

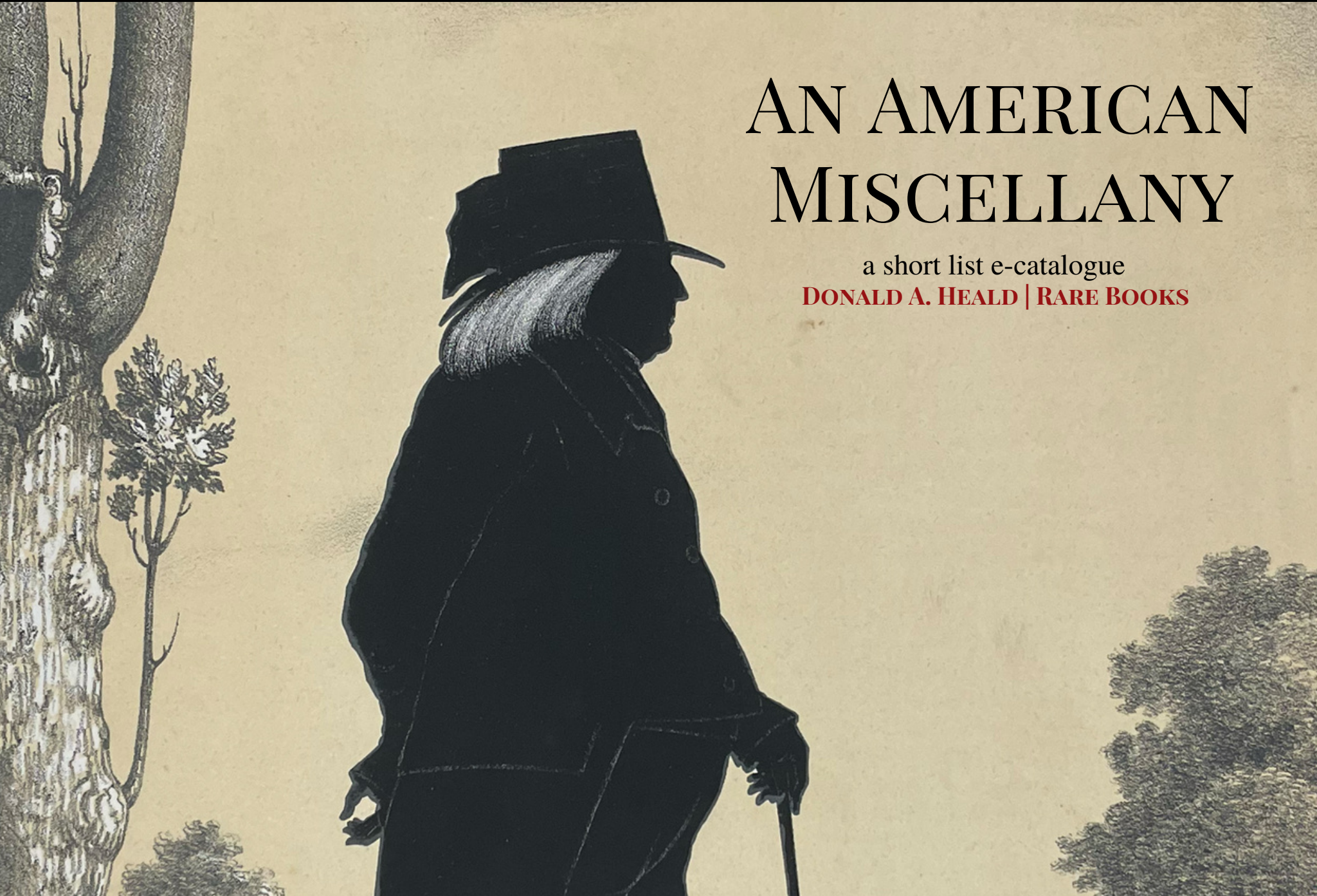


DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY

a short list e-catalogue

DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS





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AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY

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C A S E
O F
G R E A T - B R I T A I N
A N D
A M E R I C A,
A D D R E S S E D
T O T H E K I N G,
A N D B O T H
H O U S E S o f P A R L I A M E N T.

It is against the liberty of the subject, who hath a true property in his goods, which cannot be taken from him, without his actual or implied consent.

Trial of HAMPDEN.

THE THIRD EDITION.

D U B L I N :

Printed for JAMES WILLIAMS, at No. 5, in
Skinner-row, MDCCLXIX.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION - [Gervase BUSHE]. *Case of Great-Britain and America, addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament ... Third Edition.*

Dublin: James Williams, 1769. 8vo (8 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches). [4], 43, [1]pp. Half-title. Uncut. Original stitched blue paper wrappers (with printing on versos).

A pro-American pamphlet advocating self-government: a rare uncut example in original printed wrappers with an address and an advert on the verso of the wrappers.

This tract attributed to Bushe, an Irish MP, urges that England abandon the idea of colonial taxation and allow America greater self-government, arguing that this policy would benefit England more in the end. The work even goes so far as to make the recommendation that Britain "should leave the Americans to tax themselves and that a law should be passed immediately repealing every act that taxes the colonies."

Howes B1039; Sabin 9637 (attributed to George Butler); Adams, American Controversy 68-4c.

(#35376)

\$ 1,000



AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY. *Annual Report of the Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company to the Stockholders for the Year Ending December 31, 1911.*

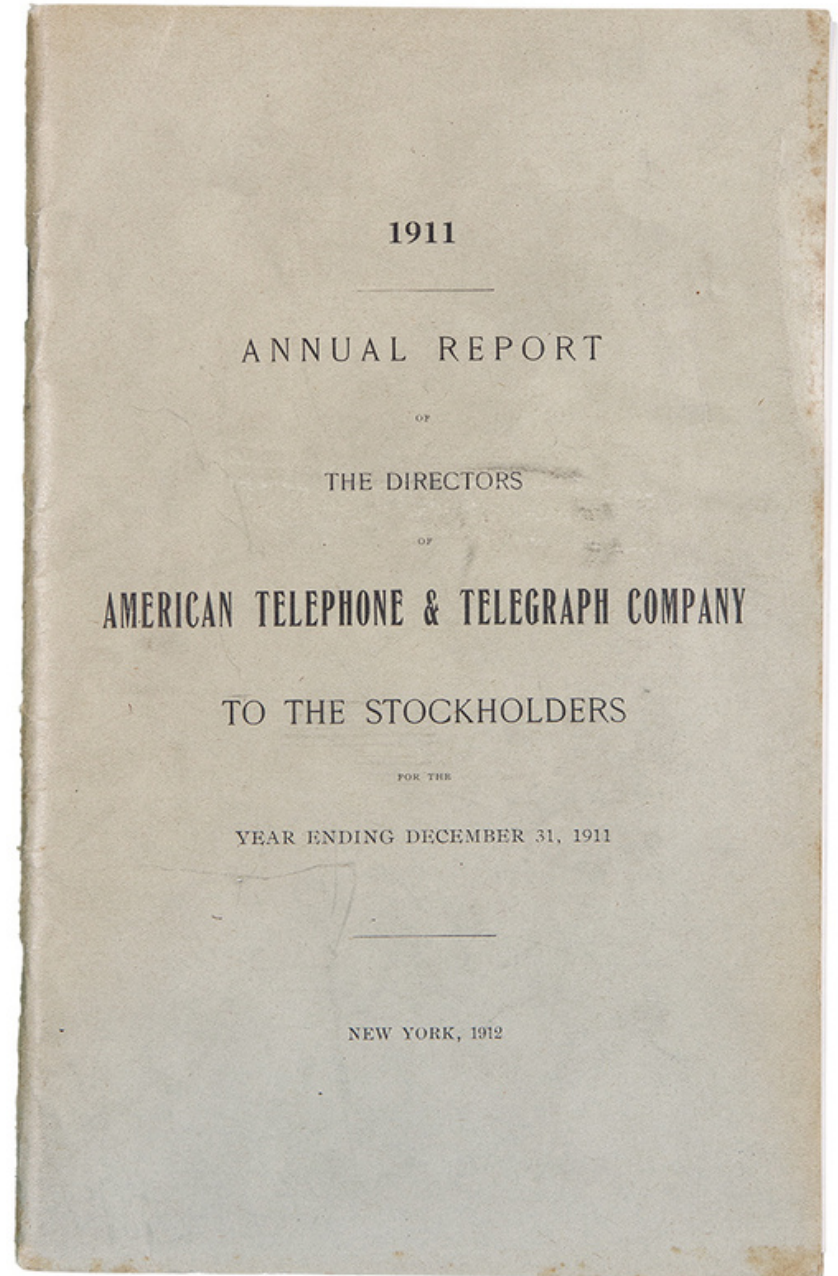
New York: 1912. 8vo (8 3/4 x 5 1/2 inches). 51pp., plus a folding plate.
Publisher's paper wrappers.

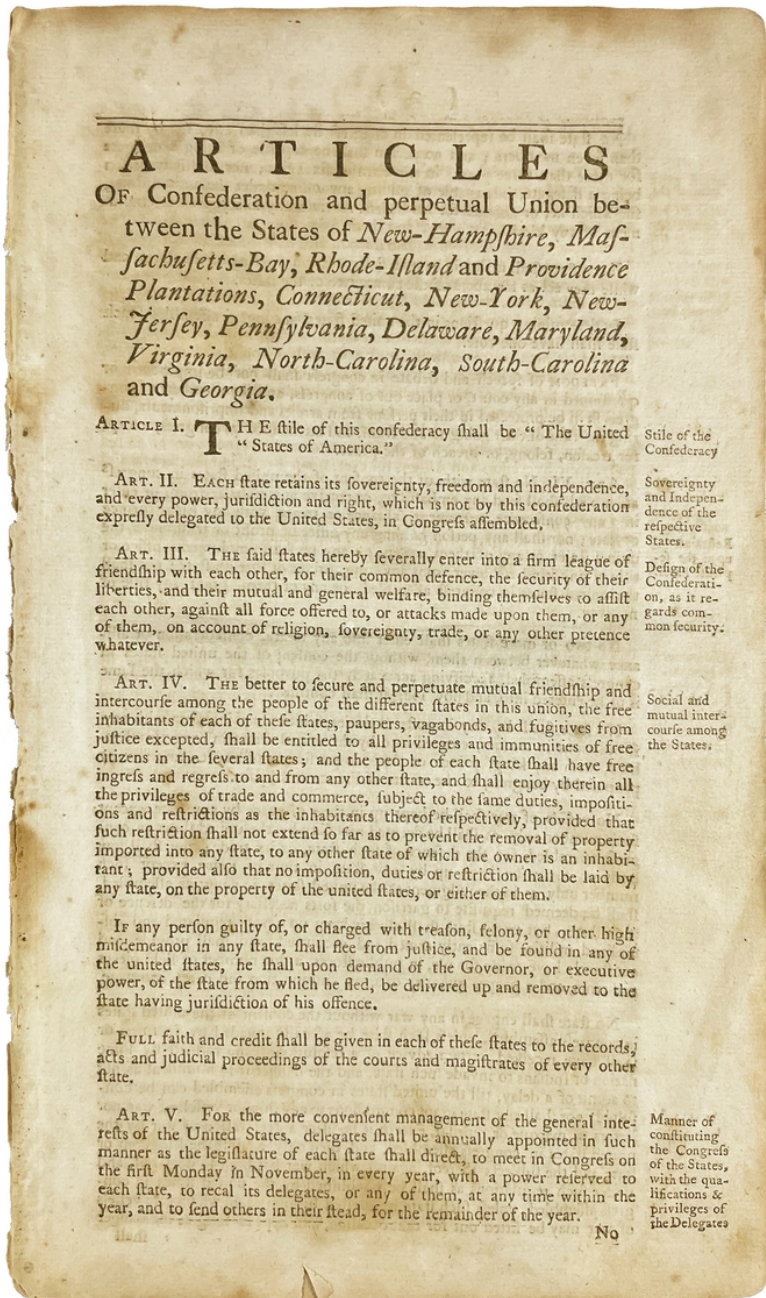
Annual report for the year 1911 of the company which would become AT&T.

Provides a summary from the business side of the telephone company and includes a treasurer's statement with the operation exchanges, number of subscribers, miles of wire and pole lines, and instruments under rental. The fourteenth annual report is illustrated with a folding map. On December 30, 1899, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company bought the assets of American Bell and the annual reports continued under the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

(#38786)

\$ 100





A R T I C L E S
OF Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.*

ARTICLE I. **T**H E stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

Stile of the Confederacy

ART. II. EACH state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

Sovereignty and independence of the respective States.

ART. III. THE said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Design of the Confederation, as it regards common security.

ART. IV. THE better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the united states, or either of them.

Social and mutual intercourse among the States.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the united states, he shall upon demand of the Governor, or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

FULL faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V. FOR the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recal its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

Manner of constituting the Congress of the States, with the qualifications & privileges of the Delegates

[ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION]. *Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusettes-Bay, Rhode-Island and Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia.*

[New London: Timothy Green, 1784]. Folio (11 9/16 x 6 13/16 inches). 3 leaves disbound pp. (6) Sheets toned. Housed in red chemise and matching red cloth box, with morocco lettering piece on spine.

