

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

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

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

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

LCP 5795. Sabin 40262, 22934. (39069) \$500.00

2. **Campbell, William:** MANUSCRIPT LEDGER LEDGER OF SHERIFF AND PROTHONOTARY, WILLIAM CAMPBELL OF BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, DATED FROM 1820 TO 1828, CONTAINING ENTRIES OF LEGAL CASES AND THEIR DISPOSITION. Butler County, PA: 1820-1828. Folio, 16" x 10". Three volumes bound in three quarter leather [SUE FINISH CONDITION] - front board detached, large piece of leather cover missing - approximately 292 pages, multiple cases per page - many cases relate to debts

Squire William Campbell [1772-1828] was born in Franklin County, PA, and moved to Butler County in 1803 where he established himself as a carpenter. In addition to being a staunch Democrat leader in the local party, he was elected county sheriff in 1809 and treasurer in 1813; appointed Justice of the Peace/Prothonotary of the 3rd District in 1813 and of the 4th District in 1822; appointed county clerk in 1815 and 1830; and served as County Auditor for a time.

The notebook offered here commences in 1820 and goes through 1828, the year of his death. comprising 292 pages. The entries are primarily for the disposition of cases, most of which deal in some way with debt. The pages of the notebook contain many notes attached with straight pins (early staples) relating to individual cases. Each case disposed of is detailed; the book contains the names of hundreds of inhabitants. A superb resource for the study of early law in post-colonial America.

A sample entry from March 1825, found on page 114, cites the case of Commonwealth vs. Pittsburgh and Butler Turnpike Managers (Case 464): "Warrant on Complaint of Alexander Hagerty and Abraham Neyman [?] for the Examination of the road from the gate kept by Thomas Lyon to the gate kept by Nathan Sheer to see if finished agreeable to the act

of assembly report made on oath of John Welsh Robert Carswell and John Sullivan. Case dismissed March 10, 1825. Copy of Judgment handed to Mr. Sheer March 12, 1825. Copy of D[ismissal?] handed by Mr. Lerman to Thos. Lyon [March] 14, 1825." A list of costs indicates "entry 6.00, oath 12.00, warrant 18.00 etc."

Some local names include: Jacob Binker, an Assistant County Burgess in 1826, 1839, 1840; and County District Attorney in 1830. John Galbreath, lawyer who went on to establish the Butler Palladium, the first newspaper in the county; later served as a judge in Erie County, PA. Norbert Foltz was a wealthy man and one of the largest land owners in the county; worked as a cabinet maker and then became a tavern keeper; was an Assistant County Burgess in 1821, 1824, 1826 and 1827; and in 1822 was on committee to build the German Catholic Church. Dr. George Miller, Assistant County Burgess 1817, 1818, 1838; County Commissioner in 1840; and County Treasurer for a time. Adam Funk was a local merchant who served as an Assistant County Burgess in 1828. Other names mentioned in its pages are Alexander Hagerty, Abraham Meyman, Thomas Lyon, Nathan Sheer, Robert Carswell, John Sullivan, David Scott, George Scott, William Stewart, Thomas McLeary, Patrick Brieland, A.L. Purvience, John Higley, Alexander Marten, William Dickey, Thomas Wolfson, Malachi Richardson, William Barren, Richard Miller, and many more. (39071)
\$850.00

3. **[Copperheads] Medary, Samuel:** THE CRISIS. VOL. III. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863. NO. 43. Columbus, Ohio: Samuel Medary, 1863. Folio, pages [337]-344. Caption title, as issued. Each page printed in five columns. Light wear, loose leaves. Good+.

Samuel Medary of Ohio published *The Crisis*, a weekly pro-slavery Copperhead newspaper, beginning January 31, 1861. Its premise-- that agitation by Radical Republican extremists had caused the War-- found receptive ears in southern Ohio. Medary's political career began as a Jacksonian; he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency in 1860. Prominent in Ohio Democratic politics as a newspaper editor and a politician, he consistently opposed the War, abolitionists, and rights for free Blacks. Along with his ally Clement Vallandigham, he was Ohio's most prominent Copperhead.

