per page: April 12, April 26, July 12, August 23, October 4, October 18, October 25. Occasional foxing, a few crimps and short tears with slight effect on text, occasional
"The Pennsylvania Freeman was one of the most successful antislavery newspapers in America during the early nineteenth century. Published in Philadelphia as the official organ of the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society, the weekly publication appeared for nearly eighteen years, from August 1836 to June 1854... The newspaper provided a vital service as a kind of antislavery conscience regarding national political events" [Rodriguez, Encyclopedia of Emancipation and Abolition in the Transatlantic World 422 (2015)].

These issues of the Freeman treat antislavery debates and political developments in Border States Missouri and Kentucky; present legal arguments that slavery may constitutionally be abolished without impairing the obligation of contracts; report various antislavery meetings; print speeches and arguments opposing the spread of slavery into the territories ceded by Mexico; demonstrate the harsh treatment of Free Negroes in the States of the Old Northwest; expose the Slave Power's assault on free speech by arresting and attacking antislavery orators and publishers; assail the major political parties for their alliance with the Slave Power; describe the day-to-day traffic in slaves within the United States; oppose the Colonization Movement; and print poems and a variety of advertisements. $1,250.00
Illustrated Alphabet and Shorthand Signs


The first portion of this rare broadside is divided by a rule into two columns. The left column contains "The Alphabet," depicting "Consonant-Signs" and "Simple Vowel-Signs." The right column contains "Exercises," with illustrated shorthand signs.

Beneath these columns, is an "Explanation" with instructions written in small type. "Persons wishing to perfect themselves in Phonography are requested to post-pay a letter containing one or two dollars" to the firm of Andrews & Boyle, with New York City address. The firm was a prominent developer of Phonography.

Not in Sabin. OCLC 82202775 [2- AAS, Hamilton], 54149250 [1- Yale], as of August 2018. $500.00

Slavery “Founded in a System of Disgraceful Traffick... To Poison the Fair Eden of Liberty with the Rank Weed of Individual Bondage”

115. **Pinkney, William**: SPEECH OF WILLIAM PINKNEY, ESQ. IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND, AT THEIR SESSION IN NOVEMBER, 1789.
This eloquent speech is young Pinkney's earliest published utterance, delivered when he was 25 years old. Evans records only two published items by Pinkney, here a newly minted member of the Maryland House of Delegates at the beginning of an extraordinary career in law and government.

DAB says, "At the session in 1789 he delivered a florid speech advocating the abolition of slavery, which, twenty years later, was published and distributed in Congress by the Quakers to challenge the consistency of his position on the Missouri question." But the goal of Pinkney's Speech--remarkable as it is for its content, time, and place--was not emancipation. Instead, he sought to revoke an old law prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will; in doing so, he enunciated an eloquent defence of freedom, asserting the innate humanity and equality of the Negro. Pinkney's opponents must regard "it as an act of the most atrocious criminality to raise an humble bondsman from the dust, and place him on the stage of life, on a level with their citizens." In fact, slavery was "founded in a system of disgraceful traffick...to poison the fair Eden of liberty with the rank weed of individual bondage!" But Americans must now blame themselves, not England, for slavery: "THEY strewed around the seeds of slavery; WE cherish and sustain the growth. THEY introduced the system; WE enlarge, invigorate, and confirm it."

Chief Justices Marshall and Taney, and Justice Story, considered Pinkney, who appeared more than seventy times before the Supreme Court, the greatest advocate of his time. "He became the leading member of the Supreme Court bar: superb oratory, thorough preparation,
supreme confidence, even his dandified appearance enhanced his reputation. His most noteworthy Supreme Court argument was in McCulloch v. Maryland, defining a strong union created by the American people and upholding the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States” [Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court 635].


An early organization seeking improved working conditions for laborers. "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

Not located on OCLC as of September 2018. $275.00

"A Model, Not as Some Flippant Scribbler Asserts, For what is Called 'Colored Men,' But For All Men."

117. **Purvis, Robert:** REMARKS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JAMES FORTEN, DELIVERED AT BETHEL CHURCH, MARCH 30, 1842. Philadelphia: Merrihew and Thompson, Printers, 1842. 18pp, stitched in original printed green wrappers. Light
Purvis was born in Charleston in 1810 to a free woman of color and a white cotton broker. The family soon moved to Philadelphia, where young Purvis grew up. He graduated from Amherst College, returned to Philadelphia, became a leader of that city's black community and a tireless abolitionist. He married Harriet Forten, the daughter of wealthy African-American businessman and abolitionist James Forten, whom Purvis eulogizes at his funeral in this scarce pamphlet.