(Article I) "The stile of this confederacy shall be 'The United States of America': the final draft printing of the Articles of Confederation."

The Articles of Confederation, a unicameral constitution providing for a loose federation of the states, was drafted and approved by the delegates meeting in York Town (now Lancaster), on November 15, 1777. It required unanimous ratification by the 13 states, therefore it only went into effect in March 1781 after the last state, Maryland, ratified. Its inception marked the end of the Continental Congress; it would remain in effect, in many ways, for seven years, until superseded by the Constitution of 1788. This printing constitutes "the final draft printing of the Articles, executed for the use of the Continental Congress. This version, with 'sundry small amendments in the diction, without altering the sense' was agreed to on Nov 15, 1777. The first edition subsequent to approval (Evans 15619) was printed at Lancaster by Francis Bailey shortly after." One of the great American documents.

Another copy of this 6 pp. printing was tentatively attributed to the Lancaster Press of John Dunlap by Evans (Evans 15620; Sabin 2142) and sold at Christie's New York on June 22, 2012, for \$25,000. This printing was extracted from the Laws of Connecticut (Evans 18409).

Evans 18409 (source); Evans 15620; Sabin 2142.

(#40293)

\$ 2,500



BARLOW, Joel. *Two Letters to the Citizens of the United States, and One to General Washington Written From Paris In The Year 1799, On Our Political And Commercial Relations.*

New Haven: From Sidney's Press, 1806. 12mo (6 5/8 x 3 3/4 inches). 119pp. Contemporary grey wrappers. Ownership inscription dated 1808 on front blank. Light foxing.

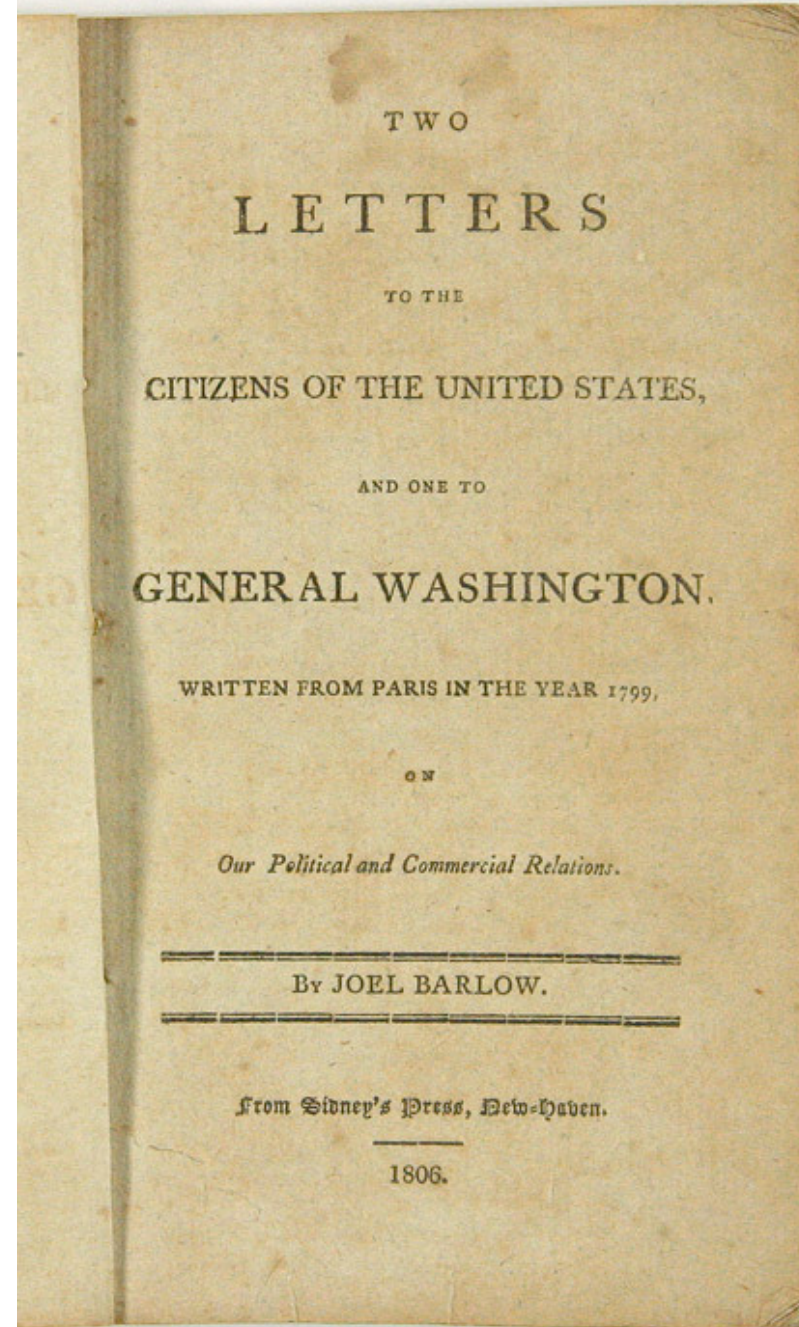
A later Connecticut edition after the first Philadelphia edition of 1799 and other interim editions.

Barlow, a notable poet, "Hartford Wit" and outspoken political savant of the early years of the Republic, is described as one of the most liberal thinkers of his time (DAB). The letter to Washington urges the President to prevent war with France. The preface of this edition declares, "If in all the heavy volumes that load your shelves, on the 'defence of the American constitutions,' you find enough of solid matter to balance a dozen pages of this pamphlet, return the pamphlet to the bookseller, and he will return your money."

Howes B144, "aa." Sabin 3433.

(#23316)

\$ 150





BROADSIDE. *By His Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Captain General in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, and Vice-Admiral of the same. A Proclamation for a general Fast. Boston: Richard Draper, 1767. Letterpress broadside (15 1/2 x 13 inches). Woodcut royal arms, signed in print by Bernard. Minor repairs on verso.*

Early American broadside.

Appointing the 9th day of April 1767 as a fasting day of thanksgiving.

"A day of public fasting and prayer," it was traditionally observed in the New England states. It had its origin in days of prayer and repentance proclaimed in the early days of the American colonies by Royal Governors, often before the spring planting (cf. Rogation Days). It was observed by church attendance, fasting, and abstinence from secular activities. The earliest known fast day was proclaimed in Boston on September 8, 1670.'

Evans 10681; Ford, W.C. Broadside, 1415

(#34640)

\$ 975



By His EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

Captain-General and Governour in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, in NEW-ENGLAND, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

A Proclamation for a general Fast.

As the Time is now approaching, wherein it hath been usual, according to the laudable Custom of this Country, for the People, on a Day appointed, to humble themselves before Almighty GOD, and implore his Blessing upon the Business of the ensuing Year;

IHAVE thought fit to appoint, and I do, by and with the Advice and Consent of His Majesty's Council, appoint Thursday the Ninth Day of April next ensuing, to be a Day of Fasting and Prayer throughout this Province, that the Ministers of God's holy Word, with their several Congregations, may thereon prostrate themselves before the Throne of Grace meekly confessing their Sins, and beseeching Almighty GOD, that notwithstanding our Unworthiness He would be pleased to continue his gracious Providence over us: And especially that He would be pleased to bless our most Gracious Sovereign the KING, in the Maintenance of his Health, Wealth, Peace and Honor, in the Preservation of his Royal Consort, their Issue, and all the Royal Family, and in the Prosperity of the whole British Empire, and all its Members and Dependencies; that He would be pleased to regard the People of this Province with the Eye of his Mercy, to prosper all their Undertakings in Husbandry, Fishery and Trade, and to bless the Works of their Hands, that they may reap the Fruits of the Earth in due Season, and in a sufficient Plenty; and above all, that He would be pleased to give us true Repentance, to forgive us all our Sins, and endue us with his Grace that we may amend our Lives according to his Word, and finally be accepted by him through the Merits and Mediation of his Son **JESUS CHRIST.**

And I command and enjoin all Magistrates and Civil Officers to see that the said Day be observed, as a Day set apart for Religious Worship, and that no servile Labour nor Recreation be permitted thereon.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in BOSTON, the Seventeenth Day of March, 1767, in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and IRELAND, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, Secr.

Fra. Bernard.

GOD Save the KING.

BOSTON: Printed by RICHARD DRAPER, Printer to His Excellency the Governour, and the Honourable His Majesty's Council, 1767.

*To remaine the 9th of the Month next Friday
10 o'clock afternoon at the Meeting House.*



AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture:

AT

ITS ANNIVERSARY MEETING, JANUARY 16, 1821.

BY JAMES M. BROOM, ESQ.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed for Littell & Henry, 74 South Second Street,

By Clark & Raser.

1821.

BROOM, James M. (1776-1850). *An Address delivered before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture: at its anniversary meeting January 16, 1821.*

Philadelphia: Printed for Littell & Henry, 1821. 8vo (8 x 5 inches). 24pp. Later green morocco-backed cloth-covered boards.

Address given by the Delaware politician to celebrate the anniversary of the oldest agricultural society in the United States, including comments about the cotton gin.

Among Broom's comments is an enthusiastic recommendation on the benefits of new technology, including the cotton gin and a machine for preparing flax for manufacturing.

Rink, E., *Technical Americana*, 1249.

(#35474)

\$ 250



BROWN, William Henry (1808-1883). *Portrait Gallery of Distinguished American Citizens, with biographical sketches.*

Hartford: E. B. and E. C. Kellogg, 1846. Folio (15 7/8 x 12 inches). 27 tinted lithographed silhouette portraits, 27 tinted lithographed plates of facsimiles of handwriting. Publisher's half brown morocco, cloth boards with gilt device.

First edition of this impressive work, notable for its effective and evocative lithographed portraits of renowned Americans of the antebellum period, each depicted in full-length silhouette profile: "Almost the entire edition was destroyed by fire, and copies are extremely rare" (Harry Peters).

All the portraits, except for the George Washington allegorical frontispiece, are based on sketches made from life by Brown, who was widely celebrated for his scissor-cut silhouettes. Brown was born and died in Charleston, South Carolina, but in the interim traveled widely throughout the United States, his fame as a silhouettist gaining him access to many of the country's leading citizens whose profiles Brown took with amazing speed and accuracy.

Alice Van Leer Carrick, an authority on silhouettes, notes that, rather than any existing original portraits, the present work is "the real memorial to Brown's genius, [and it is] now almost rarer than any of the silhouettes themselves." Brown prepared the biographical text himself, and the silhouettes (with appropriate tinted backgrounds) were transferred to stone and printed by one of the best known lithographic firms of the period: Kelloggs of Hartford, CT. The result is a valuable historical and visual record, with subjects including John Marshall, John Q. Adams, Richard C. Moore, Andrew Jackson, John Forsyth, William Henry Harrison, John C. Calhoun, De Witt Clinton, Richard M. Johnson, Joel Poinsett, Alexander Macomb, Martin Van Buren, Samuel Southard, Henry Clay, Henry Wise, Thomas Hart Benton, John Tyler, Levi Woodbury, Thomas Cooper, Daniel Webster, William White, Silas Wright, Nathaniel Tallmadge, Felix Grundy, Dixon Lewis, and John Randolph. Each portrait is accompanied by another plate displaying a facsimile of the subject's handwriting.

