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1. [Bacheler, Origen, David Pickering, Barillai Streeter & Dolphus Skinner, eds.]. *The Anti-Universalist*, [with] *Christian Telescope* [and] *Evangelical Restorationist*. Providence, R.I. and Troy, N.Y.: 1824-27. \$950

The Anti-Universalist, vol. 1, nos. 1-26 (complete). August 5, 1826 - July 20, 1827. [Bound with:] *Christian Telescope*, vol. 1, nos. 17-22, 24-32, 34, 35, 39-40, 48; vol. 2, nos. 2-9, 12-13, 15, 17, 19-20, 22, 25, 31, 33-44, 48-52; vol. 3, nos. 6, 8, 15-21, 41-46, 48-51. November 27, 1824 - August 18, 1827. The paper changed its name with vol. 3 to *Christian Telescope and Universalist Miscellany*. [Bound with:] *Evangelical Restorationist*, vol. 1, nos. 3-4, 8, 9, 13-16, 19, 22-25. June 11, 1825 - April 15, 1826.

Together three religious newspapers - 96 issues in all - bound together in contemporary quarter calf over paper-covered boards, red morocco label on spine; all 4to, most issues save the *Telescope* volume 3, are bifoliate, with volume 3 having 8 pages per issue. Generally clean throughout, some prior folds, half a leaf of *Telescope* volume 1, no. 2 torn away, one leaf and a portion of another of *Telescope* volume 3, no. 49 also torn away; lower edge of the *Restorationist* dampstained, overall very good.

An interesting combination of three different religious positions, with the bulk of the content being the pro-Universalist *Christian Telescope*, edited by David Pickering. Pickering sought to "emancipate the human mind" from "the unreasonable dogmas of the church," and sought to do so by argument and rationality. As such, it was critical of the more emotional arguments of grace found in some Restorationist camps. Among the theological articles are local notices of marriage and death, and advertisements from the printer.

The *Evangelical Restorationist* of Troy NY was edited by Barillai Streeter and Dolphus Skinner. Skinner would soon move on to Utica, New York and become a prom-



inent advocate for the Universalist movement throughout the Northeast. His paper also provides some local news, minutes of Universalist meetings, and theological essays.

The counterpoint of the positions of the *Telescope* and the *Restorationist* is represented by the *Anti-Universalist*, published in Providence alongside the *Telescope* and edited by Origen Bacheler. Its tone is significantly more aggressive and satirical than the former titles. Many entries attack the *Telescope* explicitly. Bacheler also takes aim at the *Literary Cadet* and *Whit Banner* (until he declares it beneath his notice and promises no further mention of it) and Abner Kneeland, a radical Universalist who became the last man in the US jailed for blasphemy. In a later issue Bacheler celebrates the folding of two distant Universalist papers. *The Anti-Universalist* itself would fold three years later, having outlasted its nemesis the *Telescope* by one and a half years.

In all, an interesting glimpse into the nature of public dialogue in the antebellum US. All issues appear scarce. None in the *Union List of American Newspapers*.

April 11th 1859.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

The undersigned citizens of Springville in the county of Erie, respectfully request your honorable body to pass enact annulling and commuting the sentence of death pronounced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the county of Albany upon Mary Hartung, to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for a term not less than ten years,

And your petitioners as
in duty bound will ever pray &c,
Morris Fosdick.

