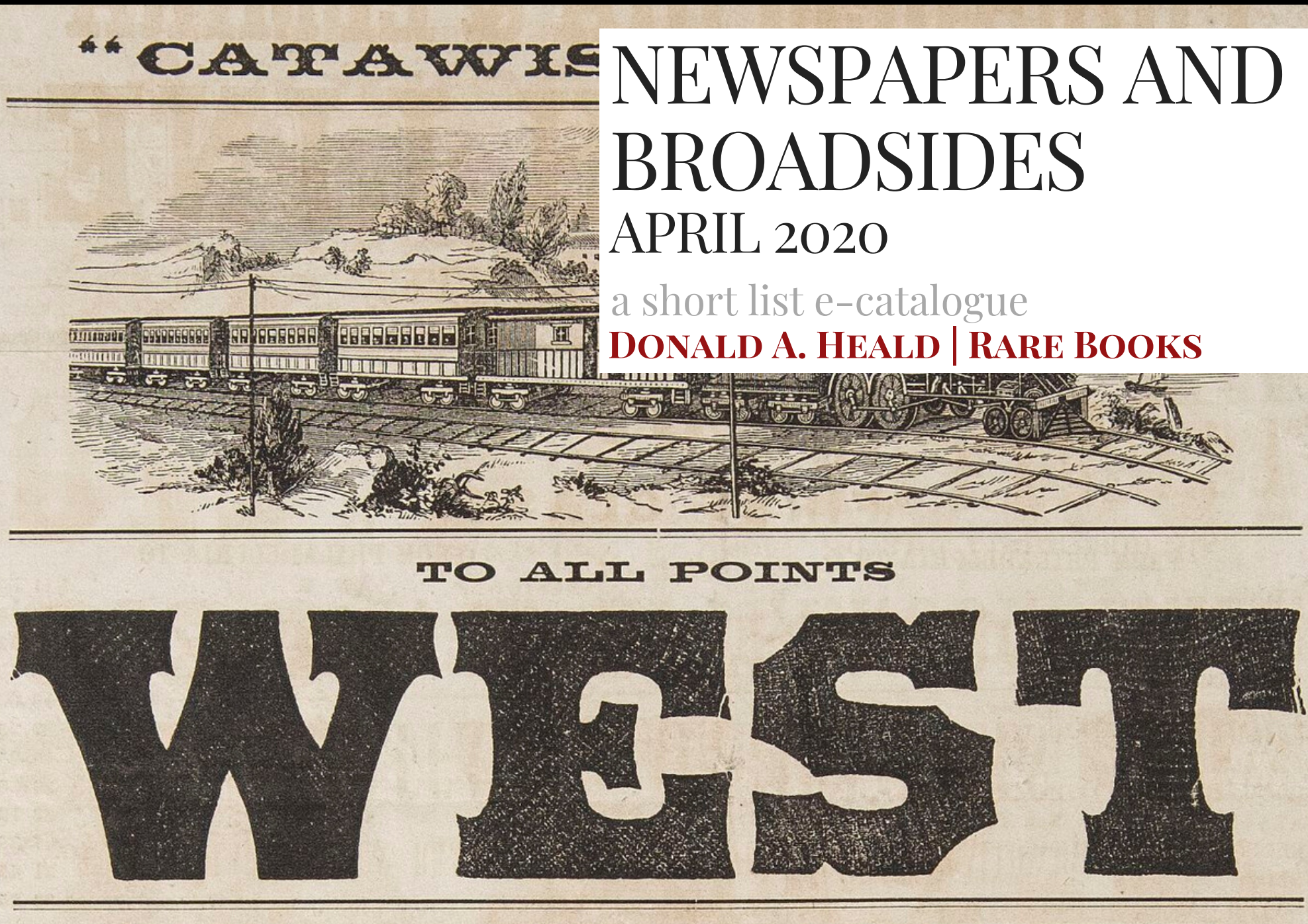

NEWSPAPERS AND BROADSIDES

APRIL 2020

a short list e-catalogue

DONALD A. HEALD | RARE BOOKS

NEWSPAPERS AND BROADSIDES

APRIL 2020

a short list e-catalogue

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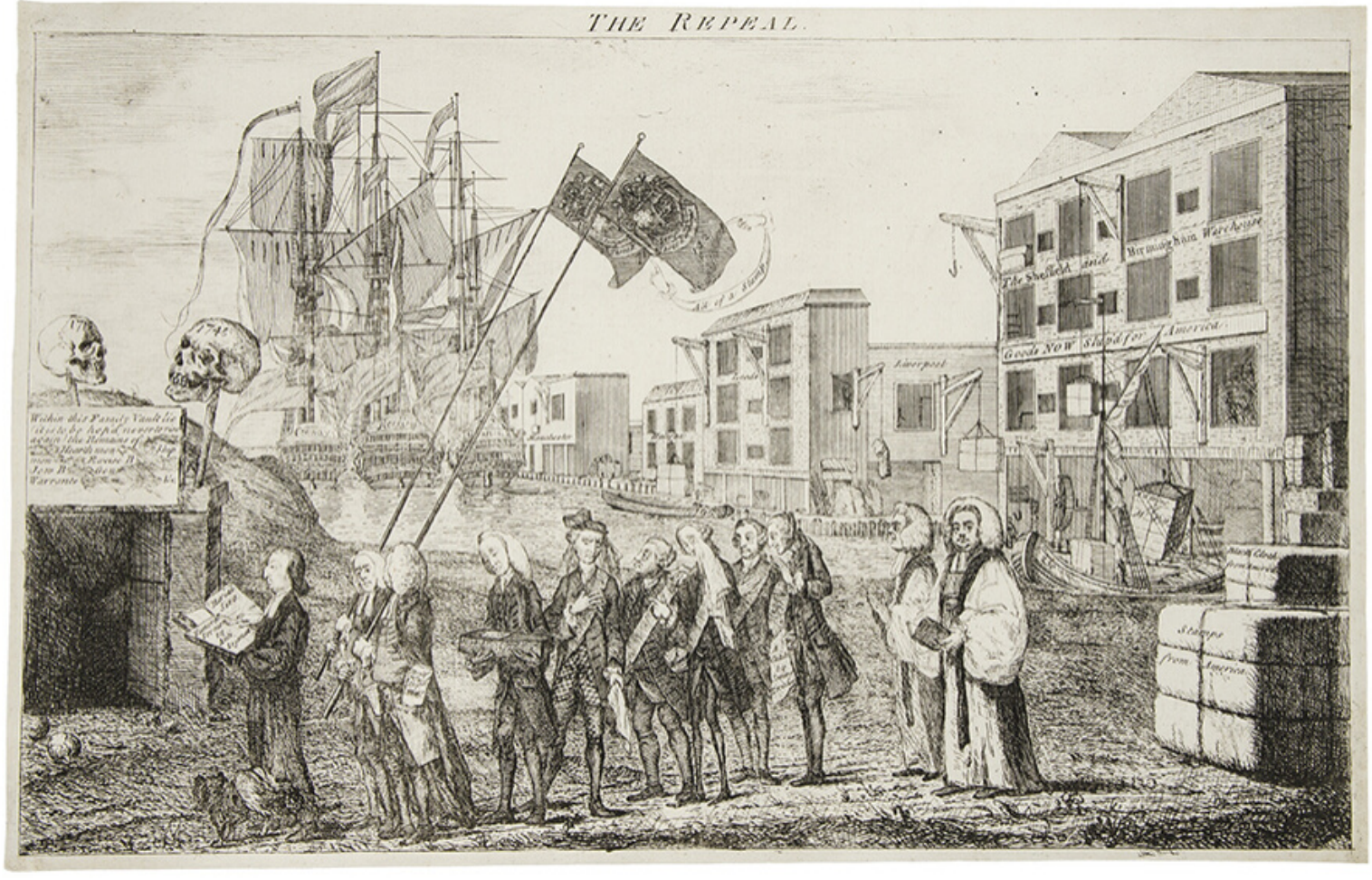
Questions? Contact us or email *info@donaldheald.com*

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BENJAMIN WILSON

The Repeal.



[London: 18 March 1766]. Engraving, on laid paper. Sheet size: 11 1/2 x 18 inches. Trimmed to the platemark.

Rare first edition, first issue of the most famous satirical print relating to the dreaded Stamp Act, printed on the day of its repeal.

(#35806) $ 16,500.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

[Regarding the State of the English Nation, in the Year 1778].

[Netherlands: c. 1780]. Engraving, proof before letters, with wide margins. Plate mark: 8 1/2 x 11 inches. Sheet size: 10 3/4 x 13 13/16 inches.

An American Revolution satirical print lamenting the war's effects on the English trade and economy.

(#34968) $ 2,800.

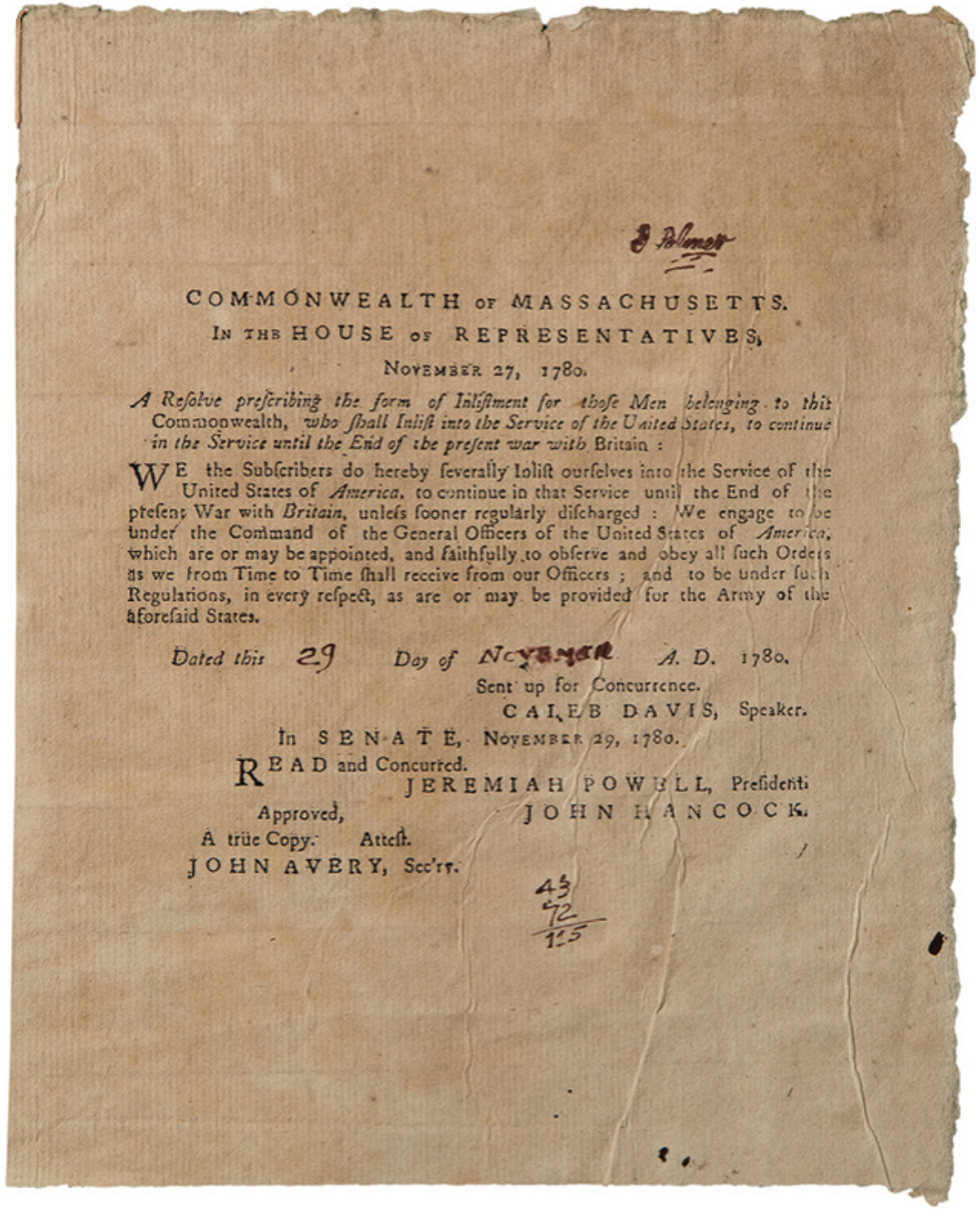
AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the House of Representatives ... A Resolve prescribing the form of inlistment for those Men belonging to this Common-wealth who shall Inlist into the Service of the United States, to continue in the Service until the End of the present war with Britain.

[Boston: Benjamin Edes and Sons, 1780]. Small letterpress broadside, approx. 9 3/4 x 8 inches. With a printer's error of the same broadside on verso. Signed in print by Caleb Davis, Jeremiah Powell, John Hancock and John Avery.

Continental Army enlistment broadside.

(#35837) $ 2,000.



J Palmer

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

November 27, 1780.

A Resolve prescribing the form of Inlistment for those Men belonging to this Commonwealth, who shall Inlist into the Service of the United States, to continue in the Service until the End of the present war with Britain:

WE the Subscribers do hereby severally Inlist ourselves into the Service of the United States of *America*, to continue in that Service until the End of the present War with *Britain*, unless sooner regularly discharged: We engage to be under the Command of the General Officers of the United States of *America*, which are or may be appointed, and faithfully to observe and obey all such Orders as we from Time to Time shall receive from our Officers; and to be under such Regulations, in every respect, as are or may be provided for the Army of the aforesaid States.

Dated this 29 *Day of* November *A. D.* 1780.

Sent up for Concurrence.

CALEB DAVIS, Speaker.

In SENATE, November 29, 1780.

READ and Concurred.

JEREMIAH POWELL, President.

Approved, JOHN HANCOCK.

A true Copy. Attest.

JOHN AVERY, Sec'ry.

43
42
125

ANGLO-MYSORE WARS

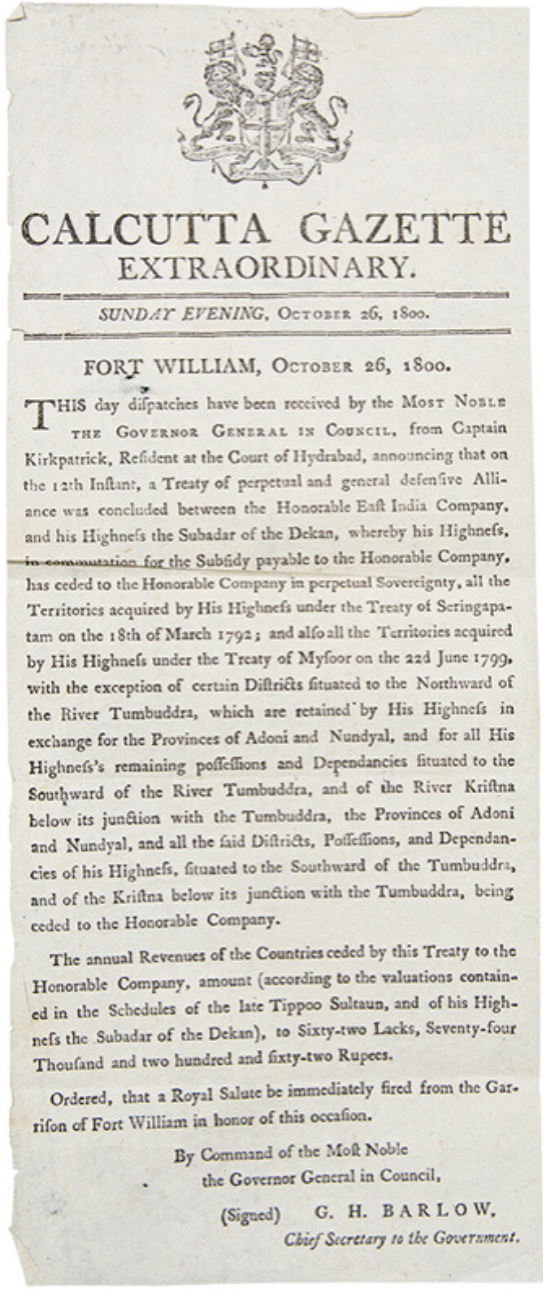
Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary ... This day dispatches have been received ... announcing that on the 12th Instant, a Treaty of perpetual and general defensive Alliance was concluded between the Honorable East India Company, and his Highness the Subadar of Dekan ...

Calcutta: 26 October 1800. Broadside (13 1/2 x 5 3/4 inches). Arms of the East India Company at the top. Signed in print by G. H. Barlow, Chief Secretary to the Government. Provenance: Richard Wellesley, 1st Marquess Wellesley (inscription on verso).

