

1. **Banks, Nathaniel:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, TO SENATOR GRIMES OF IOWA, 20 MARCH 1868, SEEKING "FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION OF THE ENCLOSED LETTER IN BEHALF OF ACTING MASTER [DAVID] McRITCHIE WHOSE NOMINATION IS BEFORE THE SENATE FOR CONFIRMATION." Washington, D.C.: 1868. Folded leaf, 4pp bifolium. Written in ink and signed by Banks on the last page, the previous pages an autograph letter to Banks recommending the appointment of McRitchie, signed by G[eorge] W[allace] Melville [1841-1912], American engineer, Arctic explorer, appointed chief engineer of the Navy. Light wear, Very Good.

Banks was a Republican politician from Massachusetts who served a term as Speaker of the U.S. House. He was one of the "Political Generals" named by Lincoln at the beginning of the War, and did a mediocre job. But Lincoln picked him to oversee early Reconstruction efforts in Louisiana, and after the War he returned to the political scene as an important Congressional Republican. Here he adds his recommendation to that of Melville. McRitchie "is in command of the Ascutney at the Washington Navy Yard." Melville explains that McRitchie's "name was near the top of the list" for appointment, but has "been put down by some hocus pocus." Banks informs Grimes, "I know the writer of the enclosed letter perfectly well, and regard its recommendation as entitled to favor, and hope that the request may not be neglected."

(38086) \$350.00

2. **[Benezet, Anthony]:** COLLECTION OF RELIGIOUS TRACTS, VIZ. ON THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER. ON WAR, AND ITS REPUGNANCY TO THE CHRISTIAN LIFE, &C. &C. CHRISTIAN PIETY FREED FROM DELUSION, &C. DAILY CONVERSATION WITH GOD, ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIFE OF A. NICOLAS. A REPRESENTATION OF THE NEGRO-TRADE, &C. Philadelphia: Henry Miller, [1767?]. Original calf, spine title stamped in gilt. Rebacked [some spine chipping] at an early date. Hinges starting. [2], 48, 30, [2 blanks], 22, 26, [4], 52, 4. Final pages trimmed closely at the top margin, occasionally affecting a page number. Except as noted, Very Good.

The tracts were edited by Anthony Benezet. The Collection is a 1767 compilation, with collective title page, of pamphlets separately printed and issued by Miller in 1766 and 1767, and one by Hall & Sellers in 1767. The first four tracts, printed by Miller, are: An Extract from A Treatise by William Law; Thoughts on the Nature of War; Christian Piety; Daily Conversations with God.

The next pamphlet, Benezet's 'Caution and Warning to Great Britain,' was printed by Hall and Sellers in Philadelphia, in 1767; it ends at page 52, with the words 'The End,' and is followed by the separately paginated 4-page 'Extract of an Address in the Virginia Gazette, March 19. 1767,' attributed to Arthur Lee, scion of a First Family of Virginia, urging the abolition of slavery.

Bristol B2735. Shipton & Mooney 41702.

(37975) \$2,500.00

3. **[Benezet, Anthony]:** A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THAT PART OF AFRICA, INHABITED BY THE NEGROES. WITH RESPECT TO THE FERTILITY OF THE COUNTRY; THE GOOD DISPOSITION OF MANY OF THE NATIVES, AND THE MANNER BY WHICH THE SLAVE TRADE IS CARRIED ON...THE SECOND EDITION, WITH LARGE ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS. Philadelphia: W. Dunlap, 1762. 80pp,

light tanning and foxing, Very Good in later quarter calf and marbled boards. Errata statement at the bottom of page 80.

A significant work by "the most determined, prolific, and successful advocate of the Negro's rights in the American colonies. Not single-handed, of course, but single-mindedly he worked to make the Quakers and Philadelphians into an effective core of anti-slavery sentiment" [LCP Negro History Exhibition p. 8].

The first edition, in 56 pages, was also published in 1762. Benezet's purpose, he says, "is to lay before the candid Reader the Depth of Evil attending...the Prosecution of the Negroe Trade, in which the English Nation has long been deeply concerned, and some in this Province have lately engaged." Benezet systematically rebuts "excuses" for the slave trade and slavery: that its victims "are mostly Persons who have been taken Prisoners in those Wars which arise amongst themselves;" or that "Negroes are generally a stupid, savage People, and...that the bringing them from their Native Land is rather a Kindness than an Injury." In fact, the European nations foment wars in Africa, the better to stimulate the slave trade; the Africans enjoy the amenities of civilization and humane relations in their own societies, when left to themselves.

SECOND AND BEST EDITION. Evans 9067. LCP 1075. Hildeburn 1786. Dumond 26. Sabin 4687. Not in Work or Blockson.

(37973) \$2,500.00

4. **Breck, Robert:** THE ONLY METHOD TO PROMOTE THE HAPPINESS OF A PEOPLE AND THEIR POSTERITY. A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HONOURABLE THE LIEUT. GOVERNOUR, THE COUNCIL, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, MAY 29TH. 1728. BEING THE DAY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL. BY... PASTOR OF THE CHURCH IN MARLBOROUGH. Boston: Printed by B. Green, 1728. [2], 42 pp, lacking the half title. Attractive type ornamentation on first text page, and numerical rubberstamp at bottom margin. Light spotting, Good+ in modern cloth [signs of bookplate removal on the binding's pastedowns and front cover.

An early Massachusetts election sermon, counseling rulers to follow the word of God. Breck was the second minister at the first church of Marlborough. "Happiness is what all Mankind are in an eager pursuit of." Breck says. "This happiness and Blessedness is to be found in GOD alone, agreeable to that of the Psalms, Happy is that people, whose God is the Lord." Rulers must set an example of Goodness.

Evans 2998. Sabin 7657. Vail 18. ESTC W28735 .

(38029) \$600.00

5. **Breckinridge, John [1760-1806]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED "J. BRECKINRIDGE," TO ARTHUR FOX, ESQUIRE, OF WASHINGTON, MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, CONCERNING THE "MILLER'S HEIRS" LITIGATION, 15 NOVEMBER 1793. [4] pp bifolium, folded. Letter written on recto of first leaf, inner pages blank, last page addressed to Fox. Old mailing folds, light margin spotting, paper loss on the blank leaf from a seal tear has been replaced with period paper. Very Good.

Kentucky Revolutionary War veteran Breckinridge became Attorney General under Thomas Jefferson but died of tuberculosis shortly after his appointment. A prominent Virginia, and then Kentucky, lawyer and politician, he was the grandfather of future Vice President and Confederate general John C. Breckinridge. His Letter to Fox reads as follows:

"I am sorry you made an unsuccessful trip to the Scioto, but think you ought not to complain, since you have saved your Hair. I am pleased to hear so good an account from the 1000 acre survey you made for me; and expect it will not be long before you will visit this place, & detail your Journey & inform me what I had best do with with my unlocated Warrants.

"The suit with Millers Heirs was argued last Court but not determined. The Court gave but one decision on land causes at the last term.

"Millers council however, in the argument yields all the claim but a slice which would be under 50 acres. But I have little doubt of their gaining one acre of it. | I am | Sir, Your mo. ObtS | J. Breckinridge."

Arthur Fox [1761-1794] was Revolutionary War veteran of Virginia. He and William Wood founded Washington, Virginia, [later Kentucky] in 1786. Fox was a Deputy Sheriff of Fayette County, Virginia, and well respected surveyor. Fox was closely associated with pioneers Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. He was an elected member of the Virginia Legislature from Mason County from 1790-1791. At the time of his death, he owned in excess of 34,000 acres of Kentucky land and about 60 slaves. The case discussed in the letter was a case between Hannah and Mary Miller, infant co-heirs of Andrew Miller, deceased, which was brought against Fox and later extended to Fox's heirs over a parcel of land; the case eventually went to the Supreme Court and did not conclude until about 1801.

(38111) \$875.00

6. **Brown, William:** AN ORATION, SPOKEN AT HARTFORD, IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4TH, A.D. 1799. Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1799. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched and untrimmed. Scattered foxing and spotting. Early ownership signature at head of title [loss of letter due to small tear]. Good+.

A Connecticut Federalist attacks the French Revolution and the "utter depravity" of its leaders, who would foment a slave revolt in the United States in order to conquer the Americas.

"France has the most fixed and deadly animosity, against the government and people of the United States." Once France defeats Spain, American independence will be at risk: "[T]he hungry armies of the French, will be sent to carve their own fortunes, in the luxuriant fields of Spanish America." Soon they will be knocking at our gates: "Having reached the borders of Georgia or Carolina, an army of Frenchmen will find ready prepared, powerful engines of revolution and conquest. The blacks, urged on by vengeance for the hardships of slavery, and animated by the example of their African brethren in the West-Indies, will instantly join the standard of the invader, and greedily unite with him, in the work of plunder and blood."

Evans 35251. Trumbull 403. ESTC 28807. Not in LCP. (38006) \$500.00

7. **Chauncy, Charles:** CIVIL MAGISTRATES MUST BE JUST, RULING IN THE FEAR OF GOD. A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM SHIRLEY, ESQ; THE HONOURABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN N. ENGLAND; MAY 27. 1747. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR SAID PROVINCE. Boston: Printed by Order of the Honourable House of Representatives, 1747. 69, [2], [1 blank] pp. With the half title, and the Appendix after page 69. Disbound. Half title and final leaf quite toned, both with edge repairs [no text affected]. Good+.

This American patriot, a friend of the American Revolution and a foe of the Church of England's establishment in America, warns Great Britain on its treatment of the American

colonies, expressing a sophisticated understanding of the nature of government and the natural rights of mankind. God has commanded rulers to be just "for the general good of mankind; to keep confusion and disorder out of the world; to guard men's lives; to secure their rights; to defend their properties and liberties; to make their way to justice easy, and yet effectual, for their protection when innocent, and their relief when injuriously treated; and, in a word, to maintain peace and good order, and in general, to promote the public Welfare."

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

"Appendix, p. [70-71], contains extracts from the election sermons of John Bernard and Nathaniel Appleton for 1734 and 1742 respectively" [ESTC].

FIRST EDITION. Evans 5919. Sabin 12313. ESTC 37409.

(38031) \$1,000.00

8. Committee of One Hundred: AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE SCHOOLS AND AMERICAN LIBERTIES. FROM THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED, APPOINTED AT THE MASS MEETINGS OF CITIZENS HELD ON THE EVENING OF JULY 11, 1888, AT FANEUIL HALL AND TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON. Boston: Published by the Committee of One Hundred, October, 1888. 16pp. Stitched in original printed title wrappers. At head of title: "No. 1. October 1888. | COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED SERIES." Near Fine.

The Committee of One Hundred worried about "the doings of the Romish Church as to the Public School." Dominated by Protestant Clergy, the Committee announces "an irrepressible conflict between the emissaries of Rome and Republican institutions." The Committee feared the growing power of Irish Catholic immigrants and their Church, whose priests have avowed victory in the "contest for the mastery" against Protestants.

OCLC locates about fifteen institutional copies as of November 2021.

(37906) \$125.00

9. Continental Congress: JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, FROM MONDAY, APRIL 19TH, TO SATURDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1779, INCLUSIVE. Philadelphia: Printed by David C. Claypoole, Printer to the Hon. the Congress of the United States of America, [1779]. 24pp. Stitched, untrimmed, generously margined, original plain pale grey wrappers. Scattered foxing, Very Good.