N.A. Goddard
Erastus Webster
Damon Dodge
James Oswald
Jacob Widrig

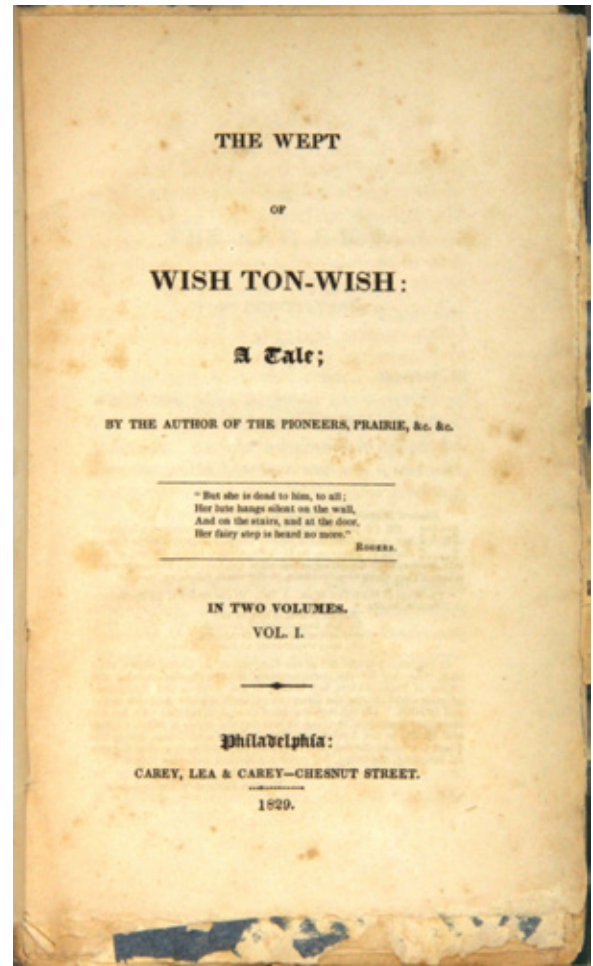
for a new trial was denied. Previous murder convictions in New York at that time often resulted in manslaughter convictions and jail sentences, often for men convicted of killing their wives. Controversy erupted over the application of a death sentence for a woman, and although there was intrigue, such as another man in the picture, and damning testimony by household servants, Mary nevertheless gained some public support. A petition containing many signatures was presented to Gov. Morgan in late March (ref. *Women Who Kill* by Ann Jones). This petition from April of 1859 may be the second such presented and contains thirteen signatures including that of Morris Fosdick, surrogate judge. The petition is addressed to the legislature and calls for an "annulling and commuting" of the sentence to Sing Sing "for a term less than ten years." A few other signatories on the petition include N.A. Goddard, Erastus D. Webster, Damon Dodge, and James Oswald. Luckily for Mary Hartung, Senator Colvin of the state legislature introduced a bill that changed the

New York laws on capital punishment by December of that year and Hartung was ultimately freed from jail.

2. [Capital Punishment - Women.]
Fosdick, Morris. Petition of Morris Fosdick and twelve others to the state of New York for the commutation of the sentence of death against Mary Hartung. April 11, 1859. \$950

Small 4to, (approx. 9" x 7½"), with the signatures of 13 petitioners, docketed on verso; ink and some pencil; previous folds, very good and legible.

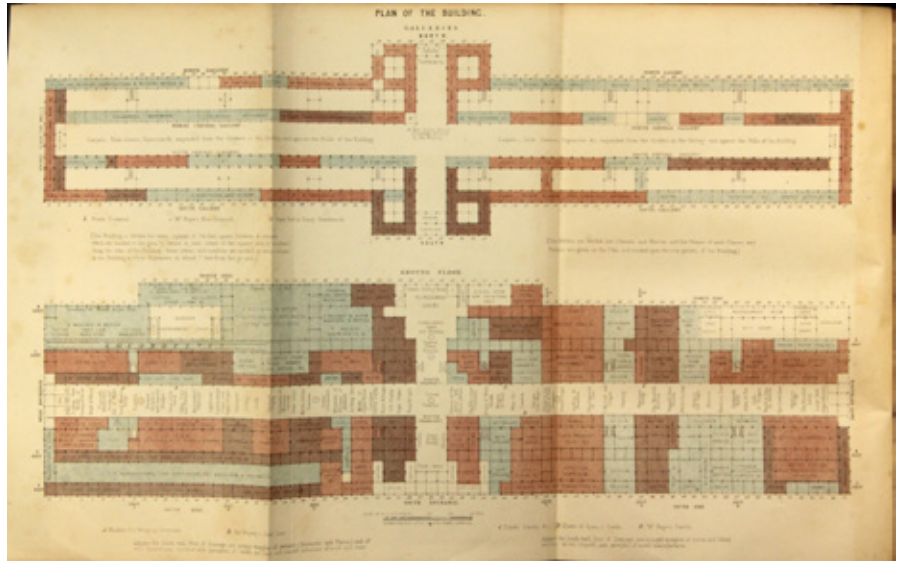
The case of Mary Hartung was a pivotal one in New York state history. On March 3, 1859, a judge in Albany sentenced twenty-three year old Mary Koehler Hartung to be hanged. She was convicted for the murder by arsenic poisoning of her husband Emil Hartung (they were both German immigrants) and her attorney's motion



ORIGINAL BOARDS

3. **Cooper, James Fenimore.** *The wept of Wish ton-Wish: a tale; by the author of The Pioneers, Prairie, &c. &c.* Philadelphia: Carey, Lea & Carey - Chestnut Street, 1829. \$850

First American edition, first published in London in three volumes under the title *The Borderers* about two weeks earlier; 2 volumes, 12mo, pp. 251, [1]; 234, [6] ads; original blue paper-covered boards, cream paper shelf-back, printed paper labels on spines; tear in leaf 9-3 in volume I, front cover loose on volume I; ink stain on back cover of volume 2; both spines with modest loss at extremities; all else very good. Each volume in a green cloth chemise with gilt lettering on spines. The novel is set in Connecticut, during and after the famous King Philip's War of 1675. Scarce in boards. BAL 3844; Wright I, 745.

