

1. **[Appraisal and Division of Bourbon County Slaves]:** IN OBEDIENCE TO AN ORDER OF THE BOURBON COUNTY COURT WE THE UNDERSIGNED COMMISSIONERS MET AT THE HOUSE OF WILLIAM THOMAS DECEASED AND PROCEEDED AS FOLLOWS TO WIT ... THE NEGROES BELONGING TO SAID ESTATE WAS APPRAISED FIVE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS... Bourbon County KY: 1823. Single leaf, 7-3/4" x 12-7/8." Entirely in ink manuscript, signed by the Commissioners Wm. B. Branham and Thos. Woodford on 15 November 1823, with written approval by the Bourbon County Court. Old folds, a couple of contemporary ink smudges and light foxing along the folds. About Very Good.

This item is an early Bourbon County legal division of Slaves as part of an estate distribution. The Commissioners itemized the value of each Slave, as follows:

Daniel	\$400
Easter & Child	\$450
Hannah	\$150
Handy	\$300

"These negroes above were allotted to the widow."

"To James Thomas a legatee was allotted Prince and Simon --- \$500

"To John Thomas was allotted one negroe James --- \$500

"To William Thomas was allotted Ness --- \$500

"To George Thomas was allotted ABe & Lucindia --- \$525

"To Darnell Thomas was allotted Milley & Martha Ann --- \$525

"To Sarah Thomas was allotted Harvey Anna & Milford --- \$600

"To Turner Whatt & his wife... Sinthia Cary & Salley --- \$600

"To Robert Thomas was allotted Bery Moses & William --- \$550

"Each legatee's proportion is \$537.50 and after those who have smaller sums are paid up by those of larger there will be an equal divide."

(38624) \$1,250.00

2. **[Broadfoot, William Gillies]:** MANUSCRIPT LETTER, UNDATED [LATE 1865], TO HIS SON CHARLES REGARDING HIS POSSIBLE LOSS OF VOTING PRIVILEGE AND THOUGHTS ON GENERAL WADE HAMPTON :

"I CANNOT ANSWER YOUR QUESTION AS TO WHETHER I AM DISFRANCHISED OR NOT AND I AM VERY INDIFFERENT ABOUT VOTING ANY WAY. I HAVE NOW HAD THAT RIGHT FOR 40 YEARS AND HAVE EXERCISED IT LESS THAN MOST MEN OF MY AGE. GOD WILETH AND IN HIS OWN GOOD TIME WILL MAKE WHAT'S TO BE, IS NOW INSCRUTABLE, PLAIN, CLEAR AS THE NOON DAY- WHEN ALL THE GOOD, MAY REJOICE WITH FULL & GRATEFUL HEARTS.

"I SEND YOU A 'NEWS' WITH GENERAL HAMPTON'S ADDRESS TO THE FREEDMEN AT COLUMBIA. WHILE THE GENERAL STANDS IN THAT SAME CATEGORY THAT RENDERED THE LEADERS OF THE CONF[EDERATE] CAUSE DISTASTEFUL TO ME - HE NOW SPEAKS & COUNSELS, AS HE SHOULD HAVE DONE ALL HIS LIFE BEFORE. SAVE & EXCEPT THAT OUR RELATIONS ARE ALTERED TO OUR FORMER DEPENDENTS. - MAY GOD BLESS & PROSPER HIM MY SON - YR AFT. F." [Fayetteville, NC?: c. 1865]. 7" x 7-3/4". Completely in ink manuscript written on recto only. Old folds [short fold split, no loss], minor tanning. Very Good.

[offered with] Four additional handwritten notes to his son Charles, all undated, measuring from 2-1/4" x 7-3/4" to 4" x 7-1/2". Dates estimated between 1860-1865. Minor wear. Very Good.

Although Broadfoot does not sign his name, he signs with an "F" for Father. Comparison with other letters written by William G. Broadfoot, using photographs online from institutional collections, establishes the match. His reference to Wade Hampton is his Speech at Columbia SC, addressing the Freedmen in late 1865, urging suffrage for the Freedmen and counseling interracial harmony. The four additional notes announce the birth of Charles's new brother, solicit suggestions for his name, and counsel Charles to allow God to be his guide. Broadfoot describes meeting his friend C.B. Wright, and predicts that the "days of humiliation are drawing to a close."

William Gillies Broadfoot [1806-1872] was a banker in Fayetteville for about 40 years, including Bank of the United States, Bank of Fayetteville, P.A. Wiley & Co., and Fayetteville National Bank. He was a U.S. Pension Agent until 1861, and was depository for the Confederate States during the War.

His son, Charles Willis Broadfoot [1842-1919], left his studies at the University of North Carolina to enroll in the Confederate Army. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1862 and commanded a junior reserve regiment. After the War he became a lawyer, was elected to the North Carolina legislature in 1870, served as dean of the Cumberland County Bar, and served as a trustee of the University of North Carolina. The University of North Carolina awarded him a degree in 1911.

(38228) \$500.00

3. **[Clark, John?]: CONSIDERATIONS ON THE FITNESS OF CHARLES TAIT, ESQ. TO FILL THE OFFICE OF JUDGE, OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. AND OF WILLIAM CRAWFORD, ESQ. TO FILL THE OFFICE OF ATTORNEY FOR THE UNITED STATES, AND RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONIES OF THE LAND OFFICE.** Alabama: 1821. 60pp. Stitched, toned, light spotting. Last leaf's blank lower margin cut away, no text affected. Very Good.

We have not located a record of this artifact from the blood feud between the Crawford - Tate faction and the Clark-North Carolina settlers. The feud is woven into the history of Georgia-Alabama politics in the first quarter of the 19th century, affecting the Yazoo scandal, the Indian War in Florida, Crawford's alleged involvement in the illegal slave trade via Amelia Island, and battles for political power.

"Charles Tait (1768-1835), Alabama's first federal district court judge, played a significant role in the state's history as a lawyer, educator, legislator, jurist, scientist, and plantation owner. Prior to his appointment to the federal bench in Alabama, he served as one of Georgia's U.S. senators from 1809 to 1819. A member of the powerful Broad River political faction in Georgia with close ties to the administration of Pres. James Monroe, Tait used his considerable influence in shepherding through Congress the bill that provided for Alabama's admission into the Union in December 1819 ... Tait came under attack from political opponents aligned with a faction in Georgia made up of settlers from North Carolina who had a long-standing feud with the Broad River Group. In 1807, Tait was cornered in the streets of Milledgeville, Georgia, and brutally whipped with a riding crop by the leader of the opposing faction, who believed that Tait and Crawford had conspired to tarnish his reputation" [Encyclopedia of Alabama on line].

This pamphlet, from a member of the Clark faction, prints damning material about Tait, including his comment that General Jackson "was a damned overbearing foist puppy." The

documentation, quoting from an earlier Clark publication, includes correspondence from as early as 1801, challenging Tait's fitness as a legislator and judge and observing, "The laws themselves will not be respected when those execute them are despised; and they will be despised when they are governed by personal favor or enmity."