Annoyed Ohio soldiers took notice of Medary's bombardments. On March 5, 1863, the 2nd Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, stationed at Camp Chase in Columbus, sacked the office of *The Crisis*. Medary nevertheless continued as a thorn in Lincoln's side until he died in 1864.

This issue reports Pennsylvania's Supreme Court decision holding the Conscription Act unconstitutional. Another article accuses Lincoln and other Union leaders of enlisting Negroes, including stolen and freed slaves from southern plantations; and ending the exchange of white prisoners while thousands suffered in Confederate Prisons. Other War news prints: "What Is A Copperhead" by Hon. Levi Bishop of Detroit; "Indictment of the Conspirators," discussing the arrest of persons for conspiring to secure the release of rebel prisoners; "Negro Voting", warning that 114 Negroes voted in Xenia township, "some of them as black as your hat" and this "will go on until the white laboring man is reduced to the level of a Negro"; "No Better Den A White Man", reprinted from a Canadian Paper, reveals "a sable son of Africa, clad in blue shoddy, armed with Springfield rifle and fixed bayonet, and in all the panoply of an American soldier" who ran away from his unit because he was treated no better than a white man; "Dastardly Negro Outrage", a robbery in which a German family turned in a Negro family for having committed the crime. The "darkies" retaliated when the Negro woman attacked the German woman with an axe, severing her hand and nearly severing her arm.

(39108) \$350.00

4. **[Cumberland Medical Society]: CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS, REVISED AND ADOPTED BY THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY, FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND, N.J. DECEMBER 17, 1850. WITH THE FEE-BILL ANNEXED.** Bridgeton, N.J.: 1851. Original printed blue wrappers. 24pp. Lightly foxed, with occasional light dusting. Very Good.

A rare imprint A physician should be "imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge." They must "unite tenderness with firmness, and condescension with authority. . . A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable." The Code is unusually detailed in explaining the duties, deportment, and functions of the physician.

A table of fees is also provided. Modern jurisprudence would probably outlaw the fee schedule as a violation of anti-trust laws.

Not located in Felcone, Sabin or on OCLC or online site of AAS or Rutgers as of February 2023. (39114) \$275.00

5. **Dallas, A[lexander] J[ames]: REPORTS OF CASES RULED AND ADJUDGED IN THE COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA BEFORE AND SINCE THE REVOLUTION.** Philadelphia: Printed for P. Byrne, 1798-1807. Four volumes. Second edition of the first volume, first editions of the other three. Vol. I [1806]: x, [1], [1 blank], 502, xxiv, [25]-26pp; Vol. II [1798]: [2], iv, 480, xix pp; Vol. III [1799]: [8], 519, [1 blank], xiii pp; Vol. IV [1807]: [6], 472, xxxiv, [14] pp. Bound in original calf with tooled borders [some scuffing, some wear to spine ends, covers of one volume detached but present, hinges starting in another volume], gilt-lettered morocco spine labels. Early ownership signatures and bookplates of Lewin Barringer. Good+.

This "very valuable work" [Sabin] prints the official reports of the United States Supreme Court's first ten years, including cases on admiralty, bankruptcy, constitutional interpretation, emancipation of slaves, naturalization, treason; other topics come from Pennsylvania courts beginning in 1754; and federal appeals courts beginning in 1781. "Many of the cases have an historic interest" [id]. "These Reports are the oldest in the United States, except Kirby's... Lord Mansfield is reported to have said of them, that 'they do credit to the Court, the Bar, and the Reporter; they show readiness in practice, liberality in principle, strong reason and legal learning; the method, too, is clear, and the language plain'. " [Marvin].

Cases on the Whiskey Rebellion, confiscation of Loyalists' estates, and the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Chisholm v. Georgia* are included, along with the appointment of John Jay as Chief Justice of the United States, and the earliest Rules of Practice. The *Sloop Betsey*, "one of supreme importance in the early history of the country," is printed. It vindicated the Neutrality Act and rebuffed Citizen Genet, by affirming federal court jurisdiction "to restrain or penalize activities violative of international law" [I Warren, *Supreme Court in United States History* 105-106]. *Penhallow v. Doane* is also printed, another "case of importance," in which the U.S. Supreme Court upheld federal admiralty jurisdiction to adjudicate competing claims to captured vessels, despite contrary rulings of the New Hampshire State Courts. Each volume has a Table of Cases and a detailed Index by topic.