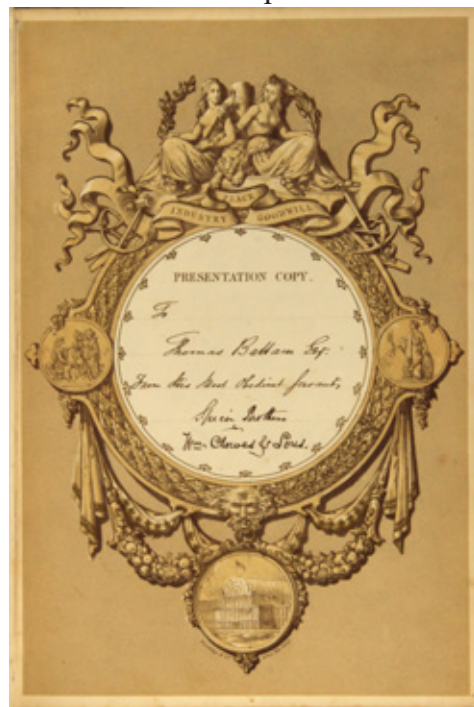
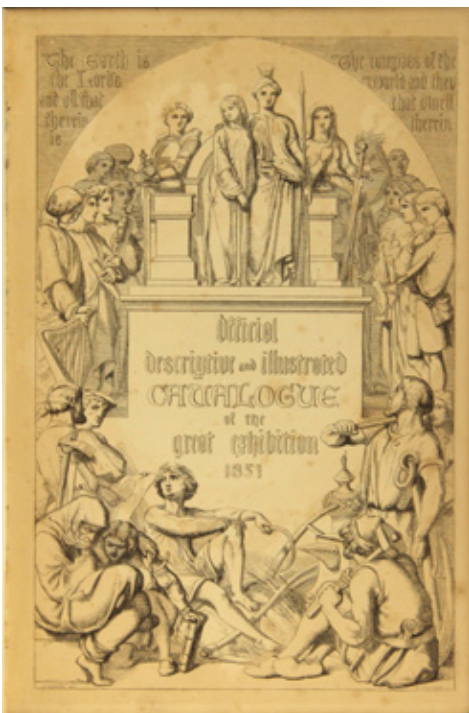