1779 was the only year in which Congress's Journals were published on a weekly or monthly basis, rather than annually. Forty-one were published that year, each a rare separate imprint. A single volume was later reprinted from them in 1780.

This weekly Journal records votes on a variety of issues, and reports that North Carolina had nominated Chevalier Surean du Vivier as major "of a French regiment proposed to be raised in that state and commanded by colonel Charliol." A Resolution deploras "that suspicions and animosities have arisen among the late and present commissioners, namely, doctor Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Silas Deane, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. Ralph Izard, and Mr. William Lee." Votes are tallied on whether to recall Franklin as minister to France [the motion to recall failed]. Military matters in North Carolina, Rhode Island, and elsewhere are considered. The

inhabitants of Bermuda, which is "guarded by British ships and garrisoned by British soldiers," are "in deep distress for want of provisions."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16590. NAIP w013057 [9]. Hildeburn 3899 note.

(37988) \$850.00

10. **Continental Congress: JOURNALS OF CONGRESS, FROM MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, TO TUESDAY, MARCH 30TH, 1779, INCLUSIVE.** Philadelphia: Printed by David C. Claypoole, Printer to the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America, [1779]. 56pp, stitched, untrimmed and generously margined. Scattered spotting, else Very Good.

During the first three months of 1779, and for each month of 1780, Congress's Journals were published monthly. Each is a rare separate imprint.

This issue treats various aspects of funding and provisioning for the War; authorizes General Washington to negotiate for an exchange of prisoners; insists on the supremacy of Congress over that of any State on questions of war and peace; reviews communications from Washington, Benedict Arnold, Thomas Paine, Baron Steuben, and others; and discusses foreign relations with European powers.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16587. Hildeburn 3899 note. ESTC W27023 [7 locations].

(37987) \$1,750.00

11. **Cooper, Samuel: A DISCOURSE ON THE MAN OF SIN; DELIVERED IN THE CHAPEL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, IN CAMBRIDGE, NEW-ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 1, 1773: AT THE LECTURE FOUNDED BY THE HONORABLE PAUL DUDLEY, ESQ.** Boston: Printed and Sold at Greenleaf's Printing-Office, in Hanover-Street, 1774. 68pp, disbound and lacking the half title. Light to moderate foxing, Good+.

Cooper spent his career at the Brattle Square Church in Boston. He "was active in the cause of American freedom and intimately associated with its leaders" [DAB]. On the eve of Revolution he expresses keen anxiety that Roman Catholicism will destroy the liberties for which the Colonists were risking England's wrath. A second edition was printed by Mills and Hicks, in Boston, also in 1774.

In the "Popish colony" to our North, civil freedom has been "perverted...Popery is incompatible with the safety of a free government. It sets up a sovereign head, superior to all civil rulers; a spiritual power that reaches to every thing upon earth, and can brook no control. Trampling upon the rights of conscience, and assuming an authority to absolve every sacred obligation, what pledge can it possibly leave us, for the security of civil freedom?" DAB severely criticizes this Discourse, calling it "a diatribe against the Papacy."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 13227. Sabin 16603. ESTC W20204. (38025) \$850.00

12. **Crosby, Alpheus: THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE SECEDED STATES, AND THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT TO THEM. AN ADDRESS TO THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, JULY 19, 1865.** Boston: 1865. 16pp, stitched. Old institutional rubberstamp in blank margin of title leaf. Good+.

Crosby deals with the knotty question of whether the seceded States are in the Union, or out of it. If they're in it, uh oh-- don't they get to vote on whether to adopt the 13th Amendment abolishing slavery? That seems crazy. So he opts for a practical solution-- in for some purposes, out for others. Out in particular when it comes to the restoration of the Union without slavery.

Sabin 17626.

(38053) \$125.00

13. **[Curtius] [pseud.]**: TORCH LIGHT. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ORIGIN, POLICY, AND PRINCIPLES OF THE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION, AND AN EXPOSITION OF THE OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF THOMAS H. BENTON, ONE OF THE SENATORS FROM MISSOURI. St. Louis: Printed at the Missouri Republican Office, 1826. 8vo. 71, [1 blank] pp. Gathered signatures, stitched as issued. Scattered, generally light foxing. Untrimmed. Good+ or so. Signed in type at the bottom of page 56, preceding the Appendix, 'Curtius.' Contemporary inscription at the head of the titlepage, "Secretary of the Treasury. Washington," suggesting that it belonged to Richard Rush, President J.Q. Adams's Secretary of the Treasury. Rush was Adams' 1828 vice presidential running mate.

This is the second edition; each was published in 1826 at the Missouri Republican Office. The first edition was printed in 88 pages, but in a duodecimo format, and lacked this edition's Appendix, containing additional material on Benton's pernicious nature. Our octavo edition actually contains more information than its predecessor. Both are very scarce, this offering probably more so.

Cataloguing only the first edition, Eberstadt called the work a "daring and important expose." According the original a "b" rating, Howes also considered it rare. Howes did not record our second printing. American Imprints Inventory notes only ours.

'Curtius', a defender of John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, delivers a bitter and prolonged attack on Missouri Senator Benton and Andrew Jackson. In the chaotic 1824 electoral struggle, Benton "was heard in all parts of the state, lauding Mr. Clay, and denouncing Gen. Jackson," whom he described as "wholly unfit" for the presidency. The author, describing in detail Jackson's disqualifying flaws, attributes Benton's sudden and unanticipated support of Jackson to "the influence of malevolence, envy and ill nature, (the offspring of defeated hope)..." Curtius's review of the political issues of the early 1820's is detailed and passionate. American Imprints Inventory 83 [4]. American Imprints 24266 [4]. OCLC 228708431 [6-Huntington, Yale, Newberry, Boston Ath., US Army War College, UMSL], 191252059 [1-AAS]. [For the 88-page version, see Howes B370 'b', 136 Eberstadt 431, Sabin 96190.]

(37905) \$2,000.00

14. **[Cushing, Caleb]**: OUTLINES OF THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES, CIVIL AND MILITARY, OF WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, OF OHIO. Washington: Published by Thomas Allen, Madisonian Office, 1840. 21, [3 blanks] pp. Stitched and uncut. Lightly foxed. Good+.

The Massachusetts Whig Cushing urges the election of Harrison, the first Whig to gain the Presidency. The biography emphasizes his military and political achievements. This is one of a variety of 1840 imprints of Cushing's piece.

Miles 90. (38077) \$125.00

15. **[Davis, Jefferson]**: WHAT JEFF. DAVIS THINKS OF THE WAR. [New York: National Union Executive Committee, 1864]. Broadside, 9" x 11 1/2", printed in two columns. One short border tear, Very Good.

A rare broadside, demonstrating Jefferson Davis's affinity with the Democratic Party, expressed at its Chicago convention. "The main plank of the Chicago Platform is that which

pronounces the war a FAILURE, and on that account demands that 'IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES'."

Eberstadt calls this a "scarce piece denouncing the Chicago plank, and airing Davis' views as expressed at Macon, Montgomery, and Richmond. The effectual way to end the war and restore the Union is: VOTE FOR LINCOLN."

FIRST EDITION. 133 Eberstadt 281. OCLC locates seven copies under several accession numbers as of April 2017.

(38116) \$750.00

16. **Dearborn, Henry:** "WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 11TH, 1802. | SIR, | IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED THAT SUNDRY PERSONS, WHO HAVE BASELY DESERTED THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, ARE DESIROUS OF BEING PARDONED FOR THIS OFFENCE, AND READMITTED INTO THE ARMY. BUT IT IS THE DETERMINATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXCLUDE SUCH DISHONORABLE CHARACTERS FROM THE RANKS FOR THE FUTURE. HE THEREFORE DIRECTS: THAT NO DESERTER, WHOSE NAME IS NOT BORNE ON THE ROLLS OF THE ARMY AS ORGANIZED IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACT OF THE 16TH OF MARCH, ENTITLED "AN ACT FIXING THE MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES," BE HEREAFTER CONSIDERED AS BELONGING TO THE ARMY: THAT PROPER MEANS BE TAKEN FOR APPREHENDING SUCH PERSONS AS HAVE DESERTED ... AND THAT ALL OFFICERS BE STRICTLY ENJOINED NOT TO RECRUIT OR RECEIVE AS A RECRUIT, ANY MAN WHO HAS BEEN GUILTY OF DESERTION. H. DEARBORN" [Washington]: 1802. Broadside, 7-1/8" x 12-3/4." Signed in type, "H. Dearborn." At the end, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Cushing submits, in full, "The foregoing exact copy of an original order of the Secretary of War, on file in this office, is communicated for your information and government." Followed by the initials in ink of Cushing. Light uniform toning. Old folds, a couple of shallow chips at blank edges. Very Good. Docketed in ink manuscript on the verso, probably by Cushing: "Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War Respecting Deserters."

Henry Dearborn [1751-1829] was Secretary of War in President Jefferson's cabinet for eight years. His career had included service as a Captain in the Revolution, U.S. Marshal for Maine, and Congressman from Maine [District of Massachusetts].

Not located in American Imprints, Sabin, or on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, University of Virginia as of December 2021.

(37945) \$2,000.00

17. **Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania:** ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA. [Harrisburg?: 1856]. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Bound into modern plain wrappers, light foxing. Good+.

This pamphlet was issued during the 1856 presidential campaign, urging election of Pennsylvania's favorite son, James Buchanan.

Warning that the new Republican Party threatens the Union, the Committee argues, "Let a President of the United States be elected exclusively by the votes of one section, and on a principle of avowed hostility to the men, the measures, the domestic institutions, the feelings and the interests of the other section, and what must be the consequence?... The Union cannot stand in case an Abolition President, like Fremont, be chosen." The Committee attacks abolition, Republican Sectionalism, and the Republican stance on the Kansas Question.

LCP 3056. (37957) \$250.00

18. **Douglas, Richard:** SPEECH OF RICHARD DOUGLAS, ESQ., OF CHILLICOTHE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE WHIG CONVENTION, HELD IN COLUMBUS, FEBRUARY 22D & 23D, A.D. 1836. Columbus: Scott & Wright, Printers, 1836. 15, [1]pp. Loosened and folded. Good+.

The crowd yelled, "A Speech from Douglas- we can't adjourn till we hear from Old Dick." Uninhibited in his enthusiasms, Douglas warns of the danger of Jacksonian Despotism, and attacks Vice-President Van Buren, "a mean selfish, lick-spittle fondling." He lauds the character and military and civil career of William Henry Harrison, "of the city of Benjamin, of the house of Jefferson, and tribe of Hancock;" and reviews the life of his distinguished father, Benjamin Harrison.

AI 37170 [4]. OCLC 228687035 [1- Huntington] as of January 2022. Not in Sabin, Thomson, Miles, Decker, Eberstadt.

(38076) \$75.00

19. **Election of 1864:** THE PLATFORMS. np: [1864]. Broadside, 9" x 11 1/2". One margin spot [from removal of a gum label], a short repaired blank edge tear. Very Good.

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

Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett. (38115) \$750.00

20. **[Election of 1880]:** HANCOCK, HANCOCK.- COCK-A-DOODLE DOO! JUNE 24TH 1880. New York: Copyright by Geo. H. Hanks, 1880. Metamorphic card, 3-1/4" x 5-3/8" fully opened. Richly colored, light wear, Very Good.

The unopened illustration depicts a dignified, serious Hancock as a rooster in elaborate feathers. But when opened, Hancock has lost his feathers, is emaciated and bleeding from the mouth. The caption reads, "November 2nd. | 1880 | Hancock Hancock Boo-Hoo-Hoo." Winfield Scott Hancock, a decorated Civil War general and a hero of Gettysburg, was the losing Democrats' presidential candidate in 1880, opposing Republican James A. Garfield.