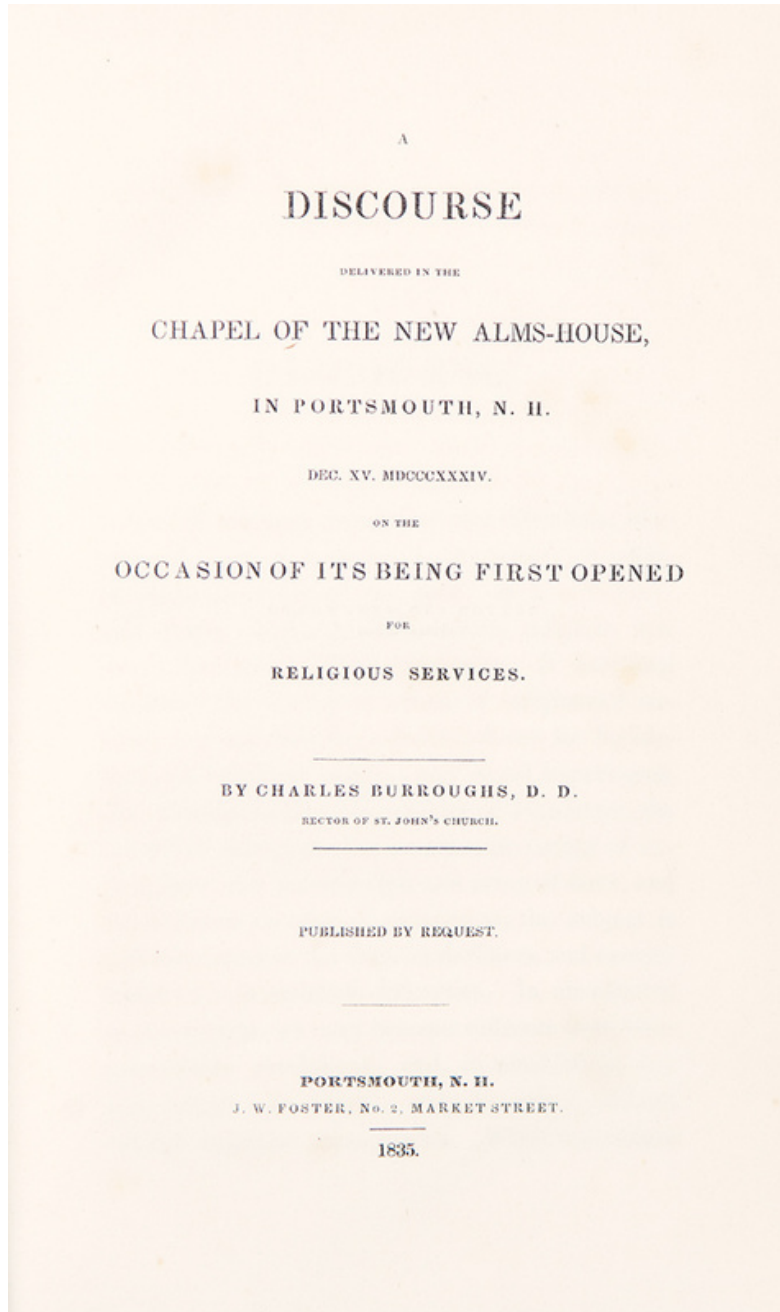
According to Peters, "almost the entire edition was destroyed by fire, and copies are extremely rare." Furthermore, the book is often found incomplete with plates lacking; the present example complete with all portraits and plates of handwriting.

Cf. Groce-Wallace, *Dictionary of Artists in America 1564-1860*, p. 90; Howes B871 ("b"); cf. Peters, *America on Stone*, pp., 116-117; Sabin 8578.

(#38783)

\$ 4,500





BURROUGHS, Charles. *A Discourse delivered in the Chapel of the New Alms-House, in Portsmouth, N.H....on the Occasion of its Being First Opened for Religious Services.*

Portsmouth: J.W. Foster, 1835. 8vo (8 9/16 x 5 1/4 inches). 108pp. Modern cloth-backed marbled paper-covered boards.

A discourse on pauperism.

"One of the most momentous and interesting subjects of political economy is the nature of public provision for the relief of the poor. It is a subject, that deeply affects the civil, social, religious, and moral concerns of the community. It has long awakened the liveliest solicitude of enlightened nations and has become a fruitful theme for legislation, philosophical inquiry, and moral experiment" (5).

Sabin 9458.

(#39017)

\$ 250



Problems of To-day

Wealth—Labor—Socialism

By

Andrew Carnegie

Author of "The Gospel of Wealth," etc., etc.



New York
Doubleday, Page & Company
1908

CARNEGIE, Andrew (1835-1919). *Problems of Trade: Wealth, Labor, Socialism.*

New York: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1908. 8vo (7 3/4 x 5 inches). 207 pp.
Publisher's red cloth, with "Problems of Today" in gilt on front cover, top edge gilt, with a matching cloth slipcase.

A discussion of contemporary social and economic issues by the leading industrialist and one of the wealthiest individuals in history.

Essays by Carnegie on a variety of topics, including: "Wealth," "Labor," "Wages," "Thrift," "The Land," "Individualism versus Socialism," "Variety versus Uniformity," "Family Relations," "The Long March Forward," and "My Experience with Railway Rates and Rebates."

(#40781)

\$ 650



CIVIL WAR - Estick [or Estwick] EVANS (1787-1866). *Great Pacification. (To the People of the United States) ... I propose the restoration of our Union ... Peace, the hope of it, even in the midst of the most strenuous war, should not be abandoned ...*

Washington, D.C.: February 13, 1865. Letterpress broadside folio (24 x 8 x 1/2 inches). Expert restoration on verso.

An unusual broadside Civil War peace proposal.

A little-known, but highly eccentric character, Evans first made a name for himself in 1818, when he walked from New Hampshire to Detroit (in the middle of winter no less), backtracked to Pittsburgh and continued his walk all the way to New Orleans, publishing a narrative of his pedestrian journey the following year. After a failed Congressional run in New Hampshire and a failed attempt to become secretary of the Senate, he ended up practising law in Washington.

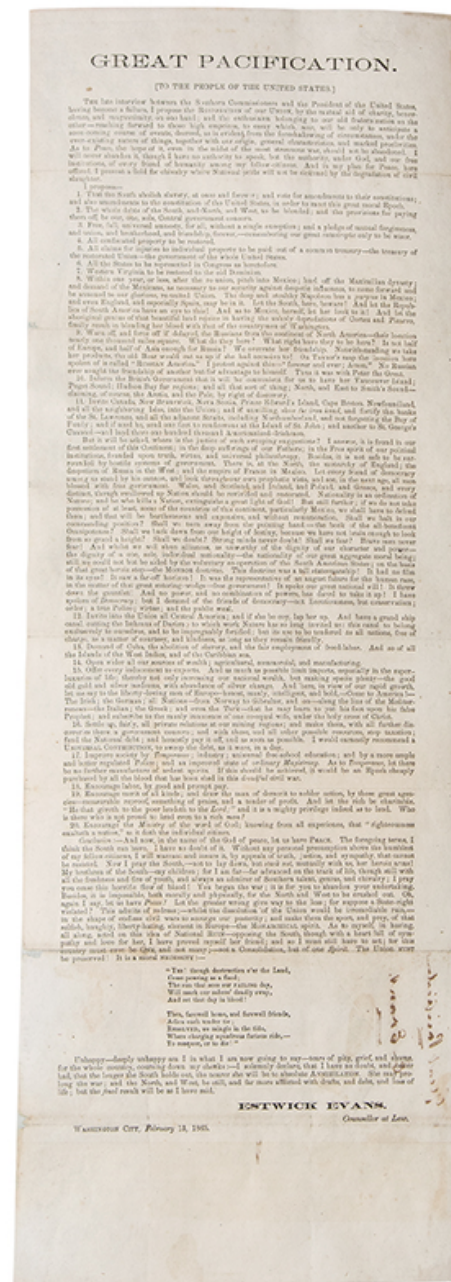
In the midst of the Civil War, Evans published a series of broadside letters, all known in but a few examples and likely printed in small quantities. In one, in which excoriated the south for their role in the war, he explained that he issued his missives as broadsides since his letters had no chance of publication in the already crowded pages of the newspaper press.

The present broadside by Evans suggests a 20-point proposal for peace between the North and South, including the abolition of slavery, the federal assumption of Confederate debt, universal amnesty, restoration of all confiscated property, the annexation of Mexico, the expulsion of the Russians from the Pacific Northwest, the seizing of the Hudson's Bay and Arctic fur trade from the British, inviting Canada to become part of the United States, the unification of Central America and the building of a trans-Darien canal, the nationalization of the mining industry, universal temperance, fair pay, charity from the rich and more. The broadside letter concludes: "Unhappy -- deeply unhappy am I in what I am now going to say -- tears of pity, grief and shame for the whole country, coursing down my cheeks: -- I solemnly declare, that I have no doubt, and never had, that the longer the South holds out, the nearer she will be to absolute annihilation ..."

We locate only four examples extant (Boston Athenaeum, American Antiquarian Society, Harvard and Minnesota Historical Society).

(#38207)

\$ 1,200





CARNEGIE, Andrew (1835-1919). *An American Four-In-Hand in Britain.*

London: Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1883. 8vo (8 7/8 x 5 3/4 inches). viii, 338 pp, (1). Frontispiece portrait of the author. 3/4 brown morocco; raised bands, gilt decoration, gilt title, marble boards, with a cloth slipcase.

First edition in a deluxe binding

An account of Carnegie's journey to Victorian Britain in 1881. The frontispiece 'artotype' by E. Bierstadt shows Carnegie on a horse-drawn coach, the 'four-in-hand' referenced in the title. Interestingly, the work was not designed to be a publishing success, but rather a sort of greeting card to those who had not accompanied him on the trip, and a souvenir gift for those who had.

Carnegie's talents as a writer come out in this Gilded Age classic, as one commentator put it in 1901: "In looking over Mr. Carnegie's writings one cannot fail to be struck by the terseness, felicity, and 'pith' of many of his phrases. It is not the studied elegance of the stylist, but the epigrammatic expression of a vigorous personality."

(#40783)

\$ 600





THE RECORDS OF
NEW AMSTERDAM

FROM 1653 TO 1674 ANNO DOMINI

EDITED BY
BERTHOLD FERNOW

MEMBER AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION; HONORARY RESP.
CORRESPONDING MEMBER NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, HIS-
TORICAL SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY,
VIRGINIA; BUFFALO, N. Y.; WATERLOO, N. Y.; AND DALLAS, TEXAS.



VOLUME I.
MINUTES OF THE COURT OF
BURGOMASTERS AND SCHEPENS

1653-1655

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK

BY
The Knickerbocker Press
MDCCCXCVII.

FERNOW, Berthold (1837-1908), editor. *The Records of New Amsterdam, from 1653 to 1674 Anno Domini ...*

New York: Knickerbocker Press, 1897. 7 vols, large 8vo (9 1/2 x 6 3/8 inches). pp. vii; 421; 429; 431; 346; 355; 409; 353 with index. Full tan sheep, black morocco letter lettering pieces.

First edition of Fernow's revised English translation of the earliest Dutch municipal records of New Amsterdam (New York City).

In the 1830s, Cornelius Westbrook was hired to translate the ordinances of the city and the first book of court minutes. In 1848, Edmund B. O'Callaghan was hired to continue and complete Westbrook's translations. In this edition, Berthold Fernow made a completely new translation of volume 1, which he considered to have been poorly translated previously, and revised and edited the rest of the volumes.

"This work contains the earliest Dutch Records that have been preserved of the territory included in the present City of New York, the earlier ones having long ago disappeared." The volumes are translated into English and edited by Berthold Fernow and show the "Minutes of the Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam from 1653-1674 across multiple volumes. The volumes represent important primary source accounts of early New York City and its governance. It is an important collection for those interested in colonial New York City or colonial America in general.

(#38815)

\$ 800



DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

EVENING JOURNAL-EXTRA.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1871.

THE GREAT CALAMITY OF THE AGE!

Chicago in Ashes!!

Hundreds Of Millions of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

The South, the North and a Portion of the West Divisions of the City in Ruins.

All the Hotels, Banks, Public Buildings, Newspaper Offices and Great Business Blocks Swept Away.

The Conflagration Still in Progress.

Fury of the Flames.

Details, Etc., Etc.

Chicago is burning! Up to this hour of writing (10 o'clock, a.m.) the best part of the city is already in ashes! An area of between six and seven miles in length and nearly a mile in width, embracing the great business part of the city, has been burned over and now lies a mass of smoking ruins! All the principal hotels, all the public buildings, all the banks, all the newspaper offices, all the places of amusement, nearly all the great business edifices, nearly all the railroad depots, the water works, the gas works, several churches, and thousands of private residences are now in ruins. The great, noble, magnificent Chicago of yesterday, is today a mere shadow of what it was; and, perhaps before the still sweeping flames, the fear is that the entire city will be consumed before we shall see the end. The entire South Division, from Harrison street north to the river, almost the entire North Division, from the river to Lincoln Park, and several blocks in the West Division are burned. It is utterly impossible to estimate the losses. They must be the aggregate amount to hundreds of millions of dollars. Amid the confusion and general bewilderment, we can only give a few details. The fire broke out on the corner of DeKoven and Twelfth streets, at about 9 o'clock on Sunday

evening, being caused by a cow kicking over a lamp in a stable in which a woman was milking. An alarm was immediately given, but, owing to the high, southeast wind, the building was quickly consumed, and thence the fire spread rapidly. The firemen could not, with all their efforts, get the mastery of the flames. Building after building was fired by the flying cinders, which, landing on the roofs, which were as dry as tinder, owing to the protracted dry weather, instantly took fire. Northwesterly and southwesterly the flames took their course, leaping up homes after homes, block after block, street after street, all night long. The scene of ruin and devastation is beyond the power of words to describe. Never, in the history of the world, has such a scene of extended, terrible and complete destruction, by conflagration, been recorded; and never has a more frightful scene of panic, distress and horror been witnessed among helples, sorrowing, suffering population. It is utterly impossible, at the first thought, for the reader to take any conception of the fearful ravages of the fire-demon, although the accompanying details stated above is enough to appal the most sensitive. The awful truth of the situation will become fully comprehended by a glance at the following very imperfect list of the city's loss. It is, however, proper to state that, at this writing, the confusion in the police and fire departments is so complete as to render it impossible to give anything like a detailed account of the terrible conflagration.