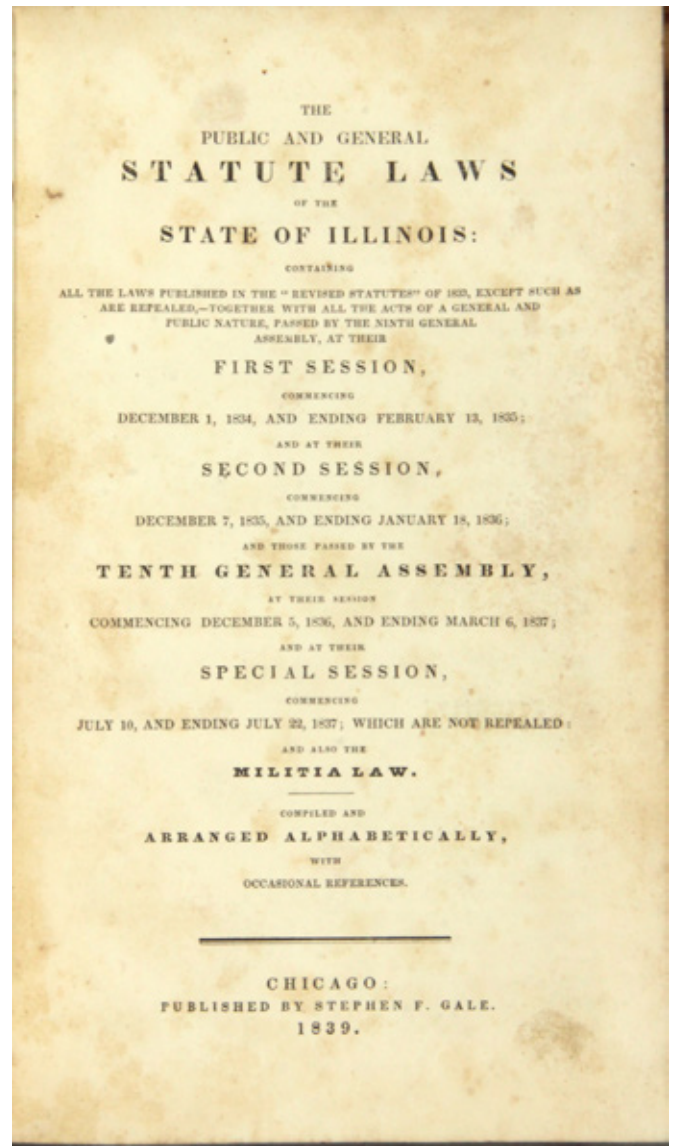
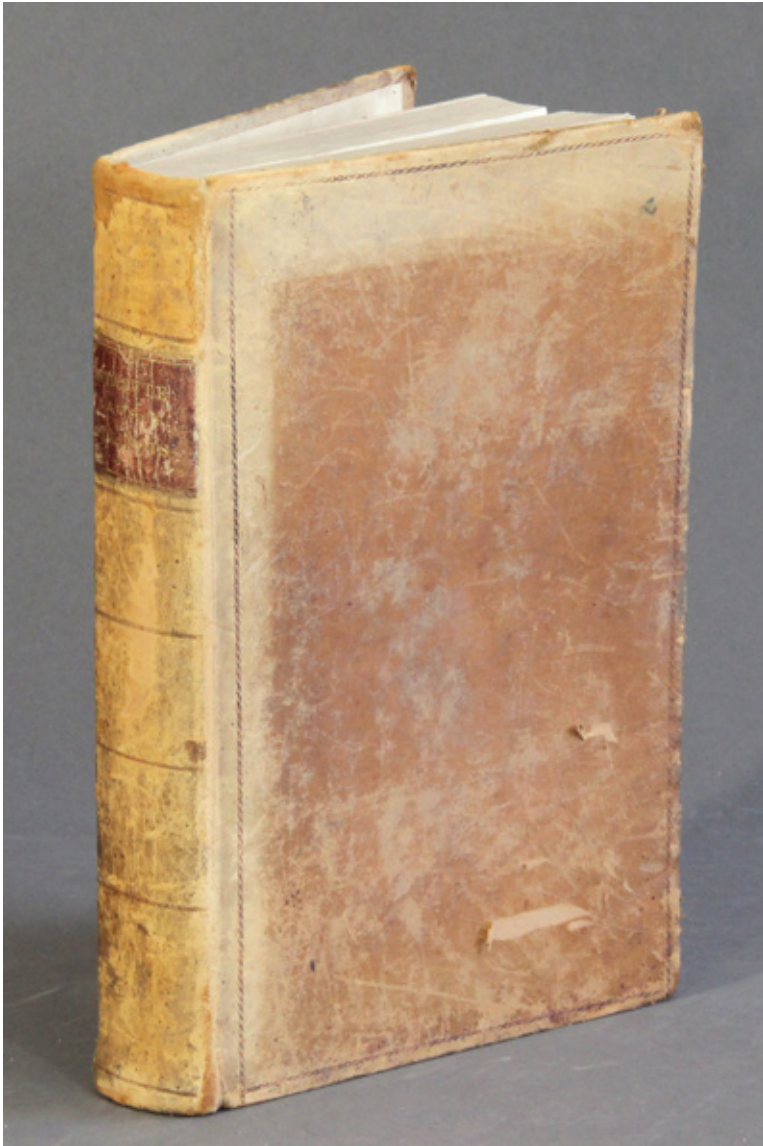
4. [Great Exhibition.] *Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, 1851. Official descriptive and illustrated catalogue. In three volumes...* London: Spicer Brothers, wholesale stationers; W. Clowes and Sons, printers, 1851. \$1,250

Large 8vo, pp. cxcii, 508, 465*-478*, 76 (ads); [4], [479]-1002; [4], [1003-1470]; lithograph presentation leaf in volume I, inscribed in ink "To Thomas Battam, Esq. from his most obedient servants Spicer Brothers & Wm. Clowes & Sons," added engraved title page,

large folding color plan of the galleries, double-page lithograph plate, extensively illustrated throughout with wood engravings in the text and wood-engraved plates; original blue cloth stamped in gilt on upper covers and spines.