The verso, entitled 'Rhymes for Young Democrats,' brilliantly skewers the overt racism of the Democratic Party. It begins:

"Sing a song of shotguns, | Pocket full of knives, | Four-and- twenty black men, | Running for their lives; | When the polls are open, | Shut the nigger's mouth, | Isn't that a bully way | To make a solid South?"

(38041) \$650.00

21. **[Genet Affair]:** UNITED STATES, 15TH JANUARY, 1794. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. I LAY BEFORE YOU, AS BEING CONNECTED WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE, ALREADY IN YOUR POSSESSION, BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE, AND THE MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, THE COPY OF A LETTER FROM

THAT MINISTER, OF THE 25TH OF DECEMBER, 1793; AND A COPY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. GO: WASHINGTON. [Philadelphia: Childs & Swaine?, 1794]. 11. [1 blank] pp. Disbound a bit roughly, else Very Good.

This important document, signed in type by Washington, transmits correspondence from the South Carolina legislature, including Governor Moultrie's Proclamation, exposing the efforts of Citizen Charles Genet to commission South Carolinians for an expedition against the Spanish and English, in alliance with France.

The incident, which irreparably breached the 1778 American-French alliance, deeply embarrassed Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, with whom the French cause was identified. Also included is Genet's disingenuous response, denying the charges but admitting that he intended to commission American citizens who would voluntarily expatriate themselves. Evans 27920. ESTC W29636.

(37910) \$600.00

22. **[Georgia]: GRAND SKEDADDLE OF THE REBEL EDITOR OF THE SAVANNAH "REPUBLICAN," JAMES RODDY SNEED!** [Savannah?: 1864-1865?]. Broadside, 8-3/4" x 12-3/8." Printed in three columns, each column containing 17 four-line verses; each column separated by a rule. Text printed within a black-ruled border. Uniformly toned, Very Good.

The first verse: "You Yanks, I guess, have heard ere this, | Of Roddy Sneed the Great? | Of how he wrote and sang about | This good old Cotton State." Sneed would "Teach the Rebel generals | The way in which to fight," and "blow about 'the cause,' | And tell the Rebs to fight it out, | And quote to them the law."

The anonymous author mocks James Roddy Sneed, owner and editor of 'The Savannah Republican,' who fled in late 1864 as General Sherman's Army approached Savannah and took control of the City and its presses. Joining him in flight was William Tappan Thompson, the editor of the Savannah Daily Morning News. Sneed was a noisy advocate for Southern Independence, counseling Confederate Generals and politicians, and urging his fellow Georgians to mount a no-holds-barred drive for independence. As the last verse notes, New York Tribune war correspondent John E. Hayes took control of and combined The Savannah Republican and Daily Morning News when Union forces captured the City in December 1864.

"The editors of Savannah's two newspapers took two trips together during the Civil War, one to cover the bombardment of Fort Sumter in 1861 and the other to flee Northern forces in 1864 ... Beyond his role with the newspaper, Sneed also served the Confederate cause. He was the collector of the Port of Savannah and was a paymaster for Southern soldiers.

"Sneed and Thompson pulled out of Savannah shortly before the soldiers of Union Gen. William T. Sherman - who had a contentious relationship with journalists on both sides - took control of the city, and its newspapers, in December 1864. They both eventually returned to Savannah, and resumed their careers. Thompson, who also won laurels as a writer of Southern humor, became a strong post-war voice for the region as the editor of the Morning News. He worked at the paper until his death in 1882, and is buried in Laurel Grove Cemetery.

"Sneed worked on the Republican for a time after the war, but he eventually moved from Savannah and gained a couple of prestigious positions with the federal government - fourth auditor of the U.S. Treasury and postmaster of the U.S. Senate. He died in 1891, and is buried in Bonaventure Cemetery" [article in SavannahNow online, 28 August 2011].

Hummel 558 [1- GEU]. Not in De Renne, Bartlett, Sabin. OCLC 32228045 [1- Brown] as of December 2021. The Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia and the Atlanta History Center apparently also own copies.

(38005) \$2,000.00

23. **[Gibson, Edmund]:** THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S PASTORAL LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF HIS DIOCESE; PARTICULARLY TO THOSE OF THE TWO GREAT CITIES OF LONDON AND WESTMINSTER. OCCASION'D BY SOME LATE WRITINGS IN FAVOUR OF INFIDELITY. THE SIXTH EDITION. Boston: Re-Printed at Boston, in N.E. for J. Phillips, at the Stationers Arms No. I. next Door to Mr. Dolbeare's Brazier, near the Town Dock, 1730. [4], 48pp, with the half title [torn at blank upper corner]. Disbound, scattered spotting, Attractive type ornamentation on first text leaf. Good+.

In this early American imprint Bishop Gibson explains the dangers of "large and populous Cities," which are a venue for "the variety of Temptations, or the powerful Influence of bad Examples." He warns that "corrupt Principles and Practices first spring up here," and their "quick and easy Propagation from hence into all Parts of the Kingdom; which makes the checking and suppressing them here as much as possible, to be truly a National Concern."

This is the only 18th Century American printing.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 3283. (10811) \$650.00

24. **Girard, Madame M.D.:** HISTOIRE DES ETATS-UNIS SUIVIE DE L'HISTOIRE DE LA LOUISIANE, PAR MADAME M.D. GIRARD (NEE DRIVON DE PERRY.) INSTITUTRICE A LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS DEPUIS 1847. L'UNION FAIT LA FORCE, LA GLOIRE, ET LA PROSPERITE DES ETATS. Nouvelle-Orleans: Imprimerie Franco-Americaine, rue de Chartres, 102. Eug. Antoine, Proprietaire, 1881. 46, [2 blanks], [2], 38, [2 blanks] pp. Bound in original stiff paper wrappers, with title printed on front wrapper in pink paper. Front endpapers with remnants of bookplate removal. Text entirely in French, clean and crisp. Except as noted, Fine.

A history of the United States, and of Louisiana, organized chronologically, with emphasis on the events of each presidency and the Civil War, through 1881.

Thompson 946. (37924) \$125.00

25. **[Grant, Ulysses S.]:** GRANT'S PETERSBURG PROGRESS. VOL. I. NO. 1. "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." (AND TEN CENTS A COPY FOR OUR PAPER.). Petersburg, Virginia: Eden & McCreery, April 3, 1865. Printed broadside, 12" x 18." Crudely printed in five columns, with the headline, "PETERSBURG OURS! WE ARE HERE!! HALLELUJAH: HOLIDAY FOR THE ARMY. GREAT REJOICING! Old folds and blank margin dust. Several pinholes at fold intersections, each affecting a few letters. Mounted on card stock. Good.

This ephemeral broadside, the first of only four issues ending on April 10, was published by Major Robert C. Eden of the 37th Wisconsin Volunteers and his assistant editor, Captain C.B. McCreery of the 8th Michigan. Perhaps the editors intended a longer-lived publication, as their stated intention was "to publish a live paper as long as circumstances will permit; that is, as long as we can steal the paper and get men detailed to set the type." The "LATEST NEWS" is that "Petersburg is in the hands of Lincoln's hirelings, including the Editor and staff of the 'Progress.'" And, "Richmond Taken.--Just as we are about going to press, we are reliably informed that the city of Richmond came into the possession of the Union forces at a quarter past eight o'clock this morning."

The editors are delighted that "The colored population... are all just wild in their jubilation to see us here." Petersburg, they report, is "once again under the guidance and protection of the

wisest and best government the world ever saw... The joyful tidings will spread that another deadly blow has been struck at the fast dying Southern Confederacy." A humorous entry under the caption "Auction Sales" announces, "To be sold very cheap (if not badly sold already) all that singularly, ineligible and worthless property known as THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. For particulars apply to Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va. N.B. Liberal terms to agents of Maximillian, Louis Napoleon, or Victoria."

Not in Brigham, Lomazow, Sabin, Hummel. This issue not at AAS. Library of Congress Control Number sn84024507. OCLC is the usual confused amalgam of reprints and a few originals.

(38113) \$2,000.00

26. **Greene, William B.:** THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. Boston: A. Williams and Co., 1868. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 35, [1 blank] pp. Old rubberstamps on title page and front wrapper. A few spots. Good+.

The author, a Massachusetts man, dedicates his pamphlet "To the Illustrious Major-General George B. McClellan." Greene [1819-1878] calls himself "one of the most faithful although one of the least meritorious of his former subordinates." Wikipedia describes Greene as an abolitionist who nevertheless obviously had great affection for McClellan; a fan of Transcendentalism; and, by this time in his life, "a full-fledged anarchist" who favored interest-free banking.

His pamphlet emphasizes that "The legal peoples, and not Congress, are the true sovereign. It is the freedom of speech and of the press, the enjoyment of liberty and property, and the pursuit of happiness, which is to be ranked as of natural right, and which is guaranteed as such by the State constitutions." State tribunals have failed to give the people "the full benefit of the State Declarations of Rights."

Sabin 28620.

(38108) \$125.00

27. [**Grobe, Charles**]: LINCOLN QUICK STEP. DEDICATED TO HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Philadelphia: Entered according to Act of Congress A.D. 1860 by Lee & Walker at the Clerk's Office of the DSt. Ct. of the ESn. Dt. of Pa., 1860]. 10-1/4" x 13-1/4." 6pp plus illustrated front cover and blank rear wrapper. Disbound and loosened; trimmed closely at the bottom edge, just touching "Hon. Abraham Lincoln." Toned, Good+, with a light rubberstamp of "Charlotte Blume, 62 Fifth Street, Pittsburg." At extreme lower corner, the number "4" surrounded by a five-pointed star. At the lower right, in small letters: "T. Sinclair's Lith, Phila."

The front wrapper is printed in tan and black with vignettes at top and bottom corresponding to Lincoln's early life as a rail-splitter and flatboatman; on the left and right sides are images of foliage and tools. In the center is an oval portrait of a beardless Lincoln, his hair combed and wearing a bow tie. At the lower right, in small letters: "T. Sinclair's Lith, Phila."

Issued as a campaign piece, this instrumental is prefaced with four lines of campaign verse: "Honest Old Abe has split many a rail / He is up to his work, and he'll surely not fail / He has guided his flat-boat thro' many a strait / And watchful he'll prove at the helm of the state." Our copy is illustrated as in Reilly's bibliography.

Reilly 1860-8. (38118) \$1,350.00

28. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** HARD CIDER AND LOG CABIN ALMANAC FOR 1841. HARRISON AND TYLER. Washington City: Sold Wholesale and Retail by John Kenedy, [1840]. 12 leaves [as issued]. At head of title: "For One and All. And Every State in the Union." Title vignette of Harrison offering hard cider to his supporters, telling them, "I'll supply you all with true Hospitality." Van Buren, his opponent, tries to stop the flow of cider, saying, "I shall endeavor to stop the supply" [slightly trimmed at the fore-edge]. Other full-page cuts illustrate Harrison with Tecumseh at the Council of Vincennes'; Harrison's victory at Fort Tippecanoe; the attack on Fort Meigs; Harrison and staff at the Battle of the Thames; and the Victory of the Thames. Disbound with loosening, light scattered fox and wear. Good+.