PARTIAL DETAILS OF THE LOSSES.
The first to be annihilated, and possibly the most startling feature of the carnival of flames, is the total destruction of the City Water Works, by which ordinary the firemen are rendered helpless to make the least endeavor to arrest the onward march of the devouring element. Should any other fire occur in parts of the city not burning, they would certainly have their way. At about 11 o'clock last night the sheet of flames flicked across the river in the neighborhood of Jackson street, first lighting a small wooden building, which occurred adjacent the fire to the Armory, and soon to the South Side Gas Works, the Treasurer's gunnery and the Catholic Church, on Desplaine street. The Jackson office, the Tribune, the Times, the Republican, the Post, the Mail, the Stars-Zeitung, the Union, and many other publications, Crowley's Opera House, McVicker's Theater, Henry's Opera House, DeWitt's Theater, and Wood's Museum.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Union, Northwestern, Manufacturers' Cook County, and Illinois National Banks. The Second Presbyterian Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Trinity (Episcopal) Church. The magnificent depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, on Van Buren street, at the head of La Salle street. The great Central Union depot, and the Wells street depots of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. The Nations Elevator, corner of Adams and the river, Armour, Dole & Co's Elevator, corner Market and the river, Hiram Wheeler's Elevator, at same corner as the above, the Galena Elevator, corner Bush street, Bridge and River, and "A" of the Illinois Central, near the Illinois depot at the basin. Tremont House, Sherman House, Briggs House, Metropolitan, Palace, Adams, Bigelow, European, (Barke), Garden City, and the new Pacific, in process of erection on Clark and La Salle streets. The following prominent business houses are in ruins: Field, Leister and Co., J. V. Parwell's block, and all the magnificent blocks in that locality. The Lake Side Publishing Company's new building, on Clark street, Terrace Row, on Michigan Av. and adjacent residences. Farwell Hall burned at about four o'clock this morning. The great breweries, on the North Side, are gone.

In fact, as stated above, the entire South and North sides, from Harrison street, northwesterly, with a few isolated buildings left standing in some remote, quiet manner, are in hopeless ruins.

HELP COMING.
During the night, telegrams were sent to St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other cities for aid, and at the time of going to press several trains are on the way to the city, bringing fire engines and men to assist in this dire calamity.

BOARD OF TRADE.
The Board of Trade has issued for general use the northwest cor. of Washington and Canal streets. We call attention to the card accompanying a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at 51 and 53 Canal street.

COULD MEETING-A PROCLAMATION.
The citizens of Chicago and a number of prominent citizens are holding a meeting this afternoon in the First Congregational Church, to make such arrangements as may be possible for the safety of the city.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation that all fires in Chicago in the city shall be extinguished.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.
We are under great obligations to the Interstate Printing Company, 15 and 18 Canal street, for accommodations by which we are enabled to issue this Extra. We hope before many days to be able to announce permanent arrangements for issuing THE EVENING JOURNAL regularly. We have saved a portion of our subscription books, and hope to be able to resume publication without great delay.

The Chicago BOARD OF TRADE HAVE THEIR ROOMS AT 51 and 53 CANAL ST.
There will be a Meeting of the Directors of the Chicago BOARD OF TRADE AT 51 and 53 Canal St. To-morrow, 10th, at 10 o'clock. J. W. PRESTON, President.

GREAT CHICAGO FIRE. *Evening Journal - Extra ... The Great Calamity of the Age! Chicago in Ashes ... The Conflagration Still in Progress ... Chicago is burning!*

Chicago: October 9, 1871. Broadside newspaper extra, printed recto only, (approx. 12 3/4 x 7 1/2 inches). With a matted period, hand coloured map of Chicago (sheet size: 11 3/8 x 9 1/8 inches), by Rufus Blanchard, showing the burnt district.

Incredible broadside newspaper extra, printed during the Chicago fire.

This very rare newspaper extra -- believed to be the only newspaper published in Chicago on that day -- was printed sometime during the afternoon or early evening of Monday, October 9. The fire had begun the night prior, at approximately 9 pm, which was, according to the paper, "caused by a cow kicking over a lamp in a stable in which a woman [i.e. Mrs. O'Leary] was milking." This unsubstantiated myth, blaming a poor, Irish Catholic immigrant, would persist for decades.

(description continues on the next page)



The newspaper gives an account of the areas under the flame, detailing many of the buildings already destroyed, including the City Water Works, the Armory, Gas Works, Post Offices, newspaper offices, court houses, breweries, churches and more: "The scene of ruin and devastation is beyond the power of words to describe. Never, in the history of the world, has such a scene extended, terrible and complete destruction, by the conflagration, been recorded; and never has a more frightful scene of panic, distress and horror been witnessed among a helpless, sorrowing, suffering population." The damage to the city would prove extraordinary: the fire killed approximately 300 people, burned roughly 3.3 square miles of the central portion of the city, destroyed over 17,000 buildings and left more than 100,000 residents homeless (about one-third of the population).

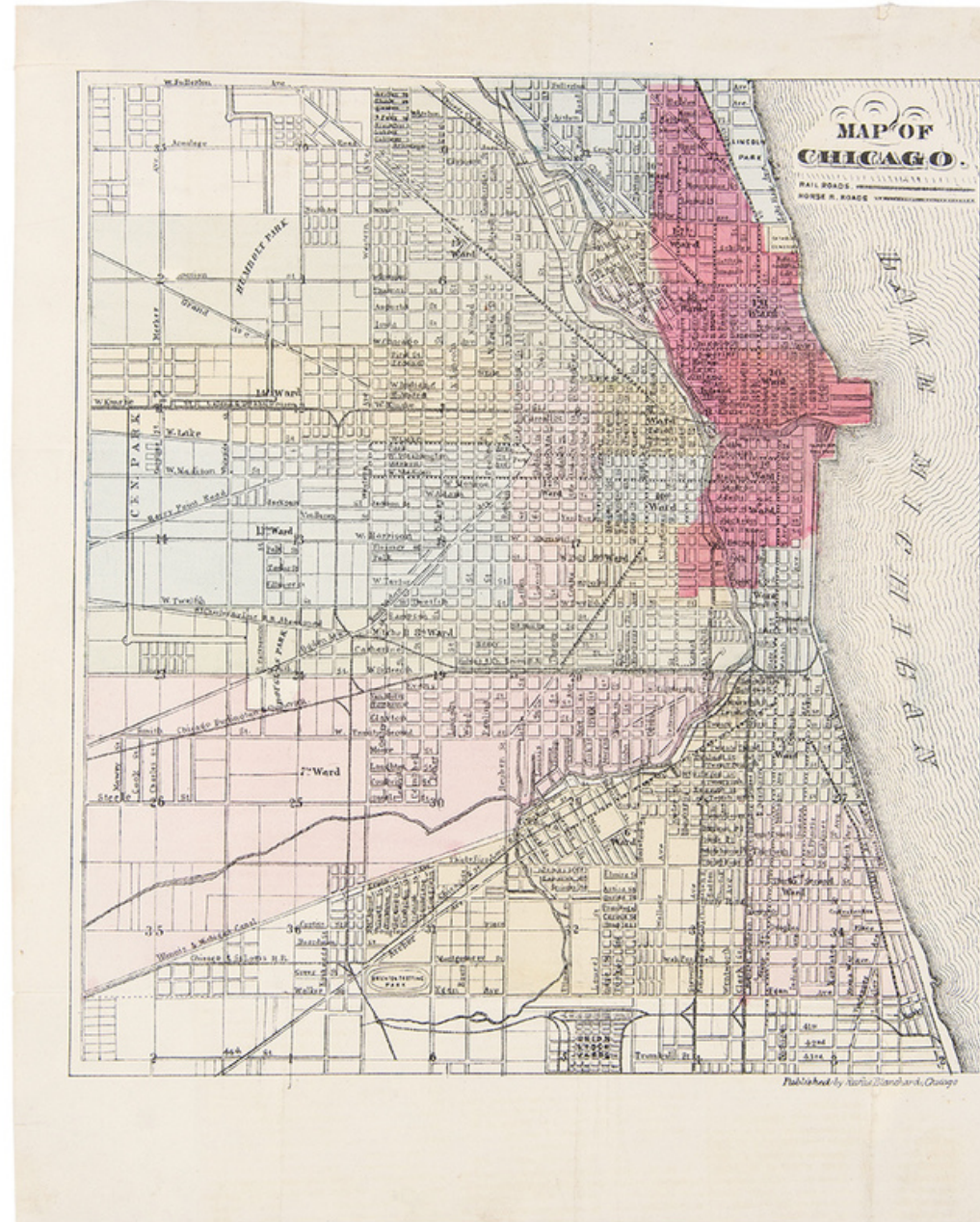
The final paragraph of the extra notes the exigencies caused by the fire of printing the paper on a borrowed press: "We are under great obligation to the Interior Printing Company, 15 and 18 Canal street, for accommodations by which are enabled to issue this extra."

OCLC cites but three extant examples (Newberry Library [i.e. the Graff copy], Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library, Knox College); an additional example is located at the Chicago History Museum.

Graff 1271.

(#38735)

\$ 2,750





JUDAICA, American. *Constitution and By-Laws of the American Jewish Publication Society. (Founded on the 9th of Heshvan, 5606). Adopted at Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 30, 1845, Kislev 1, 5606.*

Philadelphia: C. Sherman, 5606 [1845]. 12mo (7 x 4 1/2 inches). 11, [1]pp. Publisher's plain wrappers. Provenance: Leeser Library Hebrew Education Society (inked stamp on title).

The founding of the American Jewish Publication Society: the first Jewish organization in the United States dedicated to the advancement of Jewish Culture and Religion.

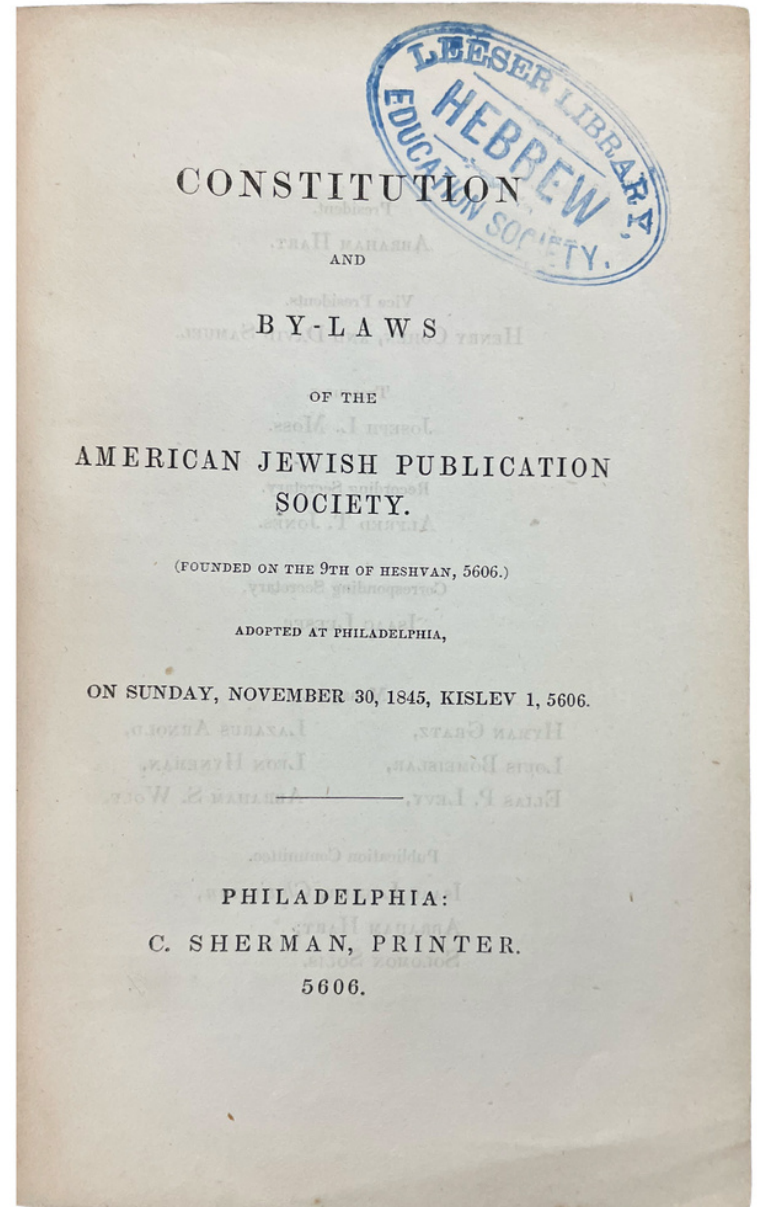
Isaac Leeser established the American Jewish Publication Society in 1845 in an effort to further Jewish education and defend against Christian missionaries. "The corresponding secretary and real workhorse of the Jewish Publication Society was Isaac Leeser" (Sarna, JPS and the Americanization of American Culture, pp. 1-4). The Society published fourteen works in a series entitled Jewish Miscellany before falling subscriptions, a stretched budget, Leeser's busy schedule, and finally, a destructive fire brought its activities to an end in 1851.