Evans 33598, 35374. Marvin 249.

(39066) \$750.00

6. **[Fourteenth Amendment]:** GENERAL ORDERS NO. 64. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 8, 1868. [Washington: 1868]. Caption title, as issued. 9, [1 blank] pp. Partial separation along spine, binder holes in blank inner margins. Very Good.

Secretary of State Seward announces the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing citizenship to all persons born in the United States or naturalized, equality of rights, due process, equal protection, and all the privileges and immunities of citizenship. As of July 20, 1868, Seward reports the Amendment's adoption, so long as New Jersey's and Ohio's subsequent rejection of the amendment [after having ratified it] is deemed void. By July 28, final ratification is announced, with dates of ratification by each State. OCLC 1203918557 [1- FL Atlantic U] as of February 2023.

(39100) \$450.00

7. **[Hammond, Charles; Brown, E.A.]:** REVIEW OF THE OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE CASE OF COHENS VS. VIRGINIA: ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE WASHINGTON (CITY) GAZETTE. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A LETTER FROM A GENTLEMAN, EMINENT FOR HIS LEGAL AND SCIENTIFIC ATTAINMENTS, OCCUPYING A HIGH STATION UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF OHIO, CONTAINING REMARKS ON THE CASE OF COHENS VS. VIRGINIA. Steubenville, O.: Printed by James Wilson, 1821. 78pp. Bound in modern cloth. Light to moderate foxing. Two repaired chips slightly affect about three letters; outer margin of title leaf archivally reinforced on its blank verso. Good+.

The Review consists of eleven essays, each signed, "HAMPDEN," ending on page 61. The additional Letter comprises the rest of the pamphlet. "Cohens v. Virginia is a landmark case in American constitutional history by virtue of Chief Justice Marshall's decision reasserting the primacy of the federal judiciary over the states in interpreting federal questions. The decision appears at 6 Wheaton (19 U.S.) Reports 264 [1821], The case arose on an appeal to the United States Supreme Court by Philip and Mendez Cohen from their conviction by A Virginia court for selling tickets to a Washington, D.C., lottery in Virginia" [Cohen].

"The celebrated case in which the Supreme Court upheld its jurisdiction to review the judgement of a state court, the strongest bulwark of Federal power against the attacks of States' Rights" [Eberstadt]. Having established unanimously the supremacy of the federal judiciary, the Court held that the Virginia law was a purely local matter and upheld the Cohens' conviction.

This is an early imprint from the press of Steubenville's only printer, James Wilson. Charles Hammond [1779-1840], an Ohio lawyer, editor, and politician, wrote the Review. "Between 1813 and 1822, he was elected first to the Ohio Senate and then to the Ohio House of Representatives. His greatest interest was in judicial matters and from 1823 to 1838, Hammond served as the reporter of the Ohio Supreme Court. During his tenure as court reporter, he published the first nine volumes of Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Ohio" [Ohio History Central on line]. Ethan Allen Brown [1776-1852] was an Ohio State Supreme Court Justice, Governor, and influential supporter of Andrew Jackson. Cohen 11127. 168 Eberstadt 031. Thomson 498. Morgan 1303. Sabin 30089.

(38366) \$1,500.00

8. **Kansas:** A GROUP OF EARLY KANSAS STATEHOOD LAWS, 1861-1871. [Lecompton, Lawrence, Topeka, Leavenworth, and the "bogus legislature" from

Washington]: [1856-1877]. The earliest laws of the State of Kansas [excepting the second session], with the Kansas House Journal of the first statehood legislature. Paginated variously, some volumes with institutional rubberstamps and bookplates. Otherwise, texts are clean, with bindings in various conditions: some with loosened or detached sheep covers, others in intact sheep or 20th century cloth bindings. Overall Very Good.

These are first editions of the earliest laws-- including Organic Act and Wyandott Constitution-- of the State of Kansas which, after seven years of strife and turmoil, entered the Union as a Free State in late January 1861 under its 1859 Wyandott Constitution, which prohibited slavery. The power of the Slave States to block its admission had finally been broken by their secession from the Union.