Crawford [1772-1834] of Georgia was one of the most powerful American politicians of the early 19th century. He held numerous offices during his long, productive career: U.S. Senator, Secretary of War and U.S. Minister to France in the Madison Administrations, and Secretary of the Treasury during the entire Monroe Administrations. His 1824 candidacy for the presidency was derailed by a debilitating stroke. Crawford "was censured by many penmen for having recommended in 1816 that, as an alternative to the expulsion and extermination of the Indians, they be persuaded to adopt private landholding and agriculture, and that the whites intermarry with them if necessary to promote their civilizing" [DAB]. FIRST EDITION. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Ellison, Owen, Cohen, De Renne, or on OCLC or online sites of U GA, Emory, AAS, Boston Athenaeum, U AL, U TX as of July 2022.

(38516) \$3,500.00

4. **Congregational Board of Publication: LIBERTY OR SLAVERY: THE GREAT NATIONAL QUESTION. THREE PRIZE ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.** Boston: Congregational Board of Publication, 1857. Original publisher's cloth, with bright gilt-stamped title on front cover. vi, 138 pp. Fine. Ownership signature "J.B. Lowell" on front endpaper.

The book prints three abolitionist essays: (1) Rev. R.B. Thurston, The Error and the Duty in regard to Slavery; (2) Rev. A.C. Baldwin, Friendly Letters to a Christian Slaveholder; (3) Timothy Williston, Is American Slavery an Institution Which Christianity Sanctions and Will Perpetuate?

LCP 5884. Dumond 74. Sabin 95775.

(38609) \$85.00

5. **Dorrance, John and Arthur Fenner: REPORT OF THE CASE JOHN DORRANCE AGAINST ARTHUR FENNER, TRIED AT THE DECEMBER TERM, OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE, A.D. 1801. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE ARTHUR FENNER VS. JOHN DORRANCE. CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM NOTES CORRECTLY TAKEN BY SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WHO WERE PRESENT DURING THE WHOLE COURSE OF THE TRIAL.** Providence: Printed by Bennett Wheeler, 1802. iv, 116 pp. Disbound. Scattered, generally light foxing. Good+.

"In these bizarre cases a justice of the Court of Common Pleas and the Governor sued each other for libel... The confusion in these two proceedings is apparent, but unfortunately is not clarified in these reports" [Cohen].

"Governor Arthur Fenner accused Judge John Dorrance [both of Rhode Island] of having sold in February 1799 the body of a stranger who committed suicide by hanging. The body was purportedly offered to a local physician, Dr. Pardon Bowen, who then allegedly paid Judge Dorrance one beaver hat for the privilege of possession. Governor Fenner used the charge to engineer the political defeat of the Judge's campaign for a seat in the General Assembly in 1801. In response, Judge Dorrance sued Governor Fenner for slander." [Shultz, BODY SNATCHING. THE ROBBING OF GRAVES FOR THE EDUCATION OF PHYSICIANS IN EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY AMERICA 48. Jefferson, NC: 1992.]

Cohen 11968. Sabin 20652.
(38521) \$450.00

6. **Dred Scott Case:** THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. THE FULL OPINIONS OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY AND JUSTICE CURTIS, AND ABSTRACTS OF THE OPINIONS OF THE OTHER JUDGES; WITH AN ANALYSIS OF THE POINTS RULED, AND SOME CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS. New York: Greeley & McElrath, 1857. 104pp, in later half leather. Upper corners of first two leaves renewed, costing several letters on page 4. Else, a couple of fox spots and an otherwise clean and Very Good text.

The Dred Scott case "is the most famous legal case involving slavery," "the most controversial decision of the century, and perhaps in the history of the Supreme Court" [Finkelman]. "This pamphlet contains the two most important opinions in the case-- those of Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis of Massachusetts,"[id.], and summaries of the other opinions.

In addition, an 'Analysis of Points Ruled, and Opinions Delivered,' is printed. One of the earliest such efforts, it is of some importance because, each Justice having expressed his views, heavy brain work was necessary to figure out exactly what a majority of the Court had decided. Finally, 'The Voice of New York' is expressed, consisting of the report of a Joint Legislative Committee at Albany. It denounces the "serious and alarming doctrines" that may "bring slavery within our borders."

FIRST EDITION. Finkelman 50. Blockson 2556. Work 345 (1860 ed. only). Sabin 78257.
Cohen 11889. (38524) \$750.00

7. **[Election of 1876]:** OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, S.C. MR. M.R. THARIN. THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY, REPOSING CONFIDENCE IN YOUR INTELLIGENCE AND DISCRETION, HAVE APPOINTED YOU A MANAGER OF ELECTION FOR PRECINCT AT MOUNT HOLLY-GOOSE CREEK AT THE GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD ON THE 7TH OF NOVEMBER, 1876. Charleston, South Carolina: November 6th, 1876. Oblong broadside, 6-7/8" x 8-1/4." Printed in several type fonts, completed in ink manuscript. At head of title, in ink script, "Duplicate." Signed at the end by the Chairman of the Commissioners of Elections, Timothy Hurley. Old folds, light foxing. Very Good.

Timothy Hurley [c.1835-1907] is described as a jovial Irishman from Boston who served in the Civil War for his then-home New York; he settled in Charleston, South Carolina immediately after the War. His Charleston career began with his designation as Charleston's Superintendent of Streets, one of the "Municipal Officers of the Post" recently "appointed by the Commanding Officer" on page two of the April 12, 1865 edition of The Charleston Daily Courier. According to a large article printed in the Keowee Courier two weeks after his death, Hurley had been South Carolina State Treasurer under several governors; a member of the State Constitutional Convention in Charleston in January, 1868; a State Representative 1870-1874; Charleston County Treasurer in 1874; Chair of the State Electoral Commission in the 1876 election, and participation in the electoral dispute. He had a reputation for corruption. ["Tim Hurley's Checkered Career", Keowee Courier, Pickens, SC, May 29, 1907, page 6.]

Hurley edited the 'South Carolina Leader.' "In the inaugural issue, dated October 7, 1865, proprietors Timothy Hurley and Allen Coffin declared, 'Our mission is to improve the whole people, by advocating equal rights ... We are for the Union and the Constitution, and shall defend the flag against its enemies wherever found.' They chose for its motto a

paraphrase from Mark 4:28: 'First the blade, then the ear, after that, the full corn in the ear.' The paper was available at stores owned by Thomas Whitmarsh Cardozo, the son of a prominent family of African and Sephardic Jewish ancestry" [Library of Congress online, 'South Carolina Leader'].

Hurley then became editor of the Free Press in 1868, a "Weekly African-American newspaper from Charleston, South Carolina that includes local, state and national news along with extensive advertising" [The Portal to Texas History online]. "He chose as its motto: 'Justice to all men, regardless of race, color, or previous condition.' According to the American Newspaper Directory, published by George Presbury Rowell and Company, the Free Press circulated 2,000 copies for a very short time leading up to the 1868 election.

(38613) \$500.00

8. **[Gallatin, Albert]:** LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT OF FEES, PAID TO ASSISTANT COUNSEL: AND FOR LEGAL ADVICES IN THE BUSINESS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS, AND THE SUPERVISORS OF THE REVENUE, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1803, PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE, OF THE 3D OF MARCH LAST. 15TH JANUARY, 1805. Washington City : Printed by William Duane & Son, 1805. 3, [1 blank] pp, plus extremely large folding table entitled, A STATEMENT OF MONIES, WHICH, SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT, HAVE BEEN PAID BY THE COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS, AND THE SUPERVISORS OF THE REVENUE, AS FEES... Disbound with light foxing, Very Good.