British colonialism in Southern India.

(#35914)

$ 750.



CALCUTTA GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1800.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1800.

THIS day dispatches have been received by the MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, from Captain Kirkpatrick, Resident at the Court of Hydrabad, announcing that on the 12th Instant, a Treaty of perpetual and general defensive Alliance was concluded between the Honorable East India Company, and his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan, whereby his Highness, in commutation for the Subsidy payable to the Honorable Company, has ceded to the Honorable Company in perpetual Sovereignty, all the Territories acquired by His Highness under the Treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March 1792; and also all the Territories acquired by His Highness under the Treaty of Myfoor on the 22d June 1799, with the exception of certain Diftricts fituated to the Northward of the River Tumbuddra, which are retained by His Highness in exchange for the Provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and for all His Highness's remaining poffeffions and Dependancies fituated to the Southward of the River Tumbuddra, and of the River Kriftna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, the Provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and all the faid Diftricts, Poffeffions, and Dependancies of his Highness, fituated to the Southward of the Tumbuddra, and of the Kriftna below its junction with the Tumbuddra, being ceded to the Honorable Company.

The annual Revenues of the Countries ceded by this Treaty to the Honorable Company, amount (according to the valuations contained in the Schedules of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and of his Highness the Subadar of the Dekan), to Sixty-two Lacks, Seventy-four Thousand and two hundred and fixty-two Rupees.

Ordered, that a Royal Salute be immediately fired from the Garrison of Fort William in honor of this occasion.

By Command of the Moft Noble
the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) G. H. BARLOW.
Chief Secretary to the Government.

ANONYMOUS

The Angler's Companion (to Fishing).

[London: circa 1820]. Engraving, printed in bistre, on linen with contemporary cloth edging tape. Image size (including text): 29 3/4 x 23 3/8 inches. Sheet size: 29 7/8 x 33 3/4 inches.

A beautiful, ephemeral and very rare angling print on linen.

(#9232) $ 5,500.

FRANCIS BERNARD

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 at folds on verso.

Early American broadside.

(#34640) $ 1,500.

By His EXCELLENCY

FRANCIS BERNARD, Esq;

Captain-General and Governor 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;

I HAVE 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 Maintainance 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.

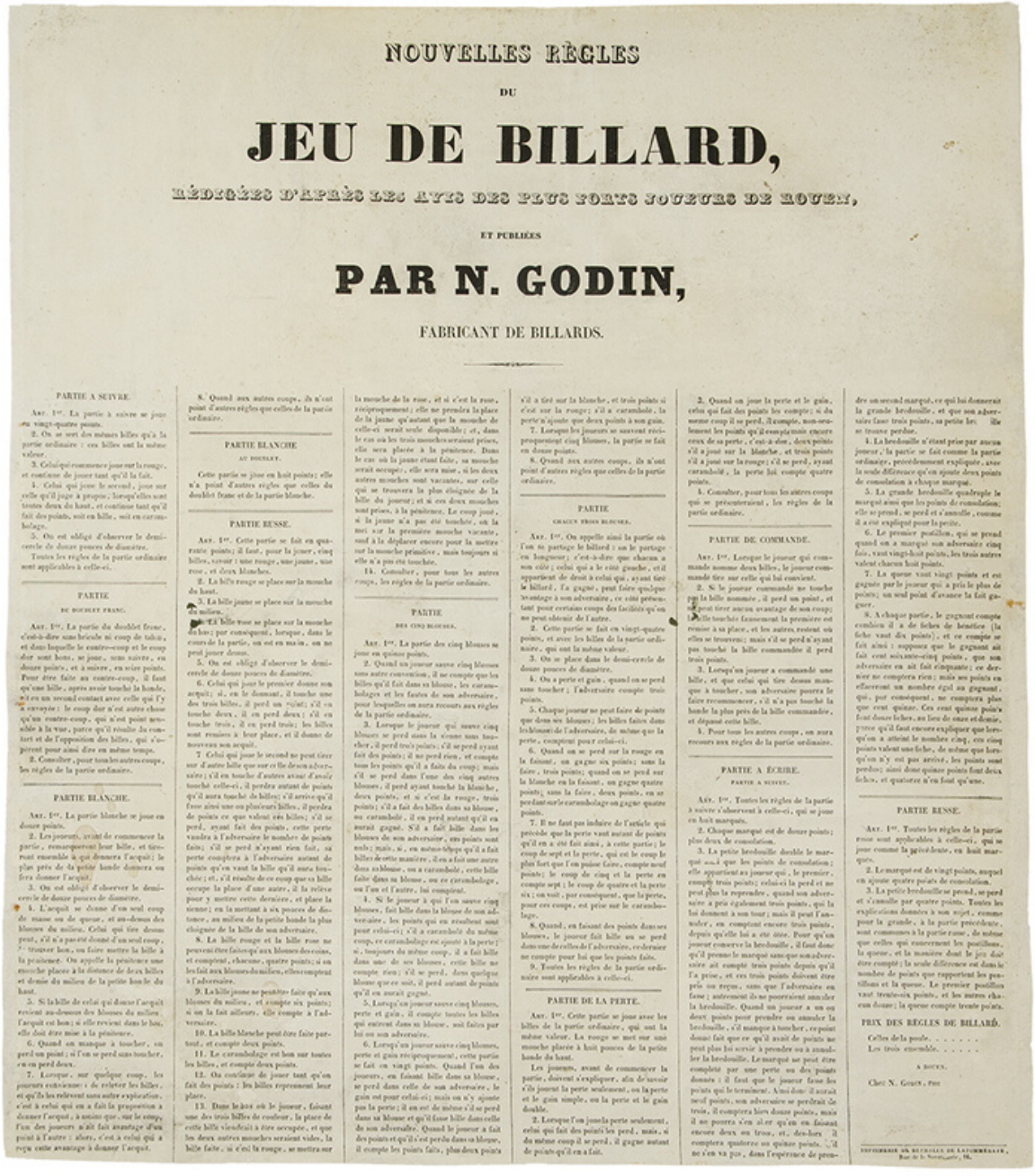
GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in BOSTON, *the Seventeenth Day of* March, 1767, *in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the* Third, *by the Grace of GOD, of* GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, *and* IRELAND, KING, *Defender of the Faith, &c.*

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.



NOUVELLES RÈGLES

DU

JEU DE BILLARD,

RÉDIGÉES D'APRÈS LES AVIS DES PLUS FORTS JOUEURS DE ROUEN,

ET PUBLIÉES

PAR N. GODIN,

FABRICANT DE BILLARDS.

PARTIE A SUIVRE.

ART. 1er. La partie à suivre se joue en vingt-quatre points.

2. On se sert des mêmes billes qu'à la partie ordinaire : ces billes sont la même valeur.

3. Celui qui commence joue sur la rouge, et continue de jouer tant qu'il le fait.

4. Celui qui joue le second, joue sur celle qu'il juge à propos ; lorsqu'elles sont toutes deux du haut, et continue tant qu'il fait des points, soit en bille, soit en carambolage.

5. On est obligé d'observer le demi-cercle de douze pouces de diamètre.

Toutes les règles de la partie ordinaire sont applicables à celle-ci.

PARTIE DU DOUBLET FRANC.

ART. 1er. La partie du doublet franc, c'est-à-dire sans brisole ni coup de talon, et dans laquelle le contre-coup et le coup dur sont bons, se joue, sans sauter, en douze points, et à suivre, en seize points. Pour être faite au contre-coup, il faut qu'une bille, après avoir touché la bande, et en un second contact avec celle qui l'y a envoyée : le coup dur n'est autre chose qu'un contre-coup, qui n'est point sensible à la vue, parce qu'il résulte du contact et de l'opposition des billes, qui s'opèrent pour ainsi dire en même temps.

2. Conseiller, pour toutes autres coups, les règles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE BLANCHE.

ART. 1er. La partie blanche se joue en douze points.

2. Les joueurs, avant de commencer la partie, remarqueront leur bille, et tireront ensemble à qui donnera l'acquit ; le plus près de la petite bande donnera ou fera donner l'acquit.

3. On est obligé d'observer le demi-cercle de douze pouces de diamètre.

4. L'acquit se donne d'un seul coup de mune ou de queue, et au-dessus des blouses du milieu. Celui qui fère donner peut, s'il n'a pas été donné d'un seul coup, se trouver bon, en faire mettre la bille à la pénitence. On appelle la pénitence une mouche placée à la distance de deux billes et demie du milieu de la petite bande du haut.

5. Si la bille de celui qui donne l'acquit revient au-dessous des blouses du milieu, l'acquit est bon ; si elle revient dans le bas, elle doit être mise à la pénitence.

6. Quand on manque à toucher, on perd un point ; si l'on se perd sans toucher, on en perd deux.

7. Lorsque, sur quelque coup, les joueurs entr'eux ne se retirer les billes, et qu'ils les relèvent sans autre exploration, c'est à celui qui en a fait la proposition à donner l'acquit, à moins que, sur le coup, l'un des joueurs n'ait fait avantage d'un point à l'autre : alors, c'est à celui qui a reçu cette avantage à donner l'acquit.

8. Quand aux autres coups, ils n'ont point d'autres règles que celles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE BLANCHE
AU DOUBLET.

Cette partie se joue en huit points ; elle n'a point d'autres règles que celles du doublet franc et de la partie blanche.

PARTIE RUSSE.

ART. 1er. Cette partie se fait en quarante points ; il faut, pour la jouer, cinq billes, savoir : une rouge, une jaune, une rose, et deux blanches.

2. La bille rouge se place sur la mouche du haut.

3. La bille jaune se place sur la mouche du milieu.

4. La bille rose se place sur la mouche du bas ; par conséquent, lorsque, dans le cours de la partie, on est en main, on ne peut jouer deux.

5. On est obligé d'observer le demi-cercle de douze pouces de diamètre.

6. Celui qui joue le premier donne son acquit ; si, en le donnant, il touche une des trois billes, il perd un point ; s'il en touche deux, il en perd deux ; s'il en touche trois, il en perd trois ; les billes sont remises à leur place, et il donne de nouveau son acquit.

7. Celui qui joue le second ne peut tirer sur d'autre bille que sur celle de son adversaire ; s'il en touche d'autres avant d'avoir touché celle-ci, il perdra autant de points qu'il aura touché de billes ; s'il arrive qu'il fasse aussi une ou plusieurs billes, il perdra de points ce que valent ces billes ; s'il ne perd, ayant fait des points, cette perte vaudra à l'adversaire le nombre de points faits ; s'il ne perd n'ayant rien fait, sa perte comptera à l'adversaire autant de points qu'en vaut la bille qu'il aura touchée ; et, s'il résulte de ce coup que sa bille occupe la place d'une autre, il la relève pour y mettre cette dernière, et place la sienne ; en la mettant à six pouces de distance, au milieu de la petite bande la plus éloignée de la bille de son adversaire.

8. La bille rouge et la bille rose ne peuvent être faites que aux blouses des coins, et comptent, chacune, quatre points ; si on les fait aux blouses du milieu, elles comptent à l'adversaire.

9. La bille jaune ne peut être faite qu'aux blouses du milieu, et compte six points ; si on la fait ailleurs, elle compte à l'adversaire.

10. La bille blanche peut être faite partout, et compte deux points.

11. Le carambolage est bon sur toutes les billes, et compte deux points.

12. On continue de jouer tant qu'on fait des points : les billes reprennent leur place.

13. Dans le cas où le joueur, faisant une des trois billes de couleur, la place de cette bille viendrait à être occupée, et que les deux autres mouches seraient vides, la bille faite, si c'est la rouge, se mettra sur la mouche de la rose, et si c'est la rose, réciproquement ; elle ne prendra la place de la jaune qu'autant que la mouche de celle-ci serait seule disponible ; et, dans le cas où les trois mouches seraient prises, elle sera placée à la pénitence. Dans le cas où la jaune étant faite, sa mouche serait occupée, elle sera mise, si les deux autres mouches sont vacantes, sur celle qui se trouvera la plus éloignée de la bille du joueur ; et si ces deux mouches sont prises, à la pénitence. Le coup joué, si la jaune n'a pas été touchée, on la met sur la première mouche vacante, sauf à la déplacer encore pour la mettre sur la mouche primitive, mais toujours si elle n'a pas été touchée.

14. Conseiller, pour tous les autres coups, les règles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE
DES CINQ BLOUSES.

ART. 1er. La partie des cinq blouses se joue en quinze points.

2. Quand un joueur sauve cinq blouses sans autre convention, il ne compte que les billes qu'il fait dans sa blouse, les carambolages et les fautes de son adversaire, pour lesquelles on aura recours aux règles de la partie ordinaire.

3. Lorsque le joueur qui sauve cinq blouses se perd dans la même sans toucher, il perd trois points ; s'il se perd ayant fait des points ; il ne perd rien, et compte tous les points qu'il a faits du coup ; mais s'il se perd dans l'une des cinq autres blouses, il perd ayant touché la blanche, deux points, et si c'est la rouge, trois points ; s'il a fait des billes dans sa blouse, ou carambolé, il en perd autant qu'il en aurait gagné. S'il a fait bille dans les blouses de son adversaire, ces points sont nuls ; mais, si, en même temps qu'il a fait billes de cette manière, il en a fait une autre dans sa blouse, ou a carambolé, cette bille faite dans sa blouse, ou ce carambolage, ou l'un et l'autre, lui comptent.

4. Si le joueur à qui l'on sauve cinq blouses, fait bille dans la blouse de son adversaire, les points qui en résultent sont pour celui-ci ; s'il a carambolé du même coup, ce carambolage est ajouté à la perte ; si, toujours du même coup, il a fait bille dans une de ses blouses, cette bille ne compte rien ; s'il se perd, dans quelque blouse que ce soit, il perd autant de points qu'il en aurait gagné.

5. Lorsqu'un joueur sauve cinq blouses, perte et gain, il compte toutes les billes qui entrent dans sa blouse, soit faites par lui ou son adversaire.

6. Lorsqu'un joueur sauve cinq blouses, perte et gain réciproquement, cette partie se fait en vingt points. Quand l'un des joueurs, en faisant bille dans sa blouse, se perd dans celle de son adversaire, le gain est pour celui-ci ; mais on n'y ajoute pas la perte ; il en est de même s'il se perd dans sa blouse et qu'il fasse bille dans celle de son adversaire. Quand le joueur a fait des points et qu'il s'est perdu dans sa blouse, il compte les points faits, plus deux points s'il a tiré sur la blanche, et trois points si c'est sur la rouge ; s'il a carambolé, la perte n'ajoute que deux points à son gain.

7. Lorsque les joueurs se sauvent réciproquement cinq blouses, la partie se fait en douze points.

8. Quand aux autres coups, ils n'ont point d'autres règles que celles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE
CHACUN TROIS BLOUSES.

ART. 1er. On appelle ainsi la partie où l'on se partage le billard : on le partage en longueur ; c'est-à-dire que chacun a son côté ; celui qui a le côté gauche, et il appartient de droit à celui qui, ayant tiré le billard, l'a gagné, peut faire quelque avantage à son adversaire, ce côté présentant pour certains coups des facilités qu'on ne peut obtenir de l'autre.

2. Cette partie se fait en vingt-quatre points, et avec les billes de la partie ordinaire, qui ont la même valeur.

3. On se place dans le demi-cercle de douze pouces de diamètre.

4. On a perte et gain, quand on se perd sans toucher ; l'adversaire compte trois points.

5. Chaque joueur ne peut faire de points que dans ses blouses ; les billes faites dans les blouses de l'adversaire, de même que la perte, comptent pour celui-ci.

6. Quand on se perd sur la rouge en la faisant, on gagne six points ; sans la faire, trois points ; quand on se perd sur la blanche en la faisant, on gagne quatre points ; sans la faire, deux points, en se perdant sur le carambolage on gagne quatre points.

7. Il ne faut pas induire de l'article qui précède que la perte vaut autant de points qu'il en a été fait ainsi, à cette partie ; le coup de sept et la perte, qui est le coup le plus fort que l'on puisse faire, compte neuf points ; le coup de cinq et la perte en compte sept ; le coup de quatre et la perte six ; on voit, par conséquent, que la perte, pour ces coups, est prise sur le carambolage.

8. Quand, en faisant des points dans ses blouses, le joueur fait bille ou se perd dans une de celles de l'adversaire, ce dernier ne compte pour lui que les points faits.

9. Toutes les règles de la partie ordinaire sont applicables à celle-ci.

PARTIE DE LA PERTE.