The complete record of the exhibits, exhibitors, and prize winners, an essential source of information on the state of industry and the industrial arts in the mid-19th century. Volume I deals with Raw Materials and Machinery; volume II deals with Manufactures and Fine Arts and exhibits from the Colonies; volume III deals with foreign exhibits. The spines are worn and cracked, but the entire set has been rebacked and recased with the original spines laid down, so the set is sound. Lacking the geographical view in volume I, 2 plates loose, but present in volume I, and another plate with ragged margins reinserted. Good and sound. A smaller supplemental volume was published the following year and is not included here.



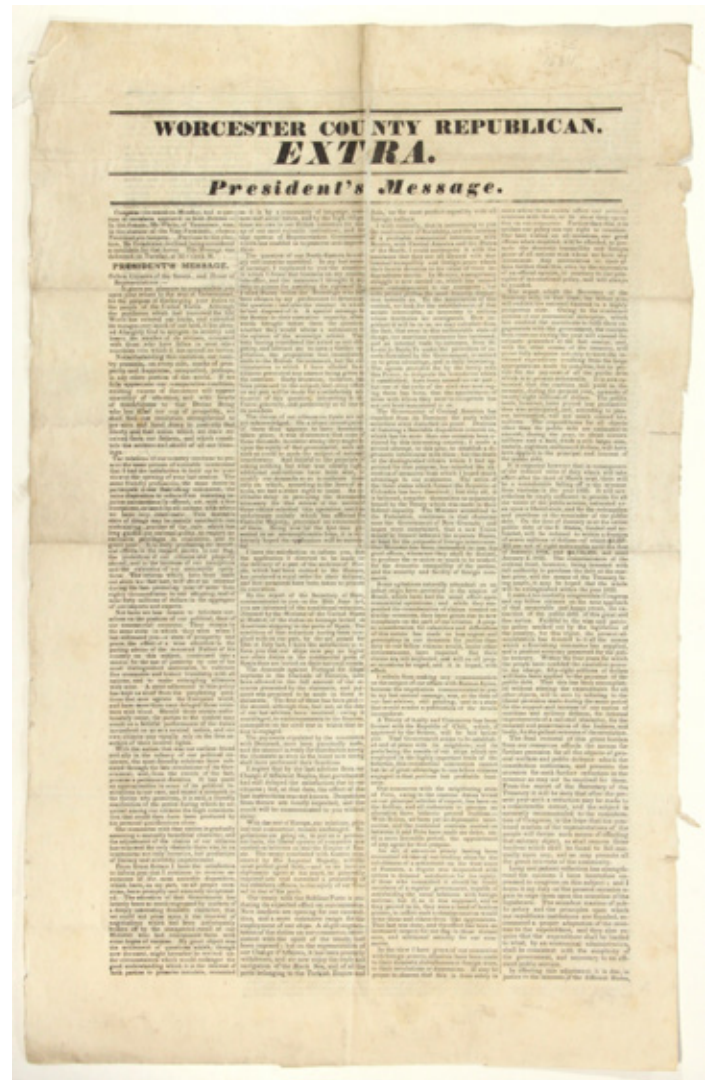
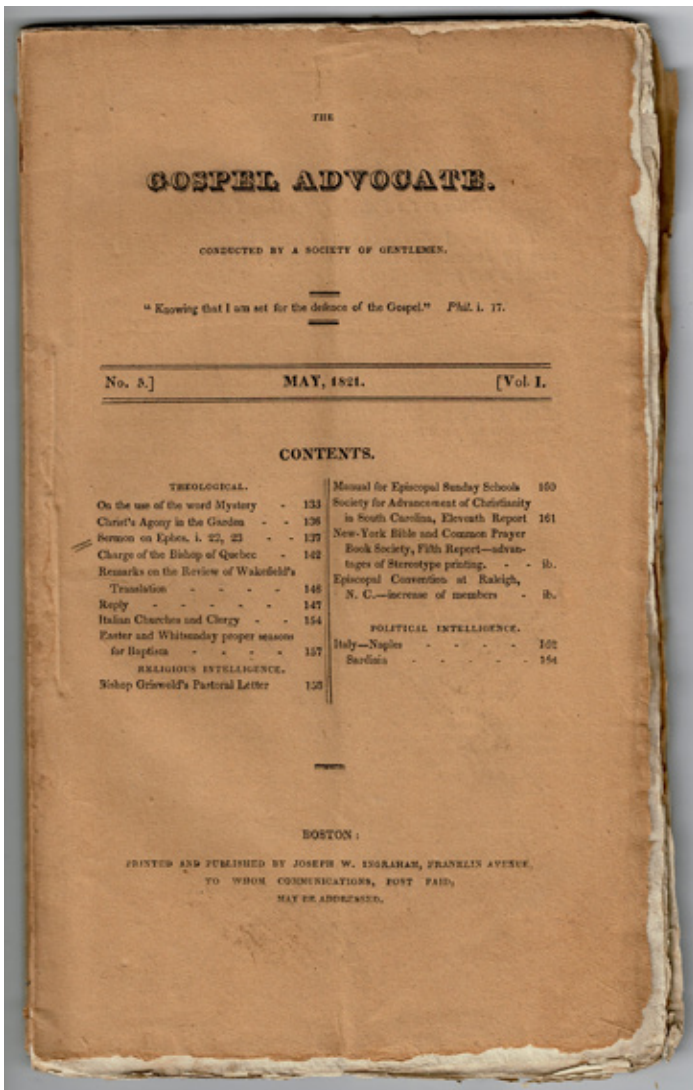