Among counsel receiving fees were Harrison G. Otis, John Marshall, Edmund Randolph, William Rawle, James Bayard, Pierpont Edwards, Richard Harison, C.A. Rodney, Henry Purviance, and other legal luminaries.

AI 9554 [1- NN].

(38568) \$275.00

9. **Georgia:** MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ACCOMPANYING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT AND CESSION, WHICH HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO AND SIGNED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT, INTITULED "AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE ACT INTITULED "AN ACT FOR AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF LIMITS WITH THE STATE OF GEORGIA; AND AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY." 26TH APRIL, 1802. [Washington: 1802]. 8pp. Scattered light dust and fox. Good+.

[bound with] REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT FOR THE AMICABLE SETTLEMENT OF LIMITS WITH THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND AUTHORIZING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY. 29TH NOVEMBER, 1804. [Washington: 1804]. [9]-140 pp. Light fox and dust. Good+.

[bound with] REPORT, FROM THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS, TO WHOM WERE REFERRED THE REPRESENTATIONS AND MEMORIALS OF SUNDRY CITIZENS OF MASSACHUSETTS, PURCHASERS UNDER THE GEORGIA COMPANY, OF THE AGENTS FOR PERSONS COMPOSING THE NEW ENGLAND LAND COMPANY, PURCHASERS UNDER THE GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI COMPANY, AND THE AGENT FOR SUNDRY CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, PURCHASERS UNDER

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI COMPANY. 18TH JANUARY, 1805. Washington City: Printed by William Duane & Son. 1805. 20pp. Disbound, with light fox and dust. Good+. Hand-numbered, pages 141-160.

President Jefferson transmits to Congress the Agreement between Georgia and the United States. James Madison, Albert Gallatin, and Levi Lincoln represented the United States in the negotiations; Georgia's commissioners were James Jackson, Abraham Baldwin, and John Milledge. The Articles, printed at pages 4-8, recorded Georgia's cession to the United States of a vast tract of land that became the States of Mississippi and Alabama. The United States paid Georgia \$1,250,000 for the cession. Together, the material forms a complete picture, not only of the Georgia-Mississippi Cession, but also its close connection with the Yazoo Land Scandal, the Georgia Mississippi Company, and its impact on Louisiana
Sabin 27072.

AI 3344 [3]. I De Renne 309.
(38535) \$750.00

10. **Gordon, John B.:** DISPERSION OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE AND THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES. SPEECH OF THE HON. JOHN B. GORDON, OF GEORGIA, IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JANUARY 29, 1875. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875. 25, [1 blank] pp. Stitched with mild title page dusting. Very Good.

Illustrating the porous nature of Reconstruction, Confederate General Gordon was serving the first of two terms in the U.S. Senate when he gave this Speech defending the rights of the South, and deploring Republicans' continual waving of the 'Bloody Shirt.' "This war cannot last forever. It has now been ten years since the last gun was fired..."
OCLC 18697631 [3- Samford, LSU, UNC] as of August 2022. Not in De Renne. (38628)
\$75.00

11. **Hargrave, Mr. [Francis]:** AN ARGUMENT IN THE CASE OF JAMES SOMMERSETT A NEGRO, LATELY DETERMINED BY THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH: WHEREIN IT IS ATTEMPTED TO BE DEMONSTRATED THE PRESENT UNLAWFULNESS OF DOMESTIC SLAVERY IN ENGLAND. BY MR. HARGRAVE, ONE OF THE COUNSEL FOR THE NEGRO. [IN: THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY 1773]. London: 1773. 48pp. Disbound with light scattered foxing. Else Very Good. Pages 33-34 discuss the Sommersett case.

"The Sommersett decision ranks among one of the most important decisions in the annals of British law. This celebrated case ended slavery in England" [Blockson].

Though Blockson does overstate the case's holding-- Lord Mansfield himself took pains to say that the decision did not finally destroy slavery-- its influence was without parallel and profound. "Not only was the slaveholder denied extraterritorial protection for his slave property, he was denied it on the ground that appeal to natural law and right reason revealed the odious character of the master-slave relation. The reasoning...was a reproach, a constant reminder of the disparity between slave law and the moral principles underlying a decent legal order. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the Constitution of the Confederate States of America specifically overruled the doctrine of Somersett's Case" [Cover, Justice Accused 87-88].

"Sommersett had been brought to England by his master, who, some time after the Negro left him, returned to Virginia. When he came back to England, his man was seized and

bound for sale in Jamaica. Hargrave had him released on a writ of habeas corpus. In the ensuing court trial, he argued that Sommersett's bondage was an example of villenage, an ancient state of servitude long outlawed in England. Lord Mansfield returned a verdict in favor of the Negro, handing down his momentous decision that 'as soon as any slave sets his foot on English territory, he becomes free'" [LCP Negro History Exhibition].

(38522) \$750.00

12. **Hitchcock, Gad:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS GAGE, ESQ; GOVERNOR: THE HONORABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, MAY 25TH, 1774. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR SAID PROVINCE. BY...PASTOR OF A CHURCH IN PEMBROKE. Boston: Edes & Gill, 1774. 56pp, with the half title. Disbound. Scattered foxing, Good Plus. Ink inscription on half title, "For Capt. Ebenezer Hitchcock."

"The text is almost entirely devoted to a discussion of the nature of political liberty" [Jenkins]. And an excellent discussion it is. Hitchcock argues, "In a state of nature men are equal" and "the people are the source of civil authority, and they may lawfully oppose those rulers, who make an ill use of it."

Except by consent, "no individual has any authority, or right to attempt to exercise any, over the rest of the human species, however he may be supposed to surpass them in wisdom and sagacity." Thus "all lawful rulers are the servants of the public, exalted above their brethren not for their own sakes, but the benefit of the people," whose submission is achieved under the rule of law.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 13330. III Jenkins, Early American Imprints 257. Bailyn, Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 38, 310. ESTC W29308.

(38699) \$1,000.00

13. **Howard, Jacob M.:** SPEECH OF HON. JACOB M. HOWARD, OF MICHIGAN, ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RECOGNITION AND READMISSION TO THE UNION, OF LOUISIANA. DELIVERED IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 25, 1865. Washington: Towers, [1864]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Uncut folio leaf, folded. Caption title, as issued. Fine.

Having enacted a pro-Union Constitution under President Lincoln's "10 per cent plan," Louisiana's loyal government sought readmission to the Union. Senator Howard is skeptical about Lincoln's plan.

(38594) \$75.00

14. **Hutchinson, Thomas:** THE SPEECHES OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON, TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. AT A SESSION BEGUN AND HELD ON THE SIXTH OF JANUARY, 1773. WITH THE ANSWERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RESPECTIVELY. Boston, New-England: Edes and Gill., 1773. 126pp. Bound in later half calf and marbled boards. Light uniform toning, Very Good.

The struggle of the colonists to establish their right to govern themselves is "best revealed in the remarkable series of exchanges between Lieutenant Governor Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts and the two Houses of Assembly of that colony in 1773.