ART. 1er. Cette partie se joue avec les billes de la partie ordinaire, qui ont la même valeur. La rouge se met sur une mouche placée à huit pouces de la petite bande du haut.

Les joueurs, avant de commencer la partie, doivent s'expliquer, afin de savoir s'ils jouent la perte seulement, ou la perte et le gain simple, ou la perte et le gain double.

2. Lorsque l'on joue la perte seulement, celui qui fait des points les perd, mais, si du même coup il se perd, il gagne autant de points qu'il en a fait.

3. Quand on joue la perte et le gain, celui qui fait des points les compte ; si du même coup il se perd, il compte, non-seulement les points qu'il a faits, mais encore ceux de sa perte, c'est-à-dire, deux points s'il a joué sur la blanche, et trois points s'il a joué sur la rouge ; s'il se perd, ayant carambolé, la perte lui compte quatre points.

4. Conseiller, pour tous les autres coups qui se présenteraient, les règles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE DE COMMANDE.

ART. 1er. Lorsque le joueur qui commande nomme deux billes, le joueur commandé tire sur celle qui lui convient.

2. Si le joueur commandé ne touche pas la bille nommée, il perd un point, et peut tirer aucun avantage de son coup ; elle touchée également la première est remise à sa place, et les autres restent où elles se trouvent ; mais s'il ne perd n'ayant pas touché la bille commandée il perd trois points.

3. Lorsqu'un joueur a commandé une bille, et que celui qui tire donne manque à toucher, son adversaire pourra le faire recommencer, s'il n'a pas touché la bande la plus près de la bille commandée, et dépassé cette bille.

4. Pour tous les autres coups, on aura recours aux règles de la partie ordinaire.

PARTIE A ÉCRIRE.
PARTIE A SUIVRE.

ART. 1er. Toutes les règles de la partie à suivre s'observent à celle-ci, qui se joue en huit marques.

2. Chaque marque est de douze points ; plus deux de consolation.

3. La petite brelandelle double la marque ainsi que les points de consolation ; elle appartient au joueur qui, le premier, compte trois points ; celui-ci la perd et ne peut plus la reprendre, quand son adversaire a pris également trois points, qui la lui donnent à son tour ; mais il peut l'annuler, en comptant encore trois points, depuis qu'elle lui a été ôtée. Pour qu'un joueur conserve la brelandelle, il faut donc qu'il prenne le marqué sans que son adversaire ait compté trois points depuis qu'il l'a prise, et ces trois points doivent être pris ou reçus, sans que l'adversaire en fasse ; autrement ils ne pourraient annuler la brelandelle. Quand un joueur a eu ou deux points pour prendre ou annuler la brelandelle, s'il manque à toucher, ce point donné fait que ce qu'il avait de points ne peut plus lui servir à prendre ou à annuler la brelandelle. Le marqué ne peut être complété par une perte ou des points donnés : il faut que le joueur fasse les points qui le terminent. Ainsi donc il aurait neuf points, son adversaire se perdrait de trois, il compterait bien douze points, mais il ne pourra s'en aller qu'en en faisant encore deux ou trois, et, dès-lors il comptera quatorze ou quinze points. Il ne s'en va pas, dans l'espérance de prendre un second marqué, ce qui lui donnerait la grande brelandelle, et que son adversaire fasse trois points, sa petite lui se trouve perdue.

4. La brelandelle n'étant prise par aucun joueur, la partie se fait comme la partie ordinaire, précédemment expliquée, avec la seule différence qu'on ajoute deux points de consolation à chaque marqué.

5. La grande brelandelle quadruple le marqué ainsi que les points de consolation ; elle se prend, se perd et s'annulle, comme il a été expliqué pour la petite.

6. Le premier postillon, qui se prend quand on a marqué son adversaire cinq fois, vaut vingt-huit points, les trois autres valent chacun huit points.

7. La queue vaut vingt points et est gagnée par le joueur qui a pris le plus de points ; un seul point d'avance la fait gagner.

8. A chaque partie, le gagnant compte comme il a de fiches de bénéfice (la fiche vaut dix points), et ce compte se fait ainsi : supposez que le gagnant ait fait cent soixante-cinq points, que son adversaire en ait fait cinquante ; ce dernier ne comptera rien ; mais ses points en effaceront un nombre égal au gagnant, qui, par conséquent, ne comptera plus que cent quinze. Ces cent quinze points font douze fiches, un lieu de onze et demie, parce qu'il faut encore expliquer que lorsqu'on a atteint le nombre cinq, ces cinq points valent une fiche, de même que lorsqu'on n'y est pas arrivé, les points sont perdus ; ainsi donc quinze points font deux fiches, et quatorze n'en font qu'une.

PARTIE RUSSE.

ART. 1er. Toutes les règles de la partie russe sont applicables à celle-ci, qui se joue comme la précédente, en huit marques.

2. Le marqué est de vingt points, auquel on ajoute quatre points de consolation.

3. La petite brelandelle se prend, se perd et s'annulle par quatre points. Toutes les explications données à son sujet, comme pour la grande, à la partie précédente, sont communes à la partie russe, de même que celles qui concernent les postillons, la queue, et la manière dont le jeu doit être compté ; la seule différence est dans le nombre de points que rapportent les postillons et la queue. Le premier postillon vaut trente-six points, et les autres chacun douze ; la queue compte trente points.

PRIX DES RÈGLES DE BILLARD.

Celles de la poule. . . . . .
Les trois ensemble. . . . . .

A ROUEN.

Chez N. GODIN, rue

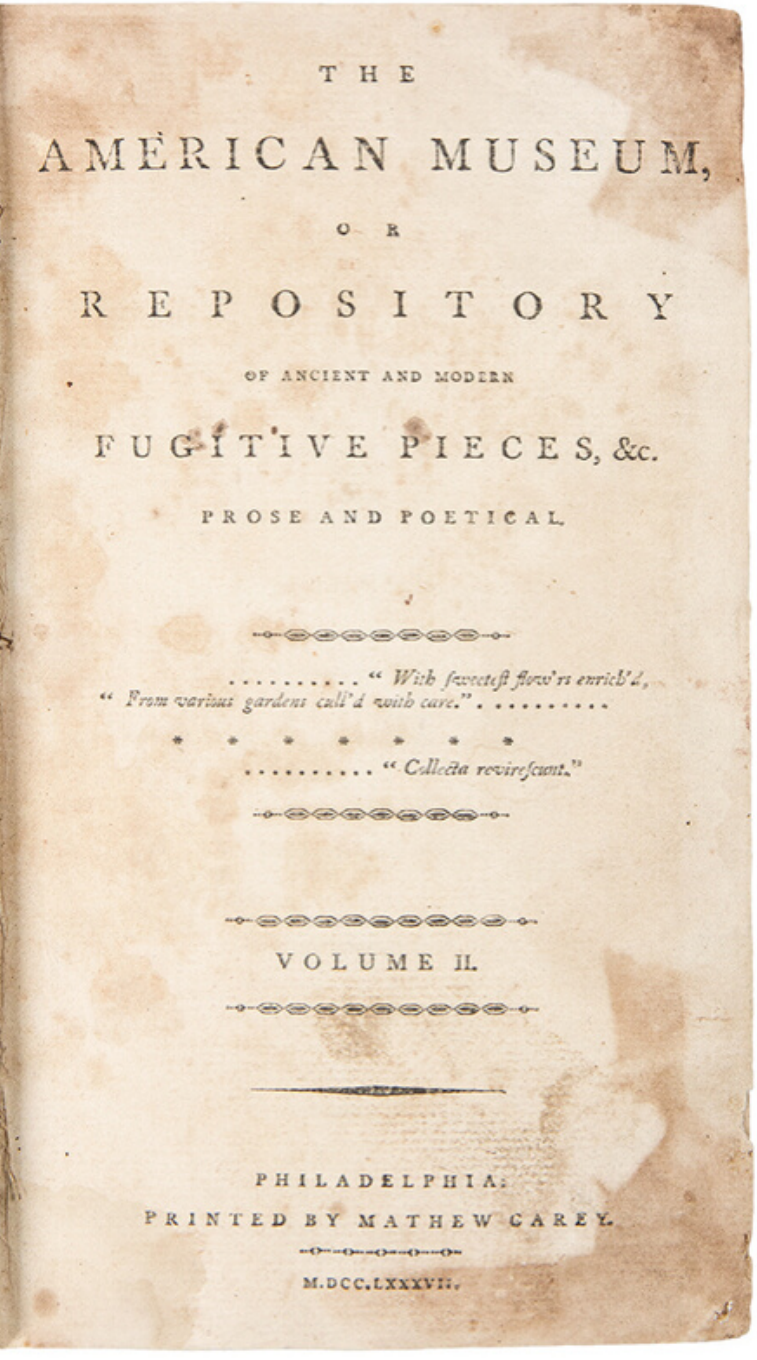
IMPRIMERIE DE BEDELET DE LATOMBELLE, Rue de la Seconde, 16.

[BILLIARDS]

Nouvelles Règles du Jeu de Billard, Rédigées D'après les Avis des Plus Forts Joueurs de Rouen, et Publiées par N. Godin, Fabricant de Billards.

Rouen: N. Godin, [circa 1840]. Letterpress broadside, Text in six columns listing the rules for various types of billiards games. Sheet size: 20 1/2 x 18 inches.

(#35739) $ 1,750.


THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM,

OR

REPOSITORY

OF ANCIENT AND MODERN

FUGITIVE PIECES, &c.

PROSE AND POETICAL.

. . . . . " *With fweeteſt flow'rs enrich'd,*
" *From various gardens cull'd with care.*" . . . . . .

* * * * * * *

. . . . . " *Collecta reviriſcunt.*"

VOLUME II.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY MATHEW CAREY.
M.DCC.LXXXVII.

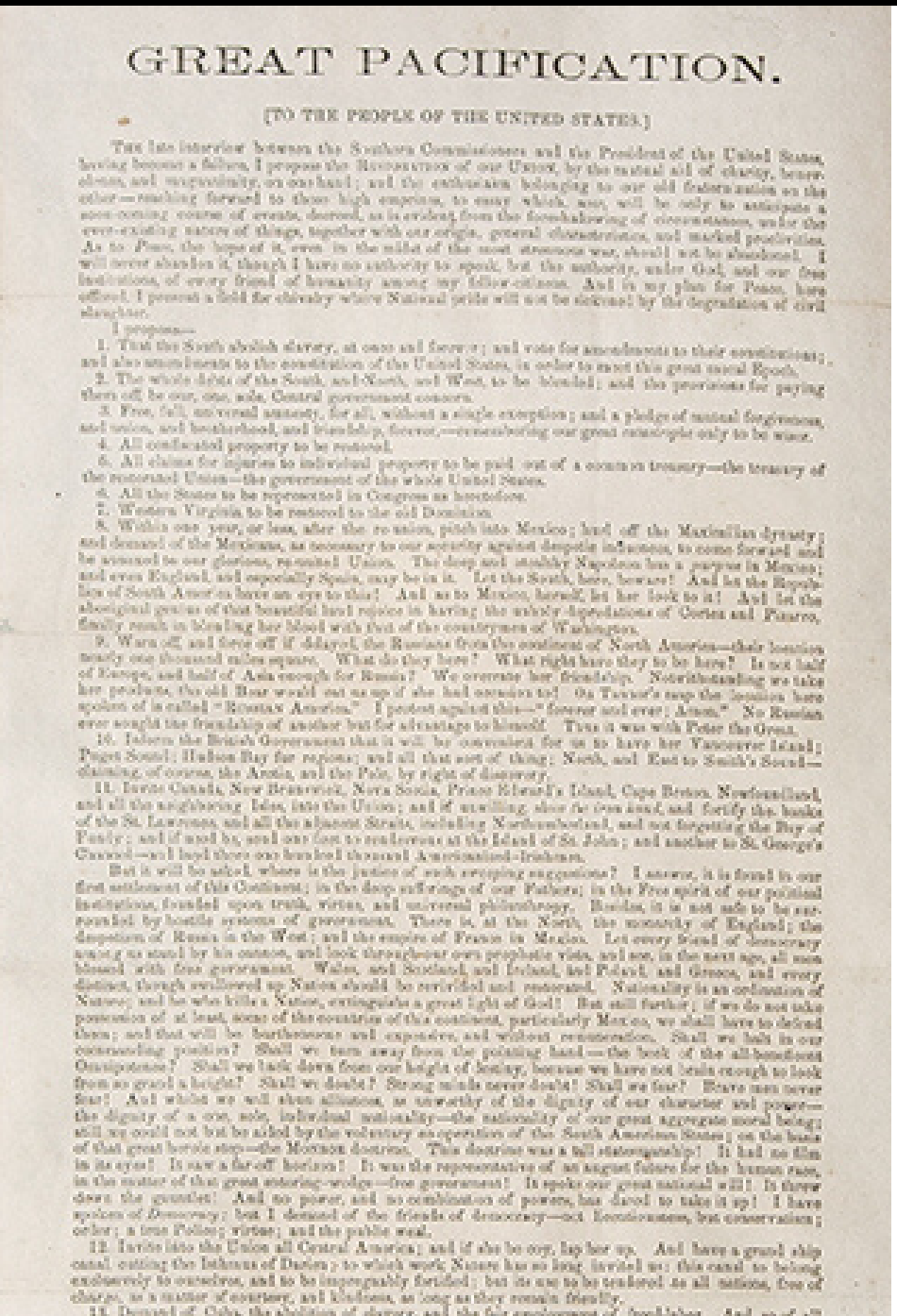
MATHEW CAREY

The American Museum or Repository of Ancient and Modern Fugitive Pieces, &c. ... Vol. II.

Philadelphia: Matthew Carey, 1787. Octavo. [2], 600, 22pp. With general title, individual issue titles, dedication to Lafayette, list of subscribers and index. Contemporary marbled boards, rebacked and retipped. Provenance: Samuel A. Lewis (signature on front pastedown).

America's first literary magazine, including early printings of the Federalist Papers and the Constitution.

(#37744) $ 6,250.



GREAT PACIFICATION.

[TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

THE late interview between the Southern Commissioners and the President of the United States, having become a failure, I propose the RESTORATION of our UNION, by the natural act of charity, benevolence, and magnanimity, on our part; and the enthusiasm belonging to our old fraternization on the other—rushing forward to their high empirium, to carry which, now, will be only to anticipate a soon-coming course of events, decreed, as is evident from the foreshadowing of circumstances, under the ever-existing nature of things, together with our origin, general characteristics, and marked peculiarities. As to *Peace*, the *hope* of it, even in the midst of the most strenuous war, *should* not be abandoned. I will never abandon it, though I have no authority to speak, but the authority, under God, and our free institutions, of every friend of humanity among my fellow-citizens. And in my plan for Peace, here offered, I present a field for chivalry where National pride will not be sickened by the degradation of civil slaughter.

I propose—

1. That the South abolish slavery, at once and forever; and vote for amendments to their constitutions; and also amendments to the constitution of the United States, in order to meet this great moral Epoch.
2. The whole debts of the South, and North, and West, to be blended; and the provisions for paying them off, be one, one, sole, Central government concern.
3. Free, full, universal amnesty, for all, without a single exception; and a pledge of mutual forgiveness, and union, and brotherhood, and friendship, forever,—remembering our great *catastrophe only* to be wise.
4. All confiscated property to be restored.
5. All claims for injuries to individual property to be paid out of a common treasury—the treasury of the restored Union—the government of the whole United States.
6. All the States to be represented in Congress as heretofore.
7. Western Virginia to be restored to the old Dominion.
8. Within one year, or less, after the re-union, pitch into Mexico; head off the Maximilian dynasty; and demand of the Mexicans, as necessary to our security against despotic influences, to come forward and be restored to our glorious, re-united Union. The deep and stealthy Napoleon has a purpose in Mexico; and even England, and especially Spain, may be in it. Let the South, here, beware! And let the Republics of South America have an eye to this! And as to Mexico, herself, let her look to it! And let the aboriginal genius of that beautiful land rejoice in having the unholy depredations of Cortez and Pizarro, finally result in blending her blood with that of the countrymen of Washington.
9. Warn off, and force off if delayed, the Russians from the continent of North America—their location nearly one thousand miles square. What do they here? What right have they to be here? Is not half of Europe, and half of Asia enough for Russia? We overrate her friendship. Notwithstanding we take her products, the old Bear would eat us up if she had occasion to! On Tanner's map the location here spoken of is called "Russian America." I protest against this—"forever and ever; Amen." No Russian ever sought the friendship of another but for advantage to himself. This was with Peter the Great.
10. Inform the British Government that it will be convenient for us to have her Vancouver Island; Puget Sound; Hudson Bay fur regions; and all that sort of thing; North, and East to Smith's Sound—claiming, of course, the Arctic, and the Pole, by right of discovery.
11. Invite Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and all the neighboring Isles, into the Union; and if unwilling, show to our land, and fortify the banks of the St. Lawrence, and all the adjacent Straits, including Northumberland, and not forgetting the Bay of Fundy; and if need be, send one fleet to rendezvous at the Island of St. John; and another to St. George's Channel—and land there one hundred thousand Americanized-Irishmen.