Forten's funeral was attended by several thousand persons, "one-half of whom were white," according to a footnote. Forten, says Purvis, was educated by Anthony Benezet. Chronicling this eventful life, Purvis describes Forten's tour of duty in 1780 as a "powder-boy in his fourteenth year" aboard Stephen Decatur's ship. Taken prisoner and held on the Prison Ship 'Old Jersey,' he remained a loyal American patriot, refusing British blandishments to shower him with wealth and status if he immigrated to England. Forten's efforts to stop "the accursed slave trade," and to fight slavery and second-class status are dramatically told. Purvis describes Forten's lifelong battle for abolition, his alliances with William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other details of his life.

"He was a model, not as some flippant scribbler asserts, for what is called 'Colored men,' but for all men."

LCP 8558. AI 42-4198 [4]. Not in Blockson, Work Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 8559061 [6] as of September 2018, but not at AAS's online site. $3,000.00
Democrats’ Platform “Gives a Silent Approval of the Rebellion Itself”


"Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office,- every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands,- every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of Man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair." This broadsheet attacks the Democrats' 1864 Chicago Convention, which "gives a silent approval of the Rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the Nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life."

A no-holds-barred attack on the Democratic Party as a bunch of traitors, and a defense of "the lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic" and their commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln.

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Monaghan. OCLC records ten locations under several accession numbers as of August 2018. $850.00

Rare Rhode Island Imprint

119. Rhode Island: INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS. TO [Benjamin Johnson, Esq.] WE THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED ON THE 9TH DAY OF JULY LAST,

This rare broadside, completed in manuscript, appoints Benjamin Johnson Esq. the principal assessor for the district of West Greenwich, and sets forth his duties. Dated November 5, 1798, it is signed in manuscript by three Commissioners: Elisha R. Potter, John Dorrance, and John L. Boss. The broadside is evidently unrecorded; Evans 34452, ESTC W15246, and Alden 1584 record a similar one entitled, 'Instructions for Assistant Assessors.'

John Dorrance [c.1747-1813] was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and a director of the Exchange Bank. Governor Fenner once accused Dorrance of having sold the body of a stranger who had committed suicide in exchange for a beaver skin hat. Fenner used the charge to squash Dorrance's run for a seat in the General Assembly in 1801; Dorrance later sued for slander. Elisha Reynolds Potter [1764-1835], admitted to the bar in 1789, was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and a Congressman. John Linscom Boss [Sr.] [1757-1824] served in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted as an ensign in the Second Company, South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1777, and took part in Sullivan's expedition. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, AAS Catalogue, ESTC, Alden, or on OCLC as of August 2018.

$1,250.00

Item No. 119
Necktie Party for the Sydney Ducks!

120.  [San Francisco Committee of Vigilance] [Sydney Ducks]: TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! SAMUEL WHITTAKER AND ROBERT McKENZIE RESCUED FROM THE AUTHORITIES, AND HUNG BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, ON SUNDAY AUGUST 24TH AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M. IN THE PRESENCE OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE. San Francisco: Lith. & Publ. by Justh. Quirot & Co., [1851]. Broadside pictorial pale blue letter sheet laid on backing paper. Oblong 10-5/8" x 8". Torn at bottom blank margin, light wear, else Very Good. In the background hang the bodies of Whittaker and McKenzie from the rafters of buildings, above signs for 'Bullitt, Patrick & Dow', 'Torrey & Blanchard,' 'H.A. Cheever & Co.,' and other establishments. A dense, approving crowd is in the foreground, with several men on horseback and several kegs.

"Among the immigrants to San Francisco were the most ruthless criminals in the world. A substantial number came from Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales where the British had sent their criminals in the mid-1800s. Once those criminals served their time, they sailed for California. The numbers grew and the 'Sydney Coves' (Sydney Ducks) were almost impossible to control as witnesses and prosecutors were few. The offenders operated unchecked from late 1849 through early 1851 with robberies, midnight assaults ending in murder, gambling, and starting fires, during which they would plunder shops and homes. At one point, more than 100 murders had been committed within the space of a few months and not one criminal had been executed." [www.maritimeheritage.org/vips/vigilance.html]

The San Francisco Committee of Vigilance formed in 1851 to combat the chaos. Whittaker and McKenzie were two Sydney Ducks transported from England to Australia, and
who made their way to San Francisco. Tried before the Committee, they were convicted of robbery, arson, and burglary and sentenced to death. In August 1851 California's governor ordered the police to seize the men for a legal trial before a civilian court. After having taken the men to jail, Vigilance Committee members stormed the jail, grabbed the Ducks, and hanged them before a noisy, approving crowd.


$2,000.00

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Seward’s Defense of a “Demented Negro”


One of Seward's most "striking" criminal trials, his defense of a "demented negro" [McDade] on a charge of murder. The case "involved the death sentence on a poor imbecile Negro, Freeman, in whose defense Seward made in 1846 one of the most eloquent of his speeches; this he afterwards declared he would have repeated without the alteration of a word" [DAB]. This is the stated fourth edition, all printed in 1846.