The text reports the principal military events in Harrison's life, the Battle of the Maumee Rapids, the Battle of Tippecanoe, the Defence of Fort Meigs, the Battle of the Thames,

A rare almanac. Of this Washington printing. It was also, according to Miles, printed in Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis and Boston.

Miles 96. Drake 1548. 127 Eberstadt 188. OCLC 79832700 [3- AAS, Scottish Rite Masonic Mus., VA Hist. Soc.] as of December 2021.

(37997) \$450.00

29. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** THE HARRISON ALMANAC. 1841. IMPROVED EDITION. New York: J.P. Giff[ing], [1840]. 18 leaves [as issued], stitched and untrimmed, light wear and spotting. Frontis stereotype of Harrison in front of his log cabin, with adoring crowd and barrel of hard cider, two American flags and the Constitution draped above them. Some of the other sketches include 'Harrison Saving the Life of a Negro,' 'Harrison's Kindness to an Irishman in Distress,' 'Harrison Giving His Horse to a Methodist Minister,' 'The Council at Vincennes.' Very Good.

With "Biography of General Harrison; Comprising the Leading Incidents of His History." Miles 98. Drake 7809. (37996) \$375.00

30. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** THE HARRISON AND LOG CABIN SONG BOOK. Columbus: Published by I.N. Whiting [Printed at the Straight-Out Harrison and Tyler Office], 1840. 3-1/2" x 5-1/2". Original printed card boards [some rubbing], the front board illustrated with a log cabin and American flag; the rear cover advertising 'The Life of General Harrison,' with illustration of the Screaming Eagle and the Campaign song, 'Go it Harrison,/ Come it Tyler,/ And we'll burst/ Van Buren's biler.' 105, [3- Index] pp. Good+.

"In these times of feeling and patriotic action, the merry Harrisonian Log Cabin Songs have rushed through the country. Every body is singing them, and every body but the sour and crabbed Locofocos, is delighted with their simplicity and spirit. It is to meet the wants of the Harrison boys-- to furnish them all with a plentiful supply of these patriotic and pithy songs, that this little work is compiled." Songs [no music] include 'Tippecanoe Song,' 'Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate,' 'New National Whig Song,' 'Van Buren's Lament,' 'Tippecanoe and Jackets of Blue,' etc.

Thomson 516. AI 40-2977 [5]. Sabin 30580. Not in Cronin & Wise [Harrison], Eberstadt, Miles.

(38114) \$1,000.00

31. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** MONTGOMERY'S TIPPECANOE ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1841. CONTAINING A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; WITH TESTIMONIALS OF HIS CONDUCT AND CHARACTER BY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT UNDER HIM AND WITH HIM, THE BATTLES OF THEIR COUNTRY, AT TIPPECANOE, FORT MEIGS, AND THE THAMES... Philadelphia: M'Carty & Davis...Stereotyped by L. Johnson, [1840]. 79, [1] pp. Newly stitched, minor occasional foxing, Text in two columns per page. Very Good.

"Fourth edition, enlarged and improved." The title page has a portrait of Harrison; page [80] is a full-page woodcut of 'William Henry Harrison, The Farmer of North Bend,' with Harrison in a Cincinnatus-like pose at his plow. A life of Harrison is printed at pages 17-26, followed by testimonials to his greatness and fitness for the Presidency. A full-page illustration of 'General Harrison at the Battle of the Thames' is at page [33], and several smaller illustrations are in the text.

Miles 136. AI 40-4714 [1- OCHP]. Drake 12198.

(37998) \$450.00

32. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** PROCEEDINGS OF THE OPPONENTS OF THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION, AT PUBLIC MEETINGS, HELD IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 15 AND 18, 1840; WITH THE ADDRESS OF PHILIP R. FENDALL, ESQ. [Washington: 1840]. 35, [1 blank] pp. Stitched with caption title, as issued. Untrimmed. Lightly toned and spotted. Good+.

Fendall, a lawyer and a Whig, became U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia by appointment of President Tyler after the death of Whig President William Henry Harrison. Fendall was well-connected politically, related by kinship to Virginia Congressman Richard Bland Lee, and would be appointed to various offices by Presidents Madison and Monroe. He also was a lifelong friend of Henry Clay. His speech skewers the failed banking policies of Van Buren and the Democrats, and extols the character of Harrison.

Sabin 101950. AI 40-5567. (38075) \$125.00

33. **Ku Klux Klan:** REVISED AND AMENDED PRESCRIPT OF THE ORDER OF THE * * * DAMNANT QUID INTELLIGUNT. [Pulaski, Tennessee: Office of the Pulaski Citizen, 1868]. 24pp, stitched in original plain yellow wrappers [dusted]. The rear wrapper includes an ink inscription: "Preserve carefully-This is partly my work." In pencil, beneath the inscription, is added: "(H. H. Bates)". Light wear, Very Good. Housed in a decorated cloth portfolio.

The Prescript was first printed in 1867 in Pulaski, in 16 pages [Allen 6418]. Our second edition, which adds a section on "Character and Objects of the Order," was "Printed secretly in the office of the Pulaski citizen" [OCLC]. One Laps McCord, a "printer boy" at the Citizen, described the printing "under the seal of secrecy and concealment, hiding the galleys of type as they were set up, and stitched them with our own hands in a back room over Shepard's store, and trimmed them with a shoe knife on the floor." His Certificate confirms the foregoing, all recorded in Volume V of The American Historical Magazine, January 1900, pages 4-5.

"The Organization shall be styled and denominated, the Order of the * * *." Its "CREED" "reverentially acknowledge[s] the majesty and supremacy of the Divine Being ... And we recognize our relation to the United States Government, the supremacy of the Constitution, the Constitutional Laws thereof, and the Union of States thereunder."

Explaining "THE CHARACTER AND OBJECTS OF THE ORDER," The Organization claims to be "an institution of Chivalry, Humanity, Mercy, and Patriotism ... First, To protect the weak, the innocent, and the defenceless, from the indignities, wrongs, and outrages of the

lawless ... Second: To protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and all laws passed in conformity thereto, and to protect the States and the people thereof from all invasion from any source whatever. Third: To aid and assist in the execution of all constitutional laws, and to protect the people from unlawful seizure, and from trial except by their peers in conformity to the laws of the land."

The Prescript lists the titles and duties of Officers; delineates the territory of "The Empire," comprising the former Confederate States and Border Slave States; and discloses qualifications for membership. The "Interrogatories to be asked" of applicants include, "Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Radical Republican party...?" "Did you belong to the Federal army during the late war?" "Are you opposed to negro equality, both social and political?" "Are you in favor of a white man's government in this country?"

The Ku Klux Klan, "founded in 1866 as a Tennessee social club, spread into nearly every Southern state, launching a 'reign of terror' against Republican leaders black and white." Klan assassinations were brutal and methodical. "In effect, the Klan was a military force serving the interests of the Democratic party, the planter class, and all those who desired the restoration of white supremacy ... It aimed to reverse the interlocking changes sweeping over the South during Reconstruction, to destroy the Republican party's infrastructure, undermine the Reconstruction state, reestablish control of the black labor force, and restore racial subordination in every aspect of Southern life." [Foner, RECONSTRUCTION 342, 425-426. Harper: Perennial Library Edition. 1989.

Not in Allen, Sabin, LCP, or the online site of AAS,. OCLC 13149959 [6- Columbia, DLC, Princeton, Filson, UNC, TN State Lib.] as of January 2022.

(38093) \$7,500.00

34. **Legare, H[ugh] S[winton]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 12 MAY 1841, TO JOHN BELL, SECRETARY OF WAR, RECOMMENDING A FRIEND'S SON FOR AN APPOINTMENT TO WEST POINT OR AS A MIDSHIPMAN. Charleston, S.C.: 1841. [2] pp, entirely in ink manuscript. Boldly signed, "H.S. Legare, on the sixth line of page [2]. Early tape at the blank left edge. Very Good.

Legare was a great South Carolina lawyer, State Attorney General, and legislator. Though a State Rights man, he opposed Calhoun-style Nullification. His correspondent, John Bell, was President Harrison's Secretary of War, and thus responsible for military appointments. Like Harrison, Bell was a Whig-- but formerly a Democrat-- who was rewarded with the Cabinet appointment for his support of the Harrison-Tyler ticket in 1840. Harrison died on April 4, 1841; Bell remained as President Tyler's Secretary of War, but would resign in September after Tyler broke with the Whigs on the crucial issues of tariffs and the National Bank.

Legare's Letter is as follows: "The object of these lines is to present to you & to recommend to your kindest consideration Dr. Wilkinson of this city, who wishes to obtain for a son a place at West Point, or a midshipman's warrant. Dr. Wilkinson's manners & conversation will sufficiently attest that he belongs to the most respectable class of our community, but I must mention to you what he will not, as a claim upon your particular attention. He was one of the vice presidents of the very first Harrison & Tyler meeting called in So. Carolina, or indeed in any part of the extreme South, & has been one of the few who have stood by us in the worst of times..."

(37955) \$600.00

35. **[Liberal Republican Party]:** DIE UNTERSUCHUNG DES WAFFENSCHACHERS: EINE GEDRAENGTE VOLLSTAENDIGE ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG DES MAJORITAETS- UND MINORITAETS-REPORTS DES SENATS-COMMITTEE. [np:

1872?]. 8pp, each in two columns, entirely printed in German Fraktur. Light spotting, printer error obscures portions of the last line of text on two pages. Translation: THE INVESTIGATION OF WEAPONS DEALING: A CONCISE COMPLETE COMPILATION OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE). Good

This pamphlet records the efforts of Liberal Republicans to tar the Grant Administration with having sold arms to the French Army during the Franco-Prussian War, thus endangering America's official neutrality and angering the significant German-American immigrant population. Senator Carl Schurz, a German immigrant, led the charge. OCLC 14985476 [6] as of November 2021.

(37915) \$65.00

36. **Lincoln, Abraham:** PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LETTER. | EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, DEC. 7, 1862. | CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, ESQ., NEW YORK: | I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND HASTILY READ, YOUR PUBLISHED LETTER TO THE HON. BENJAMIN R. CURTIS; UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, I MAY NOT BE THE MOST COMPETENT JUDGE, BUT IT APPEARS TO ME TO BE A PAPER OF GREAT ABILITY, AND FOR THE COUNTRY'S SAKE, MORE THAN MY OWN, I THANK YOU FOR IT. | YOURS VERY TRULY, | A. LINCOLN. Washington: [1862?]. Single leaf, 5-1/4" x 5-7/8." Printed, in several type styles, on recto only. About Fine.

Lincoln wrote gratefully to Kirkland, whose pamphlet defended the President's power, as opposed to that of Congress, to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The President's suspension of the Writ had been challenged by some legal scholars, and had angered northern citizens concerned about presidential imperialism. In particular, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Curtis had published a pamphlet earlier in 1862 arguing that only Congress had the power to suspend the writ. Curtis's analysis carried special authority, since he had been among the dissenters in the Dred Scott Case. Kirkland's pamphlet, issued late in November 1862, rejected Curtis's argument, and demonstrated that Lincoln had constitutionally exercised his wartime powers as Commander-in-Chief.

Lincoln's Letter is printed in the Library of Congress's 'Abraham Lincoln Papers,' with the following commentary: "Kirkland had sent a copy of his pamphlet A Letter to the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in review of his recently published pamphlet on the "Emancipation Proclamation of the President (1862). This was written in response to Curtis's pamphlet Executive Power, which charged Lincoln with 'usurpation' and exercise of 'arbitrary power' in issuing the Emancipation Proclamation." Not in Monaghan, Sabin, LCP, Bartlett. Not located on OCLC as of January 2022 or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, Knox College, University of Illinois.