But it will be asked, where is the justice of such sweeping suggestions? I answer, it is found in our first settlement of this Continent; in the deep sufferings of our Fathers; in the Free spirit of our political institutions, founded upon truth, virtue, and universal philanthropy. Besides, it is not safe to be surrounded by hostile systems of government. There is, at the North, the monarchy of England; the despotism of Russia in the West; and the empire of France in Mexico. Let every friend of democracy among us stand by his colors, and look throughout our prophetic vista, and see, in the near age, all men blessed with free government. Wales, and Scotland, and Ireland, and Poland, and Greece, and every district, though enslaved up Nature should be rectified and restored. Nationality is an ordination of Nature; and he who kills a Nation, extinguishes a great light of God! But still further; if we do not take possession of, at least, some of the countries of this continent, particularly Mexico, we shall have to defend them; and that will be burthensome and expensive, and without remuneration. Shall we halt in our commanding position? Shall we turn away from the pointing hand—the hand of the all-beneficent Omnipotence? Shall we halt down from our height of destiny, because we have not brain enough to look from so great a height? Shall we doubt? Strong minds never doubt! Shall we fear? Brave men never fear! And whilst we will show alliances as unworthy of the dignity of our character and power—the dignity of a one, sole, individual nationality—the nationality of our great aggregate moral being; still we could not but be aided by the voluntary co-operation of the South American States; on the basis of that great heroic step—the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine was a self-statesmanship! It had no film in its eye! It saw a far-off horizon! It was the representative of an august future for the human race, in the matter of that great entering-wedge—free government! It spoke our great national will! It threw down the gauntlet! And no power, and no combination of powers, has dared to take it up! I have spoken of *Democracy*; but I demand of the friends of democracy—not licentiousness, but conservation; order; a true Police; virtue; and the public weal.

12. Invite into the Union all Central America; and if she be coy, lap her up. And have a grand ship canal, cutting the Isthmus of Darien; to which work Nature has so long invited us: this canal to belong exclusively to ourselves, and to be impregnably fortified; but its use to be tendered to all nations, free of charge, as a matter of courtesy, and kindness, as long as they remain friendly.

CIVIL WAR
ESTICK [OR ESTWICK] EVANS

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.

24 x 8 1/2 inches. Expert restoration on verso.

An unusual broadside Civil War peace proposal.

(#38207) $ 1,800.

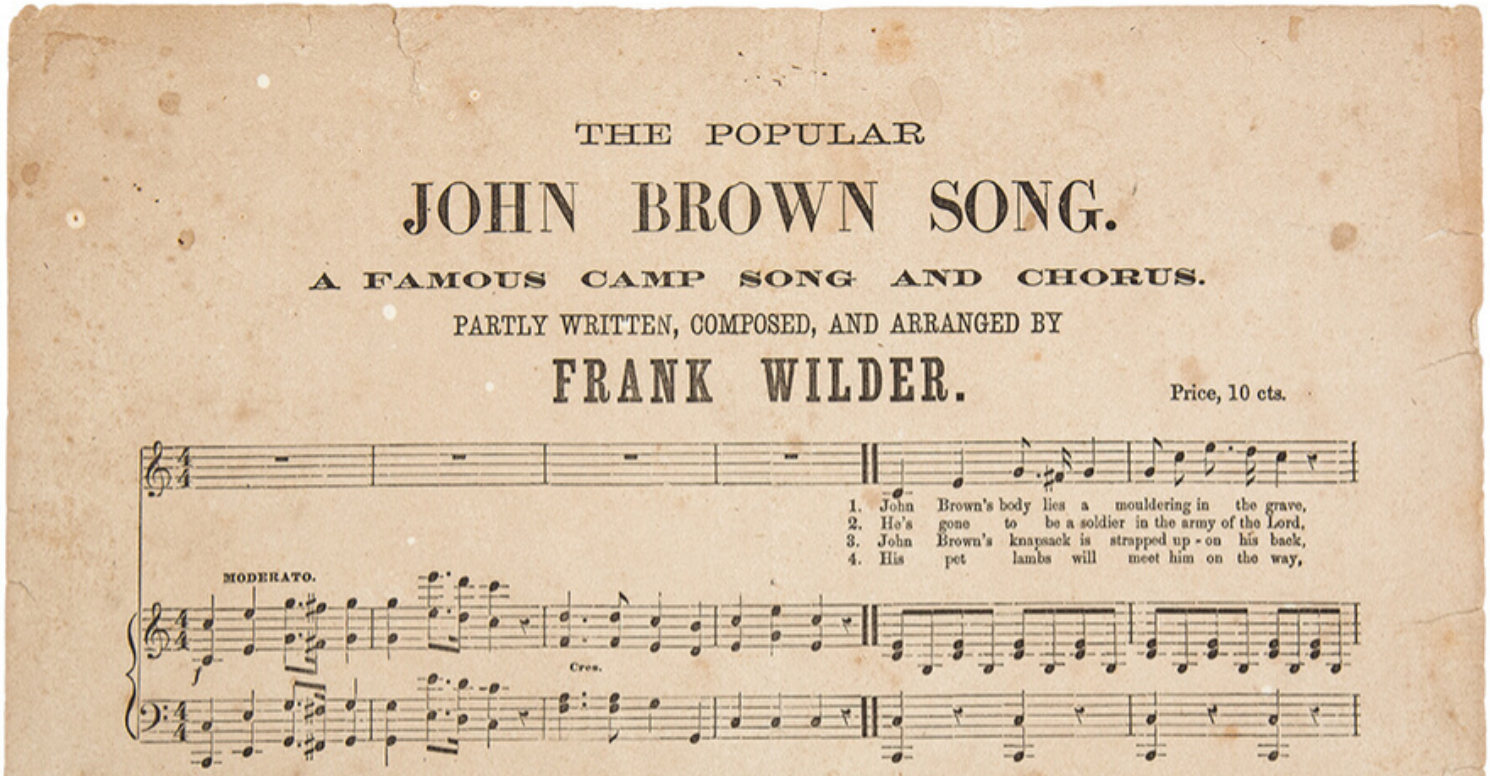
CIVIL WAR

The Popular John Brown Song. A Famous Camp Song and Chorus. Partly Written, Composed and Arranged by Frank Wilder.

Boston: J.W. Turner, [1861]. Broadside, with music and lyrics. Sheet size: 9 1/4 x 11 inches. Minor staining.

Very rare broadside edition of the great marching song of the Civil War.

(#35795) $ 1,850.


THE POPULAR

JOHN BROWN SONG.

A FAMOUS CAMP SONG AND CHORUS.

PARTLY WRITTEN, COMPOSED, AND ARRANGED BY

FRANK WILDER.

Price, 10 cts.

1. John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave,
2. He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord,
3. John Brown's knapsack is strapped up - on his back,
4. His pet lambs will meet him on the way,

MODERATO.

Cres.

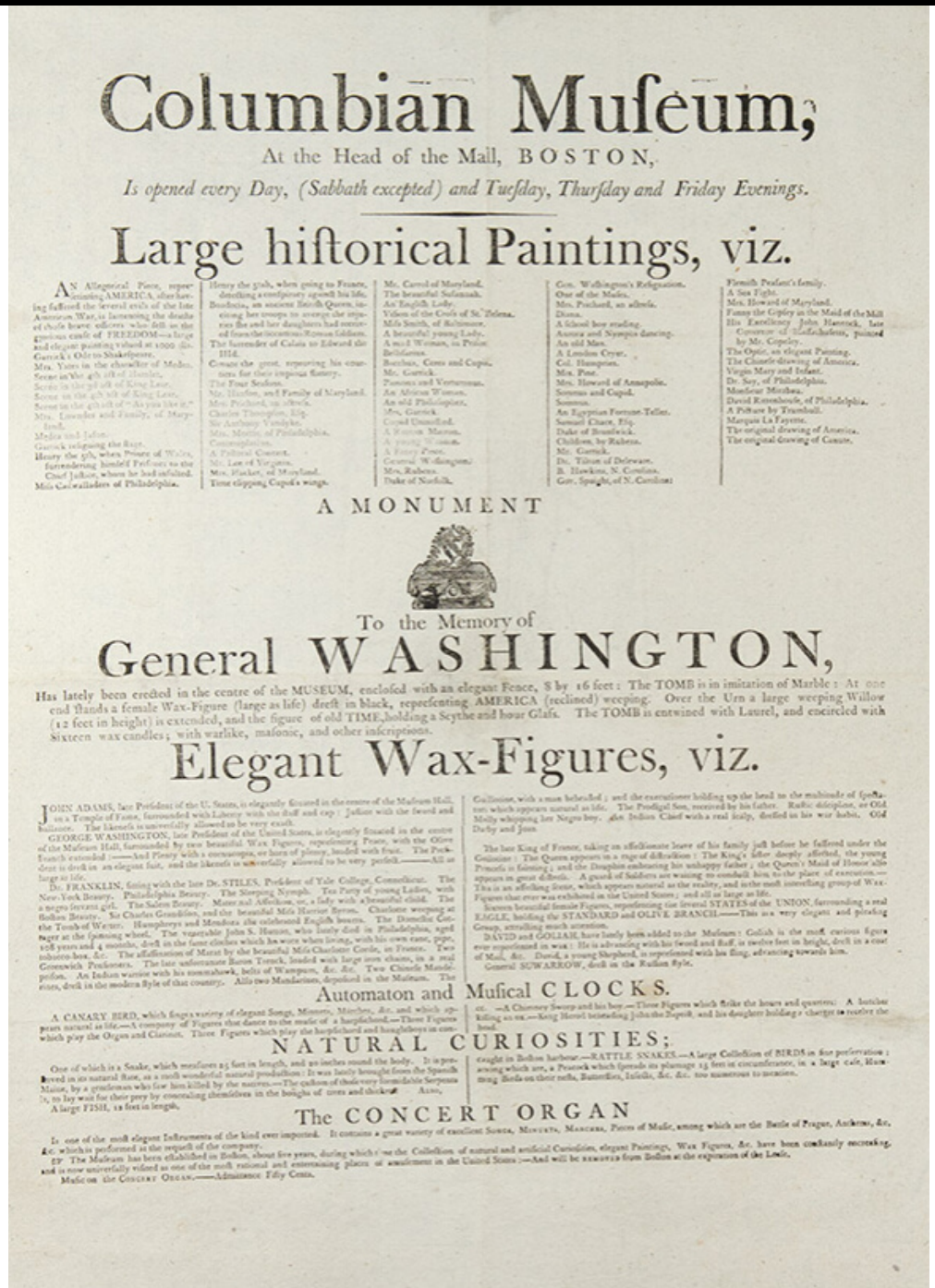
COLUMBIAN MUSEUM
DANIEL BOWEN

Columbian Museum, At the Head of the Mall, Boston ... Large Historical Paintings ... A Monument to the Memory of George Washington ... Elegant Wax Figures ... Automaton and Musical Clocks ... Natural Curiosities ... The Concert Organ.

[Boston: D. Bowen, circa 1801]. Letterpress broadside, woodcut coffin and urn decoration, 23 x 18 1/4 inches. Minor losses in the margins at sheet edges not affecting text.

A remarkably early American museum broadside.

(#31356) $ 7,500.



Columbian Museum,

At the Head of the Mall, BOSTON,

Is opened every Day, (Sabbath excepted) and Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.

Large hiſtorical Paintings, viz.

A MONUMENT

To the Memory of

General WASHINGTON,

Has lately been erected in the centre of the MUSEUM, enclosed with an elegant Fence, 8 by 16 feet: The TOMB is in imitation of Marble: At one end ſtands a female Wax-Figure (large as life) dreſt in black, repreſenting AMERICA (reclined) weeping. Over the Urn a large weeping Willow (12 feet in height) is extended, and the figure of old TIME, holding a Scythe and hour Glaſs. The TOMB is entwined with Laurel, and encircled with Sixteen wax candles; with warlike, maſonic, and other inſcriptions.

Elegant Wax-Figures, viz.

Automaton and Muſical CLOCKS.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES;

The CONCERT ORGAN

A
DECLARATION
By the Representatives of the
United Colonies
of NORTH-AMERICA, now met in
General Congress
At PHILADELPHIA,
Setting forth the CAUSES and NECESSITY
Of their taking up
ARMS.

A View of that great and flourishing City of BOSTON, when in its purity, and out of the Hands of the Philistines.

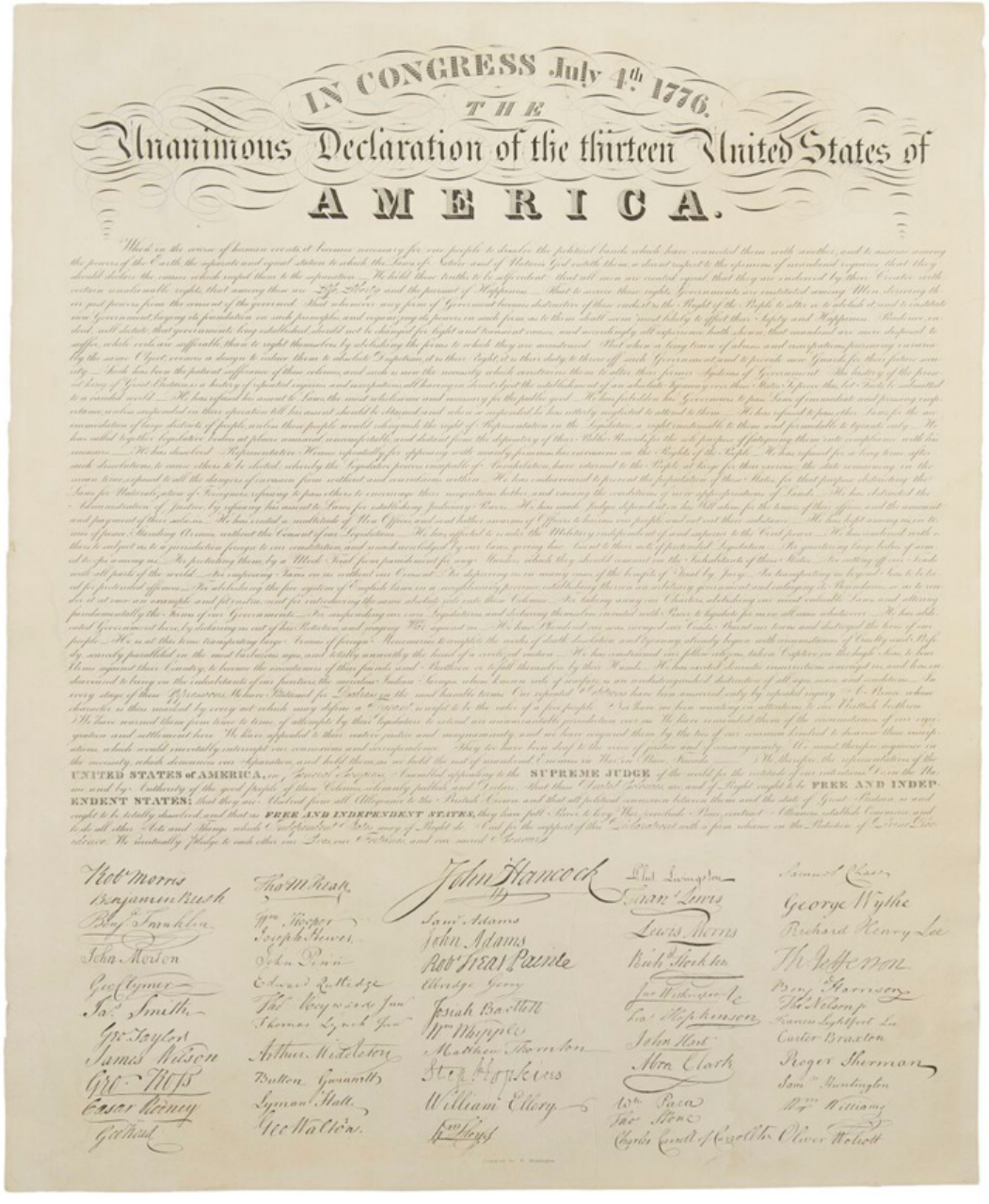
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS
JOHN DICKINSON

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United Colonies of North-America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the Causes and Necessity of their Taking Up Arms ... July 6th, 1775 [caption title].