The "trial, and particularly his defense by former Governor William H. Seward, aroused great excitement because of the plea of insanity" [McDade]. Demonstrating his formidable talents as a trial lawyer in this closing argument, he defends Freeman, a black man accused of murdering a whole family-- John Van Nest, his wife [who was pregnant], their child, and her
mother. Seward says the slayings, "if a crime at all," are among the worst imaginable. His defense: Freeman is insane. Insanity, he says in this early definition of the term, is a "derangement of the mind, character and conduct, resulting from bodily disease." Seward urges the jury to set aside racial prejudices. "You, gentlemen, have, or ought to have, lifted up your souls above the bondage of prejudices so narrow and so mean as these. The color of the prisoner's skin, and the form of his features, are not impressed upon the spiritual, immortal mind which works beneath. Hold him then to be a MAN." "The case did much to insure a better hearing for the insane who, until then, received small consideration in the courts." McDade. McDade 325 [noting four 1846 editions]. II Harv. Law Cat. 565. Sabin 79503. AI 46-6372 [5]. Not in Work, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt.

Item No. 122

“If Slavery Must be Abolished to Save This Union, Then the People of the South should be Allowed to Withdraw”

Seymour's speech is rare in this broadside form. Seymour was a prominent Democrat in the 1850's and 1860's. He belonged to the accommodationist wing of the northern Democrats, willing-- actually, eager-- to compromise with his southern brethren on the issue of slavery but, when push came to shove, supporting the preservation of the Union. He had been New York's governor during the early 1850's, would become so again in 1862, and was the Democrats' candidate for President in 1868.

Seymour was a vocal foe of President Lincoln's policies during the Civil War. He supported "the Union as it was," i.e., with slavery. "I deny that slavery is the cause of this war... If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." Though he denounced "ambitious men at the South who desire a separate confederacy," he blamed equally the "ultra and violent men" who fanatically seek the immediate abolition of slavery.


$450.00

Item No. 123

No One Believed Her!

for the National Police Gazette, New-York City."

Certification that this printing "is a fair report of the trial" is attested by counsel, two aldermen, and a judge.

Mrs. Cram claimed that Rev. Seys raped her. Three editions were evidently published in 1847. This one is evidently the scarcest. Most bibliographies list only the first two. Seys became Pastor of the Bedford Street Church in 1845. He had earlier been a missionary to the Oneidas. In 1834 he established a Mission in Africa, where he remained for the next eleven years, enduring "much toil, suffering and sickness," including the loss of four of his children. "Up to the period of the present charge his character stands without blemish."

An earlier trial by a Committee of five ministers resulted, not only in Seys' acquittal, but Cram's expulsion from the church for "immoral character and practices." She then filed a complaint for assault and battery, which was dismissed after investigation. For the case described in this pamphlet, Mrs. Cram appeared ex parte before a grand jury, which indicted Rev. Seys; but the jury at this trial also acquitted him.

OCLC 70200292 [2- USSC, DLC] as of September 2018. For other 1847 editions see Harv. Law Cat. 1186, Marke 1003, Sabin 79673, Cohen 13862. OCLC 70200292 [2- USSC, DLC].

$600.00


[bound with] **Shaw, Samuel:** THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN A WILDERNESS. OR, THE BUSINESS OF A CHRISTIAN, BOTH ANTECEDANOUS TO, CONCOMITANT OF, AND CONSEQUENT UPON, A SORE AND HEAVY VISITATION, REPRESENTED IN
First American printing of the second title, and the second American printing of the first title. For a biography of Shaw, a 17th century British educator and nonconformist minister, see DNB.
Evans 5489, 5862. $850.00


Reverend Shepard weighs in on a hotly disputed religious issue.
Evans 34538. ESTC W36170 [7 as of June 2018]. $150.00

Was She a Servant? Or Was She a Slave?

126. [Slavery in Massachusetts]: REPORT OF THE HOLDEN SLAVE CASE, TRIED AT THE JANUARY TERM OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, A.D. 1839. PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE
This is the rare report, and apparently the only published record, of an unusual Massachusetts trial, occurring more than fifty years after its Supreme Court had declared Slavery a violation of the Commonwealth's Constitution. Olivia Eames, a native of Massachusetts, had resided in New Orleans for a number of years. In 1839 she returned to Holden, Massachusetts, with her thirteen-year-old black servant Anne. Several months later, Samuel Stratton and other Holden citizens sued Ms. Eames, asserting that Anne was held illegally as a slave. They argued that Anne was free the moment she entered Massachusetts.