Smarting under the publication late in 1772 of the belligerent Votes and Proceedings of the Boston Town Meeting, Hutchinson on January 6, 1773, launched a formal debate on the central question involved" [Bailyn]. In a "characteristically temperate and lucid speech" [id.], he asserted the authority of Parliament over the Colonies, defended British rule as assuring the highest degree of freedom, and deplored those who deny "the Authority of the Parliament to make and establish Laws for the Inhabitants of this Province..."

The Answers of the Council and the House of Representatives retort that disorder and tumult in the Commonwealth are the direct result of the "ill Policy of a late injudicious Administration," a Parliament which has denied freedom to the Colonists. Hutchinson's Speech of February 16 condemns the Resolves passed by the inhabitants of Boston "denying in the most express terms the Supremacy of Parliament, and inviting every other Town and District in the Province...to establish Committees of Correspondence." The Answers, Speeches, Replies, and Hutchinson's closing speech of March 6 are all printed in this significant document illuminating the conflicts that led to the Revolutionary War.

FIRST EDITION. Howes H854. Evans 12856. Bailyn, Ideological Origins of the American Revolution 219. Adams, Independence 97. Stevens Rare Americana 108 [London, 2d ed.].
(38698) \$3,500.00

15. **Jefferson, Thomas:** REPORT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ON THE 16TH DECEM. 1793, RELATIVE TO THE PRIVILEGES AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 26TH, 1803. [Washington: 1803]. 24pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

The first American reprint of Jefferson's rare 1793 Report, explaining trading relationships with "the countries with which the United States have their chief commercial intercourse."

With respect to each such country, Jefferson sets forth tariff and import policies. He is an eloquent voice for free trade. "Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all shackles in all parts of the world, could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surplusses for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness; the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered."

But as a practical man, he recommends that the United States enact "counter prohibitions, duties and regulations" on countries refusing to trade freely.

AI 5476 [2]. Not in Rink, Eberstadt, Decker, Kress.

(38536) \$500.00

16. **Kelley, William D.:** THE DANGERS AND DUTIES OF THE HOUR; AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT CONCERT HALL, PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1866, BY HON. WM. D. KELLEY. Washington: Chronicle Book and Job Print, 1866. 12pp, loosened stitching, light fox and wear. Untrimmed. Good+.

Kelley had been a Pennsylvania Democrat, but he became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, who engineered repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opened the door to Slavery in Kansas. He reinvented himself as a founder of the Republican Party, an opponent of the extension of slavery, and an advocate of emancipation.

In this Address Kelley stands firmly with the opponents of President Johnson's reconstruction. Johnson sought to restore the rebel States to an equality of power with the

victorious North, without the addition of any constitutional amendments for the protection of the freedmen, including the expansion of federal authority to protect civil rights against the former rebels.

Not in LCP.

(38625) \$75.00

17. **[Kentucky Slave Division and Appraisal]:** "AGREEABLE TO AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF BOURBON MADE AT THEIR OCTOBER TERM APPOINTING US THE UNDERSIGNED TO DIVIDE THE SLAVES BELONGING TO THE HEIRS OF WILLOUGHBY SANDFORD DECD. BEING FIRST DULY SWORN REPORT AS FOLLOWS (TO WIT).

"WE FIRST APPRAISED SAID SLAVES (7 IN NUMBER) AT \$2000.00 AND ALLOTTED TO WYATT SANFORD JENNY A NEGROW WOMAN ABOUT 45 YEARS OLD AND THE CHILD JESSE AN IDIOTT APPRAISED AT \$225 ALSO EDMON. ABOUT THREE YEARS OLD \$175..." Bourbon County KY: 1842. Single folio leaf, entirely in ink manuscript, 7-1/2" x 12-1/4." Old folds, docketed on verso: "Commissioners Report Dividing the Slaves of W. Sanford Heirs." Very Good.

"Judy a Negrow Girl 11 years old appraised to \$375" was assigned to Augustus Sandford. John, Reuben and Granville Sanford, "the three infant heirs," received "the residue of 5 slaves... Harriott a Negrow Girl about 16 years old appraised to \$525; Jim a boy 9 years old appraised to \$375; Isaac a boy 7 years old appraised to \$325.

Each of the appraisers signs his name at the bottom [--- Linck, Thos. Woodford, L.M. Cogswell]. Thomas Smith, Clerk, by the deputy clerk R.J. Brown, approves their report.

(38518) \$850.00

18. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S VIEWS. AN IMPORTANT LETTER ON THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN THE VALLANDIGHAM CASE. CORRESPONDENCE IN RELATION TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING, AT ALBANY, N.Y. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers, 1863. 16pp, stitched. Narrow front wrapper remnant along inner margin, else Very Good.

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

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

Monaghan 242. Bartlett 2709.

(38704) \$375.00

19. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** A DISCOURSE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE II. AND THE HAPPY ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. TO THE IMPERIAL THRONE OF GREAT-BRITAIN; DELIVERED JAN. 4TH 1761. AND PUBLISHED AT THE DESIRE OF THE WEST CHURCH AND CONGREGATION IN BOSTON, NEW-ENGLAND. Boston: New-Englands: Printed and Sold by Edes & Gill, 1761. [3]-43, [1 blank] pp, lacking the half title. Disbound, early leaves lightly foxed. Good+. A single-line errata statement at the end of page 43.

George II was "an excellent king, whom every good British subject was habituated to consider rather under the amiable and endearing character of a father, than the more awful one of a sovereign." Sometimes nations choose a bad king-- like, for example, James II, "an open, professed, and bigotted roman-catholic" who sought "to despoil the British nations of their ancient liberties, and to entail upon them the two-fold curse of popery and slavery."

Mayhew rejoices in the Declaration of Rights, which secured "the public liberty" and ended notions of an "indefeasible hereditary right."

Evans 8925. ESTC W20183.

(38738) \$375.00

20. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** A DISCOURSE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN SEWALL, ESQ; CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOUR COURT OF JUDICATURE, COURT OF ASSIZE, AND GENERAL-GOAL-DELIVERY; AS ALSO A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON WEDNESDAY-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 10. 1760. AETATIS 58. DELIVERED THE LORD'S DAY AFTER HIS DECEASE. Boston: Printed by Richard Draper..., 1760. [3]-66, [2 blanks] pp, lacking the half title. Disbound, with a clean text. Good+.

Mayhew, the eloquent voice for American religious and political freedom, likens Sewall to the biblical Samuel, "many years the chief judge and magistrate of Israel; one of the most excellent characters which we meet with amongst those of the ancient worthies."

Justice Sewall, like Samuel, was "an excellent patriot ... ever properly jealous for its laws and liberties," and acutely aware of "the evils, the oppressions, and the grievous slavery" of a monarchy. Unlike many contemporary funeral orations, this one is a detailed biography of Sewall, from his younger days as a student at Harvard, which he entered at the age of fourteen. Mayhew emphasizes his aptitude for the law: "His genius was so piercing, and his natural penetration at once so deep and quick, that no science, however crabbed, intricate or involv'd, could long make opposition thereto." His only faults were "an excess of these two virtues, liberality and self-diffidence!"

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

Evans 8666. Cohen 2097. ESTC W20184.