We offer the following:

1. General Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the First Session of the Legislature, Commenced at the Capital, March 26, 1861. Lawrence: 1861. 334pp.

2. House Journal of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Kansas, Begun and Held at Topeka, on Tuesday, March 26th, A.D., 1861. It Being the First Session of the Legislature of the State of Kansas. Lawrence: 1861. 614pp.

3. General Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Third Session of the Legislature. Lawrence: 1863. 128pp.

4. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Fourth Session of the Legislature. Lawrence: 1864. 255pp.

5. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Fifth Session of the Legislature. Topeka: 1865. 194pp, large folding plate.

6. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Sixth Session of the Legislature. Lawrence: 1866. 314pp.

7. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Seventh Session of the Legislature. Leavenworth: 1867. xxv, 295 pp.

8. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Eighth Session of the Legislature. Lawrence: 1868. 104pp.

9. The Laws of the State of Kansas, Passed at the Ninth and Tenth Sessions of the Legislature. Topeka: 1871. 283, 287 pp.

(39083) \$3,000.00

9. **[Know-Nothings]:** CONSTITUTION, RITUAL, AND PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. ADOPTED AUGUST, 1855. Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Company, 1855. Contemporary plain wrappers [front wrap spotted]. Stitched. 15, [1 blank] pp. Inner blank margins of several leaves with a stain. Good+.

The Party's Mission is "to resist the insidious policy of the church of Rome" AND "to oppose in all Constitutional ways, the extension of Human Slavery." Public office should be held only by "Americans by birth, or education and training-- and such as believe that Liberty is truly National and Slavery in this country purely sectional."

At first blush the Party's combination of anti-slavery and anti-Catholicism seems strange, but it is fully explicable. For Know-Nothings, the Slave Power and the Catholic Church represented elite, unelected non-governmental power which was perceived to be at war with American democratic principles. Abraham Lincoln would not have won the 1860 election without the support of Know-Nothings as well as that of antislavery men.

Not in Sabin. OCLC 16580264 [2- CT Hist. Soc., Yale] as of January 2023.

(39070) \$650.00

10. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VIEWS. AN IMPORTANT LETTER ON THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE. CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING, AT ALBANY, N.Y. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers, 1863. 16pp, stitched in original printed and illustrated wrappers. Lightly dusted wrappers, Very Good. The wrapper title is, "The Truth From an Honest Man. The Letter of the President."

Lincoln issues his famous reply to the Albany Democrats' resolutions charging him with violating civil liberties by arbitrary arrests and suppressing free speech. Democrats deplored Lincoln's arrest and planned deportation of the Ohio Copperhead Vallandigham, who had condemned the War as one "for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites."

Lincoln argues: "Must I shoot a simple-minded boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert?... I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

Monaghan 242. Bartlett 2709.

(39107) \$450.00

11. **Lowell, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, BY A MAINE REPUBLICAN TO N.A. BURPEE, HIS FORMER COLLEAGUE IN THE MAINE LEGISLATURE, DENOUNCING PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. West Minot, Maine: 1867 [Jany 18th]. 3, [1 blank] pp on a lightly lined bifold sheet of stationery. Old folds, Very Good.

Lowell and Burpee had been Whig colleagues in the 1854 Maine Legislature. After the dissolution of the Whigs in the late 1850s they joined the new Republican Party. Lowell's angry letter perfectly expresses the betrayal Republicans experienced after Johnson became the Nation's "accidental president." A loyal, brave Border State man, he opposed Slavery only because he hated the pretensions of the planter class. After the War, he opposed citizenship and civil rights for the freedmen, and attracted the support of former rebels and Copperheads. Lowell and other Republicans were furious.

After some introductory remarks Lowell writes, "I feel, Sir, as the republican party in general must grant mortification in the course of Johnson. He is a base man -- false to his oft expressed opinions of treachery & treason, & the punishment due such crimes-- false to the men who gave him his plan & to whom he owes all that now give him power & influence-- now binds all that influence to bolster up the Rebels in their defiance of the government. How easy all the sequels of the war could have been settled after the surrender of Lee. The Rebels would have yielded to any terms to serve their needs; for indeed they expected punishment, & many of them fled & were fleeing the country, to rid themselves of acknowledged penalties. But who among them all, have been punished, or ever will be? It is now with them an honor to have been engaged in the rebellion & the bravest of them pardoned by the accidental Prest..."