Eames, however, took the offensive: she charged that Stratton and his colleagues had unlawfully deprived her of the services of Anne--not a slave, but a servant. The Commonwealth thus charged them with "conspiracy to defraud Eames of the voluntary services of her servant girl, named Anne." This pamphlet describes that trial. Stratton cited "the entire neglect of the literary and religious education of Anne"; she was "overtasked", beaten, and otherwise treated as a slave. After the defense had called only two witnesses, the district attorney was persuaded that Stratton and friends had been correct: Anne was indeed a slave. Stratton et al were therefore acquitted.

"The pamphlet ends with a copy of the indictment of Stratton, a copy of the statute allowing for a writ of personal replevin to test a person's status, and a transcript of the discussion between counsel and bench during Stratton's trial over the meaning of this statute" [Finkelman].

“The Destiny Allotted to the Anglo Saxon Race”


The Handbook of Texas gives Smith some serious respect, calling this Surgeon General of the Texan Army and Yale graduate "the father of Texas medicine" and "the father of the University of Texas." The Address commemorates the success of American soldiers and "their veteran commander, General Zachary Taylor, whose generalship had been proved on many a triumphant battle field." The Americans were outnumbered at the Battle of Buena Vista. "The squadrons of Santa Anna, so full of confidence in the morning, had been broken and repulsed; under cover of the night they fled for safety... At Buena Vista was annihilated the military power of Mexico in the north-eastern provinces of that country."

Smith lauds President Polk, the righteousness of American arms, and American war aims. He denounces "betrayers of the country" who deny the American claim to Texas and who assert that Polk commenced the war unconstitutionally. His enthusiastic affirmation of Manifest Destiny rejoices in the freedom guaranteed by American institutions. "The Mexican war is a part of the mission, of the destiny allotted to the Anglo Saxon race on this continent. It is our destiny, our mission to civilize, to Americanize this continent." Smith emphasizes the immense importance of California to the United States, the need to thwart British efforts to "hem in our Pacific territory, and control the two great thoroughfares of the overland trade."

Winkler 57. Tutorow 4086. Raines 189. Not in Rader. $2,500.00

Trouble & Strife in Eastham’s South Church

128. **South Church at Eastham:** A CHURCH OF CHRIST VINDICATED. A SHORT AND PLAIN RELATION OF SOME TRANSACTIONS IN THE SOUTH CHURCH AT EASTHAM. FORCED INTO THE PUBLICK BY SEVERAL FALLACIOUS PAMPHLETS THAT HAVE BEEN LATELY PUBLISHED. Boston: Printed by Tho. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near the Town-House, where all sorts of Printing may be had well done and cheap... [1723 or 1724]. 56pp. Bound in 19th century marbled boards and quarter calf [rebacked]. Trimmed a bit closely from time to time, but without affecting any text. Very Good.

This rare pamphlet is a demonstration of grass-roots democracy in early New England churches. The South Church explains "how untruly and unfairly we have been represented to the World." In 1718 the South Church hired Reverend Osborn. Justice John Doane of Billingsgate, along with "three Male and fourteen Female Members," filed a written Protest. The Protest, says the South Church, "was somewhat surprising to all, that a Company of Women should rise up at this juncture of Time...It's not usual for Candidates for the Ministry, to go to Women either for Approbation or Recommendation to that great Work."

Most of the Protest's signers recanted "and made their Peace with the Church." In fact, the Protest was a stealthy attempt, "in an occult private manner," to establish a rival Church at Billingsgate. By such deceit "these poor Members were stumbled." Of the Protest's signers, only four women failed to recant. The Church asked them to explain their "disorderly walking." The Meeting occurred "with all Moderation and Gentleness." Mrs. Hannah Doane failed to appear. Instead, she spread lies [reflecting her "unchristian Behaviour"] and called for
the convening of an Ecclesiastical Council. The South Church opposed a Council, calling it an infringement on self-government. The Church charges that the biased Council membership "exceedingly wrong'd us." This pamphlet was "published after the meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council at Eastham in 1723" [NAIP].

Evans 2528. ESTC W5843 and NAIP w005843 [5]. Sabin 21668. $2,000.00

A Savvy Congressman Tries to Figure out the Messy 1824 Election

129. Strong, James: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED WASHINGTON, 29 MARCH 1824, FROM NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN JAMES STRONG TO FUTURE CONGRESSMAN AND JUDGE AARON VANDERPOEL, ESQ. OF KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK, COMMENTING ON THE UPCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

"... I CANNOT TELL YOU WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT. I SUPPOSE NO MORTAL CAN TELL. ONE OF OUR MEMBERS TOLD ME TODAY THAT VIRGINIA WOULD GIVE UP MR. CRAWFORD IF N.Y. DID NOT GO FOR HIM. THIS MUST BE TAKEN WITH SOME GRAINS OF ALLOWANCE. VIRGINIA IS MUCH DIVIDED - AND SHE IS IN A FAIR WAY TO BE IN AS FINE A PICKLE AS N.Y. YOU KNOW I HAVE LITTLE CHOICE BETWEEN THE FOUR. I AM CLEAR FOR ONE THING - IF WE DO NOT HAVE A NORTHERN PRESIDENT - I AM FOR HAVING THEM BOTH, NAMELY, THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC & OHIO. IF WE HAVE NOT WIT ENOUGH TO PUT OUR HEADS TOGETHER AND MAKE A
PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME OF OUR OWN LIKING, WE NEVER SHALL DO IT, UNTIL WE HAVE LEARNED WISDOM IN OUR FOLLY.