(38732) \$500.00

21. **[Mollie Maguires]:** THE LIFE AND EXECUTION OF JACK KEHOE, KING OF THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES," TOGETHER WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE CRIMES AND EXECUTION OF THE OTHER PRINCIPALS IN THAT TERRIBLE ORGANIZATION. FOURTEEN MOLLIES HANGED! Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., [1879]. Original green wrappers [worn, chipped, some discoloration]. [2], 19 - 69 pp, as issued. Title page with some closed tears [no loss] and spotting. Text and illustrations otherwise clean. Good.

"Fraternalism gone bad' might best describe the situation in the mining regions of Pennsylvania where the local chapter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians held sway. An inner group known as the Mollie Maguires, from an Irish society which fought the landlords, constituted a kind of Irish Mafia, committing numerous murders. Its control of the area was finally broken up by a Pinkerton detective named James McParlan who had secretly spent months undercover in the group. June 21, 1877, saw the end of ten Mollies; six were hanged that day at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, for the murder of Frank Yost, a policeman of Tamaqua,

and four others were hanged at Mauch Chunk, three for the murder of John Jones, a mining boss" [McDade 689].

McDade cites an 1881 Barclay printing of this title, but not our edition. OCLC records an 1878 printing, our 1879, and an 1881, all by Barclay.

(38595) \$500.00

22. **National Union Executive Committee:** THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 14, 1866. [Washington?: 1866]. 32pp, caption title [as issued]. Stitched, final leaf badly spotted. Else Good+.

The dwindling supporters of President Andrew Johnson meet in advance of the 1866 mid-term elections, the first test of strength in the struggle between the President and the Republican Congress for control of Reconstruction. They argue that the seceded States, having ratified the Thirteenth Amendment abolishing slavery, and having repudiated the Confederate war debt, are now entitled to representation in Congress, which has unconstitutionally excluded them.

A 16-page version was also printed, probably in Philadelphia.

(31641) \$150.00

23. **[New York City Wharves]:** THIS INDENTURE MADE THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD [1821] BETWEEN THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF THE FIRST PART, AND EDWARD HITCHCOCK OF THE SECOND PART. WITNESSETH, THAT THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE RENTS, COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS HEREINAFTER MENTIONED HAVE DEVISED, GRANTED AND TO FARM LETTEN UNTO THE SAID PARTY OF THE SECOND PART THE RATES AND FEES WHICH NOW OR FROM TIME TO TIME SHALL BE BY LAW ESTABLISHED, OR WHICH SHALL OR MAY BECOME DUE BETWEEN THE FIRST DAY OF MAY [1821] AND THE FIRST DAY OF MAY [1822], OF AND FROM THE MASTERS, OWNERS AND POSSESSORS OF EACH AND EVERY VESSEL AND SMALL CRAFT WHICH SHALL COME INTO OR LIE AT, OR IN, ANY OF THE DOCKS, WHARVES, PIERS OR SLIPS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE SAID CITY, AND BELONGING TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. EXCEPTING AND RESERVING HOWEVER ALL SUCH DOCKS, WHARVES PIERS OR SHIPS, WHICH HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN RESERVED BY THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART. YIELDING AND PAYING THEREFOR UNTO THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS THE RENT OF TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY DOLLARS LAWFUL MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAID TERM IN FOUR EQUAL QUARTERLY PAYMENTS ... New York : 1822. Folio document entirely in ink manuscript, 9-1/2" x 15-1/2." Old fold splits [some repaired skilfully, minimal loss to a small amount of text], lightly foxed. Signed in neat ink manuscript at the end by Htichcock. Good+.

A rare, early document explaining the manner in which the City of New York arranged to profit from its waterfront ownership, by leasing the property to private entrepreneurs in exchange for rents. (38631) \$750.00

24. **[New York City Wharves]:** THIS INDENTURE MADE THE TWENTY SECOND DAY OF APRIL IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD [1822] BETWEEN THE MAYOR,

ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF THE FIRST PART, AND THOMAS R. SMITH AND JOHN K. TOWNSEND OF THE SECOND PART. WITNESSETH, THAT THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE RENTS, COVENANTS AND AGREEMENTS HEREINAFTER MENTIONED DEVISE, GRANT AND TO FARM LET UNTO THE SAID PARTIES OF THE SECOND PART THE RATES AND FEES WHICH NOW OR FROM TIME TO TIME SHALL BE BY LAW ESTABLISHED, OR WHICH SHALL OR MAY BECOME DUE BETWEEN THE FIRST DAY OF MAY [1822] AND THE FIRST DAY OF MAY [1823], OF AND FROM THE MASTERS, OWNERS AND POSSESSORS OF EACH AND EVERY VESSEL AND SMALL CRAFT, WHICH SHALL COME INTO OR LIE AT, OR IN, ANY OF THE DOCKS, WHARVES, PIERS OR SLIPS WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE SAID CITY, AND BELONGING TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. EXCEPTING AND RESERVING HOWEVER ALL SUCH DOCKS, WHARVES PIERS OR SHIPS, WHICH HAVE HERETOFORE BEEN RESERVED BY THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART. YIELDING AND PAYING THEREFOR UNTO THE SAID PARTIES OF THE FIRST PART THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS THE RENT OF THIRTY THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS LAWFUL MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SAID TERM IN FOUR EQUAL QUARTERLY PAYMENTS ... New York : 1822. Folio document entirely in ink manuscript, 9-1/2" x 15-1/2." Old fold splits [some repaired skilfully, minimal loss to a small amount of text], lightly foxed. Signed in elegant ink manuscript at the end by Smith and Townsend. Good+.

A rare, early document explaining the manner in which the City of New York arranged to profit from its waterfront ownership, by leasing the property to private entrepreneurs in exchange for rents. (38630) \$750.00

25. **[Parker, Judge Richard]:** MANUSCRIPT PETITION TO VIRGINIA LEGISLATOR JOHN W. LUKE FROM UNKNOWN AUTHOR[S], UNDATED BUT DECEMBER 1850 OR JANUARY 1851, RECOMMENDING LAWYER AND CONGRESSMAN RICHARD PARKER FOR JUDGE OF THE 13TH CIRCUIT COURT, THE SEAT FROM WHICH PARKER WOULD SENTENCE JOHN BROWN TO DEATH IN 1859. Single page ink manuscript, addressed to Luke on verso with wax seal remnant. Folded for mailing, Very Good.

Circuit Judge I.R. Douglas died in December 1850. This Letter petition, undated and unsigned, urges the appointment of Richard Parker as his successor.

"The undersigned, a portion of your constituents, take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the appointment of a successor to the late lamented judge of the 13th circuit. We all agree that the office should be filled by the man of sound head & heart; that to a sound & discriminating mind, solid legal acquirements, should be united honesty & integrity. It is our opinion that the Honbl. Richd. Parker, possesses all those requisites & that he is the man, of those spoken of for the office, & who will be likely to get the appointment, who would be most acceptable to the people, & who would fill the office worthily & satisfactorily. We therefore request you to use your best efforts, to have him appointed to fill the vacant office. Very Respy Your humble & Obt Srvts."