Now those Rebels seek "to destroy the only government that had nurtured them, & had never oppressed them by any Congressional act-- always shared largely & far above their fair proportion of the offices in the nation & in laws that in fact were oppressive to the north & unjust in their demands upon us. Yet, we were willing to wait their repeal that we believed 'the sober, second thought' would produce. They all the while demanding more rigorous enactments until we began to feel our rights & our manhood. They, as often before, exercising threats of disunion, not finding us as often before, so flexible & easy to be entreated, arraigned themselves in battle array- believing still, they should bring us to terms

& if fight we would, one southern man would be able to whip three Yankees & they to come off conquerors in the end. But how mistaken! With all their pertinacity & barbarity they were obliged to lay down their arms at the feet of Gen. Grant & his hosts. Now, Sir, until they shall acknowledge the authority of the government & submit to equal rights let them remain outside of the Union. . ."

(39092) \$650.00

12. **[Massachusetts]:** A FEW FACTS AND REASONS WHY A CONVENTION SHOULD BE CALLED TO REVISE THE CONSTITUTION. PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE. Boston: White and Potter, 1852. 24pp. Stitched. Good+

The pamphlet presents a dispute over the apportionment of representatives in the State legislature. The Democrats urge a Convention to alter the system of representation, which unfairly diminishes the power of "agricultural towns" to the benefit of "large cities and flourishing towns."

Not in Sabin. Not uncommon in institutional holdings

(39078) \$125.00

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

The Dialogue is among Mr. Free Church, Major South, and Judge North. A publication of the utopian Oneida Community, it is generally attributed to Noyes, its leader. The theme is the similarity of Marriage and Slavery. After Major S. defends slavery Mr. F. observes, "The truth is Marriage gives man the power of ownership over woman, and such power is as wrong and prolific of wrong in the case of Marriage, as in that of Slavery." To Judge N's objection that, "The law protects woman from the violence of her husband," Mr. F. retorts that, "As in the case of Slavery, this protection applies only in extreme cases."

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

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

(39073) \$550.00

14. **Pettit, Charles:** LANDS IN VIRGINIA, THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES PETTIT, ARE DESCRIBED IN THE PATENTS AS FOLLOWS. . . [np: c. 1800]. Folio sheet folded to 8" x 9-3/4." Three pages of neat ink manuscript, final page blank. Chained paper with watermark "Munn & Simmons 1798". Split along main fold [no text involvement]. Very Good.

Probably in Pettit's hand, this document traces land titles from the 1780s in Harrison County, Virginia. Some of the properties had been owned by Patrick Henry and Edmund Randolph. Metes and bounds descriptions are listed.

Charles Pettit (1736-1806) was a Continental Congressman and merchant of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He served as Deputy Secretary of the Province of New Jersey, Clerk of the Governor's Council, Clerk of the Supreme Court and Court of Pleas, Aide to Governor William Franklin, Assistant Quarter Master General in the Continental Army under General Nathanael Greene during the Revolutionary War, member of the Continental Congress, founder and President of the Insurance Company of North America, Trustee of

the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and later Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania when it merged with the College of Philadelphia.

(39042) \$500.00

15. **[Reconstruction] [New York Republican Party]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION STATE CONVENTION, HELD IN THE CITY OF SYRACUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1866. [Syracuse: 1866]. 46, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched with caption title, as issued. Inconspicuous library mark on first leaf. Else Very Good.

General Van Wyck opens the Convention with a speech asserting that the former Copperheads and Rebels are still arrayed against us. "The single issue" for the upcoming elections is: "Shall the States lately in rebellion be immediately restored to those rights forfeited by treason, or shall they wait until the results achieved by blood on the field shall be firmly and forever secured by constitutional acknowledgement?" Johnson's policies encourage "the worst creatures of the rebellion" and "attempt the suppression of the American Congress." Speeches by Lyman Tremain and others insist upon the power of Congress to control the Reconstruction of the Rebel States, and denounce Johnson's appeasement of the South.