(38120) \$500.00

37. **[Louisiana]:** ACTS PASSED BY THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, AT ITS FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS, HELD AND BEGUN IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, ON THE 4TH OF OCTOBER, 1864. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. New Orleans: W.R. Fish, State Printer, 1865. Original printed front yellow wrapper. Stitched. 189, [1 blank] pp. Foxed, Good+, French and English language on facing pages. Contemporary ink signature at head of front wrapper: "Bela Lovassey - Bayou Sara, La." He is listed in Records of Louisiana Confederate Soldiers and Louisiana Confederate Commands, Vol. 3 - Book 1, p.799: Lovassey, Bela. Sergt. Co. D, 4th La. Inf. En. May 25, 1861, Tangipahoa, La. Present on Rolls, to Feb., 1862.

Louisiana's first reconstructed legislature, with Michael Hahn as its Governor, expresses "unabated" faith in "the liberation of our sister commonwealths of the South from anarchy and treason, and the final and permanent reconstruction of the National Government upon the basis of freedom and justice"; resolves that Lincoln "is entitled to the unwavering confidence of his countrymen"; and urges its Senators to "cast their votes in favor of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, forever prohibiting slavery..."

ALL able-bodied men between the ages of 18-45 were required to enroll in the militia, with certain exceptions unrelated to race.

II Harv. Law Cat. 1204. Babbitt 143. (37928) \$450.00

38. **[McLean, Wilmer]: THE ROOM IN THE McLEAN HOUSE AT APPOMATTOX C.H., IN WHICH GEN. LEE SURRENDERED TO GEN. GRANT.** [Richmond?]: Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1867, by Wilmer McLean in the Clerk's office ... Eastern District of Virginia, 1867. Broadside folio Print, 24" x 21" in modern frame. The eighteen officers are identified just below the image, Lee and Grant with facsimile signatures. Scattered light margin foxing. Very Good.

This print does not have the more common credit to the New York firm of Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing & Lithographic Co. Instead, and far more interestingly, the credit line reads, "Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1867, by Wilmer McLean in the Clerk's office ... Eastern District of Virginia".

The Appomattox surrender was received at the private residence of Wilmer McLean; Union soldiers took much of his furniture as souvenirs afterwards. McLean commissioned this print two years later in an attempt to recoup his losses. Some sources credit John Ludlow Morton as the artist. Opposing generals Lee and Grant are seated in the center. Other officers include Union generals Meade and Sheridan, as well as young cavalry commander George Armstrong Custer (second from the left). "In artistry and accuracy, a superior interpretation of the surrender"--Neely, *Confederate Image*, pages 69 and 72.

The officers are John Gibbon, George Custer, Cyrus Comstock, Willoughby Babcock, Humphrey Marshall (CSA), Richard Taylor (CSA), R.E. Lee (CSA), Phil Sheridan, U.S. Grant, John Rawlins, Chas. Griffin, Geo. Meade, Ely Parker, James Forsyth, Theo. Bowers, Wesley Merritt, Edw. Ord.

OCLC 191908313 [1- Boston Athenaeum] as of November 2021.

(37867) \$4,500.00

39. **[Minnesota]: ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RAMSEY TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA. DELIVERED JANUARY 9TH, 1862.** Saint Paul: William R. Marshall, State Printer, 1862. 32pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Old institutional rubberstamps on blank portions of front wrapper and title page, else Very Good.

Governor Ramsey reports on Minnesota's role in the "stupendous national calamity," "the most gigantic rebellion of modern times." He predicts that, after the War, restless young men, "after having been drawn from the quiet and tumultuous life of our eastern towns, to share in the adventurous turmoil of the battle-field, will prefer the excitement and prosperous activity of a new career in the West, to a return to their old homes. This has been the case in all similar epochs in our military history." Thus emigration to this new State will commence in earnest.

AII [MN] 434. OCLC 8329458 [10] as of December 2021.

(38044) \$250.00

40. **Minnesota:** ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR RAMSEY TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA. 1,500 COPIES ORDERED PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE LEGISLATURE. St. Paul: Wm. R. Marshall, Incidental Printer, 1861. 31, [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Institutional stamps on blank portions of front wrapper and title page, else a clean and Very Good text.

Governor Ramsey reports that Constitutional "provision has been made for encouraging our aboriginal population to attain the status of civilized men...Many among the Dakotas, and other tribes, have adopted the habits and customs of white people, and are very desirous of being recognized as men and citizens."

Ramsey deplures South Carolina's secession, "the present treasonable position of one of the Southern States, and the menacing attitude of others." If secession is not repudiated, "the action and judgment of the majority" will be hostage "to the fanaticism of the restless and factious few." He closes, "We are a young State, not yet very numerous or powerful, but we are for the Union as it is, and the Constitution as it is."

AII 376. (38045) \$150.00

41. **[Mormons]:** MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FROM A COMMITTEE OF THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, ON THE CLAIMS AND FAITH OF THE CHURCH. Plano, Illinois: Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald Steam Book Office, [1870]. 8pp, as issued with caption title. Signed at the bottom of page 8, in type, by Joseph Smith as President; and by Joseph Smith, Alex. H. Smith, Mark H. Forscutt, Wm. W. Blair, and Josiah Ells as Committee on Memorial. Very short closed tear at blank upper margins. Very Good, in later half tan morocco and marbled paper over boards, with gilt-lettered title stamped on spine [front cover detached but present] Very Good.

"Approved by the annual conference of the Reorganized Church on April 11, 1870, and signed by Joseph Smith as chairman of the committee, and also as President, it claimed the right of the Reorganized group to be considered the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and denounced the doctrine of polygamy advocated by the Utah church at the time. It was inspired by the opposition of the latter body to the Cullom bill, directed against that practice" [Sabin]. The Reorganized Church's Founder, Joseph Smith III, was the son of the founder of the original Church.

"A Memorial in opposition to polygamy praying that the Reorganized Church be recognized as THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints" [Graff].

Sabin 83294. Flake & Draper 6952 [8 locations]. Graff 3465. (37923) \$1,250.00

42. **[New Hampshire]:** AN ACT FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE AND GENIUS, AND FOR SECURING TO AUTHORS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT AND BENEFIT OF PUBLISHING THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS FOR TWENTY YEARS. [Portsmouth: Printed by Robert Gerrish, 1784]. Folio, pages 305-311, [1 blank], with caption title as issued. Page 305 with rubberstamps in upper margin, and a blotch which covers a still-legible word. Bound in later buckram, with rubbed gilt-lettered morocco spine label. Pages 321-322 missing. Hence Good only.

"Eight acts passed by the New Hampshire General Court, November 1783 through January 1784" [ESTC]. The first encompasses copyright protections for authors; others grant to the Continental Congress the power to levy taxes within the State; ease the rigors of

imprisonment for debt; repeal a 1782 Act prohibiting British subjects and "all other persons inimical to the United States" from prosecuting suits in the State.

Evans 18622. ESTC W8195 [1- AAS].

(38002) \$100.00

43. **[New Hampshire]: AN ACT, TO PREVENT THE SPREADING OF THE SMALL POX IN THIS STATE...** [Portsmouth: 1789]. Folio. Pages 473-476, as issued. Caption title, as issued, generously margined. Bound in later buckram with rubbed gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Two rubberstamps at head of page 473. Good plus.

This imprint consists of two Acts passed at the November 1788 Session. The first prohibits unlicensed persons from performing inoculations "with the Small Pox." The second, of greater significance, is "An Act, For carrying into effect an Ordinance of Congress of the thirteenth of September last, relative to the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES." It fills three full pages, and establishes procedures for the election of candidates to Congress. Evans 21991. ESTC W8207 [1 location -- AAS].

[bound with] AN ACT, IN ADDITION TO AN ACT, INTITLED, "AN ACT TO LAY OUT AND CLEAR A HIGHWAY FROM BARNSTEAD TO NORTHWOOD IN THIS STATE..." [Portsmouth: 1789]. Folio. Pages 477-549 [incomplete: lacking pages 450-452]. First leaf worn with rubberstamps, final three leaves laid down. Middle leaves are decent. Good.

Twenty acts passed by the New Hampshire General Court, Dec. 1788 through Feb. 1789. Evans 21991. ESTC W8208.

(38001) \$250.00

44. **[New Mexico]: THE OTHER SIDE. WARDEN GABLE'S REPLY TO THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL STANDING COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY OF THE 27TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.** Las Vegas, New Mexico: J.A. Carruth, Printer, Binder and Blank Book Manufacturer, 1887. 10pp. Stitched in original printed pink wrappers [wrappers lightly dusted and worn]. Vertical fold. Very Good. Signed in type at the end, THOMAS P. GABLE.

An angry Warden Gable charges the Committee with falsehoods and misrepresentations, defends his financial management of the penitentiary, and denies charges of corruption and mismanagement as "Bald statements without a fact to substantiate it, from an unknown source, unless, perchance, it originated in 'street rumor' or in the imagination of the committee itself." OCLC 7149500 [2- Autry Mus., NM State U] as of November 2021. Not at the online sites of Yale, Library of Congress, AAS, Huntington, Boston Athenaeum, U TX.

(37884) \$500.00

45. **[New York State Woman Suffrage Party]: YOU WILL WISH TO HEAR THE FAMOUS CANADIAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADER MRS. FLORA McD. DENNISON AND MR. FRANK DUNHAM (FORMERLY OF COLORADO). ALSO THE LIBERTY LOAN SPEAKER REV. DR. J. ELLENWOOD AT THE FINAL SUFFRAGE MASS MEETING IN THE COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER CITY HALL THURSDAY OCTOBER 25 AT 8:00 P.M. PRESIDING OFFICER MAYOR E.J. FOLEY. VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT NO. 1 NOV. 6TH.** Watervliet [NY]: Century Printing Co., Broadway, [1917]. Broadside, 61 x 8-12. Uniformly toned, a couple of shallow blank edge chips, else Very Good.

Foley was Mayor of the town of Watervliet, located near Troy and Albany. Flora MacDonald Dennison was a leader of the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association; she spent two years on a lecture tour for the New York State Woman Suffrage Association.

The flier encourages people to vote for the woman suffrage amendment. See, Ann Lewis Women's Suffrage Collection online.

(37868) \$450.00

46. **[North Carolina]:** CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, TOGETHER WITH THE ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, ASSEMBLED IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, JAN. 14TH, 1868. Raleigh: Joseph W. Holden, Convention Printer, 1868. 129, [1 blank], IV [index], [2 blanks] pp. Clean and Very Good text. Bound with the following imprint in contemporary sheep, covers detached.

[bound with] JOURNAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, AT THE SESSION 1868. Raleigh: Joseph W. Holden, Convention Printer. 1868. 488, [1], [1 blank] pp. Light scattered spotting. Except for the condition of the binding, Very Good.

The Constitution, despite passionate objections chronicled in the Convention, made no distinctions based on race. Such a decision, the Convention explains, "was inevitable. Without it there can be no return to the Union, no escape from the hopeless ruin which is inseparable from a continuance in our present unnatural condition." Otherwise, "to refuse this right would be to continue slavery in a modified form, a course too abhorrent [sic] to the spirit of the age to be permitted."

The Constitution thus extended the suffrage to "every male person, twenty-one years old or upward," born in the United States or naturalized, who met residency requirements, and who took an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and North Carolina. Persons who denied "the being of Almighty God" were "disqualified for office." The Constitution also established "a general and uniform system of Public Schools, free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years." The University of North Carolina was included in this provision. All able-bodied male citizens were liable to duty in the Militia.