The Preamble of the Society's Constitution reads: "The subscribers, deeply impressed with the necessity of fostering Jewish Literature and of diffusing the utmost possible knowledge, among all classes of Israelites, of the tenets of their religion and the history of their people; and feeling that the attainment of this project is beyond the means of any individual, and that association is a powerful lever to foster any great and good cause, do combine, as a society, for the purpose of carrying the above objects into effect, and pledge themselves to each other to contribute all in their power to promote the interest of their association."

Singerman 881. Not in Rosenbach.

(#38179)

\$ 850





LONG EXPEDITION. *Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. H. C. Carey & I. Lea, Have in Press, and will publish in December, Account of an Expedition from Pittsburgh to the Rocky Mountains ... [rear wrapper advertisement on a December 1822 issue of The Port Folio].*

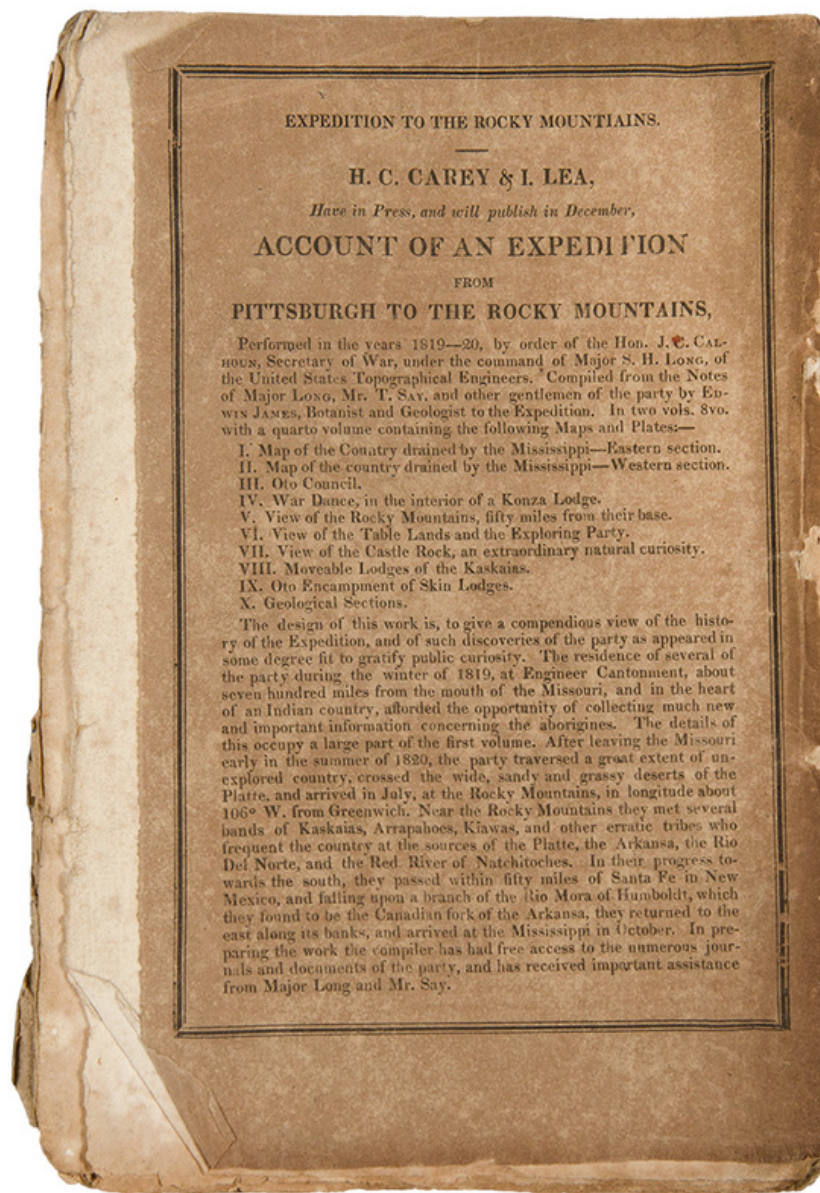
Philadelphia: Harrison Hall, December 1822. 8vo (8 5/8 x 6 inches). [4], [449]-532pp. Engraved frontispiece plate after T. R. Peale, depicting a skin lodge Kaskaias. Publisher's lettered wrappers.

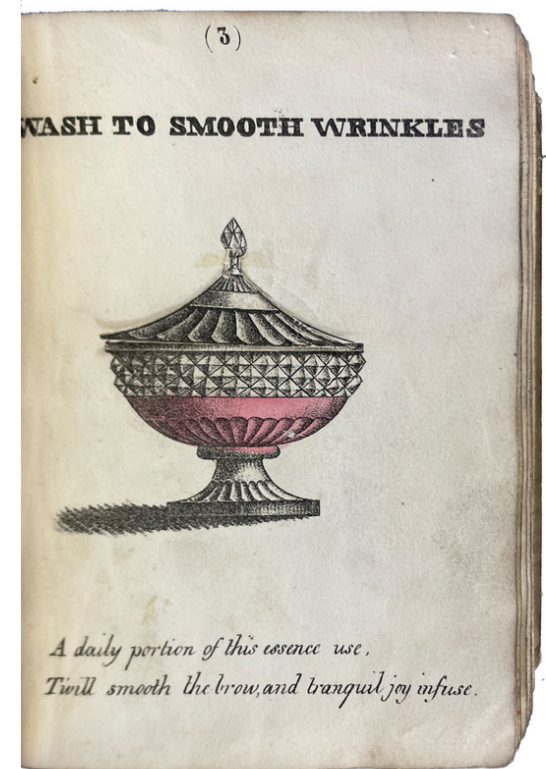
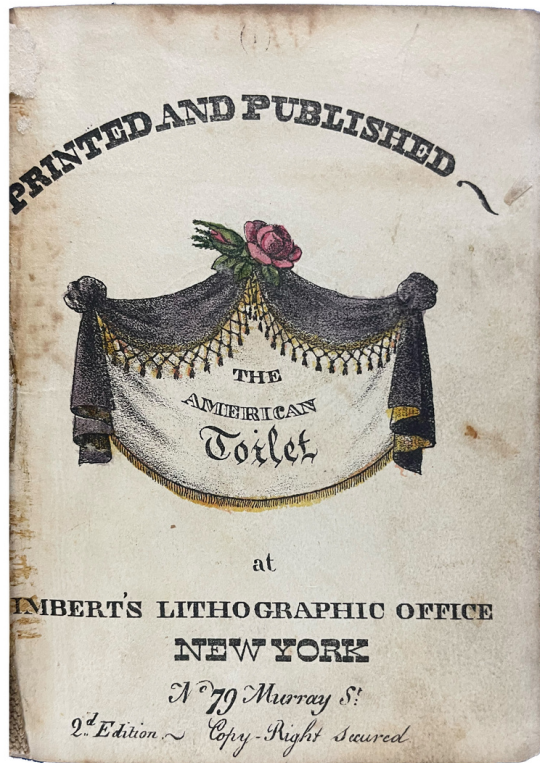
Rare ephemeral announcement of the publication of the account of the Long Expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Major Stephen Long was the principal proponent of government-sponsored exploration of the West following the War of 1812. He travelled farther than Pike or Lewis and Clark and blazed trails that were subsequently followed by Fremont, Powell, and others. The expedition travelled up the Missouri and then followed the River Platte to its source in the Rocky Mountains before moving south to Upper Arkansas. From there the plan was to find the source of the Red River, but when this was missed the Canadian River was explored instead. The expedition added significantly to the earlier discoveries of Lewis and Clark and Zebulon Pike.

Edwin James was the botanist, geologist, and surgeon for this important government expedition initially named the Yellowstone Expedition. In addition to his duties on the expedition, James subsequently served as the editor and compiler of the official account of the expedition, relying "upon his own records, the brief geological notes of Major Long, and the early journals of Thomas Say [who served as the expedition's naturalist]" (Wagner-Camp).

The present December 1822 issue of *The Port Folio* (Vol. II, No. 6) includes a full-page announcement on the rear wrapper advertising the publication of the first edition of James' account of the Long Expedition. In addition, pages 496 to 503 include a lengthy review of the work, and the engraved frontispiece depicts a skin lodge of the Kaskaias, after expedition artist T. R. Peale, printed from the same plate as the engraving within the first edition atlas to the James account.





MURRAY, Hannah Lindley (1777-1836). *The American Toilet*.

New York: Imbert's Lithographic Office, ca. 1827. 8vo (5 3/4 x 3 3/4 inches). 20 hand-coloured lithographed plates with illustrations of dressing table items; lithographed paper overlays pasted over messages containing the names of virtues. Original paper boards with title printed on front cover.

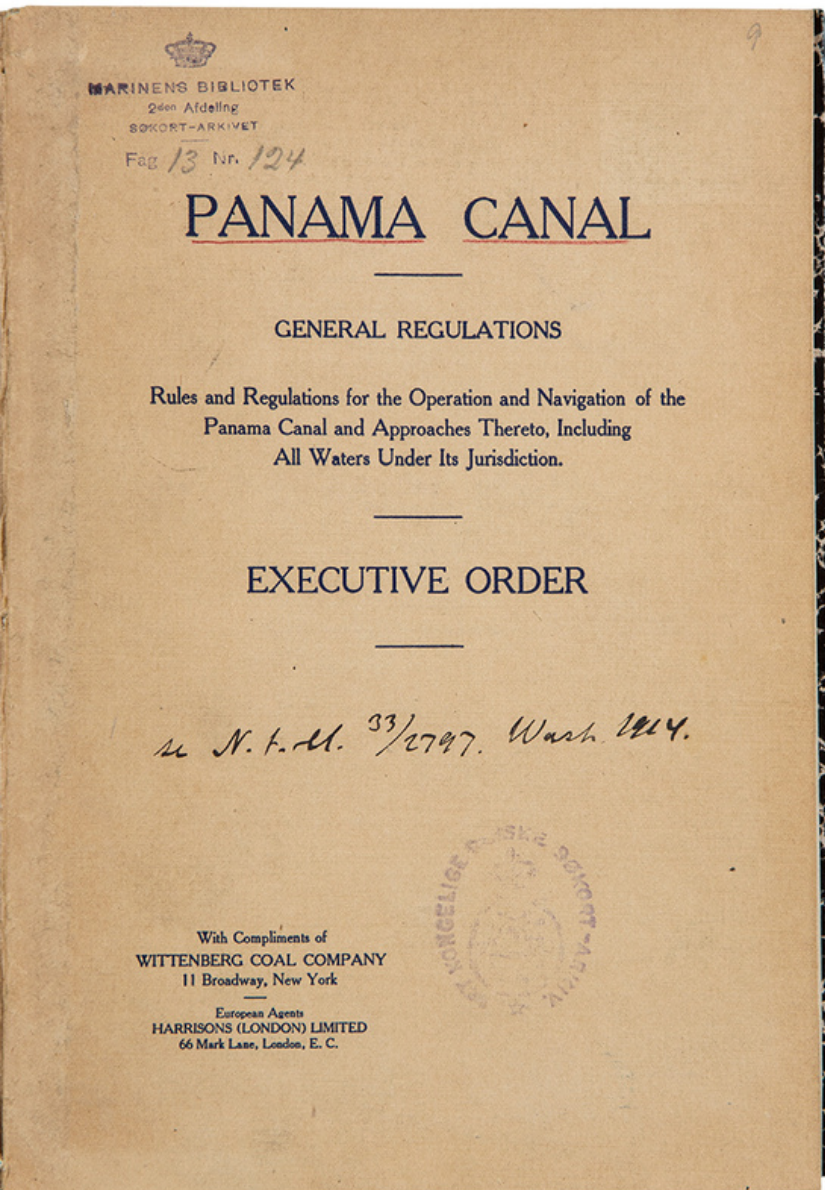
Scarce early American children's book, illustrated with lithographic allegories of virtue, fashion, and beauty.

This nineteenth-century children's book is comprised of 20 hand-coloured lithographs showing beauty products or jewellery. Each illustration has a little flap which, when lifted up, shows virtues to be cultivated by young ladies. For example, 'Genuine Rouge' turns out to be 'Modesty,' 'Best White Paint' is 'Innocence,' etc. A moralizing couplet explains each illustration. Although preceded by 'The Toilet,' a similar book published in London in 1821, the text for The American Toilet is new, and by two American ladies, Hannah Lindley Murray and her sister, Mary Murray. This is the second edition printed in 1827, retaining all of the moveable overslips.

Rosenbach, Early American Children's Books, 683.