"IF MR. ADAMS CAN GET THE VOTE OF N.Y., IT IS THE BETTER OPINION HERE, THAT HE WILL STAND THE BEST CHANCE OF BEING ELECTED. NEXT IN ORDER GEN. JACKSON, MR. CRAWFORD, & MR. CLAY.

"I AM NOT ABLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT IT IS BEST TO KEEP UP THE OLD ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY? THIS MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE TEMPER, SPIRIT AND WISHES OF THE PEOPLE. ONE THING I CAN SAY. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DIVIDED UPON THE QUESTION OF PRESIDENT, AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THIS DIVISION IS IRRECONCILABLE. THE BREACH IS DAILY GROWING WIDER. IT MUST INEVITABLY RESULT IN TWO GREAT NATIONAL PARTIES. THEY DIFFER NOT ONLY ABOUT MEN- BUT THEY ALREADY BEGIN TO DIFFER ABOUT MEASURES. AN ATTENTIVE EXAMINATION OF THESE THINGS MAY SERVE TO INDICATE THE PRESENT CAUSE. WHATEVER MAY BE THAT COURSE, FRIENDS SHOULD GO TOGETHER

"I HAVE BEEN INFORMED FROM OTHER QUARTERS ALSO THAT W.C.L. INTENDED TO BE MY SUCCESSOR. WELL, I SHALL NOT QUARREL ABOUT IT. I OWN I SHOULD LIKE TO BE CONTINUED HERE- BUT IF THE PEOPLE PREFER HIM OR ANY OTHER ONE TO ME, I AM CONTENT...."
James Strong [1783-1847] was a New York Congressman, from 1819-20 and 1823-1830. Originally a Federalist, he migrated to the Adams-Clay wing, and finally to the Anti-Jackson opposition, the precursor of the Whig Party. Here he writes of the upcoming and hotly contested four-way presidential election, certainly one of the most chaotic and complex in American history. Aaron Vanderpoel [1799-1870] was a judge, lawyer, and leading member of the New York Bar. Admitted to the Bar in 1820, he became a judge of the New York Superior Court and later of the New York Supreme Court. He was a Jacksonian New York Congressman 1833-1837 and 1839-1841.

The 1824 presidential contest was one of our most chaotic, with four credible candidates, ultimately decided by the House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson won the plurality of popular votes but lost the election to John Quincy Adams. Strong’s Letter presciently notes the growing division between north and south which, of course, would ultimately result in the disintegration of the Democratic Party, the election of Abraham Lincoln, and Civil War.

$750.00

**Item No. 130**

“As if He Were a Horse or a Mule”


Stroud was an authority on the law of slavery in each of the States where slavery existed. "The legal literature of antislavery is of several sorts. One category...is that of descriptions of slave codes and their administration. The purpose of these works was to use slave law as data, credible data, as to the realities of slavery. The first, and in many ways the best of these works"
was Stroud's book, first issued in 1827 and then updated in 1856, entitled, 'A Sketch of the Laws Relating to Slavery in the Several States.' [Cover, Justice Accused 149].

This broadside, addressed 'To the Editor of the North American and U.S. Gazette,' answers in the negative the question "whether negro slavery, as it is maintained in the Southern States now in rebellion against the national government, is consistent with the Christian religion." Stroud explains, "It is a fundamental principle of negro slavery that a slave is a thing [emphasis omitted] -- a chattel wholly under the dominion of his master... as if he were a horse or a mule."

LCP 9950. Cornell University, Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection. $250.00

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States Have Never “Surrendered Any Part of Their Sovereignty”


Tazewell wrote these Letters at the height of the Nullification Crisis. This is their first separate publication; the pamphlet was reprinted in 1888. Tazewell argues that President Jackson's denial of South Carolina's power to nullify the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 repudiates "certain propositions that have ever been held (in Virginia, at least) as fundamental truths of constitutional law." Jackson's tactics are "political heresies." Tazewell appeals to the great Western tradition: Power is always to be exercised in the service of Right. He denounces "the
doctrines of the new ultra Federal School, that these States never were sovereign" and that, by joining the Union, they "surrendered any part of their sovereignty."

Tazewell accompanies his arguments with detailed legal and constitutional history.