5. [Illinois.] [Scammon, J. Young.] *The public and general statute laws of the state of Illinois: containing all the laws published in the "Revised Statutes" of 1833, except such as are repealed, -- together with all the acts of a general and public nature, passed by the Ninth General Assembly, at their first session, commencing December 1, 1834, and ending February 13, 1835; and at their second session, commencing December 7, 1835, and ending January 18, 1836; and those passed by the Tenth General Assembly, at their session commencing December 5, 1836, and ending March 6, 1837; and at*

their special session, commencing July 10, and ending July 22, 1837 : which are not repealed, and also the Militia law, compiled and arranged alphabetically, with occasional references. Chicago: published by Stephen S. Gale, 1839.

\$750

8vo, pp. iv, 743, [1]; full contemporary sheep, scuffed, rubbed and worn; good and sound. "This private compilation is the work of J. Young Scammon. It is usually cited as Gale's statutes." cf. S.J. Buck, *Travel and description*, 1765-1865. Springfield, Ill., 1914. On the verso of the title page: "Printed and bound by O.C.B. Carter & Co., Roxbury, Mass." Not in *American Imprints*; not in Byrd; Sabin 34285.



6. **Ingraham, Joseph W.** *The Gospel Advocate. Conducted by a Society of Gentlemen. Volume I, no. 5 to Volume II, no 12.* Boston: printed and published by Joseph W. Ingraham, Franklin Avenue, to whom communications, postpaid, may be addressed, May, 1821 - December, 1822. \$650

20 issues in all, 8vo, original printed yellow wrappers; fine. This periodical lasted until 1826 when it merged with the *Churchman's Magazine*, to form the *Episcopal Watchman*. The first 4 numbers were published in Newburyport. This run of 20 consecutive issues (in rather extraordinary condition) were the first in Boston.

7. **Jackson, Andrew.** *Worcester County Republican. Extra. President's message.* N.p. [Worcester, Mass.]: Dec. 4, 1832. \$750

Broadsheet, approx. 17½" x 11", text in quadruple column beneath the running head; previous folds, light wear, very good. Jackson's fourth annual message to Congress. The President details relations with Latin American countries, Britain and Spain, before reviewing the state of the domestic finances. Jackson devotes the remainder of his speech to economic matters, principally the national debt and manufacturing.

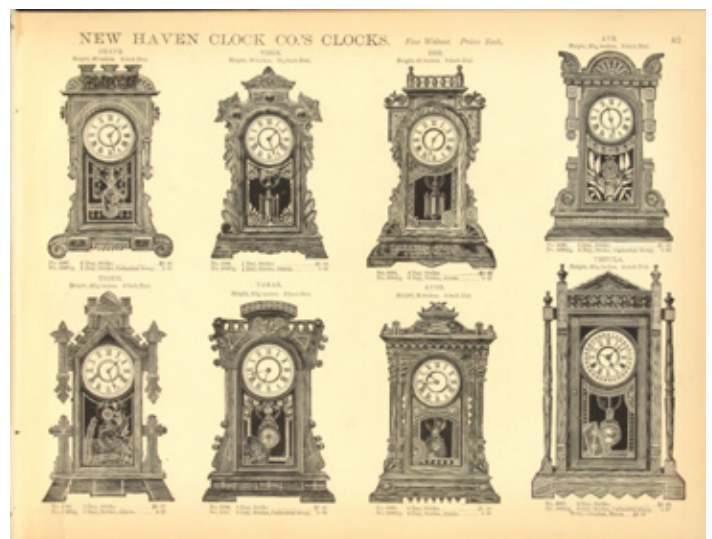
Newport Oct^r 15th 1793
Received of Lucy Channing Adminis-
trating to the Estate of William Channing
deceased a Note of hand, in favor of
Moses Levy against Robert Lawton dated
Newport Rhode Island May 9th 1791 —
for 660 Dollars & 3/4 — which I put into the
said Mr Channings hands — for suit —
and I promise to be accountable to the
said Administratrix in a sufficient
Compensation for the services that the
said William Channing did in com-
mencing an action upon said note
and recovering a Judgment thereon
at the Circuit Court of the United States
holden at Newport June 19th 1793
Moses Seixas