Parker (1810-1893), born in Richmond, was a judge, lawyer, and Congressman best known for presiding over the trial of abolitionist John Brown. Parker represented Virginia's 10th District as a Democrat in the House of Representatives from 1849 until his appointment in January 1851 as Judge of the Circuit Court. He represented the State of Virginia in the

1866 Philadelphia Peace Convention. ["Death of Judge Richard Parker," Alexandria Gazette, November 11, 1893, page 2.] John W. Luke [1815-1896] was a prominent citizen in the Circuit and served in the Virginia State Legislature.

(38665) \$1,000.00

26. **Parker, Theodore:** THE TRIAL OF THEODORE PARKER, FOR THE "MISDEMEANOR" OF A SPEECH IN FANEUIL HALL AGAINST KIDNAPPING, BEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT BOSTON, APRIL 3, 1855. WITH THE DEFENCE. Boston: Published for the Author, 1855. xx, 221, [2] pp, with errata and list of Parker's other works. Original brown cloth stamped in blind. Fine.

Parker was unmatched "in the grandiosity of his vituperation" against slavery and slave-owners. In addition, he was "a Unitarian clergyman of astonishing erudition and scholarly eminence" [Potter Impending Crisis 132, 364].

Two days after the arrest of Anthony Burns-- an alleged fugitive slave captured in Boston, the bosom of abolition sentiment-- Parker gave a speech at Faneuil Hall urging his listeners to rescue Burns by attacking the court house. The attempt failed, but Parker and six others were indicted. The indictment was dismissed, but Parker seized the opportunity to write out his 'Defence' in full, along with much information on the events leading to his arrest, all the court papers, the capture of Burns, the history of other fugitive slave incidents, and other material on the struggle between slave and free states.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 13746. Dumond 89. Blockson 10160. Finkelman 115. (38598)
\$250.00

27. **Perez, Leander H.:** ADDRESS BY JUDGE L.H. PEREZ TO YOUNG MEN'S BUSINESS CLUB IN NEW ORLEANS, LA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1954 ON RACIAL INTEGRATION BY COURT DECREE. New Orleans: Bendker Printing, [1955]. 12pp. Original staples and original printed blue wrappers with wrapper title, as issued. A narrow wrapper spot, Very Good+.

Perez, Democratic Boss of Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes in southeast Louisiana, was a passionate segregationist. He defiantly rejects the Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education: "Segregated schools can and will be maintained by the proper and legitimate use of the police power inherent in every state regardless of any attempted usurpation of power by the Supreme Court."

His view of Blacks' racial inferiority is clearly expressed in this Address: "Whether one accepts the scientific doctrine of the evolution of life on earth from lower life forms, it takes no expert to see at a glance the physical differences between the negro and the white man. Intellectually and spiritually there is no comparison between the two. Strictly speaking the proper place to make the comparison is in the jungles of Africa. The American negro, by virtue of his short accidental sojourn in this country, has taken on a veneer of our way of life, but he is still rooted in the mores of his ancestors in the savage jungle life."

OCLC 15142571 [5- 3 in Louisiana, U SC, U TX] as of June 2022. (38420) \$250.00

28. **[Republic of Texas]:** ENGRAVED INVITATION ADDRESSED TO JOHN BIRDSALL, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, TO ATTEND A BALL IN THE REPRESENTATIVE HALL "ON THE 25TH INST." [Houston: 1837 or 1838]. 7" x 9" satiny coated paper sheet folded vertically, printed on first page only [completed in neat ink manuscript]. Handwritten address, "To The Attorney General," neatly penned on the last page. Old folds, light wear. Near Fine.

This rarity dates to the second year of the Republic of Texas. In August 1837 Governor Houston appointed Birdsall Attorney General. He served as such during 1837 and 1838. "From this time until the close of Houston's first administration these two officials worked harmoniously together" [Looscan, *Life and Service of John Birdsall*. 26 SW Hist. Quarterly 44,45 (1922)]. Birdsall died of yellow fever in 1839.

The Managers of the Ball, whose names are neatly written in ink, are among the leaders of the early Republic: Francis Lubbock [Comptroller, later Governor of Confederate Texas]; James W. Scott, Paymaster in the Texas Army; William Gordon Cooke, who served on Houston's staff in the Battle of San Jacinto and owned a drug store in Houston; William M. Shepherd, surgeon in the Texas army and appointed Secretary of the Navy in December 1837; Berhard E. Bee, Sr., a South Carolinian who settled in Texas in 1836 and became Secretary of State and of the Treasury in the Burnet administration, Secretary of War under Sam Houston, and Secretary of State in the first Lamar Administration; and J.T. Doswell, an incorporator of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce in 1845.

(38564) \$1,000.00

29. **[Ruloff, Edward Howard]: THE MAN OF TWO LIVES! BEING AN AUTHENTIC HISTORY OF EDWARD HOWARD RULLOFF PHILOLOGIST AND MURDERER. SECOND EDITION.** New York: American News Company, 1871. 100pp. Stitched, original printed front title wrapper bound into later boards [old bookplate]. Frontis portrait of the murderous fiend, full-page illustrations. Light wear, Very Good.

Edward Howard Ruloff [born John Edward Howard Ruloffson] was born in 1821 in New Brunswick, Canada. He had served a two-year jail sentence for embezzlement before settling in Ithaca, New York. Having learned a variety of languages while incarcerated, Ruloff went on the lecture circuit-- while engaging in burglaries and other crimes.

"Ruloff (or Ruloff; the name is spelled both ways) was one of those bizarre criminals who defy easy classification. He began his criminal career with the murder of his wife and child at Ithaca, New York, probably disposing of their bodies in Lake Cayuga. Unable to establish a corpus delicti, the state could only convict him of abducting his wife". [McDade 835]. After serving ten years, he was released and immediately arrested for the murder of his daughter. He was convicted, but the conviction was reversed.

Years later, he was accused of shooting and killing Fred Merrick, a store clerk at the dry goods store Halbert Brothers in Binghamton, during a robbery with two accomplices. He was "identified by the lack of a big toe on his left foot" and tried, convicted, and hanged. The case captured the public imagination, which probably accounts for the plethora of publications which McDade has identified about the murderer. His hanging was the first and last public hanging in Binghamton's history. ["The Gallows," *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, May 19, 1871, p.8; Crandall, Brian, "The strange case of Edward Ruloff, 1800s Ithaca murderer and bar namesake", September 5, 2014, website of *The Ithaca Voice*.]

FIRST EDITION. McDade 836 [ours is the second edition]. (38610) \$650.00

30. **[Senate, Fourth Congress]: JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1796, AND IN THE TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE SAID UNITED STATES.** Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno, Printer to the Senate of the United States, 1796 [ie., 1797]. 175, [1 blank], iv, 18 pp. Bound in contemporary half sheep

[chipped] and blue paper-covered boards [rear board nearly detached]. Text lightly tanned, Very Good.

This document prints President Washington's Message, "for the last time," to Congress in December 1796, summarizing "measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior Frontier," as well as to "guard our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their Tribes." He reports on the implementation of the Treaty with England, and on the boundary between the U.S. and the Floridas, owned by Spain; urges "the gradual creation of a navy," development of American industry, establishment of a National University and a Military Academy.