The accompanying Ordinances established that persons who purchased property as slaves were entitled to the property, regardless of prior laws forbidding slaves to hold property. Acts intimidating voters were proscribed, and subject to fine and imprisonment.

The Convention prints the Minority Report of the Committee on Suffrage, objecting to "admission to all the highest rights and privileges of citizenship of a race, consisting almost entirely of those recently emerged from slavery and unfitted by previous education and habits of thought and self-reliance, for the intelligent discharge of the duties and responsibilities, which would devolve upon them ... We deny the power of Congress to prescribe to North-Carolina who shall or shall not vote." The Minority decried that "the States of the South [are] being Africanized and Radicalized."

Thornton, Official Publications 41. II Harv. Law Cat. 236. 166 Eberstadt 109 [Constitution only].

(38064) \$500.00

47. **[North Carolina]:** TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. [np: 1868]. Caption title, as issued. 46, 2 pp. Stitched. Very Good but for two old rubberstamps [one in upper margin of title page, the other in lower margin].

The pamphlet consists of an Address explaining the proposed 1868 Constitution, plus the printed Constitution, with Ordinance submitting it to the People for ratification. Its signers are listed in type at the end. The Constitution repudiates the doctrine of secession and asserts citizens' paramount loyalty to the United States. "All the male inhabitants of the State, without regard to race, color, or previous condition" have the right to vote and hold office.

The drafters forcefully rebut "the charge" that the Constitution "favors the social equality of the races. It is untrue. With the social intercourse of life, government has nothing to do; that, must be left to the taste and choice of each individual. . . Some persons have been so bold or so ignorant as to allege, that white and colored people, are required to be enrolled in the same militia company, and white and colored children to attend the same schools, and that intermarriage between the races are encouraged. All these assertions are false, as any reader of the Constitution will see." Similar efforts to excite a "false prejudice" against adoption of the Constitution are deplored.

Thornton, Official Publications 419 [1- NcU]. Sabin 55698. OCLC records a regrettable mish-mash of facsimiles and originals.

(38056) \$850.00

48. **[Pinckney, Charles]:** UNITED STATES, 22d JANUARY, 1794. GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE, AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. I FORWARD TO YOU, EXTRACTS FROM THE LAST ADVICES FROM OUR MINISTER IN LONDON; AS BEING CONNECTED WITH COMMUNICATIONS ALREADY MADE. GO: WASHINGTON. [Philadelphia: Childs & Swaine?, 1794]. 4pp. Disbound a bit roughly, toned, light wear. Good+.

Pinckney, America's Minister to London, reports on Britain's responses to American complaints of interference with neutral American vessels during the latest French-English war. Despite British assurances, Pinckney says that "I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation," a situation which "cannot but create dissatisfaction."

Evans 27922. ESTC W29638.

(37926) \$350.00

49. **Pinkney, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED TO JAMES MONROE, THANKING HIM FOR "YOUR KINDNESS" AND ADVISING "THAT I SHALL ACCEPT" AN APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE THAT HAS BEEN OFFERED TO HIM. Washington: nd. Single leaf, 7-3/8" x 9-5/8," written in neat ink manuscript on recto only. Light toning, Very Good plus.

"Washington Thursday | My dear Sir, | You are very good to me; and I cannot tell you how much your kindness affects me. Taking for granted that by accepting the friendly proposal which you make to me, I shall not interfere with any of your Views, or of those of the President, which you know my anxious wish to promote. I think I shall accept it. It certainly falls in with my inclinations, and suits my actual predicament.

"Upon my return from Baltimore (where I hope to go for a day or two on Saturday next) I will trouble you with another Line upon this Subject. | Respectfully and truly | Your Friend | Wm Pinkney." In the lower left corner Pinkney writes: "The Honble James Monroe | &c. &c. &c."

The precise nature of Monroe's "friendly proposal," and of Pinkney's "actual predicament," is unclear. Although Pinkney was a veteran statesman, a jack-of-all-trades in the early Republic, and a veteran advocate before the U.S. Supreme Court, he was not a wealthy man. On several occasions he gave up his developing law practice in order to heed the call of

public service. He was a Maryland Congressman, President Madison's Attorney General, Attorney General of Maryland, U.S. Attorney for Pennsylvania, Minister Plenipotentiary to the UK from 1808-1811, and President Monroe's Ambassador to Russia. Certainly the Letter suggests an offer of a governmental position to Pinkney, perhaps during Jefferson's presidency, when Pinkney joined Monroe as Jefferson's joint ambassadors to the Court of St. James in an effort to negotiate an end to British harassment of American shipping. Known as the Monroe-Pinkney Treaty, it proved unsatisfactory to Jefferson, who rejected it.

(38018) \$1,000.00

50. **Prince, Thomas:** THE FAITHFUL SERVANT APPROVD AT DEATH, AND ENTRING INTO THE JOY OF HIS LORD. A SERMON AT THE PUBLICK LECTURE IN BOSTON, JULY XXVII. 1732. OCCASION'D BY THE MUCH LAMENTED DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE DANIEL OLIVER, ESQ; ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE WHO DECEASED THERE THE 23D. OF THE SAME MONTH, IN THE 69TH YEAR OF HIS AGE... WITH A POEM BY MR. BYLES. Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, for D. Henchman in Corn Hill, 1732. [6], 35, [1], [2], 24, [1], [1 blank], [2], 4 pp, lacking the half title and final blank. Disbound with old pinholes but new stitching. Final leaf [consisting of the second half of the poem of Mather Byles] is very spotted, with archival repair to blank outer margin [all legible]. Good+.

The last page of the title is "An Account of the Deceased from the Weekly News-Letter..." Oliver was a member of "His Majesty's Council for the Province, and one of the most considerable Merchants of this Place," as well as "a great Friend to the Poor." His ancestry is delineated, as well as that of his wife, who was elated to the Governor and other distinguished Massachusetts public servants.

Two other items are bound with this title, with separate title pages but signed consecutively; they were apparently all issued together, although ESTC questions whether any were issued separately. They are: Prince's YOUNG ABEL DEAD, YET SPEAKETH. A SERMON OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF YOUNG MR. DANIEL OLIVER, DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON SEPT. 10TH. 1727. Boston: D. Henchman. 1732. The deceased was the elder Oliver's son. The second item is AN ELEGY, ADDRESS'D TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOUR BELCHER: ON THE DEATH OF HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, THE HONOURABLE DANIEL OLIVER, ESQ., without an imprint. It is signed in type at the end, "M. Byles."

Evans 3597, 3599. Sabin 65597.

(38106) \$1,250.00

51. **Prince, Thomas:** PRECIOUS IN THE SIGHT OF THE LORD IS THE DEATH OF HIS SAINTS. A SERMON UPON THE DEATH OF MRS. ELIZABETH OLIVER, RELICT OF THE HONOURABLE DANIEL OLIVER, ESQ; WEDNESDAY MAY XXI. 1735. AETATIS 58. DELIVERED AT THE SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON, ON THE LORD'S DAY AFTER. Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1735. [4], 26, [1], [1 blank] pp, with the half title present [but loosening]. Disbound [pinholes in blank inner margin]. Death's Head ornamentation at head of title. Scattered spotting, Good+.

Prince was regarded as "the most learned scholar, with the exception of Cotton Mather, in New England" [Dr. Charles Chauncey, quoted in Appleton's]. Page [27] prints "An Account of the Deceased," from the 2 June 1735 'Boston Gazette.' Mrs. Oliver, who died of a "violent fever," was Massachusetts Royalty: the widow of Governor Daniel Oliver, a prominent merchant, member of His Majesty's Council for the Province of Massachusetts, and a founder

of the South Church in Boston. She was the sister of Governor Jonathan Belcher and the daughter of Andrew Belcher. (38104) \$500.00

52. **[Prospectus]:** OLD SOLDIER'S ADVOCATE. A PAPER FOR THE TIMES ... G.F. LEWIS, EDITOR OF THE OLD SOLDIER'S ADVOCATE, CLEVELAND, O. Cleveland: G. F. Lewis, [c. 1858]. Narrow folio broadside, 5-3/4" x 14." Woodcut engraving of Zachary Taylor, with oval decorative border, flags, and bunting. Light old folds, Near Fine.

"This paper will be the advocate of the Old Soldiers, their widows and heirs, and will advocate their claims to Pensions, &c. It will publish historical accounts of Battles, Biographical Sketches of Officers and men who distinguished themselves in the service of any war in which the Nation has been engaged." Volume I, Number 1 was published in August 1859. The last issue appeared in 1878. OCLC records the publication, but not this prospectus.

The Advocate is outraged that "millions of acres of the Public Lands are being donated to Rail Road Companies annually, and hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered from the Treasury upon Ocean Telegraphs, Steam Navigation Companies and Utah Expeditions, the Soldiers and Patriots of the land, who perilled their lives and fortunes in defence of the Country, are allowed to go comparatively unrequited, and their widows and orphans measurably unprovided for."

According to entry 2903 in the Cleveland Newspaper Digest [Jan. 1 to December 31, 1871], "It is reported that G.F. Lewis, the eminent banker and claim agent, is now editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S TICKET ADVOCATE. His friends should have interfered to avert this misfortune to a worthy man."

Prospectus not located on OCLC as of November 2021.

(37902) \$350.00

53. **[Prospectus]:** THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC BEACON. A NEW DEMOCRATIC PERIODICAL, PRICE \$1 A YEAR. New York: 1841. Broadside, 6-1/2" x 12." Printed in two columns separated by a rule. Light foxing, Very Good.

This rare broadside is dated in type at the end, "New York, June, 1841," the beginning of a decade of serious Whig - Democratic rivalry. The proposed periodical will expose "the nefarious manner in which the producing and working classes have been cheated out of their votes and rights by the Federal Whigs." The Whigs, neither producers nor workers, are aristocrats seeking "to establish a strong government, after the model of that of England."

The Beacon will inform its readers of the proceedings of Congress and other topics -- the "pith and marrow of the political matter contained in probably more than fifty Democratic and other publications." Its general agent is James Webster, "well known to the Democratic party over the country."

Not infrequently the best intentions go awry. We have no indication that this periodical ever got off the ground; and its prospectus is apparently unrecorded.

Not located in Sabin, American Imprints, Brigham, Lomazow, Mott. Not on OCLC or the online AAS site as of November 2021.

(37882) \$450.00

54. **Raymond, Henry J.:** THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR. THE DUTY OF SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT - ARBITRARY ARRESTS - OBJECT OF THE WAR TO SAVE THE UNION - THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION. REMARKS OF MR. H.J. RAYMOND, OF NEW YORK, AT WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, NOVEMBER 6,

1863. [Wilmington?: 1863]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, with caption title as issued. Margin toning, couple of rubberstamps on page [1], and a short closed tear [no loss]. Good+.

A founder of the New York Times and a Republican politician, Raymond arraigns the Slave Power, which is responsible for the War. He says "the slaveholding interest" has been "hostile to all its other great interests, controlling, with absolute and intolerant sway, the army and navy of the United States, the distribution of public patronage in all departments of the Government, proscribing every man in every section of the country who held Slavery to be an evil, influencing the legislation of Congress, dictating or overruling the decisions of the Supreme Court, depraving the organization and action of political parties and aiming through their action to make Slavery, as a political power, permanent and perpetual in the Government of the United States."