8. **Sexias, Moses.** Autograph document signed: "*Received of Lucy Channing administrating to the estate of William Channing deceased, a note of hand in favor of Moses Levy against Robert Lawton...*". Newport: Oct. 15, 1793.

\$8,500

One-page octavo document approx. 8" x 6 1/4"; previous fold, else near fine. "For 660 dollars & 3/4 which note I put into the said Mr. William Channings hands - for suit - and I promised to be accountable to the said administratrix in a sufficient compensation for the services that the said William Channing did in commencing an action upon said note and recovering a judgment thereon at the Circuit Court of the United States holden at Newport June 19, 1793." Signed by

Moses Seixas and docketed on the verso. Moses Seixas was Moses Levy's grandson. Moses Levy had died a year earlier. Moses Seixas (1744-1809) was a "first generation Jewish-American whose parents migrated from Lisbon, Portugal, to Newport. Seixas rose to prominence as warden of Newport's Touro Synagogue of Congregation Jeshuat Israel, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Rhode Island, and co-founder of the Bank of Rhode Island. Seixas is best remembered for the congratulatory letter he penned on behalf of his congregation to then recently inaugurated President George Washington in 1790. Written just months after Rhode Island became the last state to ratify the United States Constitution, Seixas sought assurances that the enumerated rights of freedom of religion and enfranchisement would apply to American Jews in the new republic" (MountVernon.org). Lucy Channing's father was William Ellery, signer of the Constitution from Rhode Island.



9. [Trade Catalogue.] S. F. Myers & Company. *The "New York Jeweler" and trade price list. Illustrated.* New York: S. F. Myers & Co., 1884. \$650

First edition (volume I, no. 1), large oblong 4to, pp. [2], 236; extensively illustrated throughout; original green cloth, gilt lettered on upper cover; front hinge cracked, otherwise very good.

An extraordinary catalogue, displaying the ghastly and garish taste of the times. Includes pins, bangles, bracelets, canes, clocks, chains, charms, crosses, cuff pins, crosses, diamonds, locket, rings, studs, silver ware,

thimbles, tooth picks, watches, watch cases. Seven S. F. Myers ephemera laid in, including an advertisement for an electric scarf pin which runs on battery and burns an Edison incandescent lamp for 45 minutes continuously, or a "day interruptedly."

Romaine lists S.F. Myers & Co. only for an 1895 bicycle catalogue. Not found in OCLC.

10. [Triangle Trade - Customs - Law.]
Papers relative to the seizure of the British
sloop Providence in Bristol Harbor, with
the decision of the Supreme Court at
Newport. N.p., n.d. [Likely Newport: ca.
1737]. \$4,500

Folio, 12 pages, with legal glosses in the margins; some tears and chipping at the margins occasionally touching a letter or word (sense in most cases remains clear), old shadows, later pencil annotations in the margins; good and legible. This manuscript shows up via google in *Norton's Catalogue of Rare Autographs, Coins, Etc.* in 1862 priced at \$2.

The case is outlined succinctly in the *Acts of the Privy Council (Colonial - 1738)*, pp. 603-5: "Reference to the Committee of the petition of Peleg Brown of Newport, Collector of his Majesty's Customs in Rhode Island and the county of Bristol in America, hearing his appeal from a judgment of the General Assembly, 4 May, 1737, confirming a judgment of the Superior Court at Newport, 29. March, 1737, in favour of James Allen and Ezekiel Chever relating to 96 hogsheads and 6 barrels of foreign molasses...