[Portsmouth: Daniel Fowle, 1775]. Broadside (17 1/2 x 11 1/4 inches). Woodcut of Boston at head. Minor repaired separations at old folds. Matted.

Rare broadside printing of the Declaration of the Causes for Taking Up Arms, illustrated with a woodcut view of Boston.

(#31343) $ 75,000.


IN CONGRESS July 4th 1776.
THE
Unanimous Declaration of the thirteen United States of
AMERICA.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ELEAZER HUNTINGTON

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

[Hartford, Connecticut]: Eleazer Huntington, [1820-1824]. Engraved broadside, printed on wove paper. Sheet size: approximately 25 x 20 inches. Expert restoration.

Among the rarest broadside printings of the Declaration in the early 19th century.

(#34810) $ 15,000.

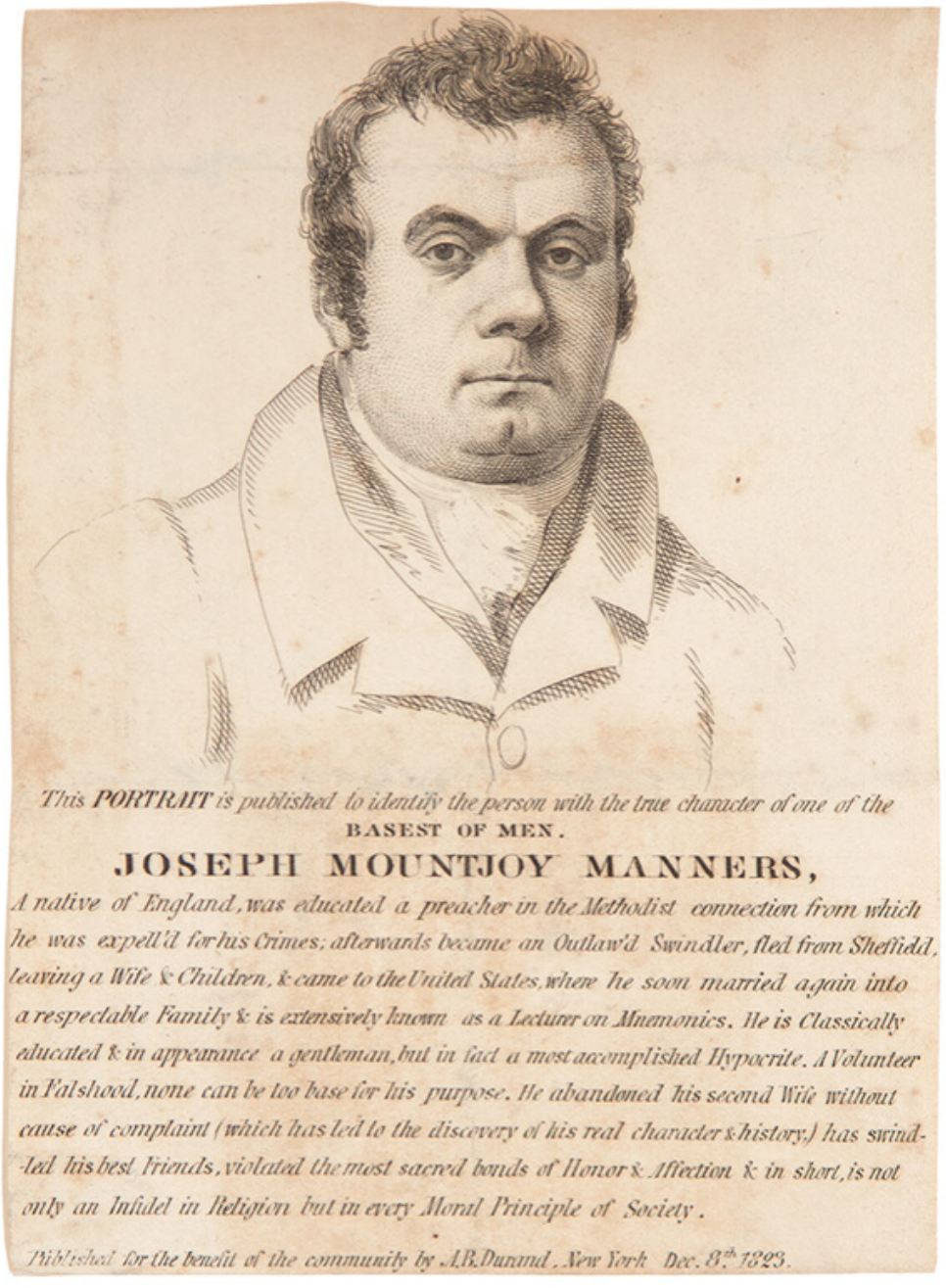
ASHER B. DURAND

This Portrait is published to identify the person with the true character of one of the basest of men. Joseph Mountjoy Manners ...

New York: Published for the benefit of the community, 8 December 1823. Line engraved portrait above engraved text (a 3-line title, 9 lines of text, plus the imprint). Trimmed close. Sheet size: 6 3/8 x 4 3/4 inches.

Very rare, engraved portrait by Asher B. Durand of a noted New York swindler.

(#35625) $ 1,500.



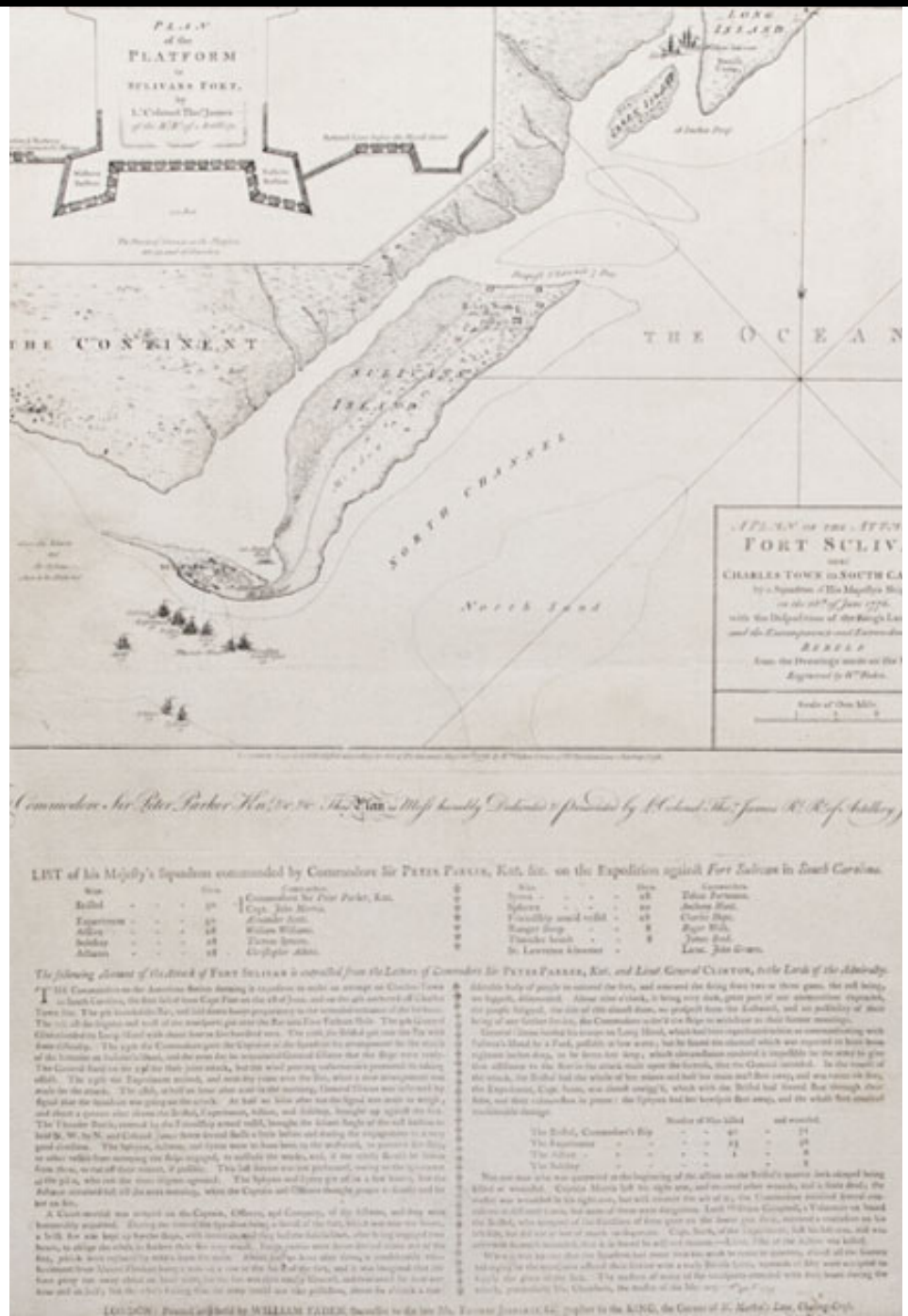
WILLIAM FADEN

A Plan of the Attack of Fort Sulivan, near Charles Town in South Carolina. by a Squadron of His Majesty's Ships, on the 28th June 1776. with the Disposition of the King's Land Forces, and the Encampments and Entrenchments of the Rebels from the Drawings made on the Spot.

London: "Printed and sold by William Faden, Successor to the late Mr. Thomas Jefferies, Geographer to the King...", 10th August 1776. Copper-engraved map, engraved one-line dedication to Sir Peter Parker and letterpress text in two columns beneath the map. Inset plan of the fort. Sheet size: 20 7/8 x 16 1/2 inches.

Extremely rare first issue of a separately-published Revolutionary War broadside battle plan depicting a critical altercation near Charleston, South Carolina.

(#25373) $ 13,500.



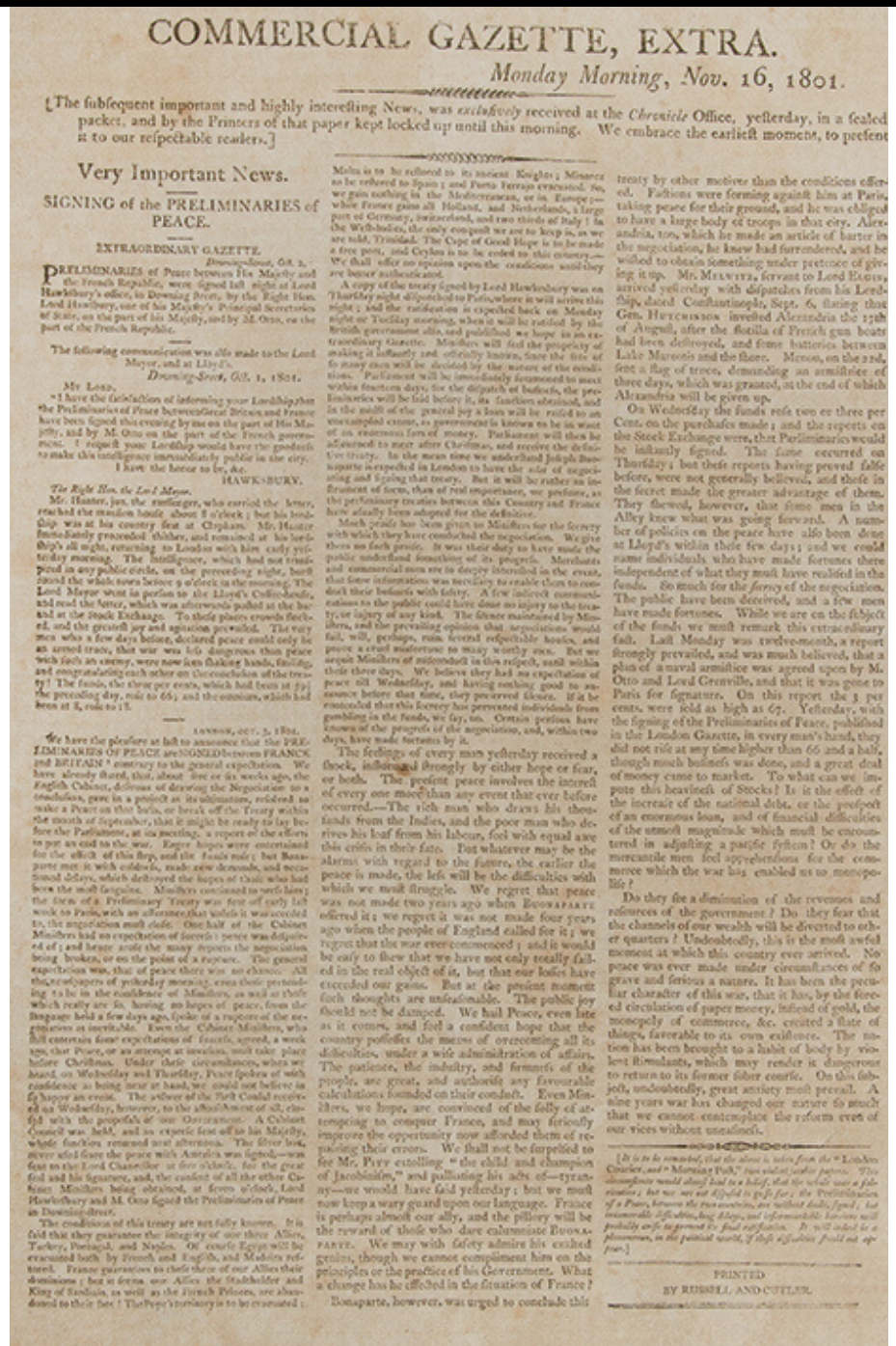
FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WARS

Commercial Gazette, Extra. Monday Morning, Nov. 16, 1801 ... Very Important News. Signing of the Preliminaries of Peace ...

[Boston]: Russell and Cutler, [November 1801]. Letterpress broadside, text in three columns. 18 x 11 inches.

News reaches America of peace between Napoleon and the British.

(#29325) $ 1,200.



COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, EXTRA.

Monday Morning, Nov. 16, 1801.

[The fubfequent important and highly intereſting News, was *exclufively* received at the *Chronicle* Office, yeſterday, in a ſealed packet, and by the Printers of that paper kept locked up until this morning. We embrace the earlieſt moments, to preſent it to our reſpectable readers.]

Very Important News.

SIGNING of the PRELIMINARIES of PEACE.

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 1, 1801.

PRELIMINARIES of Peace between His Majeſty and the French Republic, were ſigned laſt night at Lord Hawkeſbury's office, in Downing ſtreet, by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkeſbury, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the part of his Majeſty, and by M. Otto, on the part of the French Republic.

The following communication was alſo made to the Lord Mayor, and at Lloyd's.

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 1, 1801.

MY LORD,

"I have the ſatisfaction of informing your Lordſhip that the Preliminaries of Peace between Great Britain and France have been ſigned this evening by me on the part of His Majeſty, and by M. Otto on the part of the French government. I requeſt your Lordſhip would have the goodneſs to make this intelligence immediately public in the city.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HAWKESBURY.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Hunter, jun. the meſſenger, who carried the letter, reached the London houſe about 8 o'clock; but his lordſhip was at his country ſeat at Orpheus. Mr. Hunter immediately proceeded thither, and remained at his lordſhip's all night, returning to London with him early yeſterday morning. The Intelligencer, which had not tranſpired in any public circle, on the preceeding night, buſt around the whole town before 9 o'clock in the morning. The Lord Mayor went in perſon to the Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, and read the letter, which was afterwards pofted at the bar and at the Stock Exchange. To thoſe places crowds flocked, and the greateſt joy and agitation prevailed. The very men who a few days before, declared peace could only be an armed truce, that war was leſs dangerous than peace with ſuch an enemy, were now ſeen ſhaking hands, ſmiling, and congratulating each other on the concluſion of the treaty! The funds, the ſtew per cents, which had been at 59½ the preceding day, roſe to 65; and the conſols, which had been at 8, roſe to 12.

LONDON, OCT. 2, 1801.