$1,000.00


OCLC does not record this second edition as of August 2018, and notes only a few of the first.


OCLC 44117331 [1- NYPL],

The pamphlets summarize the evidence and verdicts at the trial of fourteen seamen charged with mutiny on the Temeraire, which lay at anchor off the coast of Ireland. The mutineers insisted that, peace having been declared, their ship ought to return to England. The first item closes with the execution of six of the Seamen; the second item dispatches five to the executioner, and one to receive 200 lashes.

$350.00
133. **Tomes, Robert, M.D.**: THE BATTLES OF AMERICA BY SEA AND LAND; A COMPLETE NAVAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY: IN FOUR PARTS, | I. COLONIAL BATTLES, | II. REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES, | III. WAR OF 1812, | IV. MEXICAN CAMPAIGN. WITH BIOGRAPHIES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES. EMBELLISHED WITH HIGHLY

Rare in its separately-issued parts, this is a comprehensive military history of America from Colonial and Revolutionary times through the Mexican War. The original Parts offered here were "Sold Only to Subscribers." With biographies of the important naval and military commanders. The steel engravings are after original designs by F.O.C. Darley, Alonzo Chappel, and others.

Not in Sabin, Nicholson, Eberstadt, Decker. $1,000.00
A Voice for “The Poor White Democratic Voter”

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

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

Townsend denounces the “barefaced propositions of tyranny” by which the state Democratic Party would strip “the Poor White Democratic voter” of the power to nominate candidates. “The white Republicans allow the Negroes in their party the full free right to help nominate by an equal vote by ballot, and we, the white Democrats, who claim to be the descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, debar and refuse even-handed political rights and justice to the white Democratic masses.”

OCLC 316965116 [2- AAS, U DE] [as of August 2018]. $750.00

135. **Turell, [Ebenezer]**: MR. TURELL’S DIRECTION TO HIS PEOPLE WITH RELATION TO THE PRESENT TIMES; WITH THE REASONS WHY IT IS MADE PUBLICK. THE SECOND EDITION. Boston: Sold by Rogers & Fowle in Queen-Street. 1742. vi, [1], 8-15, [1 blank] pp. Light rubberstamp, else Very Good in modern half morocco,
marbled boards, and gilt-lettered spine title. A presentation copy, inscribed to "R. Cotton from the Rev. Mr. Turell."

A scarce, early American imprint. Reverend Turell wrote this pamphlet in order to warn his congregation against the excesses and enthusiasms of the Great Awakening, and to rebut those who have "injur'd my Character" by reporting that he was an uncompromising opponent of religious revivals. "I think, I see a plain difference between the Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones; and the Wood, Hay and Stubble clumsily tost on the Foundation." Turell advises, "Be not transported no not by a Zeal for God, into any intemperate Heats and Passions..."

Evans 5079, 5080. ESTC 26308 [AAS, Boston Public, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, John Carter Brown].

$750.00

Item No. 136

An Eventful Congressional Session


This document includes several Messages of President Washington, including his December 1793 Address opening the Session, his first Message to Congress since his re-election. He warns, "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, for ever, keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms,
with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness."

Washington urges fairness in commerce with the Indians: "It ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies." Also printed is Washington's Message of December 5, expressing annoyance at Citizen Genet, whose utterances have tended "to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home."

Subsequent presidential messages include additional material on the Genet Affair and difficulties with the Creeks and Cherokees, "owing to the murder of several friendly Indians, by some lawless white men." Also included is material on the Embargo; passage of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, barring federal court jurisdiction of suits against a State by citizens of another State; a bit of discussion of the Bon Homme Richard; and a host of other matters. The Session closed in May 1794.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27910. $750.00

What Every Soldier Needs

137. [Upham, S.C.]: HOME SQUAD. COMPANY A. SUPPLIES. EACH MEMBER IS REQUIRED TO EQUIP HIMSELF WITH THE ARTICLES ENUMERATED, AS

A rare comic broadside, with four caricatured soldiers portrayed at its top. "Facetious list of equipment and supplies required by Pennsylvania recruits" [OCLC]. These include "1 Leather Camp Kettle," "6 Cut Glass Champagne Goblets," "1 Poll Parrot in a Tin Cage," etc. The Head Quarters is "at the Feather Foundry, 4th of July and Plum Streets," and "S.C. Upham, 310 Chestnut St., will furnish the above articles."


$750.00

Item No. 138

Early Life in Old Virginny


In addition to their significance as the primary source for the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia the Journals provide a wealth of material on religious instruction of the slaves; travel and transportation conditions; cultural and religious life and education in Virginia; the Virginia Church's growing role as supporter of the southern slave
Bishop Meade's 1861 Address mirrors the anguish of his fellow Virginians in leaving the Union but concludes, "Who can desire to retain a Union which has now become so hateful?" The Journals detail the participation of the Church in behalf of the Confederate Army, describe the siege of Richmond and other areas of conflict resulting from the "invasion of Virginia," and graphically portray the effects of the War.