(#40575)

\$ 750



PANAMA CANAL - Woodrow WILSON. *General Regulations. Rules and regulations for the operation and navigation of the Panama Canal and approaches thereto, including all waters under its jurisdiction. Executive Order.*

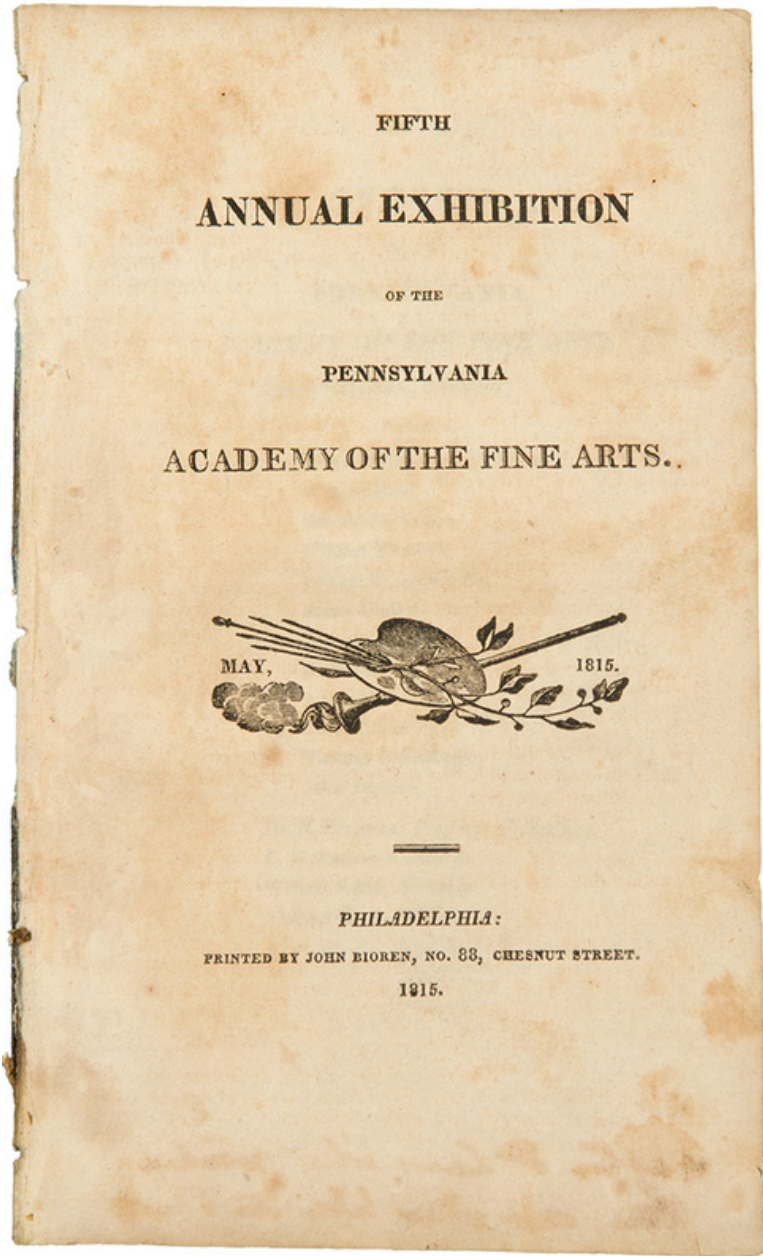
New York: Wittenberg Coal Company, 1914. 8vo (8 11/16 x 5 15/16 inches). 36pp. . Early cloth-backed boards, original wrappers bound in. Provenance: Marinens Bibliotek (old inked stamps); deaccessioned by the Garnisons Bibliotek in 2017.

Among the earliest directions for sailing through the Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal opened to shipping traffic on August 15, 1914. This work, issued as a promotional piece by an American coal company, prints Wilson's July 9, 1914, Executive Order number 1990 which detailed the rules and regulations for ships passing through the canal. Unrecorded in OCLC.

(#38258)

\$ 1,500



PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. *Fifth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. May, 1815.*

Philadelphia:1815. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). 12pp. Disbound.

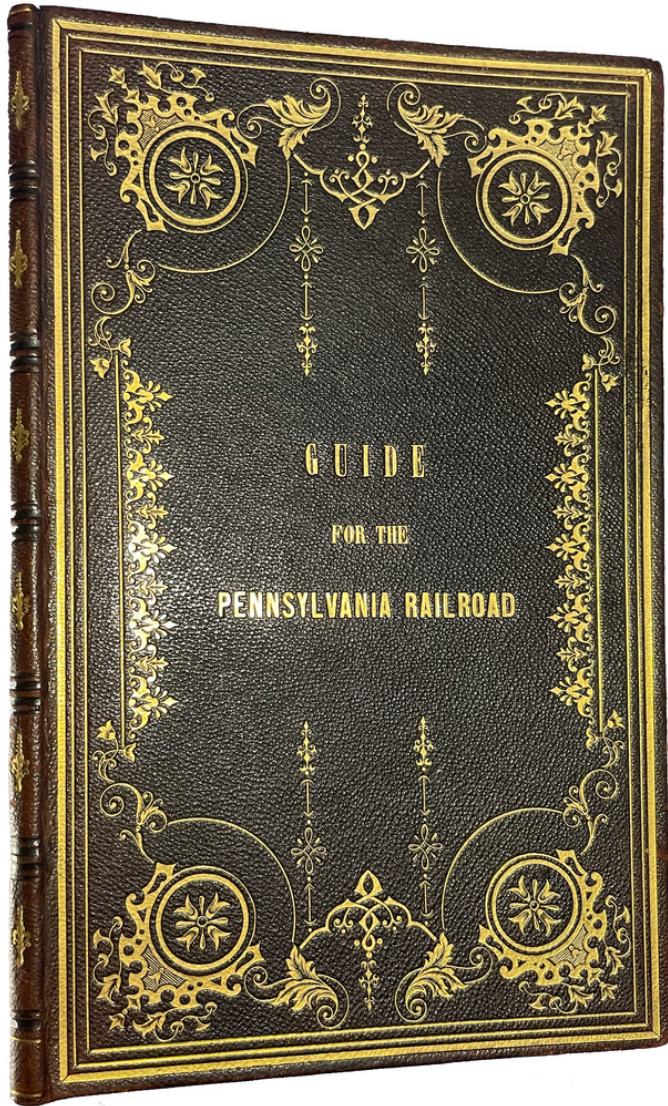
Rare early American art exhibition catalogue, including works by Thomas Birch.

The pamphlet lists the exhibits, including the Antique Saloon and Gallery, together accounting for over 160 individual drawings, engravings, prints, sculptures, and paintings. Among the paintings hanging in the gallery are several by Thomas Birch, including one titled, "View of Market Street Bridge." Birch, along with his father, was responsible for the first American colour plate book, *The City of Philadelphia*, fifteen years earlier. Birch also curated this exhibition, according to the list of officers printed at the beginning of the text. There was also a statue of Washington carved in wood by William Rush, and portraits by Sully and Stuart. A rare work, with only digital copies listed in OCLC over six records, and a useful source for provenance research into early Pennsylvania artworks.

Shaw & Shoemaker 23666.

(#34714)

\$ 950



[PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD]. *Guide for the Pennsylvania Railroad, with an extensive map; including the entire route, with all its windings, objects of interest, and information useful to the traveller.*

Philadelphia: T.K. & P.G. Collins, printers, 1855. 8vo (8 3/4 x 3/8 inches). 40 pp., folding hand-colored lithographed map, titled "Map of the Pennsylvania Rail Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg; and of the Columbia & Lancaster & Harrisburg R.Rs. from Philadelphia to Harrisburg 1855. H. Haupt, Chf. Eng. J.P. & J. Lesley, Jr. Topographers.". Contemporary full morocco, gilt tooling.

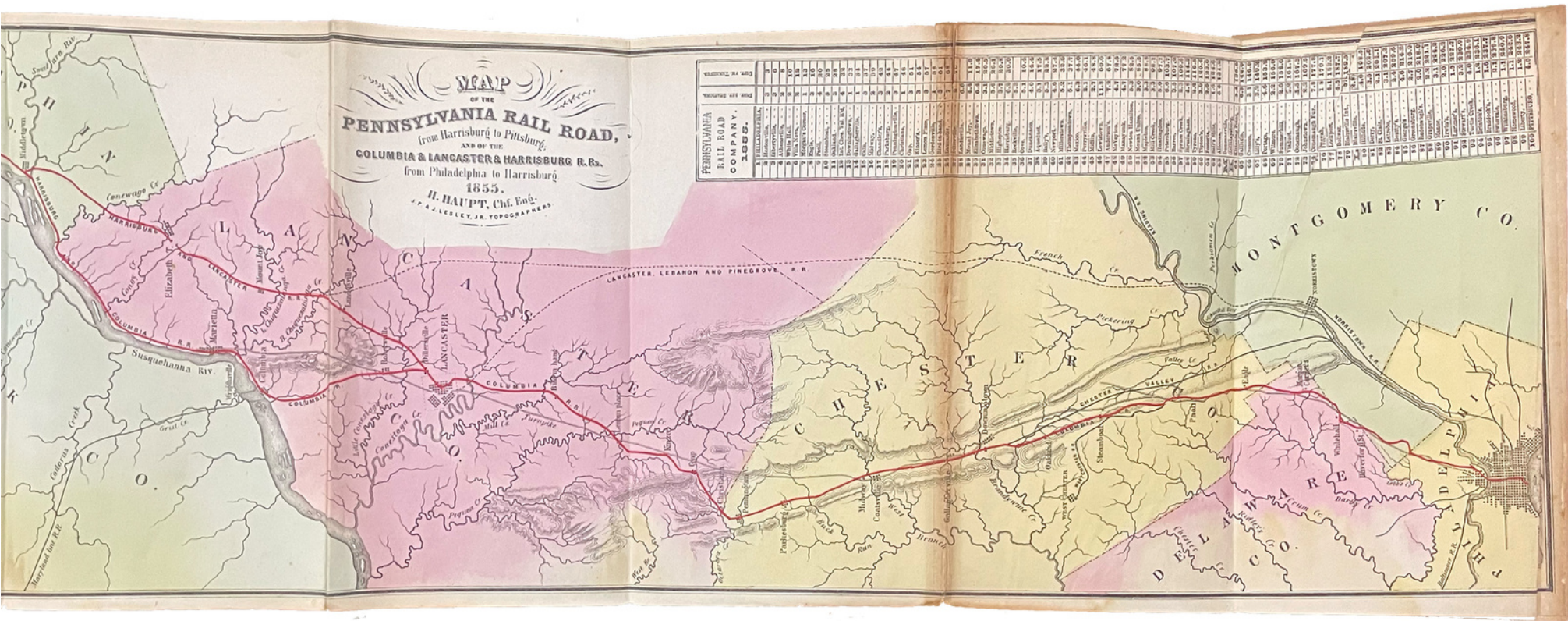
(description continues on the next page)



Rare guide to the Pennsylvania Railroad most notable for the map, which folds out to 71 1/4 x 8 3/4 inches, and covers the entire train route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The binding on the present copy is a deluxe binding from the publisher.

(#40868)

\$ 1,200





RICE, Nathan P. *Trials of a Public Benefactor, as illustrated in the discovery of Etherization.*

New York: Pudney & Russell, 1859. 8vo (7 1/2 x 4 7/8 inches). xx, [13]-460pp. Portrait frontispiece of Dr. William T. G. Morton. Half-title. Publisher's brown cloth covers bordered in blind, spine lettered and stamped in gilt, yellow endpapers. Provenance: Presentation inscription by Dr. William T. G. Morton to Richard Fletcher.

Presentation copy, inscribed by Dr. Morton.