(39079) \$125.00

16. **Shebbeare, John:** AN ANSWER TO THE QUERIES, CONTAINED IN A LETTER TO DR. SHEBBEARE, PRINTED IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER, AUGUST 10. TOGETHER WITH ANIMADVERSIONS ON TWO SPEECHES IN DEFENCE OF THE PRINTERS OF A PAPER, SUBSCRIBED A SOUTH BRITON. THE FIRST PRONOUNCED BY THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS TOWNSHEND, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND PRINTED IN THE LONDON PACKET OF FEBRUARY 18. THE SECOND BY TSHE RIGHT LEARNED COUNSELLOR LEE, IN GUILDHALL, AND PRINTED IN THE PUBLIC LEDGER OF AUGUST 12. London: Printed for S. Hooper . . ., [1774? 1775?]. 179, [1 blank] pp. ESTC collates four advertising leaves at the end; Adams does not; neither does Sabin. Title page laid down with some blank extremity chipping and an institutional rubberstamp. A couple of other rubberstamps randomly in text, otherwise clean. Good+.

"Contains references to the Quebec Bill and the taxation of the American colonies" [Adams]. Citing several 1774 sources, Adams suggests a 1774 printing; other bibliographies prefer 1775.

Unexpectedly, as a frequent critic of Crown policies, Shebbeare argues that George III correctly taxes the American Colonies. Opponents, "republican malcontents," wrongly assert that they are taxed without representation. As British subjects enjoying the protection of the Empire, they are obliged to pay their taxes.

FIRST EDITION. Adams Controversy 74-73a. Sabin 80040. ESTC N15230. Not in TPL.

(39110) \$600.00

17. **Westbrooks, Richard E.; Dickerson, Earl B.:** THE DISASTROUS IMPORT OF THE SMITH ACT ON THE NEGRO PEOPLE. A MEMORANDUM TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT URGING REVERSAL OF THE SMITH ACT CONVICTIONS. [Chicago?: 1951]. Caption title, as issued. 8pp, folded. Fine.

The authors are "Negro citizens, each a member of the bar of the State of Illinois and also of this Court," filed this document as Amicus Curiae in support of the pending petition for rehearing of the Smith Act Cases [Dennis v. United States]. The Supreme Court's

decision, upholding convictions for advocating the forceful overthrow of the U.S. government, has a chilling effect on the right of protest guaranteed by the Constitution's First Amendment.

The decision has "a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation." The right to protest is of vital concern to Negroes, who are "peculiarly dependent upon the exercise of the fundamental rights involved in political expression."

OCLC 15142354 [9] as of February 2023. (39088) \$150.00

18. **[Wood, Fernando]:** TO ADOPTED CITIZENS! AND WORKINGMEN! NOW IS THE TIME TO REMEMBER AND REWARD YOUR ONLY TRUE FRIEND, HIS HONOR MAYOR FERNANDO WOOD! RALLY TO HIS SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS. ELECTION NOVEMBER 6TH. VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: HE CRUSHED OUT THE KNOW-NOTHINGS, WHO WERE OPPOSED TO FOREIGNERS VOTING! . . . New York: Frank McElroy, Political and Job Printer, [1862?]. Broadside, 5-7/8" x 9-1/2." A variety of bold type faces. a few light fox spots, Very Good plus.

Wood was a product of Tammany Hall, New York's powerful Democratic organization. During the Civil War he gained notoriety for his Copperhead views, even suggesting that New York City should join the Rebel States in secession. He allied himself with white immigrants, opposed civil rights for Negroes, and fought adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

Wood seeks to corner the immigrant vote. He is "The friend of the White Man!" Also, "The friend of the German!" and "The friend of the Irish!" Endorsed by "the several German Wood Clubs," he has "favored and protected the religious and benevolent institutions and asylums of all people, without reference to politics, religion or nationality!"

Dating this broadside poses some questions: Wood was Mayor at several different times, and a candidate for Congress in more than one election. Although an 1862 date is entirely possible, the broadside does not mention the ongoing Civil War. Wood may have concluded that his anti-Lincoln, Copperhead stance would cost him support.

Not located in Sabin, Eberstadt, or on OCLC as of February 2023, or at the online sites of AAS, NYPL, NYHS, Morgan Library.

(39082) \$850.00