We have the pleaſure at laſt to announce that the PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE are SIGNED between FRANCE and BRITAIN! contrary to the general expectation. We have already ſtated, that, about five or ſix weeks ago, the *Engliſh Cabinet, deſirous of drawing the Negociation to a concluſion*, gave in a project as its ultimatum, reſolved to make a Peace on that baſis, or break off the Treaty within *the ſpace of fourteen days*, that it might be ready to lay before the Parliament, at its meeting, a report of the efforts to put an end to the war. Hopes were entertained for the *effect of this ſtep*, and the *funds roſe*; but Bonaparte met it with coldneſs, made new demands, and encouraged delays, which deſtroyed the hopes of thoſe who had been the moſt ſanguine. Miniſters continued to aſſure him; the form of a Preliminary Treaty was ſent off early laſt week to Paris, with an aſſurance that unleſs it was acceded to, the negociation muſt *ceaſe*. One half of the Cabinet Miniſters had no expectation of ſucceſs; peace was *deſpaired of*; and hence aroſe the many reports the negociation being broken, or on the point of a rupture. The general expectation was, that of peace there was no chance. All the newſpapers of yeſterday morning, even thoſe pretending to be in the confidence of Miniſters, as well as thoſe which really are ſo, having no hopes of peace, from the language held a few days ago, ſpoke of a rupture of the negociations as inevitable. Even the Cabinet Miniſters, who ſtill entertain ſome expectations of *Peace*, agreed, a week ago, that Peace, or an attempt at invaſion, muſt take place before Chriſtmas. Under theſe circumſtances, what we heard, on Wedneſday and Thurſday, Peace ſpoken of with confidence as being near at hand, we could not believe in ſo happy an event. The meſſenger of the Firſt Conſul received an Wedneſday, however, to the aſtoniſhment of all, cloſed with the propoſals of our Government. A Cabinet Council was held, and an expreſs ſent off to his Majeſty, whoſe function returned laſt afternoon. The ſilver box, never ſhut ſince the peace with America was ſigned,—was ſent to the Lord Chancellor *at five o'clock*, for the great ſeal and his ſignature, and, the *conſent* of all the other Cabinet Miniſters being obtained, at ſeven o'clock, Lord Hawkeſbury and M. Otto ſigned the Preliminaries of Peace at Downing-ſtreet.

The conditions of this treaty are not fully known. It is ſaid that they guarantee the integrity of our three Allies, Turkey, Portugal, and Naples. Of courſe Egypt will be evacuated both by French and Engliſh, and Modena reſtored. France guarantees to thoſe three of our Allies their dominions; but in forms our Allies the Stadtholder and King of Sardinia, as well as the French Princes, are abandoned to their fate! The Pope's territory is to be evacuated; Malta is to be reſtored to its ancient Knights; Minorca to be reſtored to Spain; and Porto Ferrajo evacuated. So, we gain nothing in the Mediterranean, or in Europe generally, while France gains all Holland, and Netherlands, a large part of Germany, Switzerland, and two thirds of Italy! In the Weſtindies, the only conqueſt we are to keep is, as we are told, Trinidad. The Cape of Good Hope is to be made a free port, and Ceylon is to be ceded to this country.—We ſhall offer no opinion upon the conditions until they are better authenticated.

A copy of the treaty ſigned by Lord Hawkeſbury was on Thurſday night diſpatched to Paris, where it will arrive this night; and the ratification is expected back on Monday night or Tueſday morning, when it will be ratified by the Britiſh government alſo, and publiſhed. We hope in an extraordinary Gazette. Miniſters will feel the propriety of making it inſtantly and officially known, ſince the fate of ſo many men will be decided by the nature of the conditions. Parliament will be immediately ſummoned to meet within fourteen days, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, the preliminaries will be laid before it, its ſanction obtained, and in the midſt of the general joy a loan will be raiſed to an unexampled extent, as government is known to be in want of an enormous ſum of money. Parliament will then be adjourned to meet after Chriſtmas, and receive the definitive treaty. In the mean time we underſtand Joſeph Bonaparte is expected in London to have the *eclat* of negociating and ſigning that treaty. But it will be rather an inſtrument of form, than of real importance, we preſume, as the preliminary treaties between this Country and France have already been adopted for the definitive.

Much *credit* has been given to Miniſters for the ſecrecy with which they have conducted the negociation. We give them no ſuch praiſe. It was their duty to have made the public underſtand ſomething of its progreſs. Merchants and commercial men are ſo deeply intereſted in the event, that ſome information was neceſſary to enable them to conduct their buſineſs with ſafety. A few indirect communications to the public could have done no injury to the treaty, or injury of any kind. The ſilence maintained by Miniſters, and the prevailing opinion that negociations would fail, will, perhaps, ruin ſeveral reſpectable houſes, and prove a cruel misfortune to many worthy men. But we acquit Miniſters of miſconduct in this reſpect, until within theſe three days. We believe they had no expectation of peace till Wedneſday, and having nothing good to announce before that time, they preſerved ſilence. If it be contended that this ſecrecy has prevented individuals from gambling in the funds, we ſay, no. Certain perſons have known of the progreſs of the negociation, and, within two days, have made fortunes by it.

The feelings of every man yeſterday received a ſhock, inſtead of ſtrongly by either hope or fear, or both. The preſent peace involves the intereſt of every one more than any event that ever before occurred.—The rich man who draws his thouſands from the Indies, and the poor man who derives his loaf from his labour, feel with equal ardor this criſis in their fate. For whatever may be the alarms with regard to the future, the earlier the peace is made, the leſs will be the difficulties with which we muſt ſtruggle. We regret that peace was not made two years ago when BONAPARTE offered it; we regret it was not made four years ago when the people of England called for it; we regret that the war ever commenced; and it would be *eaſy* to ſhew that we have not only totally failed in the real object of it, but that our loſſes have exceeded our gains. But at the preſent moment ſuch thoughts are unſeaſonable. The public joy ſhould not be damped. We hail Peace, even late as it comes, and feel a confident hope that the country poſſeſſes the means of overcoming all its difficulties, under a wiſe adminiſtration of affairs. The patience, the induſtry, and reſources of the people, are great, and authoriſe any favourable calculations founded on their conduct. Even Miniſters, we hope, are convinced of the folly of attempting to conquer France, and may forcibly improve the opportunity now afforded them of repairing their errors. We ſhall not be forgetful to ſee Mr. PITT extolling "the child and champion of Jacobinism," and palliating his acts of—tyranny—we would have ſaid yeſterday; but we muſt now keep a wary guard upon our language. France is perhaps almoſt our ally, and the pillory will be the reward of thoſe who dare calumniate BONAPARTE. We may with ſafety admire his exalted genius, though we cannot compliment him on the principles or the practice of his Government. What a change has he effected in the ſituation of France!

Bonaparte, however, was urged to conclude this treaty by other motives than the conditions offered. Fadions were forming againſt him at Paris, taking peace for their ground, and he was obliged to have a large body of troops in that city. Alexandria, too, which he made an article of barter in the negociation, he knew had ſurrendered, and he wiſhed to obtain ſomething under pretence of giving it up. Mr. MERRITT, ſervant to Lord ELGIN, arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from his Lordſhip, dated Conſtantinople, Sept. 6, ſtating that Gen. HUTCHINSON inveſted Alexandria the 17th of Auguſt, after the flotilla of French gun boats had been deſtroyed, and ſome batteries between Lake Mareotis and the ſhore. Menou, on the 22d, ſent a flag of truce, demanding an armiſtice of three days, which was granted, at the end of which Alexandria will be given up.

On Wedneſday the funds roſe two or three per Cent. on the purchaſes made; and the reports on the Stock Exchange were, that Preliminaries would be inſtantly ſigned. The ſame occurred on Thurſday; but theſe reports having proved falſe before, were not generally believed, and thoſe in the ſecret made the greater advantage of them. They ſhewed, however, that ſome men in the Alley knew what was going forward. A number of policies on the peace have alſo been done at Lloyd's within theſe few days; and we could name individuals who have made fortunes there independent of what they muſt have realiſed in the funds. So much for the *forecy* of the negociation. The public have been deceived, and a few men have made fortunes. While we are on the ſubject of the funds we muſt remark this extraordinary fact. Laſt Monday was twelve-month, a report ſtrongly prevailed, and was much believed, that a plan of a naval armiſtice was agreed upon by M. Otto and Lord Grenville, and that it was gone to Paris for ſignature. On this report the 3 per cents. were ſold as high as 67. Yeſterday, with the ſigning of the Preliminaries of Peace, publiſhed in the London Gazette, in every man's hand, they did not riſe at any time higher than 66 and a half, though much buſineſs was done, and a great deal of money came to market. To what can we impute this heavineſs of Stocks? Is it the effect of the increaſe of the national debt, or the proſpect of an enormous loan, and of financial difficulties of the utmoſt magnitude which muſt be encountered in adjuſting a pacific ſyſtem? Or do the mercantile men feel apprehenſions for the commerce which the war has enabled us to monopolize?

Do they ſee a diminution of the revenues and reſources of the government? Do they fear that the channels of our wealth will be diverted to other quarters? Undoubtedly, this is the moſt awful moment at which this country ever arrived. No peace was ever made under circumſtances of ſo grave and ſerious a nature. It has been the peculiar character of this war, that it has, by the forced circulation of paper money, inſtead of gold, the monopoly of commerce, &c. created a ſtate of things, favorable to its own exiſtence. The nation has been brought to a habit of body by violent ſtimulants, which may render it dangerous to return to its former ſober courſe. On this ſubject, undoubtedly, great anxiety muſt prevail. A nine years war has changed our nature ſo much that we cannot contemplate the reform even of our vices without uneaſineſs.

[*It is to be remarked, that the above is taken from the "London Courier, and "Morning Poſt," two violent party papers. This circumſtance would almoſt lead us to belief, that the whole was a fabrication; but we are not diſpoſed to give for it the Preliminaries of a Peace, between the two countries, are without doubt ſigned; but unconquerable diſſiculties, long delays, and inſurmountable barriers will probably ariſe to prevent its final ratification. It will indeed be a phenomenon, in the political world, if theſe diſſiculties ſhould not ariſe.*]

PRINTED BY RUSSELL AND CUTLER.

JOSEPH JAMES, printer

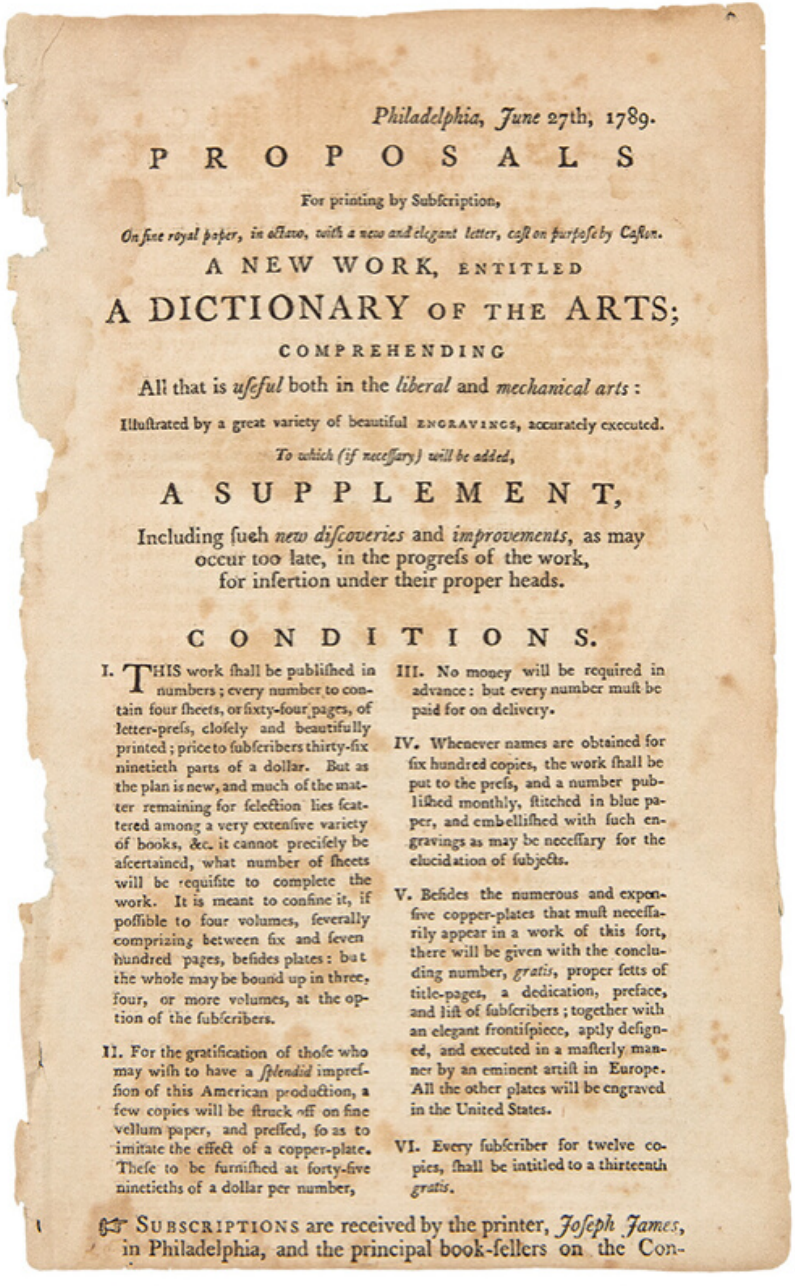
Proposals for printing by Subscription, on fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, cast on purpose by Caslon, a New Work, entitled A Dictionary of the Arts; comprehending all that is useful both in the liberal and mechanical arts ...

Philadelphia: [Joseph James], June 27th, 1789. 2pp. handbill. Loss to final line at bottom on both recto and verso.

An unrecorded prospectus for a never published American dictionary of the arts.

(#38427)

$ 500.



Philadelphia, June 27th, 1789.

PROPOSALS

For printing by Subscription,

On fine royal paper, in octavo, with a new and elegant letter, cast on purpose by Caslon.

A NEW WORK, ENTITLED

A DICTIONARY OF THE ARTS;

COMPREHENDING

All that is *useful* both in the *liberal* and *mechanical arts*:

Illustrated by a great variety of beautiful ENGRAVINGS, accurately executed.

To which (if necessary) will be added,

A SUPPLEMENT,

Including such *new discoveries* and *improvements*, as may occur too late, in the progress of the work, for insertion under their proper heads.

CONDITIONS.

I. THIS work shall be published in numbers; every number to contain four sheets, or sixty-four pages, of letter-press, closely and beautifully printed; price to subscribers thirty-six ninetieth parts of a dollar. But as the plan is new, and much of the matter remaining for selection lies scattered among a very extensive variety of books, &c. it cannot precisely be ascertained, what number of sheets will be requisite to complete the work. It is meant to confine it, if possible to four volumes, severally comprizing between six and seven hundred pages, besides plates: but the whole may be bound up in three, four, or more volumes, at the option of the subscribers.

II. For the gratification of those who may wish to have a *splendid* impression of this American production, a few copies will be struck off on fine vellum paper, and pressed, so as to imitate the effect of a copper-plate. These to be furnished at forty-five ninetieths of a dollar per number,

III. No money will be required in advance: but every number must be paid for on delivery.

IV. Whenever names are obtained for six hundred copies, the work shall be put to the press, and a number published monthly, stitched in blue paper, and embellished with such engravings as may be necessary for the elucidation of subjects.

V. Besides the numerous and expensive copper-plates that must necessarily appear in a work of this sort, there will be given with the concluding number, *gratis*, proper setts of title-pages, a dedication, preface, and list of subscribers; together with an elegant frontispiece, aptly designed, and executed in a masterly manner by an eminent artist in Europe. All the other plates will be engraved in the United States.

VI. Every subscriber for twelve copies, shall be intitled to a thirteenth *gratis*.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the printer, *Joseph James*, in Philadelphia, and the principal book-sellers on the Con-

JAPAN

[Two Kawaraban News Sheets Depicting Foreigners and Their Possessions].

[Edo. ca. 1860]. Two small broadsides, each 9 x 11 3/4 inches. Previously folded. Moderate toning and dust soiling, faint foxing at outer margins. Good plus.

Japanese news sheet on foreigners.

(#34745) $ 5,000.