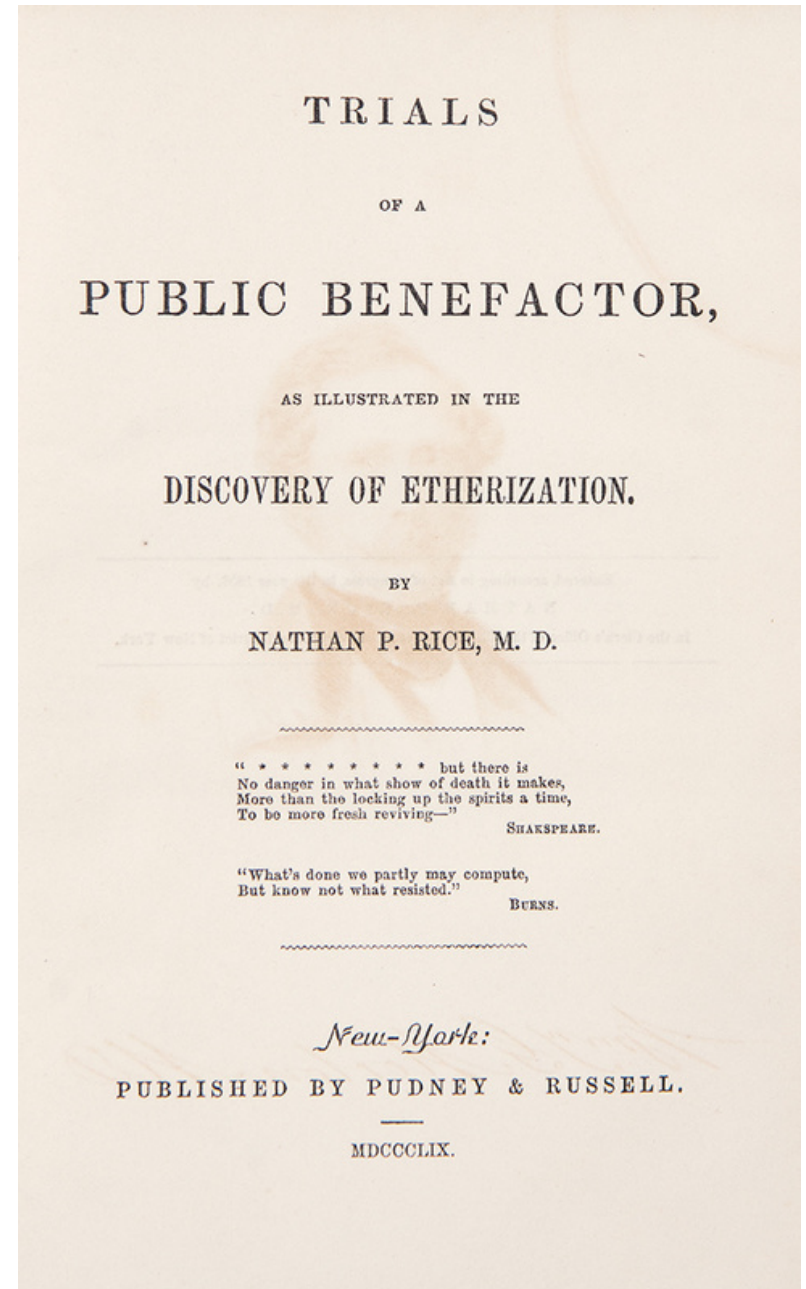
First edition of the first biography of William T. G. Morton, the Boston dentist who in 1846 demonstrated to the medical profession the efficacy of sulfuric ether as a general surgical anaesthetic. Completed in three months, *Trials of a Public Benefactor* was first issued in October 1858 in an unillustrated advance "press copy" edition, with the title page dated 1858. The published edition, with the date, changed to 1859 and quotations from Shakespeare and Burns added to the title, appeared a few months later (as here).

Trials of a Public Benefactor, with its self-serving rendition of Morton's role in the discovery of ether anaesthesia, is a key document in the history of the ether controversy. "As the account most readily available, this has been the principal document that historians and researchers have depended upon for what they believed were the facts of the matter ... Over-reliance on the Rice version, to the exclusion of looking beyond it, has largely been responsible for legitimizing the claim of William T.G. Morton while at the same time abrogating the claims of his principal rivals, Horace Wells and Charles T. Jackson, or, at least, diminishing the critical roles they played in Morton's ultimate success" (Wolfe).

Fulton & Stanton IV.66; Wolfe, *Tarnished Idol* pp 62; 407-11; Osler 1432.

(#38989)

\$ 4,500





A LIBRARY IN AMERICA, 1758 TO 1858

ANITA SCHORSCH

A DISSERTATION
PRESENTED TO THE
FACULTY OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE
OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

RECOMMENDED FOR ACCEPTANCE BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF
ENGLISH

June, 1986

SCHORSCH, Anita (?-2015). *A Library in America, 1758 to 1858: A Dissertation presented to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, recommended for acceptance by the Department of English.*

Princeton, NJ: June 1986. 4to (11 x 8 1/2 inches). pp ix, 280, xvi. 2 copies of the dissertation report signed by William L. Howarth inserted, 1 greeting card signed by family and friends loosely inserted. Black cloth binding with gilt lettering.

A doctoral dissertation on the religious influences of Quakers, Anglicans, and Presbyterians on a New Jersey private library over a century's time.

A comprehensive history of a Western New Jersey library from colonial days into the days of the Republic, including an analysis of the borrowers and their preferences.

Schorsch explores "the relationship between a literary institution and the ideology of its directors and readers, between their religious attitudes and their taste" in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. She focused on a private library in Burlington, New Jersey, where Quakers, Anglicans, and Presbyterians from the area interacted with the library and influenced it in their own ways over time. For example, she points to how the books, cataloguing system, and genre titles change as each group is involved with the library.

Her supervisor was an American writer and professor at Princeton University, William Howarth. The dissertation contains an abstract, acknowledgements, foreword, and four chapters, 1) A History of the Province, the People, the Perspective, 2) Library Organization, 3) The Literature of Non-Fiction, 4) The Language of Imagination.

(#38765)

\$ 300



SKIDMORE, Thomas (1790-1832). *The Rights of Man to Property! Being a Proposition to Make It Equal Among the Adults of the Present Generation...*

New York: Printed for the Author by Alexander Ming, 1829. 8vo (6 3/4 x 4 inches). 405, [1]pp. Contemporary calf, original gilt stamping on covers, morocco spine label. Early bookplate remnants on front pastedown, some wear to spine.

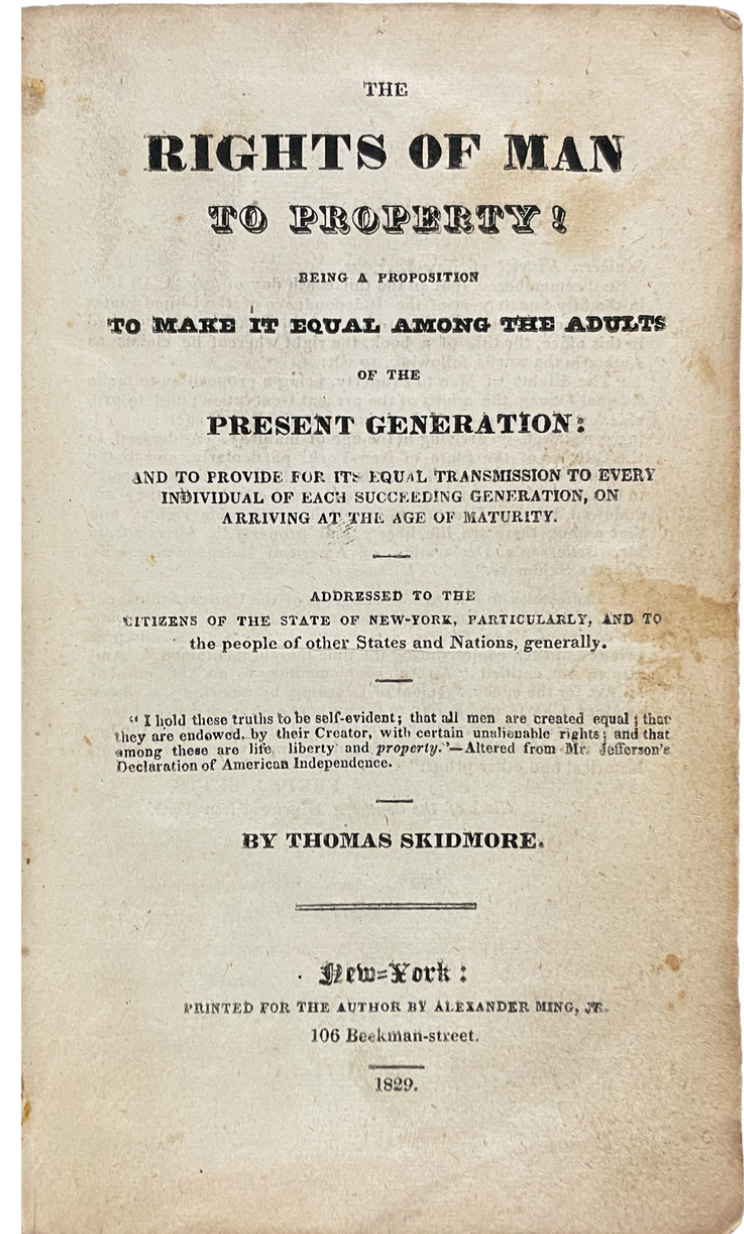
First and only edition of this very rare and early American radical work, and one of the seminal works of the American Left.

An early American radical work by a solitary crusader. It is an important early example of American progressive economic philosophy, calling for the rights of workers, redistribution of property, and universal education. Skidmore was a co-founder of the Working Men's Party, which emerged in 1829 and sought to abolish debtors' prisons, reduce the length of the workday and establish a lien law for building labourers, and the Agrarian Party in 1830, after being ousted from the former party by moderates. His three books were self-published in sparse numbers, and his early death during the cholera epidemic of 1832 prevented any furtherance of his radical writings. In his 1939 address to the Grolier Club, entitled "Radical Literature in America," Frederick B. Adams, Jr. wrote that "Skidmore's experiences as a working mechanic brought him personal knowledge of the position of the propertyless worker in an industrialized society. To achieve common ownership of the means of production, he proposed that the State take over all property and divide it equally." "Wealth to be equally divided, with its equal transmission to later generations on the maturity of each individual. An early Townsend plan" - Howes. "Unlike the reform literature mass-produced by the comparatively well-funded abolitionist and temperance societies, most of these labour publications are today scarce because they were financed and produced by solitary crusaders and so were printed in a few copies distributed locally...Seth Luther's "An Address to the Workingmen of New England" (Boston, 1832) and Thomas Skidmore's "The Rights of Man to Property!" (New York, 1829), to mention only two characteristic and interesting examples, were both published by their authors and are today known in only a handful of copies" - Gilreath. In addition to the Errata, this copy contains a final leaf explaining to the subscribers the novel innovation of stamping the title in gilt on the covers, in lieu of decoration. An exceedingly rare and important American radical work.

Howes S530, "aa." Kress C2364. Egbert & Parsons I:230, II:237. AAS, "A Society's Chief Joys," p.38. Sabin 81584. Shaw & Shoemaker 40435. Frederick B. Adams, Jr., *Radical Literature in America* (Stamford, Ct.: Overbrook Press, 1939), p.41. James Gilreath, "Labor History Sources in the Library of Congress" in *Labor History*, Vol. 25, no. 2 (Spring 1984), pp.247-48.

(#35763)

\$ 6,500





STILES, Henry R. (1832-1909). *A History Of The City Of Brooklyn Including The Old Town And Village Of Brooklyn, The Town Of Brunswick, And The Village And City Of Williamsburgh.*

Brooklyn: Published by Subscription, 1867, 1869, and 1870. 8vo (9 1/8 x 6 1/2 inches). viii, 464 pp.; 500 pp.; viii 582-982 pp. Engraved frontispieces and lists of illustrations. Engraved maps and illustrations throughout. Errata leaf at the rear of volume 3. Original green cloth, gilt.

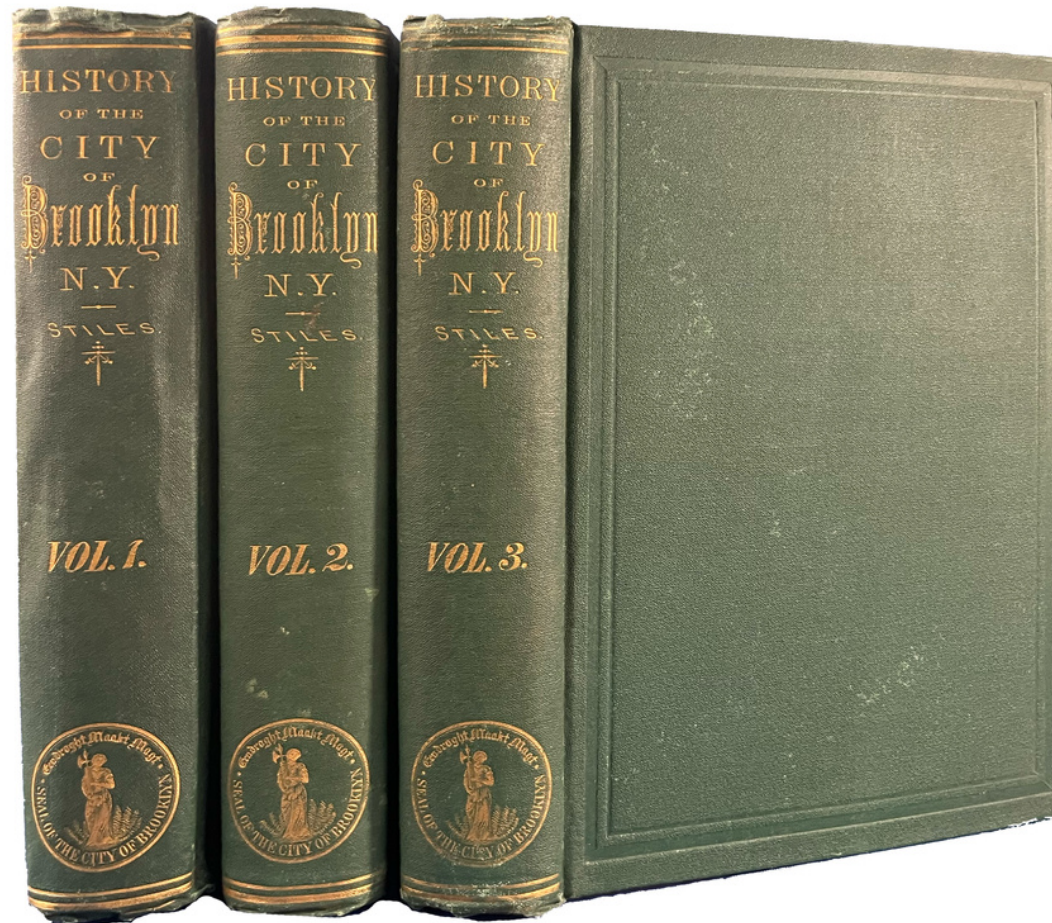
Best history of Brooklyn up to its time.