Material is also considered on the southern and western boundaries of Georgia; ratification of the first ten amendments to the Constitution; inquiries on the proposed Eleventh Amendment, immunizing States from suit without their consent; Vice-President Adams's farewell to the Senate, before his installation as President; results of the 1796 election, with electoral votes cast by each of the 16 States [Tennessee, Kentucky, and Vermont having joined the Original Thirteen], and announcement of the election of Adams and Thomas Jefferson as President and Vice President, respectively. A comprehensive Index is included.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 32971. ESTC W20585.

(38717) \$500.00

31. **[South Carolina]: INAUGURAL ADDRESS AND MESSAGE NO. 1 OF ROBERT K. SCOTT, GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TO STHE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, FIRST SESSION, HELD AT THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, JULY 9, 1868 BY AUTHORITY.** Columbia, S.C.: 1868. Stitched, 24pp. Light fox and light wear. Two small holes in the title page affecting three or four letters; small hole in last leaf affecting a few letters. Good+.

Scott has "no doubt as to the validity of all the proceedings which have been had under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress," but recognizes "that an influential minority" view Reconstruction as an unconstitutional abomination. He urges a policy of "moderation." The newly empowered Freedmen should avoid "a spirit of vengeance." Scott hails the dawn of a new era in South Carolina: "The monopoly of class, by which the few governed the many, has gone down before the sovereignty of the people."

Governor Scott had been a Union officer and, after the War, assistant commissioner of South Carolina's Freedmen's Bureau.

OCLC 54474037 [2- Duke, NYHS] as of July 2022. (38560) \$175.00

32. **Stillman, Samuel:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HONORABLE COUNCIL, AND THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, IN NEW-ENGLAND, AT BOSTON, MAY 26, 1779. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE COUNCIL. BY... PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON. Boston: Fleet and Gill, 1779. [3]-38 pp, lacking the half title and final blank. Blank inner margin of title page restored. Spotting of early leaves. Early ownership signatures of Philander Gillman and George Adams. Bound in modern marbled wrappers, Good+.

Stillman had been an original trustee of Rhode Island College [later Brown University]. After the Revolution he was one of Boston's twelve delegates to the Convention to ratify the

U.S. Constitution. This is a significant Revolutionary War sermon, emphasized by his admonition, "Let us not amuse ourselves with a prospect of peace, and in consequence thereof abate in our preparations for the war. If we should, it may prove greatly injurious to the freedom and glory of this RISING EMPIRE."

Stillman advocates separation of Church and State, the abolition of slavery, and the extinction of religious establishments, ideas which would be substantially incorporated into the Massachusetts Constitution the following year.

About this speech DAB writes, "The General Court invited him to preach the annual election sermon in 1779 when the most vital public concern was the policy of the constitutional convention. Stillman frankly argued the necessity of inserting in the constitution of the state a Bill of Rights and provision for the separation of church and state, since only by this procedure could the sacred rights of conscience be secured." The Massachusetts Constitution, drafted by John Adams and adopted in 1780, is the oldest extant State constitution; it served as the model for many others, with the Declaration of Rights advocated here by Stillman.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16537. Vail, New England Election Sermons 22. Not in Gephart, Newberry Library, Stevens Rare Americana, Church.

(38707) \$750.00

33. **Trumbull, Lyman:** ARGUMENT OF HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 4, 1868, IN THE MATTER OF EX PARTE WILLIAM H. McCARDLE, APPELLANT. REPORTED BY D.F. MURPHY. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1868. 29pp, original printed wrappers [margins lightly browned]. Stitched, Very Good.

McCardle, a Mississippi newspaper editor, was arrested for treason in 1867 by order of General Ord, commanding the Reconstruction military government of Mississippi.

Trumbull, on behalf of the government, argued that an 1867 statute rendered courts powerless to issue writs of habeas corpus under such circumstances. McCardle argued that the military trial of a civilian, like McCardle, was unconstitutional, as is suspension of the writ.

Hall, OXFORD COMPANION TO THE SUPREME COURT 534. (38538) \$350.00

34. **United States:** ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE EIGHTEENTH. Philadelphia: Francis Childs and John Swaine, 1794. [1]-144, [i]-iii pp. Disbound, rubberstamp on title page [stamped over some text]. Otherwise, a clean text. Good+.

The Acts of the First Session of the landmark Third Congress, prohibiting any subjects of the United States from engaging in the international slave trade; establishing a naval force, the Post Office, and Post Roads [with a listing of the roads]; the neutrality law; resolutions beginning the process of enacting the Eleventh Amendment, prohibiting suits against a State in the federal courts, and authorizing the Embargo; material on the excise tax on liquors, which gave rise to the ensuing Whisky Rebellion. All Acts are signed in type by President Washington.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27827. ESTC W14495. (38533)\$450.00

35. **Vallandigham, Clement S.:** AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT TO A LETTER FROM SERGEANT J.C. CLARK, REQUESTING VALLANDIGHAM'S ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING A PROMOTION FOR CLARK TO LIEUTENANT IN THE 59TH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS. Falmouth VA and Dayton OH: 1863. Single leaf of stationery, from Clark to Vallandigham, 17 March 1863, in neat ink handwriting. Signed in the middle of page [2], "Sergt. J.C. Clark, Co. H. 59th Regiment, NYS Vols." Vallandigham writes in ink on blank portion of page [2]: "Dayton, O. March 24/63- Sir: I beg leave to endorse the recommendations within referred to. Very truly C.L. Vallandigham." Some spotting to Clark's letter; Vallandigham's endorsement is clean. Good+.

Why would the New York Sergeant Clark seek assistance from the Ohio Democrat-Copperhead Vallandigham? First, Clark informs Vallandigham that he is a "a resident of Richland County Ohio." More importantly, Vallandigham was a friend and ally of New York's Copperhead Governor Horatio Seymour. Clark writes, "Knowing your influence with Gov. S. I as one of the DEMOCRACY of the Buckeye State ask as a favor, that you will recommend the same to Gov. Seymour, thinking by this may cause more favorable consideration of my claim for promotion. Wishing you success in your noble efforts for the restoration of our UNION AS IT WAS, I have the honor to be..." [words in capital letters underlined in original]. Clark thus assures Vallandigham, not only that he is a fellow Democrat, but also that he like Vallandigham opposes prosecution of the War for the purpose of ending American Slavery. President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation two-and-one-half months before Clark wrote this Letter.

From the campaign of 1860 until the end of the War, the Ohio Copperhead Vallandigham was a painful thorn in Lincoln's side. He was arrested on Lincoln's orders for his anti-War speeches and banished to the Confederacy. But he went to Canada, campaigning unsuccessfully in absentia under the Peace Democrats' banner for Ohio's governorship in 1863. He became a symbol of Northern wartime treason.

(38571) \$500.00

36. **Vallandigham, Clement S.:** PRINTED LETTER, SIGNED IN INK BY VALLANDIGHAM, DATED 7 MAY 1861 FROM DAYTON, OHIO, DENOUNCING THE WAR AND LINCOLN ADMINISTRATION'S "IMPENDING MILITARY DESPOTISM" Dayton: 1861. Printed Letter, from Dayton, Ohio, May 7, 1861. In ink, marked "Private" and addressed to "A. McGreggor, Esq. Canton, Ohio." Sixteen lines of printed text. Signed in ink at the end, "CL Vallandigham." Old folds, Good+.