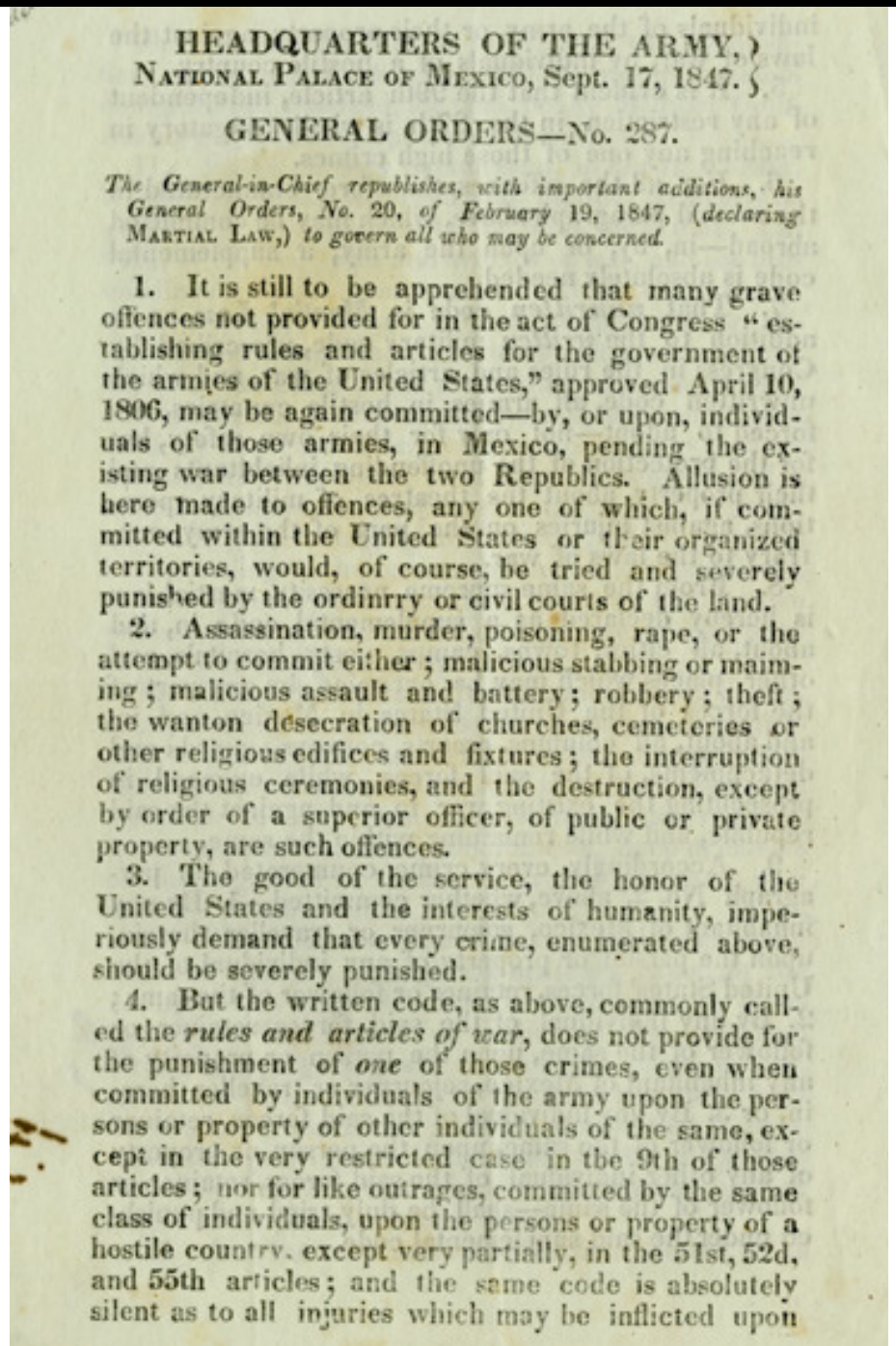
MEXICAN WAR
WINFIELD SCOTT

Headquarters of the Army, National Palace of Mexico, Sept. 17, 1847. General Orders - No. 287.

Mexico City: September 17, 1847. [4]pp., printed on a single folded sheet. Old vertical crease. Three tears along the central fold, resulting in loss of paper but no text.

Important order establishing martial law in Mexico City.

(#24284) $ 1,750.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, Sept. 17, 1847.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 287.

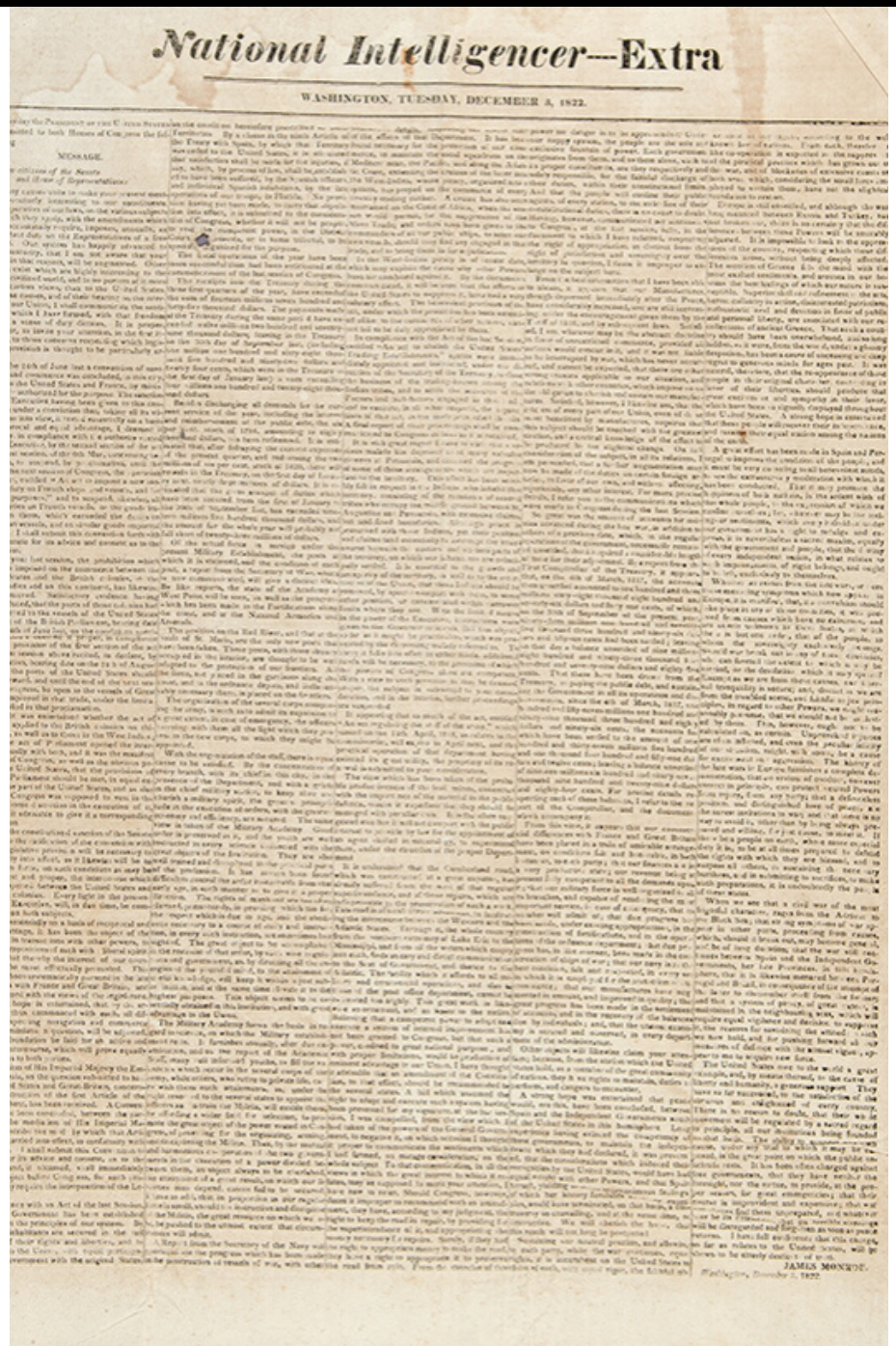
The General-in-Chief republishes, with important additions, his General Orders, No. 20, of February 19, 1847, (declaring MARTIAL LAW,) *to govern all who may be concerned.*

1. It is still to be apprehended that many grave offences not provided for in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States," approved April 10, 1806, may be again committed—by, or upon, individuals of those armies, in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to offences, any one of which, if committed within the United States or their organized territories, would, of course, be tried and severely punished by the ordinrry or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, poisoning, rape, or the attempt to commit either; malicious stabbing or maiming; malicious assault and battery; robbery; theft; the wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries or other religious edifices and fixtures; the interruption of religious ceremonies, and the destruction, except by order of a superior officer, of public or private property, are such offences.

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States and the interests of humanity, imperiously demand that every crime, enumerated above, should be severely punished.

4. But the written code, as above, commonly called the *rules and articles of war*, does not provide for the punishment of *one* of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case in the 9th of those articles; nor for like outrages, committed by the same class of individuals, upon the persons or property of a hostile country, except very partially, in the 51st, 52d, and 55th articles; and the same code is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon


National Intelligencer—Extra

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1822.

MESSAGE.

JAMES MONROE

National Intelligencer ---- Extra ... This day the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following Message ...

Washington: 3 December 1822. Broadside newspaper extra, folio (21 1/2 x 15 inches). Text in five columns. Untrimmed, with deckle edges. (Minor dampstain in the top margin).

First printing of Monroe's 1822 State of the Union address.

(#28821) $ 500.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS

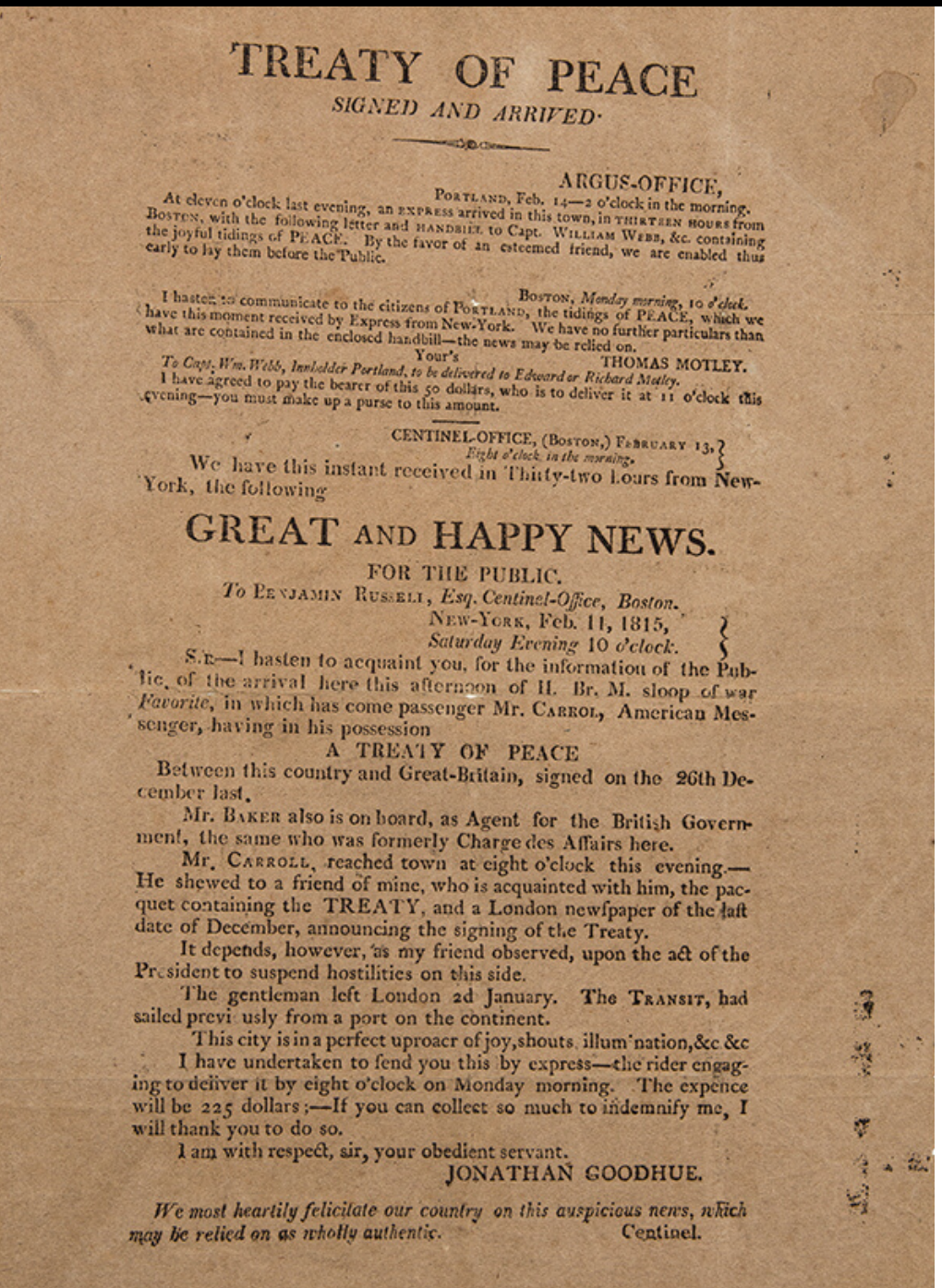
Philad'a & Elmira Rail Road Line! "Catawissa Route." To All Points West. Direct Route to the Oil Regions! of Pennsylvania ... and all Places in the West'n & North-Western States ... N. Van Horn, Ticket Agent.

PHILAD'A & ELMIRA
RAIL ROAD LINE!
"CATAWISSA ROUTE."
TO ALL POINTS
WEST
DIRECT ROUTE
TO THE
OIL REGIONS!
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
WILLIAMSPORT, ELMIRA,
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS,
SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
AND ALL PLACES IN THE
WEST'N & NORTH-WESTERN STATES
AND THE CANADAS.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS!
Leave Philadelphia Daily, (Sundays excepted,) for the North and West, as follows:
FROM PHILADELPHIA & READING R. R. DEPOT, THIRTEENTH & CALLOWHILL STREETS,
8 A. M. BUFFALO & NIAGARA FALLS EXPRESS.
3.30 P. M. AFTERNOON MAIL.
From North Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, 3d and Thompson Sts.
5.15 P. M. EVENING EXPRESS.
By all these Trains direct connection is made at Elmira, with Trains of ERIE RAILWAY. At Suspension, with ATLANTIC and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, for the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and all points South and West. At Dunkirk, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, with the Great AMERICAN LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE, AND GRAND TRUNK & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS OF CANADA, for all points in the Western, North-western and South-western States, and the Canadas.
LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS
ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS, WEST OF ELMIRA.
FOR THROUGH TICKETS!
And full particulars concerning the Routes, apply at the
Ticket Office, 425 Chestnut St.,
UNDER THE PHILADELPHIA BANK, AND OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
N. VAN HORN,
Ticket Agent.

Philadelphia: [circa 1865]. Broadside, with a table of the rates of fare on verso. Woodcut illustration of a locomotive. Sheet size: 19 x 8 inches.

Extraordinary survival: a railroad broadside advertising a route to America's first oil boom.

(#38685) $ 3,500.



TREATY OF PEACE

SIGNED AND ARRIVED.

ARGUS-OFFICE,

PORTLAND, Feb. 14—2 o'clock in the morning.

At eleven o'clock last evening, an EXPRESS arrived in this town, in THIRTEEN HOURS from BOSTON, with the following letter and HANDBILL to Capt. WILLIAM WEBB, &c. containing the joyful tidings of PEACE. By the favor of an esteemed friend, we are enabled thus early to lay them before the Public.

BOSTON, *Monday morning*, 10 *o'clock.*

I hasten to communicate to the citizens of PORTLAND, the tidings of PEACE, which we have this moment received by Express from New-York. We have no further particulars than what are contained in the enclosed handbill—the news may be relied on.

Your's THOMAS MOTLEY.

To Capt. Wm. Webb, Innholder Portland, to be delivered to Edward or Richard Motley.

I have agreed to pay the bearer of this 50 dollars, who is to deliver it at 11 o'clock this evening—you must make up a purse to this amount.

CENTINEL-OFFICE, (BOSTON,) FEBRUARY 13,
Eight o'clock in the morning.

We have this instant received in Thirty-two Hours from New-York, the following

GREAT AND HAPPY NEWS.

FOR THE PUBLIC.

To BENJAMIN RUSSELL, *Esq. Centinel-Office, Boston.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1815,
Saturday Evening 10 *o'clock.*

SIR—I hasten to acquaint you, for the information of the Public, of the arrival here this afternoon of H. Br. M. sloop of war *Favorite*, in which has come passenger Mr. CARROL, American Messenger, having in his possession

A TREATY OF PEACE

Between this country and Great-Britain, signed on the 26th December last.

Mr. BAKER also is on board, as Agent for the British Government, the same who was formerly Charge des Affairs here.

Mr. CARROLL, reached town at eight o'clock this evening.—He shewed to a friend of mine, who is acquainted with him, the pacquet containing the TREATY, and a London newspaper of the last date of December, announcing the signing of the Treaty.

It depends, however, as my friend observed, upon the act of the President to suspend hostilities on this side.

The gentleman left London 2d January. The TRANSIT, had sailed previ usly from a port on the continent.