The Slave Power has been "grasping at complete control of the Territories of the United States, for the sake of making them the basis of new extensions of its political power." These were startling accomplishments: "the slaveholding class constituted less than one-fiftieth part of the population of the United States." The War, he predicts, is the death knell of Slavery; Reconstruction should occur speedily and without harsh punishment.

Bartlett 4003. Sabin 68057 note. OCLC 16502074 [8] as of January 2022.

(38109) \$175.00

55. **[Reconstruction Congress: Autographs]:** AUTOGRAPH ALBUM CONTAINING SIGNATURES OF POLITICIANS IN THE 39TH CONGRESS [1865-1867] AND SOME MILITARY FIGURES. 1866-1867. The album contains signatures collected by Mrs. Josephine Lee Darling, wife of New York Congressman William A. Darling. They are contained in an album, prepared in Philadelphia by the Lippincott Company. Covers are present, but separated, and leaves are loosened. Some pages show cuts from removal of some signatures. Good+, with clean signatures.

The earliest owner, listed on the front free endpaper, is Mrs. William A. Darling and dated Feb. 1866. William Augustus Darling (1817-1895), her husband, was the Representative from New York's 9th District in the 39th Congress. Mrs. D. was an active hostess at Congressional social engagements, and a diligent autograph collector. The back of the book contains autographs of military men who were not members of Congress [S.R. Curtis (Maj. Genl.); Q.A. Gillmore (Maj. Genl. Vols.) and G.K. Warren (Maj. Genl. Vols.); plus a couple of Rear Admirals (Davit and Shubnib)].

We count about 223 signatures: 213 members of Congress, 10 others. Some of the more prominent signers were: Ira Harris of New York, Alex. Ramsey of Minnesota, W.T. Willey of West Virginia, John Stockton of New Jersey, Solomon Foot of Vermont, James Grimes of Iowa, Wm. Stewart of Nevada, Richard Yates and Lyman Trumbull of Illinois, Samuel Pomeroy and J.H. "The Grim Chieftain" Lane of Kansas, Garrett Davis of Kentucky, J.R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, John A.J. Creswell of Maryland, John A. Bingham of Ohio, Henry Deming of Connecticut, George W. Julian of Indiana, Leonard Myers of Pennsylvania, Jehu Baker of Illinois, George Boutwell of Massachusetts, Samuel Shellabarger of Ohio, Horace Maynard of Tennessee, Oakes Ames of Massachusetts, Robert Schenck of Ohio, Henry Dana Washburn of Indiana,

(38069) \$950.00

56. **Reid, Whitelaw:** AFTER THE WAR: A SOUTHERN TOUR. MAY 1, 1865, TO MAY 1, 1866. Cincinnati and London: Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, 1866. [2], viii, [9]-589, [1 blank], [6 publ. advts. pp], plus seven plates. Original publisher's cloth, title stamped in gilt on

spine [lightly sunned]. Portrait frontis, with original tissue guard, of Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States and wartime Secretary of the Treasury. Bookplate on front pastedown from the private library of George P. Hambrecht, a Wisconsin Republican who, according to the Wisconsin Historical Society, owned the "sixth largest Lincoln Library." Very Good.

Reid, Horace Greeley's successor as editor of the New York Tribune, was an energetic Republican. He was the Vice Presidential candidate on the losing 1892 Republican ticket. Howes credits the book as the "Best portrayal of conditions in the war-torn South." He gives first-hand information about many post-War events and conditions, including "A School of Unadulterated Negroes," "A Free-Labor Sugar Plantation," "Among the Negro Schools," "Montgomery- The Lowest Phase of Negro Character," and much else.

FIRST EDITION. Howes R176aa. Sabin 69091. Not in Nevins.

(38065) \$275.00

57. **[Smith, William L.]: THE PRETENSIONS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THE PRESIDENCY EXAMINED; AND THE CHARGES AGAINST JOHN ADAMS REFUTED. ADDRESSED TO THE CITIZENS OF AMERICA IN GENERAL, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE ELECTORS OF THE PRESIDENT.** United States [Philadelphia : John Fenno], October, 1796. 64pp, as issued. Bound into later cloth. Light occasional margin spotting and minor wear. Small institutional blindstamp on title page and page [3], small rubberstamp on blank verso of title page; released. Else Very Good.

This is one of the earliest American presidential campaign pamphlets. It is a learned and witty attack on Thomas Jefferson, who sought the presidency after George Washington declined to stand for a third term. A second part of Smith's assault issued as a separate imprint in November 1796. A South Carolina Federalist Congressman and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Smith was Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's close ally in the implementation of Hamiltonian fiscal and monetary policies.

Smith demolishes the various "pretensions" of Jefferson, He is an apologist for the "horrors and cruelties" of the French Revolution and an advocate of "the impious doctrines of Thomas Paine," His 'Notes on Virginia' reveal his "ridiculous and elaborate attempt to prove that the negroes are an inferior race of animals." He suggests freeing the Blacks "and then instantly shipping them off, like a herd of black cattle, the Lord knows where." He ridicules Jefferson's "letter to the negro Banneker," demonstrating Jefferson's utter confusion of mind. "We may safely venture to withhold from Thomas Jefferson the title of philosopher."

Smith defends Jefferson's opponent for the Presidency, John Adams. He denounces a "systematic policy of Mr. Jefferson and his adherents, to ruin in the public estimation a formidable rival, by charging the Vice-President with an attachment to monarchy and privileged orders." He

"This pamphlet is made up from a series of articles by 'Phocion,' which appeared in the 'Gazette of the United States,' October 14--November 24, 1796. They were written... in answer to 'a writer under the signature of Hampden, in the Richmond paper of the 1st instant,' who favored Jefferson's election'... " [Sabin 84832].

Howes S713. Evans 31212. ESTC W27843. Sabin 84831. Gaines 96-58.

(38094) \$2,500.00

58. **[Spanish American War]: TYPED LETTER SIGNED, 11 APRIL 1898, FROM ORVILLE H.HALL, DIVISION STAFF OFFICER AND MAJOR OF GEORGIA CAMPS,**

TO HON. W.Y. ATKINSON, GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF MILITIA AND NAVAL RESERVES OF GEORGIA, ANNOUNCING THE READINESS OF GEORGIA 'SONS OF VETERANS' TO SERVE THEIR COUNTRY "IN DEFENSE OF OUR NATION, ITS PRINCIPLES AND ITS FLAG." Atlanta: 1898. Single typed page, signed in ink by Hall. About Fine.

"Dear Sir: | At the Annual Encampment of the Division of Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., held at Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 23-24., 1898, a resolution was adopted proffering the services of this division in defense of our Nation, its principles and its flag in the event of hostilities with Spain or any other Nation or power arising from the Cuban affair. In accordance with this resolution, and with the advice and consent given by Division Headquarters, I beg to herewith tender you as Governor of Georgia, the services of the Camps, Sons of Veterans,, in this State, to be mustered in and identified as Georgia troops and known as First Battalion Sons of Veterans Georgia Volunteers."

William Yates Atkinson (1854-1899), Governor of Georgia from 1894-98, hired the first woman salaried employee in State government, Ellen Dortch, as assistant State librarian. He vehemently opposed lynching. After his two terms as governor, Atkinson bravely but unsuccessfully confronted the mob in the infamous Sam Hose lynching [for which, see Wikipedia].

(37917) \$75.00

59. **Stephens, Alexander H.:** CLIPPED SIGNATURE: "ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS | CRAWFORDVILLE | GA" np: nd. His bold signature. Very Good. (37965) \$125.00

60. **Sumner, Charles:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED AS UNITED STATES SENATOR, WRITTEN FROM "BOSTON 31ST OCT '71" ASKING AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT TO PROVIDE HIM WITH SEVERAL LEGISLATIVE BILLS RELATING TO RECONSTRUCTION. Boston: 1871. Single page, folded to [4]pp, bifolium. Each page 5" x 8-1/8." The two leaves separating along the spine. Sumner's signature at the end has an ink smudge partially affecting the "C" in his first name. Because Sumner's handwriting was terrible, we have made a couple of leaps of faith in our translation. Very Good.

Sumner [1811-1874] would die in office as a leading Republican Senator devoted to equal rights for Blacks, and to preventing the former Rebels from reversing the results of the War. Thus Sumner sought to diminish their political influence by delaying the return of the Rebel States to full participation in the polity.

Writing from his Boston home, he seeks information related to his Reconstruction policies. His note reads, in full: "Please send me

" [1] Mr. Harlan's Bill of Dec. '61 on Provg civil Govts for the rebel States.

"[2] Mr. Sumner's bill or substitute for Confiscation Bill. April or May '62.

"[3] Mr. S---s bill for arming negroes.

"Much oblige | Yours truly, | Charles Sumner." (38007) \$650.00

61. **Toombs, Robert:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, FROM WASHINGTON, GEORGIA, 1 MARCH 1877, EXPLAINING THE ADVANTAGES OF AUGUSTA FOR A YOUNG LAWYER. Washington, Georgia: 1877. Two pages, entirely in Toombs's ink manuscript, signed at the end, 'R. Toombs.' Laid down, Very Good.

Robert Toombs was a leading Southern Whig, and then Southern Rights Democrat, before the War. A lawyer and U.S. Congressman, he built a successful practice in Washington,

Georgia, and owned a plantation with many slaves. After Lincoln's election as President, Toombs advocated Secession and, if necessary, Civil War. He served briefly as Confederate Secretary of State. After the War, he was active in the movement to restore Georgia to white supremacy. His bitterness toward Yankee Reconstruction and its "mongrel race" is obvious in this Letter to a young lawyer on his prospects for a successful practice in Augusta:

"Your letter of the 26th inst. was received last night. Augusta is not an active, thriving go-a-head place, but it has a great deal of solid wealth, good society, and it is backed by one of the finest agricultural sections of country in the Union. I think it has seen its lowest point of depression and that it will steadily improve. Its commerce is the least --- element in its future prosperity, while are many very clever respectable gentlemen of the bar in that city. Its bar is not strong nor is its business concentrated in strong permanent hands and I think it is one of the best if not the very best locations in the state for a lawyer of your abilities & experience. I do not doubt but that you could make a very satisfactory income there, besides its many other advantages including those to which you refer. The practice of law in the State is now exceptionally dull, but this must be temporary. The country from which Augusta draws its support has always been one of the --- & most prosperous portions of the United States. Will continue so, especially after we shall have broken their accursed chains, which binds us to the meanest mongrel race on Earth. Therefore I must advise you to come here. My wife's health is improving & she joins me in our kindest regards to Eva & yourself... R. Toombs"

(37834) \$950.00

62. **[Treasury Department]:** PRINTED TYPESCRIPT DOCUMENT, SIGNED IN INK BY COMPTROLLER JOHN STEELE, 8 MAY 1798: IT BEING PRESUMED THAT THE RETURNS OF THE EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES UP TO THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 1797, HAVE BEEN MADE WITH REFERENCE TO THE POSSESSSION AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT WAR OF THE ISLANDS AND PORTS IN THE WEST INDIES AND ELSEWHERE, BY SEVERAL OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS; BUT SOME OF THE COLLECTORS HAVING SINCE RENDERED SUCH RETURNS ACCORDING TO THE POSSESSION OF THOSE ISLANDS AND PORTS, AT THE TIME OF EXPORTATION, I HAVE TO REQUEST THAT YOU WILL BE PLEASED TO CONFORM YOUR RETURNS FOR THE PRESENT AND ALL FUTURE QUARTERS TO THIS MODE OF ARRANGEMENT; IT BEING CONCEIVED THAT ACTUAL POSSESSION FURNISHES THE ONLY RULE. [Philadelphia: 1798. [4]pp bifolium, printed on first page only, and signed in ink, "Jno. Steele | Comptrr" at bottom of page. Inner leaves blank. Folded, and addressed for mailing on page [4], to William Tuck Esquire, Collector, Gloucester Massachusetts. Signed again by Steele next to his "Free" frank ink stamp; and docketed in another hand: "Circular | Letter from Comptroler May 8th '98 on return of Exports to be designated by that Nation having actual possession at the time Exported." Hole from opening the red seal does not affect any text. Very Good.