[offered with] STUDIO PORTRAIT OF "C.L. VALLANDIGHAM," 2-1/2" x 4." Cincinnati: Rickey & Carroll. [nd]. Very Good.

From the campaign of 1860 until the end of the War, the Ohio Copperhead Vallandigham was a painful thorn in Lincoln's side. He was arrested on Lincoln's orders for his anti-War speeches and banished to the Confederacy. But he went to Canada, campaigning unsuccessfully in absentia under the Peace Democrats' banner for Ohio's governorship in 1863. He became a symbol of Northern wartime treason.

This printed Letter, signed by Vallandigham in ink, expresses his heartfelt opposition to the War and Lincoln very early in the War, The Lincoln Administration's "fatal error" is to believe that the Union "can be preserved by civil war." Lincoln has inaugurated a "bold conspiracy to usurp all power into the hands of the Executive ... No king of England, since James II, would have dared attempt such a usurpation. And all this within twenty days! If there be any spirit of liberty left, is it not time to arouse and strike a blow to rescue the Republic from an impending military despotism?"

We have not located any record of this printed document.
(38565) \$875.00

37. [**Winston, Mrs. Charles P.**]: "COUSIN TOMMIE!" A PARODY BY A RICHMOND LADY, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE COUNSEL FOR THE COMMONWEALTH. Richmond, Va.: C.F. Johnston, Publisher. C.N. Williams, Printer, [1885]. 8pp. Stitched in original printed and illustrated pink title wrappers [as issued], with portrait of T.J. Cluverius. The verso of the front wrapper has a clipped newspaper article about "Cousin Tommie." Blank leaf adheres to inner margin of front wrapper. Else Fine..

"The body of Fannie Lillian Madison was found in Richmond's Old Reservoir on 14 March 1885. It was first believed Madison committed suicide, but evidence of a struggle suggested that she had been murdered. Madison's cousin Thomas J. Cluverius, a graduate of Richmond College and a lawyer in King and Queen and King William Counties, was indicted for her murder. Cluverius was convicted mostly on circumstantial evidence - the key piece of evidence being a watch key, supposedly belonging to Cluverius, which was found at the scene of the murder. The trial lasted from the 5 May to 4 June 1885, and Cluverius was hanged on 14 January 1887 despite several appeals." [A Guide to the Commonwealth of Virginia versus Thomas J. Cluverius, 1885. A Collection in the Library of Virginia]. The text is a poem, captioned, "A Poem Sad and Serious, of Lillian and Cluverius!" "Once she was pure, and chaste, and fair,/ That wily serpent laid the snare,/ That led her thus in mad despair/ To follow, follow anywhere---- Cluverius."

"Cluverius came from one of the 'better' Virginia families. He had married Lillian Madison, a country girl, but had kept the marriage a secret from his family and friends. He finally had her come to Richmond, where he murdered her and threw her body into the reservoir. He was quickly traced, tried, and executed" [McDade 193].
Haynes 21582. (38747) \$375.00

38. **Wright, John S.**: REPLY TO HON. CHARLES G. LORING, UPON "RECONSTRUCTION." Boston and Chicago [Cambridge]: A. Williams and Company, and J.R. Walsh [Houghton and Company], 1867. 31, [1 blank], xxiv, 189, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers with wrapper title; title page follows page 31 and is at page [iii] [as issued]. Wraps lightly worn, occasional mild text spotting, Very Good. INSCRIBED ON FRONT WRAPPER, "Hon. R.H. Dana with compliments of J. Wright."

Wright was an indefatigable Chicago editor, promoter, entrepreneur, booster of that City and his State, and a War Democrat.

DAB, whose sketch of Wright's life is otherwise respectful, says the author's works published during this period "gave evidence of the weakening of his mind. His reason finally gave way, and he was committed to an asylum in Philadelphia." This pamphlet lends some support to DAB's diagnosis. Wright calls himself "an enthusiast," indeed a "monomane upon this question of State Sovereignty." His "perfect solution" to the problems of the day is outlined in a detailed text on the origins of the State-- with erudite references to Aristotle, Puffendorf, Vattel, and others-- and the sovereignty of the individual States.
Sabin 105613. (38537) \$275.00

39. [**Yale College**]: COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, APRIL 11 1793. RECEIVED OF ELIJAH ABEL THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF STATE PAPER, BEING IN FULL OF A BALANCE DUE HIM. VIZ. 2 STATE NOTES ... AMOUNTING TO FORTY POUNDS 12/9 1/2 LAWFUL MONEY, FOR WHICH SUM THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY 1792, ARE ACCOUNTABLE AGREEABLE TO THE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT FOR ENLARGING THE POWERS AND INCREASING THE FUNDS OF YALE-COLLEGE. [Hartford]: 1793. Single printed leaf, 6" x 7-3/4,"completed in ink manuscript. Signed in ink at the end by one of the duly appointed Commissioners, "A. Kingsbury on acct of the State." Very Good.

Andrew Kingsbury, along with John Trumbull and William Hart, was appointed a Treasury Commissioner of the State of Connecticut by Act of May 1792, to collect balances due on taxes owed to the State.

According to Section 2 of the Act, amounts so collected "are hereby appropriated to, and for the use and benefit of Yale College in New-Haven, to be applied in manner following, out of the avails thereof, for the purpose of erecting a new building or college for the reception and accommodation of the students; and the residue shall be, and hereby is established, as a fund for raising an annual revenue, forever hereafter to be applied to, and for the support of, necessary professors in the various arts and sciences, for the benefit of the college."

In May 1793 Kingsbury relinquished the office of Commissioner in order to become Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.

Not located on ESTC or the online sites of AAS or Yale. Not in Evans, Shipton & Mooney.
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40. **[Yale College]:** COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, FEBY 14TH 1794. RECEIVED OF ERASTUS WOLCOTT EXECR TO ERAST WOLCOTT DECD THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS OF STATE PAPER, BEING IN FULL OF A BALANCE DUE FROM DECD TO THE STATE VIZ. 4 STATE NOTES ... AMOUNTING TO TWENTY SEVEN POUNDS 5/3 LAWFUL MONEY, FOR WHICH SUM THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY 1793, ARE ACCOUNTABLE AGREEABLE TO THE DIRECTIONS CONTAINED IN AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT FOR ENLARGING THE POWERS AND INCREASING THE FUNDS OF YALE-COLLEGE. [Hartford]: 1793. Single printed leaf, 6" x 7-3/4,"completed in ink manuscript. Signed in ink at the end by one of the duly appointed Commissioners, John Porter. Very Good.

John Porter, along with John Trumbull and William Hart, was appointed a Treasury Commissioner of the State of Connecticut by Act of May 1793, to collect balances due on taxes owed to the State. He replaced Andrew Kingsbury, who resigned in order to become State Treasurer.

According to Section 2 of the Act of May 1792, amounts so collected "are hereby appropriated to, and for the use and benefit of Yale College in New-Haven, to be applied in manner following, out of the avails thereof, for the purpose of erecting a new building or college for the reception and accommodation of the students; and the residue shall be, and hereby is established, as a fund for raising an annual revenue, forever hereafter to be applied to, and for the support of, necessary professors in the various arts and sciences, for the benefit of the college."

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