Also included in this offering: Hawks, Francis L.: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. VOL. I. New York: 1836. 286, 332pp. Lightly foxed, lacking the covers. As Sabin writes, "The Journals of the conventions of the diocese from 1785-1835, inclusive, were reprinted as an appendix to" this volume; and Dashiell, T. Grayson: A DIGEST OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTIONS AND COUNCILS IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond: 1883. 431pp, untrimmed, lacking the covers.


It em No. 138 [a few example title pages]

He Killed His Daddy

139. **[Ware, John]: LIFE, TRIAL, CONFESSION AND CONVICTION OF JOHN WARE, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER, NEAR BERLIN, CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. Philadelphia: Barclay Publishing House, 1871. [2], 19-55, [1- publ. advt] pp. Original printed and illustrated purple wrappers [front cover with a portrait of the murderer, rear cover illustration of 'John Ware Shooting His Father', caption also in German]. Full-page illustrations. Disbound. Spotted, blank extremity wear. Good.

"Ware had a fight with members of his family. He demanded money of his father, and then shot him dead to get it" [McDade].

McDade 1046. $350.00
A Shameful Absence of Public Support

The Washington National Monument Society was founded in 1833 by James Madison, John Marshall, and others. The Monument's construction was not an easy enterprise. Although the cornerstone was laid in 1848, it was not completed until nearly forty years later. Construction was interrupted from 1854 to 1877: lack of funds, the Civil War, and bureaucratic squabbling caused substantial delays.

Secretary Charles C. Tucker writes this rare appeal for funds. Describing the work already accomplished, at a cost to date of $230,000, "the product of voluntary contributions alone," the Society laments the lack of funds-- about one million dollars more are needed to reach "the original estimate of the cost of the whole work." Though many have contributed, "the far greater number, either from apathy or want of opportunity, have failed to join in this work of grateful duty. This failure compelled our predecessors to arrest the prosecution of the work." It is shameful to ask Congress for the funds: "A free, a prosperous, a thriving people, will not allow a debt of love and gratitude, due by every individual heart, to be discharged by an act of Congress!"

Officers and Managers of the Society are listed, including President Franklin Pierce, and Washington Mayor John T. Towers. The name of Thomas D. Sandy is crossed out, and those of Josiah Polk and Jno. Wilson are added in ink.

Not in Bryan or Sabin. Not located on OCLC as of September 2018. $750.00
Webster for President

141. [Webster, Daniel]: THE WEBSTER MEETING LAST NIGHT WAS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED-- NUMEROUS, ENTHUSIASTIC, AND RESOLVED. New York: New York American- Extra, June 29, 1837. Folio broadside, 19'' x 23-1/2''. Printed in six columns, generous margins. Light to moderate foxing, old folds, several small holes costing three or four letters. Two points at upper margin verso adhere to a mat. Good+

This is an Extra from the New York American. It records the enthusiasm of more than eighty New York Whigs for Daniel Webster as the next Whig candidate for President. For the current President, New Yorker Martin Van Buren, this Meeting has nothing but scorn: "He has endorsed all General Jackson's despotic doctrines, and has pledged himself, in terms, to 'follow generally in his footsteps'." An admiring biography of Webster is printed, along with Resolutions expressing their opposition to the banking and fiscal policies of the Jackson-Van Buren Administration, and preferences for Webster, but also their "determination to abide the result of a National Convention."

$375.00

“The Fatal Rock, On Which Many a Lovely Youth Has Been Wrecked and Lost Forever”

The first edition of this popular cautionary tale issued from Augusta, Georgia, in 1810 [American Imprints 21998]. This edition has an 1812 copyright date; and Weems's dedication to his son, "Master Jesse Ewell Weems", dated from "Augusta, in Georgia, January 29, 1811." It was printed by the early woman printer Lydia Bailey.

Weems explains that "this little book... points to the fatal rock, on which many a lovely Youth has been wrecked and lost forever." Judge Jacob Rush of Philadelphia provides his 'Recommendation' to readers, asserting that Gambling, "with its train of pernicious consequences, is daily producing the most destructive effects on the souls and bodies of its votaries." Weems tells the sad tales of General Braddock's sister "who, from Gambling, hung herself"; Drisden Harwood of Maryland, who drowned himself because of gambling; and several others, including "Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, who, for Gambling, was brought to the Guillotine."


Wyman was the Bank president. Daniel Webster represented him. Wells was the prosecutor.