"Brown alleges that on the 11th of March 1735 he made Seizure of a Sloop called the Providence Samuel Silk Master Laden with Ninety Six Hogsheads and Six Barrells of Foreign Molosses and also with twenty five Casks of Gunpowder Cloth and other Commoditys of the product and manufacture of Europe, which Lading the said Sloop had taken in at Surinam a Settlement belonging to the Dutch with an intent to run the same into New England And that he had filed his Information in the Court of Vice Admiralty for Condemnation of the said Vessel and of the said European Goods, whereupon James Allen and Ezekiel Chever came in and Entered their Claim to the Sloop and set up a Claim by Attorney in the Name of one Green to the European Goods — That on the 30th of March 1736 the said Information came to trial when the Judge of the said Vice Admiralty Court condemned the said European Goods But acquitted the Ship upon a Distinction that the Owners ought not to Suffer for the Malfeazance of the Master...

"That in November following the said Allen and Chever brought an Action against the Petitioner in the inferior

Court of Common Pleas in Rhode Island or Account of the Ninety Six Hogsheads and Six Barrells of Foreign Molosses which lay in Your Majestys Warehouse for securing the Duty imposed by Act of Parliament in Great Britain For Encouragement of the Sugar Colonys, and laid their Damages at three thousand pounds New England Money And on the 4th of January 1736 the same was tried when the Jury found the following Special Verdict, That if the Court should be of Opinion that the Duty of the said Molosses was due by Act of Parliament before the Landing they found for the Petitioner If the Court should not be of that Opinion then they found for the said James Allen and Ezekiel Chever the Damages Sued for and Costs of Court, But the Court being of Opinion, that the Duty of the said Molosses was due by Act of Parliament before the Landing, they gave Judgment for the Petitioner. On an appeal by Allen and Chever to the Superior Court of Judicature of Rhode Island, on 29 March, 1737, the jury gave a verdict against the petitioner for 1,848/. and costs. On the petitioner's appeal therefrom to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, on 4 May, 1737, judgment of the Superior Court was affirmed with costs.

The Committee recommend that the appeal be sustained, and that upon the said Allen and Chevers paying the Dutys for the said Molasses imposed by the said Act of Parliament . . the same be restored to them by the said Appellant Peleg Browne. But in case the said Melasses or any Part thereof shall have been Sold and disposed of the Money arising thereby be Applied in the first place to the Payment of the said Dutys and the Overplus be returned to the said Owners.

By an Act 15 Car 2 Cap 7 Intituled an
Act for the Encouragem^t. of Trade, Sec. 6. It is enacted
that no Commodity of the Growth, production or Manu-
:facture of Europe shall be Imported into any Land,
Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place to His
Majesty belonging, or which shall hereafter belong
unto, or be in the Possession of His Majesty, His Heirs,
and Successors in Asia, Africa, or America, / Tangier
only, Excepted, but what shall be, bona fide, and without
Grand Lading and Shift in England, Wales, or the Town
of Berwick upon Tweed, and in English built Shipping,
and whereof the Master and three fourths of ^{the} Mariners
at least are English, and which shall be, Carried directly
thence to the said Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies,
Territories, or Places, and from no other Place or Places
whatsoever, any Law Statute, or Usage to the contrary,
Notwithstanding; under the Penalty of the Loss of all
such Commoditys of the Growth, Production or Manufac:
:ture of Europe, as shall be Imported into any of them from
any other Place whatsoever, by land, or water, and if
by water, of the Ship or Vessel, also in w^{ch} they were
Imported wth all, her Guns, Tackel, Furniture, Ammu-
:nition, and Apparel;

In March 1735 The Sloop Providence an
English Vessel, belonging to the Port of Boston in ^{the} Province
of Massachusetts Bay in New England arrived in Bristol
Harbour, within that Province from Surinam Laden
with Dutch Molasses, Gunpowder, Holland, and Cork, and
lay at Anchor in a by place above forty eight Hours w^out
Breaking Bulk, or making any Entry, or report at the Custom
House or Naval Office, and was seized together wth Gunpowder
and other European Commoditys by the Collector of the Customs for
that port, for an unlawful Importation upon the 3^d Stat. Car 2
And the Molasses were landed by the Officer and put into ^{the} Kings
Ware House for the securing the payment of the Duty of six pence
of Gallon imposed on foreign Molasses by the Stat. of the 6th
of His present Majesty: and upon an Information of
Seizure exhibited ag^t the Sloop and European Goods
in the Court of Admiralty The Owners of the Sloop at
the Tryal produced their orders to Captⁿ Gilly, who were