This city is in a perfect uproacr of joy, shouts illum'nation, &c &c

I have undertaken to send you this by express—the rider engaging to deliver it by eight o'clock on Monday morning. The expence will be 225 dollars;—If you can collect so much to indemnify me, I will thank you to do so.

I am with respect, sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN GOODHUE.

We most heartily felicitate our country on this auspicious news, which may be relied on as wholly authentic. Centinel.

WAR OF 1812
TREATY OF GHENT

Treaty of Peace Signed and Arrived ... Great and Happy News ... A Treaty of Peace Between this Country and Great-Britain.

Portland, Maine: Argus Office, "Feb. 14 [1815] -- 2 o'clock in the morning". Letterpress broadside, approximately 15 1/2 x 10 inches. Wide margins with deckle edges.

Rare Maine broadside announcing the signing of the Treaty of Ghent which ended the War of 1812.

(#36137) $ 3,750.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

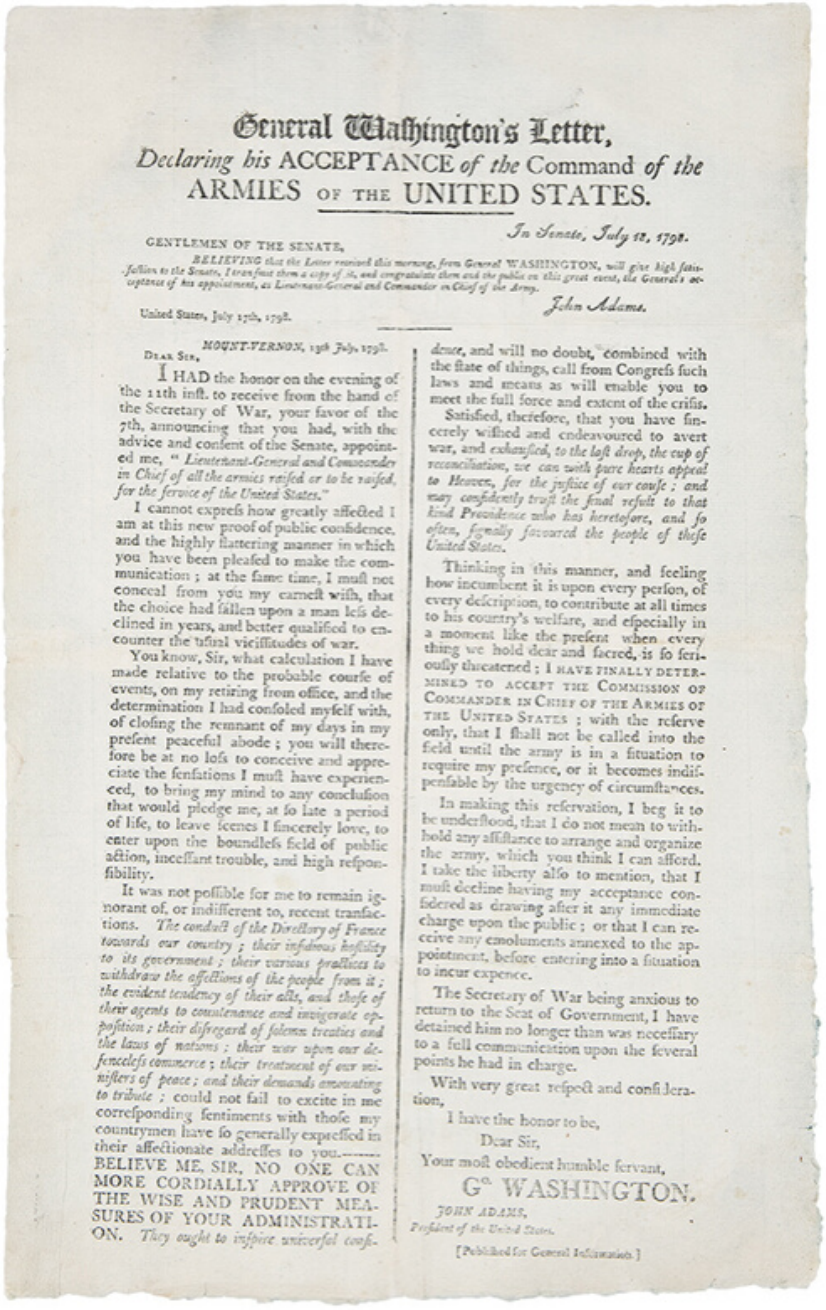
General Washington's Letter Declaring his Acceptance of the Command of the Armies of the United States.

[Philadelphia]: Published for General Information, [1798]. Letterpress broadside, approx. 18 x 11 inches. Expert restoration at upper corners not affecting text.

Rare broadside printing of Washington's letter to President John Adams, accepting the role of Commander-in-Chief of the military during the Quasi War with France.

(#36674)

$ 12,500.



General Washington's Letter,
Declaring his ACCEPTANCE *of the* Command *of the*
ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Senate, July 12, 1798.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

BELIEVING that the Letter received this morning, from General WASHINGTON, *will give high satisfaction to the Senate, I transmit them a copy of it, and congratulate them and the public on this great event, the General's acceptance of his appointment, as Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of the Army.*

John Adams.

United States, July 13th, 1798.

MOUNT-VERNON, 13th July, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

I HAD the honor on the evening of the 11th inst. to receive from the hand of the Secretary of War, your favor of the 7th, announcing that you had, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed me, "*Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief of all the armies raised or to be raised, for the service of the United States.*"

I cannot express how greatly affected I am at this new proof of public confidence, and the highly flattering manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication; at the same time, I must not conceal from you my earnest wish, that the choice had fallen upon a man less declined in years, and better qualified to encounter the usual vicissitudes of war.

You know, Sir, what calculation I have made relative to the probable course of events, on my retiring from office, and the determination I had consoled myself with, of closing the remnant of my days in my present peaceful abode; you will therefore be at no loss to conceive and appreciate the sensations I must have experienced, to bring my mind to any conclusion that would pledge me, at so late a period of life, to leave scenes I sincerely love, to enter upon the boundless field of public action, incessant trouble, and high responsibility.

It was not possible for me to remain ignorant of, or indifferent to, recent transactions. *The conduct of the Directory of France towards our country; their insidious hostility to its government; their various practices to withdraw the affections of the people from it; the evident tendency of their acts, and those of their agents to countenance and invigorate opposition; their disregard of solemn treaties and the laws of nations; their war upon our defenceless commerce; their treatment of our ministers of peace; and their demands amounting to tribute;* could not fail to excite in me corresponding sentiments with those my countrymen have so generally expressed in their affectionate addresses to you.——— BELIEVE ME, SIR, NO ONE CAN MORE CORDIALLY APPROVE OF THE WISE AND PRUDENT MEASURES OF YOUR ADMINISTRATION. *They ought to inspire universal confidence,* and will no doubt, combined with the state of things, call from Congress such laws and means as will enable you to meet the full force and extent of the crisis.

Satisfied, therefore, that you have sincerely wished and endeavoured to avert war, and *exhausted, to the last drop, the cup of reconciliation, we can with pure hearts appeal to Heaven, for the justice of our cause; and may confidently trust the final result to that kind Providence who has heretofore, and so often, signally favoured the people of these United States.*

Thinking in this manner, and feeling how incumbent it is upon every person, of every description, to contribute at all times to his country's welfare, and especially in a moment like the present when every thing we hold dear and sacred, is so seriously threatened; I HAVE FINALLY DETERMINED TO ACCEPT THE COMMISSION OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES; with the reserve only, that I shall not be called into the field until the army is in a situation to require my presence, or it becomes indispensable by the urgency of circumstances.

In making this reservation, I beg it to be understood, that I do not mean to withhold any assistance to arrange and organize the army, which you think I can afford. I take the liberty also to mention, that I must decline having my acceptance considered as drawing after it any immediate charge upon the public; or that I can receive any emoluments annexed to the appointment, before entering into a situation to incur expence.

The Secretary of War being anxious to return to the Seat of Government, I have detained him no longer than was necessary to a full communication upon the several points he had in charge.

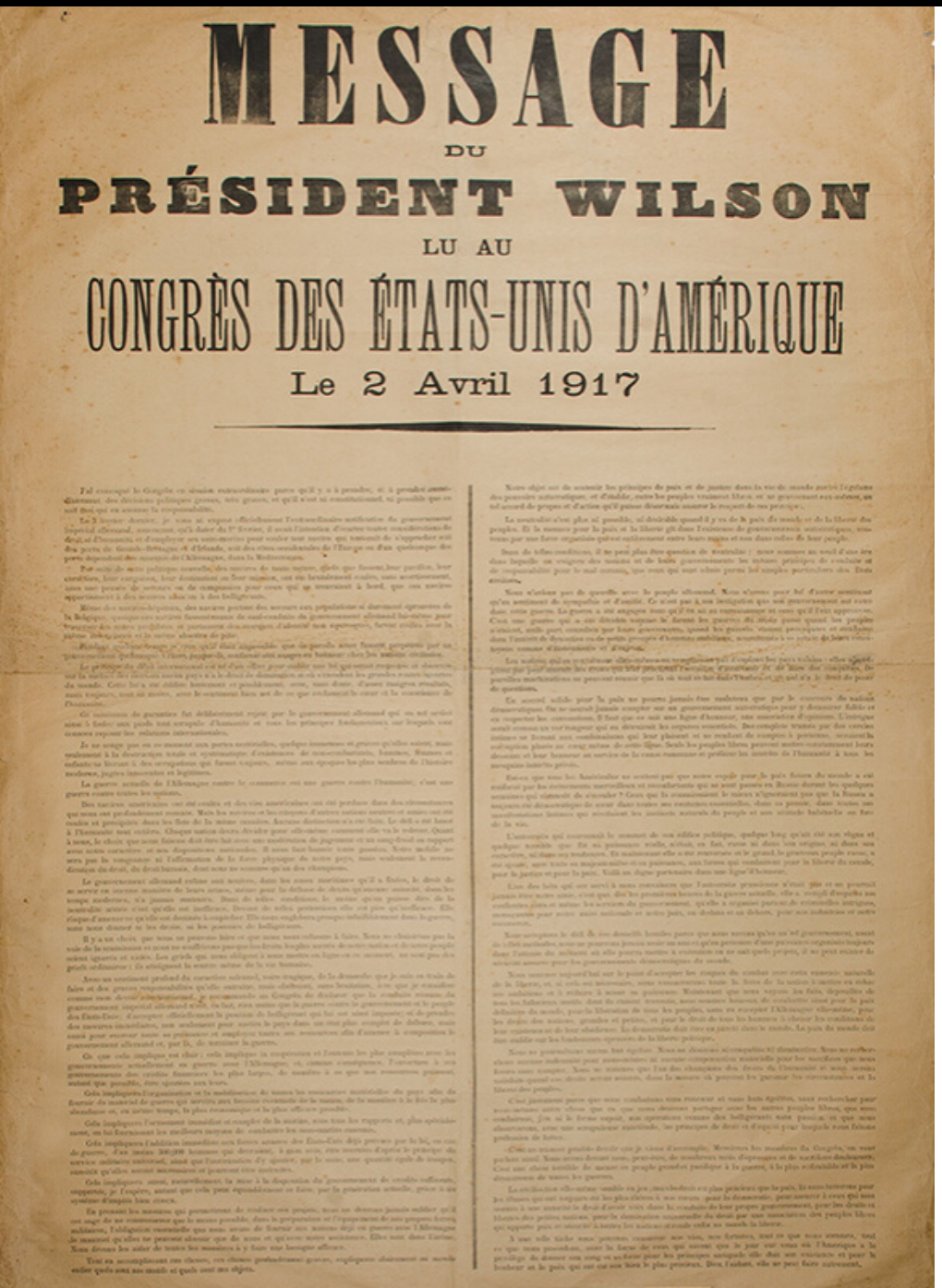
With very great respect and consideration,

I have the honor to be,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

G°. WASHINGTON.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

[Published for General Information.]


MESSAGE
DU
PRÉSIDENT WILSON
LU AU
CONGRÈS DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE
Le 2 Avril 1917

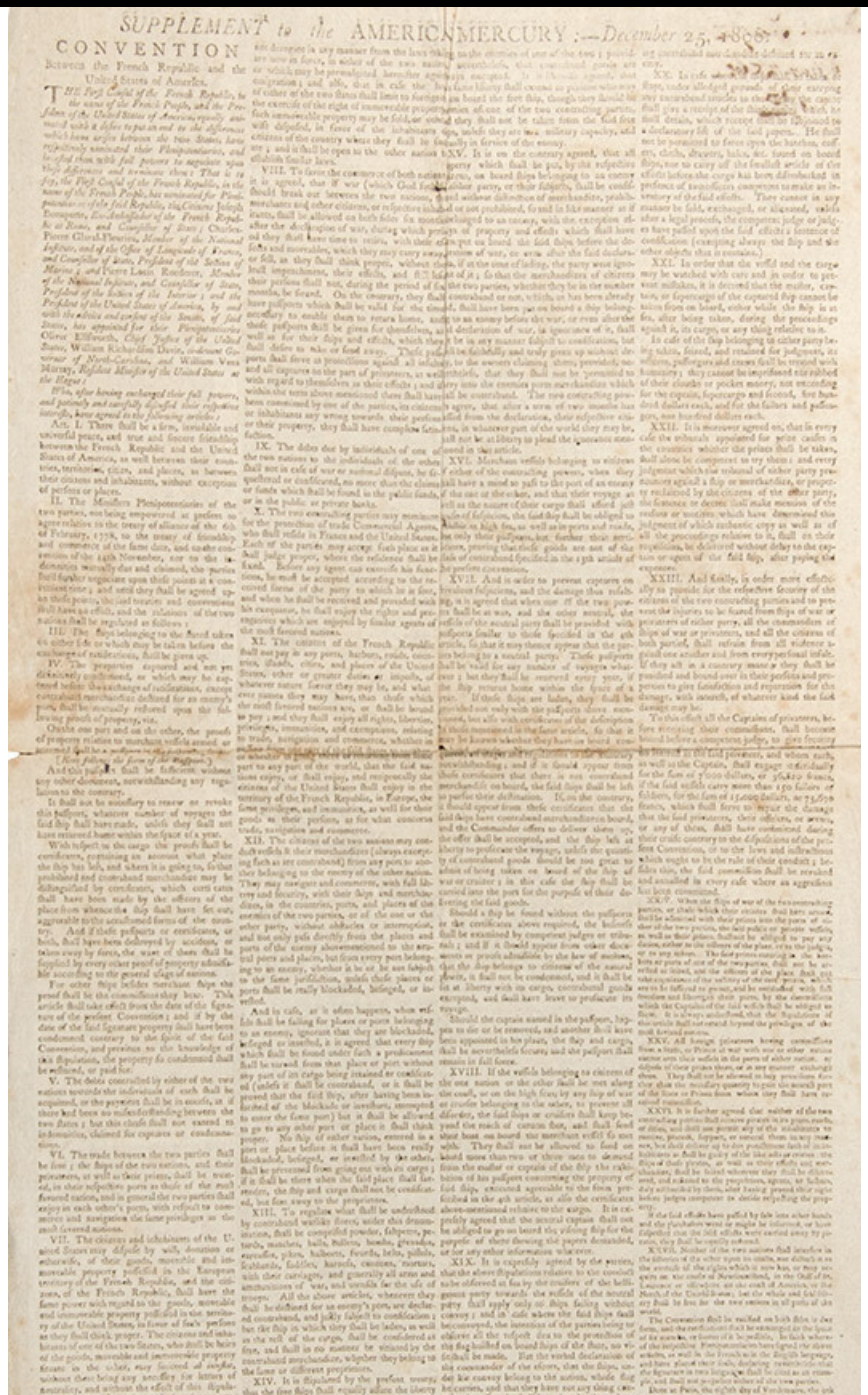
WOODROW WILSON

Message du President Wilson lu au Congres des États Unis d'Amerique Le 2 Avril 1917.

Paris: Impremerie des Journaux officiel, [1917]. Broadside, text in two columns. 37 x 25 1/2 inches. (Small areas of paper loss in upper and lower margins from hanging).

America enters World War I: a French broadside printing of President Wilson's address to Congress asking for a declaration of war against Germany.

(#29324) $ 4,500.


SUPPLEMENT to the AMERICAN MERCURY:—December 25, 1800.

CONVENTION

Between the French Republic and the United States of America.

XYZ AFFAIR

Supplement to the American Mercury: -- December 25, 1800. Convention Between the French Republic and the United States of America.

[Hartford: Elisha Babcock], 25 December 1800. Broadside. Text in four columns. Usual folds.

A newspaper extra broadside printing of the treaty that ended the Quasi-War with France.

(#31345) $ 6,500.