Complete sets are rare as it was published individually by subscription over a period of three years.

Henry Reed Stiles was a New York physician who was also heavily involved in historical and genealogical research.

(#40043)

\$ 450





AN
INQUIRY
 INTO
 THE PRINCIPLES AND POLICY
 OF THE
GOVERNMENT
 OF
THE UNITED STATES.

Comprising nine Sections, under the following heads :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. ARISTOCRACY.
II. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE POLICY
OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THE
ENGLISH POLICY.
III. THE EVIL MORAL PRINCIPLES
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
STATES.
IV. FUNDING.
V. BANKING. | VI. THE GOOD MORAL PRINCIPLES
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
STATES.
VII. AUTHORITY.
VIII. THE MODE OF INTUSING ARIS-
TOCRACY INTO THE POLICY OF THE
UNITED STATES.
IX. THE LEGAL POLICY OF THE
UNITED STATES. |
|---|---|

BY JOHN TAYLOR,
 OF CAROLINE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

FREDERICKSBURG:
 PUBLISHED BY GREEN AND CADY.
 1814.

TAYLOR, John, of Caroline. *An Inquiry into the Principles and Policy of the Government of the United States.*

Fredericksburg: Green and Cady, 1814. 8vo (8 1/8 x 4 3/4 inches). viii, 656pp. plus errata leaf. Modern half morocco and 19th-century marbled boards, spine gilt with leather label.

A rare and important work by the great agrarian Libertarian.

The most important work of the Virginia patriot and political theorist, a book of such power that Beard said, "It deserves to rank among the two or three really historic contributions to political science which have been produced in the United States." Taylor urges control over the powers of the executive and claims that the greatest danger to American democracy lies in a monopoly of power built on "paper and patronage." An important and rare work.

Howes T63; Shaw & Shoemaker 32910.

(#29638)

\$ 1,500



TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de (1805-1859). *De la Démocratie en Amérique.*

Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1840. 4 volumes in two, 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 1/8 inches). Final blank at the end of part I, vol.I. 1 folding hand-coloured lithographic map bound at the end of the first volume. (Lacking half-titles). The folding map backed onto silk at an early date. Contemporary light brown calf by Robert Seton of Edinburgh, the covers with a border made up from fillets in gilt and blind, the spines in six compartments with raised bands, light brown morocco lettering-pieces in the second compartment, dark brown morocco in the third, the first compartment with Northern Light Board gilt stamp, the others uniformly panelled in gilt, marbled endpapers.

A fine set containing the final revised text for both parts of Tocqueville's famous classic: the very rare eighth edition of the first part and the third edition of the second.

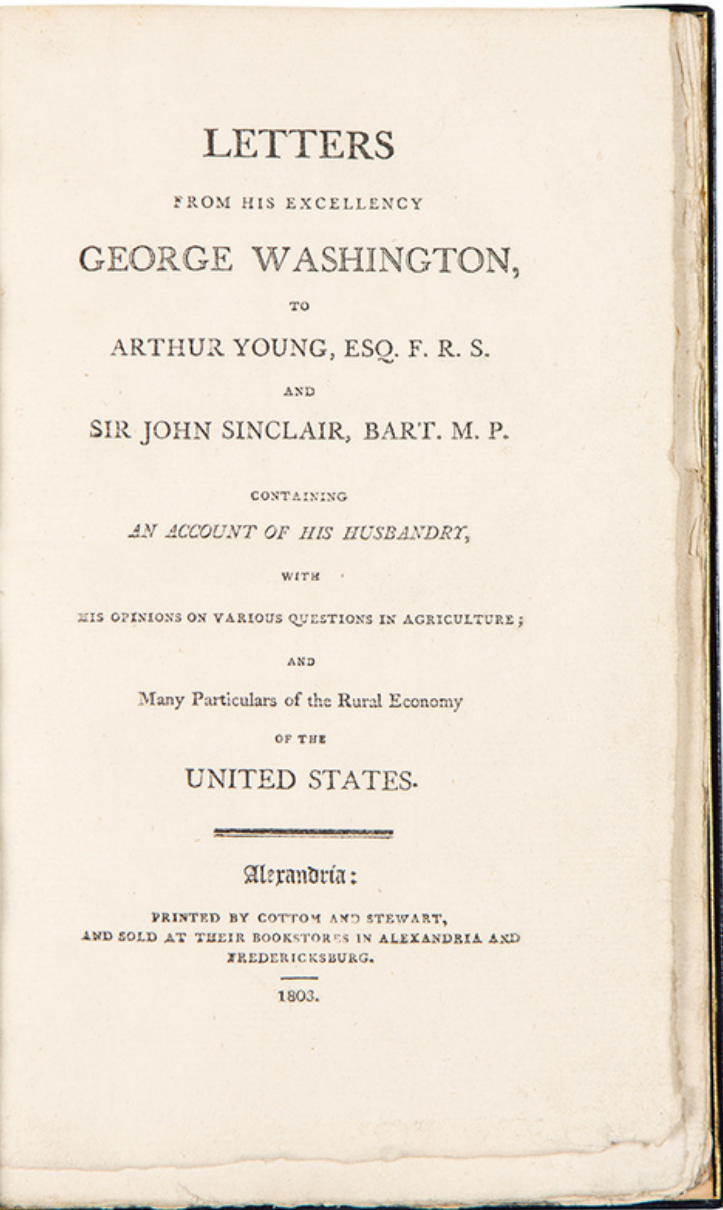
From the time of its first publication, Democracy in America enjoyed the reputation of being the most acute and perceptive discussion of the political and social life of the United States ever published. This set contains the first publication of Tocqueville's text in its final revised form, since he revised each successive edition of part I from the first through the eighth, and did the same with the first three editions of part II. Beginning with the ninth edition of 1842, the work was issued as a complete uniform edition, and there were no further revisions.

The origins of the book lie in the observations Alexis de Tocqueville made during a nine month tour of the United States starting in the spring of 1831. He was accompanied by his friend and fellow student, Gustave de Beaumont, and their original goal was to study the penitentiary system of the United States. After visiting prisons in the East, they undertook a tour of the South as far as New Orleans, ascended the Mississippi, visited the Great Lakes and Canada, and returned via New York. After writing their report on prisons, Tocqueville worked on the first part of Democracy in America in 1833-1834, publishing it in Paris in 1835 to great acclaim. The 1840 second part was equally as successful, the book remained in print throughout the 19th century: there were probably more than fifty editions in English and French published before 1900, besides numerous other translations.

Remarkably, it has sustained its appeal generation after generation, as new readers find it speaks to their time with a contemporary voice. Whether perceived as a textbook of American political institutions, an investigation of society and culture, a probing of the psyche of the United States, or a study of the actions of a modern democratic society, the book has continued to offer insight and provoke thought since its inception. It has also probably provided commentators and politicians with more quotations than any other work.

Clark III:111; cf. Howes T-278 & T-279; cf. Sabin 96060 & 96061; Library of Congress, *A Passion for Liberty, Alexis de Tocqueville on Democracy & Revolution* (Washington, 1989); Nolla *De la Démocratie en Amérique* (Paris: 1990) II, pp.334-335.





WASHINGTON, George (1732-1799). *Letters from His Excellency General Washington, to Arthur Young...containing an account of his husbandry, with his opinions on various questions in agriculture; and many particulars of the rural economy of the United States.*

Alexandria, Virginia: Cottom and Stewart, 1803. 8vo (9 x 5 1/2 inches). 128pp. Uncut. Dark blue crushed morocco, bound by Bradstreet's. Provenance: Frank C. Deering (morocco book label).

A rare first American edition of Washington and Young's correspondence on agricultural matters.

These letters offer perhaps the best picture from his own pen of Washington as an agriculturist and plantation owner, seeking to improve both his own lands and those of his country through correspondence with the leading British agricultural theorist. Arthur Young (1741-1820) was a noted British agriculturist with whom Washington established a lively correspondence during his retirement. With the responsibilities of administering his estate at Mount Vernon, Washington sought to gain a deeper understanding of the most successful modes of farming available. Correspondence published here also includes letters from Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson.

Sabin 101721; Howes W138; Church 1296

(#38192)

\$ 650



WEBSTER, Noah. *Miscellaneous Papers on Political and Commercial Subjects.*

New York: E. Belden, 1802. 8vo (8 1/4 x 5 inches). viii, 227pp., 48 pp. Modern half calf and marbled boards, morocco lettering piece.

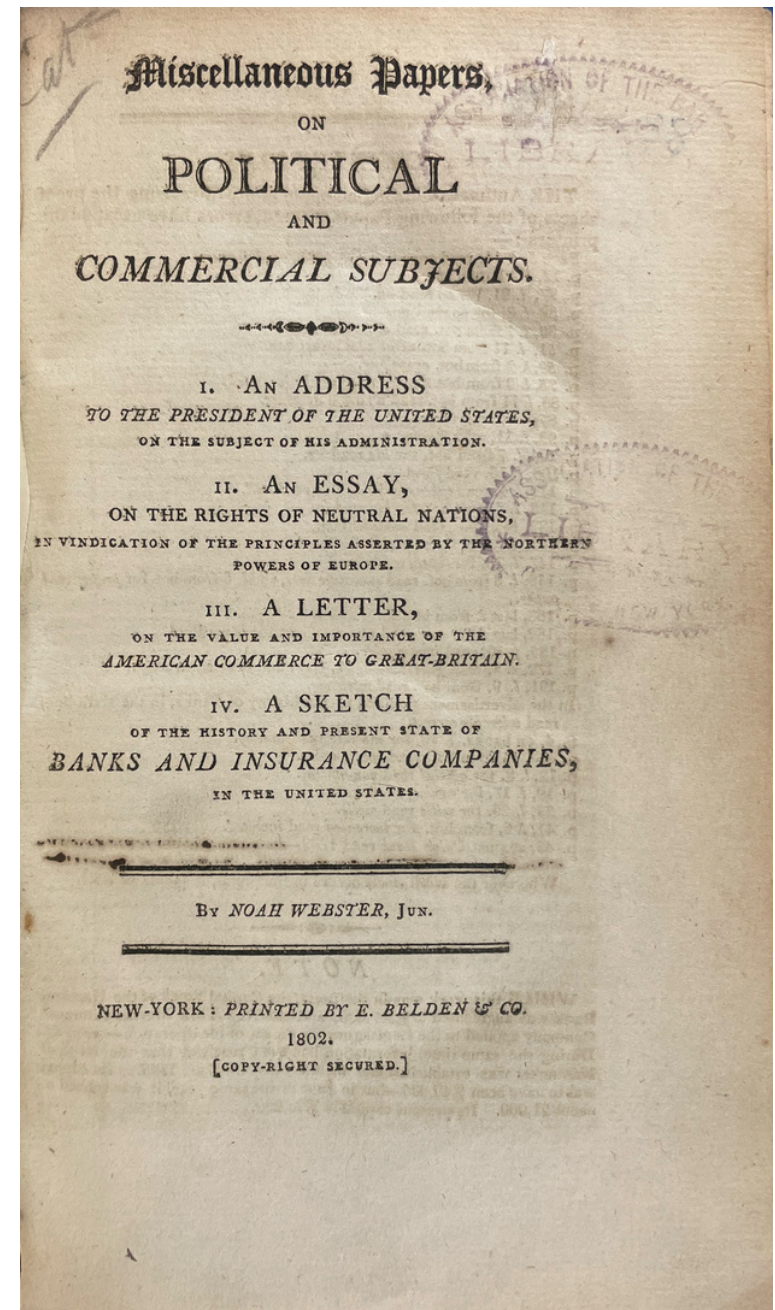
A rare collection of Federalist essays by the noted lexicographer.

The four essays herein included are: 'An Address to the President of the United States,' on the subject of Thomas Jefferson's administration; 'An Essay, on the Rights of Neutral Nations,' in vindication of the principles asserted by the northern powers of Europe; 'A Letter,' on the value and importance of the American Commerce to Great-Britain; 'A Sketch' of the history and present state of Banks and Insurance Companies in the United States. Each essay put forward Webster's Federalist views.

Howes W206; Sabin102369; Shaw & Shoemaker 3520; Skeel 733.

(#29403)

\$ 1,200





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