AI 44-6526 [4]. Not in Cohen. $125.00


A wonderfully detailed report on the structure of the legal system in these colonies, with explanations of the courts, forms of action and remedies, crimes, punishments, police forces, slave codes, manumission, reform measures, fees, tables of cases, tables with names and races of parties to legal proceedings.

OCLC records eight locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018. $350.00

**Those Dashing, Daring White Caps!**


EDITOR A.M. DICKINSON, OF THE GLOBE, HAS SPENT THREE WEEKS AMONG THE WHITE CAPS IN OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY, AND WILL DEPICT THE

"Following the dissolution of the original Ku Klux Klan, a group known as the White Caps was formed in Indiana. Unlike the Klan, there was no central leadership. This was more of an organic movement, each town and county mimicking the dress and actions of the preceding... Through the 1890s and early 1900s, the White Caps filled the roles that the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan would fill a decade or so later." [online www.thiscruelwar.com].

The admiring tone of the broadside suggests the enhanced appeal to northerners of revisionist interpretations of the Civil War, and growing impatience with the demands of civil rights advocates.

OCLC 919447138 [1- Duke] as of September 2018. $500.00

146. [Whitelocke, John]: TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN WHITELOCKE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BUENOS AYRES, BY COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN CHELSEA COLLEGE, ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY, 1808, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS. London: Printed for Samuel Tipper... T.
Whitelocke was sent to take Buenos Aires from the Spaniards in 1807. He failed spectacularly, half of his force being killed or wounded. Forced to surrender, he returned to England in November 1807, and was court-martialed. He was found guilty and cashiered.

$175.00

Item No. 147

The Story of a Utopian Experiment


Johann Rapp founded the Harmony Society, a Christian theosophy and pietist society, in Germany in 1785. Persecuted by the Lutheran Church and the government, he moved the group to the United States in 1803. Rapp's followers were called Harmonists or Rappites. They settled in Pennsylvania for a time, relocated to Indiana for several years, and eventually resettled in Pennsylvania in a town they named Economy after the idea of Divine Economy.

Rapp led the commune, with all property held in common and celibacy required. Eventually, as seems inevitable for Utopian societies, arguments erupted, schisms followed,
and the Society splintered. This book gives a detailed history of the Society, its religious principles and customs. It "includes a chapter on this Society's earlier establishment in Indiana" [Howes]. The Streeter Sale copy brought $325.

FIRST EDITION. Howes W445. Streeter Sale 4278. $650.00

Item No. 148

“Death is Gain to Believers”


Williams, fourth Rector of Yale College for 13 years, was also a Congregational minister, legislator, and Superior Court judge. The work of his middle period reflects his belief in natural rights and equality of all under God and the law, suggested in this early work. He assures that "Death is Gain to Believers, in that they then enter upon the Enjoyment of all Good."

Evans 3122. ESTC W37872 [9 locations]. Johnson 250. $650.00
The Attorney General’s Busy Private Law Practice


Wirt was U.S. Attorney General at the time of this Letter, having been appointed such in 1818. The job was important-- the representation of the United States before the U.S. Supreme Court. This was not deemed a full-time responsibility. "Because the duties of the office were much narrower than those of other cabinet officials, the attorney general received lower pay. Congress expected attorneys general to supplement their incomes by maintaining private law practices" [Klepper, 'The Elite Federal Bar in Baltimore 1818-1834,' in 'The Federal Lawyer' July 2011, page 32].

Wirt writes in his capacity as a private practitioner, representing the Bank of the United States. Maryland's hostility to the BUS had manifested itself a few years earlier, when it attempted to tax the Bank out of existence. Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court thwarted its efforts in the landmark case of McCulloch vs. Maryland [1819]. Despite the defeat, Marylanders were not deterred: Wirt's case involved the Bank's efforts to recoup loans made to
speculators, whose losses rendered them unable to repay. The trial was moved from Baltimore, where hostility to the Bank was most intense, to the hamlet of Bel Air, about thirty miles northeast. See, Hammond, BANKS AND POLITICS IN AMERICA FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR 268-272 [Princeton U. Press: 1991].

Having established his practice in Baltimore, Wirt felt inconvenienced by the trial's removal. He therefore seeks additional compensation for travel expenses. In its entirety, this Letter explains, "My engagements have been of such a character as to disable me from answering your letter of the 28th ulto. till now. I saw and conversed with General Harper last evening as to the probable time of trial at Belle Air and the fee. He thinks that the trial will take place about the 15th of this month: the fee he states at $1000-- $200 in hand and $800 at the time of trial. I take it for granted that the Supreme court will rise in time to allow me to meet the trial on the 15th. The fee I do not object to-- but as Belle Air is out of my range, and the detention there may be very considerable, I presume you will have no objection to add, as has been usual between us, the travelling expenses-- please give me your answer on this head-- I remain very respectfully | your obedt serv. | Wm Wirt."

$650.00