Comptroller Steele [1764-1815], a North Carolina planter and Federalist, had been a member of the First U.S. Congress, and served from 1790-1793. President Washington appointed him Comptroller of the Treasury on July 1, 1796; Presidents John Adams and Thomas Jefferson reappointed him. He served as such until December 15, 1802, when he resigned.

We do not locate this document in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, ESTC, or on OCLC or the online AAS site. It is apparently unrecorded. (37947) \$750.00

63. **United States, Third Congress:** JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2, 1793.

[bound with] JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 3, 1794. Philadelphia; Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1793 [i.e., 1794]; 1794 [i.e., 1795]. Folio. 205, [1 blank]; 114, [12] pp. Each Journal is a separate imprint with separate title page, each complete with Index, bound together in contemporary calf, with raised spine bands and gilt-lettered red morocco spine label. Light occasional toning, Very Good. Old Historical Society bookplate, and 'withdrawn' stamp on the plate. Laid in is the title page for pamphlet entitled, "Extracts from the Journals of Congress, Relative to the Capture and Condemnation of Prizes, and the Fitting of Privateers...", Philadelphia: Dunlap. 1776 [Evans 15154].

These documents print 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."

Washington is profoundly annoyed with Citizen Genet, who has sought "to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home." The First Session records Federalists' successful challenge to Albert Gallatin's election as Senator from Pennsylvania, on the ground that he had not satisfied the Constitution's nine-year citizenship requirement. Affidavits and other information are printed regarding Gallatin's early years in the country. Also discussed are fiscal matters; the Bank of the United States; the treaty with England and other foreign policy issues; protection of the frontier and military questions; the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, withdrawing federal courts' jurisdiction of suits against a State by citizens of another State; and a host of other matters. The Session closed in May 1794.

The President's Message opening the Second Session focuses on the Whisky Rebellion, the major domestic event of the day. Washington recounts the attacks upon federal officers, including the kidnapping of a federal marshal; and his careful, measured response, finally calling out the militia. The Second Session devotes much attention to matters affecting the militia, and issues involving Creek Indian lands within the State of Georgia.

Evans 27911, 29724.

(37986) \$2,000.00

64. **Vaux, Roberts:** MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Parke, 1817. v, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 136 pp, with frontis of the 1757 Indian Peace Medal with Benezet's facsimile autograph. Untrimmed, uncut, in original publisher's printed paper over boards [spine and joint wear]. Very Good.

First edition of the life of the great Quaker anti-slavery crusader and pamphleteer, by one of Philadelphia's most active early 19th century reformers.

LCP 10738. Sabin 98704. (38042) \$250.00

65. **Vaux, Roberts:** MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Parke, 1817. v, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], 136 pp, with frontis of the 1757 Indian Peace Medal

with Benezet's facsimile autograph. Bound in modern buckram, light to moderate foxing, Good+.

First edition of the life of the great Quaker anti-slavery crusader and pamphleteer, by one of Philadelphia's most active early 19th century reformers.
LCP 10738. Sabin 98704. (38043) \$100.00

66. **Warmoth, H[enry] C[lay]:** LETTER OF H.C. WARMOTH, CLAIMANT OF A SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AS DELEGATE FROM THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA, ADDRESSED TO SENATOR WILLIAMS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION FOR LOUISIANA. Washington, D.C.: McGill & Witherow, Printers and Stereotypers, 1866. Original printed yellow title wrappers [minor wear]. 39, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Rubberstamp on front wrapper, else a clean and Very Good copy.

Warmoth [1842-1931] was born in Illinois and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. During the War he fought for the Union as lieutenant colonel of the 32nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After the War he went to New Orleans to resume his career. To emphasize that Louisiana had not been reconstructed as a State, he ran as a "territorial delegate" to Congress in an unofficial election in which Blacks cast about 19,000 votes. At the time, Louisiana still restricted the suffrage to white males.

Warmoth's Letter argues, like many Republicans, that Louisiana is not a State in the Union. Its statehood in the Confederacy has been smashed, and nothing constitutional has taken its place. Enemies of the Union continue to dominate the power structure, and the federal government provides no security for "the lives, liberty and property" of loyal Union men. Warmoth chronicles the acts of violence and disloyalty against the Union, blacks, and Union sympathizers. The military government established by General Banks provides no protection or legitimacy.

Not in Sabin, LCP, or Thompson. OCLC locates about twenty institutional copies as of January 2022.

(38074) \$250.00

67. **[Wilmot, David]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM V.E. PIOLLET TO JOHN HASTINGS, CONCERNING THE UNSUCCESSFUL "EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS" IN THE 1846 ELECTION TO DEFEAT THEIR PENNSYLVANIA CONGRESSMAN DAVID WILMOT, AUTHOR OF THE CONTROVERSIAL "WILMOT PROVISIO" BANNING SLAVERY FROM THE MEXICAN CESSION. Towanda, PA: 17 October 1846. Single leaf, entirely in ink manuscript. The recto filled with Piollet's letter; folded for mailing, with address to "John Hastings Esq. | Brooksville | Jefferson County | Pa." Remnant of red seal on blank portion of verso. Light wear. Very Good.

Victor E. Piollet [1812 - 1890] was a Democrat, and friend and supporter of David Wilmot, an antislavery Democratic Congressman from Piollet's district. Wilmot had signaled Northern Democrats' disaffection with their southern colleagues by introducing in Congress the 1846 Wilmot Proviso which, if adopted, would have barred slavery from the territories acquired in the Mexican-American War. The resulting backlash from advocates of slavery resulted in an avalanche of opposition against Wilmot in the upcoming Congressional election.

Piollet had, as superintendent of the North Branch Canal, "employed David Wilmot, then a young, struggling lawyer, who had recently hung out his shingle in Towanda. Wilmot was grateful for the opportunity and the financial remuneration which he received. It is probable

that this personal relationship existed for many years... In 1846 and again in 1847 Piollet served as a representative of Bradford County in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. The Mexican War occurred during his tenure as a legislator. President Polk appointed him a paymaster of the army. He was assigned to duty with the army of invasion under Generals Taylor and Scott." [Hazeltine, Victor Piollet: Portrait of a Country Politician. 40 Pennsylvania History, pages 1-20.1973].

Piollet writes, "The election has resulted in the election of our Whole ticket in Old Bradford by an increased majority over last year. Our Member of Congress the Hon. David Wilmot has been elected notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions made use of to defeat him. During the contest the corrupt appliance of money was used to every extent that it could possibly influence the action of men - large sums were furnished from some quarter to the Whigs and basely applied to corrupt the Elective franchise. When will the people of this country make a demonstration against the demoralising influence of money. The accomplishment of no purpose will justify the use of money in Elections. I shall be happy to hear from you throughout the Legislative Session and will be pleased to serve you in any way in my power. Be sure and leave no effort undone to reelect Old Shunk for another term." Shunk was the Democrats' candidate for Governor.

(37894) \$850.00

68. [**Wilson, John Lyde? Quintero, J.A.?**]: THE CODE OF HONOR. ITS RATIONALE AND USES, BY THE TESTS OF COMMON SENSE AND GOOD MORALS, WITH THE EFFECTS OF ITS PREVENTIVE REMEDIES. SECOND EDITION, REVISED. New Orleans: E.A. Brandao & Co., Print, 34 Magazine Street, 1883. 42pp, stitched in original printed wrappers. Wrappers dusted, else a lightly toned but clean text. Good+.

Some institutions listed on OCLC attribute authorship to one J.A. Quintero. My humble efforts have not confirmed or rebutted that claim. Neither his name [nor that of any other author] appears in this pamphlet, which sets forth in punctilious detail the proper way for gentlemen to schedule or avert a duel.

"The Code of Honor consists of rules for the government of gentlemen involved in such personal grievances. It is a digest of approved usages. It has the sanction of time and experience, and derives its authority from custom, among the refined, in the most enlightened nations, during several centuries, to this day. It is for civilized communities, and prevails among men of gentle manners. It therefore, recognizes no necessity for gentlemen to wear concealed weapons, and gives no countenance to that barbarous and homicidal practice. It urges, that an insult in public, by word or behavior, should not be resented there; and that a good quarrel will always keep for appropriate settlement."

OCLC 10683349 [11] as of December 2021.

(37966) \$175.00

69. [**Woodbridge, Wylly**]: AN APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE. Washington: Printed at the Office of The Great Republic, 1868. Original printed wrappers [two rubberstamps], stitched. 26 pp, each page printed in two columns. Except for the rubberstamps, Very Good.

The author of this appeal, Wylly Woodbridge [1814-1878] of Savannah, explains, "Having been an inhabitant of the state of Georgia during the rebellion; and since the war a public officer, by the nomination of the President... I do feel anxious to remove all doubts on the subject of my entire heartfelt loyalty at all times to the government of the United States." When Sherman's army entered Savannah, Union troops seized Woodbridge's cotton, stored in a

warehouse. Woodbridge petitioned Congress for a return of his cotton, demonstrating in this pamphlet that he has always remained loyal to the Union.

In January 1865 General Sherman endorsed Woodbridge's appointment as Collector of the Port of Savannah. He has always been, says Sherman, "a steady, thorough Union man." But in April 1867 the Secretary of War received an anonymous, "mean, insinuating, and poisonous, dishonorable and cowardly" letter charging that Woodbridge was indeed a rebel, and thus not entitled to a return of the seized cotton.

Woodbridge's pamphlet prints documentation and correspondence dating from late November, 1860, demonstrating the harassment and invective he incurred for opposing secession, asserting that Lincoln had been legitimately elected, and proclaiming his loyalty to the Union. The Woodbridge family papers are housed at the Georgia Historical Society. II De Renne 207. OCLC 191287268 [2- U GA, AAS] as of January 2022.

(38070) \$500.00

70. **Woolman, John:** THE WORKS OF JOHN WOOLMAN. IN TWO PARTS.

Philadelphia: Printed by Joseph Crukshank, 1774. xiv ,[ii], 436 pp. Scattered foxing and toning, Good+ in modern quarter calf, raised spine bands, gilt-lettered morocco spine title.

The first part is Woolman's Journals of his Life and Travels, one of the best colonial American autobiographies. Woolman, a Quaker minister, championed abolition early in his career and preached the importance of emancipating slaves, having traveled extensively in North and South. His autobiography, uniformly praised, was often reprinted. "An autobiographical masterpiece, rivalled in 18th century America only by that of Franklin" [Howes].

Woolman's Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes, in two parts is also printed. "Woolman's teachings left a permanent imprint upon all thinking opponents of slavery, both in America and in Great Britain. His writings upon the subject, especially his Journal (1774) and his essay, Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes (1754) served to perpetuate his views" [DAB].

FIRST EDITION. Howes W-669, "aa." Evans 13782. Hildeburn 3139. LCP 11387. ESTC W29718.

(37976) \$850.00