Philosophy

[Continued]
A SUMMARY VIEW
OF THE
RIGHTS
OF
BRITISH AMERICA.
SET FORTH IN SOME
RESOLUTIONS
INTENDED FOR THE
INSPECTION
OF THE PRESENT
DELEGATES
OF THE
PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.
NOW IN
CONVENTION.

By a NATIVE, AND MEMBER OF THE
HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

by Thomas Jefferson.

WILLIAMSBURG:
PRINTED BY CLEMENTINARIND.

Title-page of A Summary View by Thomas Jefferson, no. 3085.
CATALOGUE OF THE
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THOMAS JEFFERSON

COMPILED WITH ANNOTATIONS BY
E. MILLICENT SOWERBY

Volume III

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, 1953
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PHILOSOPHY — MORAL
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Chapter XXIV

Politics

GENERAL THEORIES OF GOVERNMENT

Special Governments, Antient. Modern.

FRANCE. Monarchical—Revolutionary—Imperial—her Colonies
ENGLAND. Constitution—Parliament—Dependancies
UNITED STATES. Colonial—Revolutionary—Re-constituted—States
POLITICAL ECONOMY. General—Statistics—Commerce—Finance

... for tho' we may say with confidence that the worst of the American constitutions is better than the best which ever existed before in any other country, & that they are wonderfully perfect for a first essay, yet every human essay must have defects. it will remain therefore to those now coming on the stage of public affairs to perfect what has been so well begun by those going off it . . .

LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH, JULY 6, 1787.

... the truth is that I have been drawn by the history of the times from Physical & mathematical sciences, which were my passion, to those of politics & government towards which I had naturally no inclination . . .

LETTER FROM THOMAS JEFFERSON TO CASPAR WISTAR, JUNE 10, 1817.

J. Machiavelli Princeps ................................

Agrippae oratio contra Monarchiam.

Moeceanatis oratio pro Monarchia.


De jure magistratum tractatus ........................

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 4, as above, 12mo.

MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò.

Nicolai Machiavelli Princeps. Ex Sylvestri Telii Fulginatis traductione diligenter emendata. Adiecta svnt eivsdem argumenti aliorum quorundam contra Machiaellum scripta de potestate & officio principum contra tyrannos. CIO I0 xxcix. Without name of place or printer [Basle? 1589]. JC143 .M3 1589

8vo. 2 parts in 1. 112 and 168 leaves, woodcut portrait at the end; separate title for Vindicia contra tyrannos . . . Stephano Ionio Bruto Cella, auctore [i.e. Hubert Languet]; half-title for De Iure magistratum in sedibus . . . [by J. B. Fickler], continuous pagination and signatures. Gerber, page 71, no. 3. This edition not in Haag.

Old calf, repaired, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved. Initialled at sig. I and T by Jefferson, who has written on the second title by Hubert Languet and see 1st Hollis's memoirs. 129. and on the third
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(half-title) see 1st Hollis’s Memoirs. 190. [These references are to the notes on Hollis’s editions and copies of these works.] MS. notes in an early hand occur.

Niccolò Machiavelli, 1469–1527, Italian statesman, writer and political theorist.

Hubert Languet, 1518–1581. The Vindiciae contra tyrannos has been attributed also to Beza, Hotman, Casaubon and Duplessis-Mornay; there is a discussion of the authorship in Haag.

Johann Baptist Fickler, 1533–1610, German scholar, theologian and writer.

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J. 2

Les œuvres de Montesquieu. 3 vols. 4th

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 369, as above.

Montesquieu, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de

Œuvres de Monsieur de Montesquieu, nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & considérablement augmentée par l’auteur. Tome premier [troisième] . . . A Londres: chez Nourse, m. dcc. lxvii. [1767]

P Q 20 11 A 1 1 7 6 7

3 vol. 4to. 325, 336 and 370 leaves, engraved folded maps in vol. 1 and 2 (that in vol. 1 inserted upside down).

Brunet III, 445.


In a letter to Thomas Mann Randolph recommending books for his studies, dated from New York, May 30, 1790, Jefferson wrote of Montesquieu:

. . . . in the science of government Montesquieu’s spirit of laws is generally recommended. it contains indeed a great number of political truths; but almost an equal number of political heresies: so that the reader must be constantly on his guard. there has been lately published a letter of Helvetius who was the intimate friend of Montesquieu & whom he consulted before the publication of his book. Helvetius advised him not to publish it: & in this letter to a friend he gives us a solution for the mixture of truth & error found in this book. he says Montesquieu was a man of immense reading, that he had commonplac’d all his reading, & that his object was to throw the whole contents of his commonplace book into systematical order, & to shew his ingenuity by reconciling the contradictory facts it presented . . .

On August 12, 1810, in a letter to William Duane concerning the printing of Destutt de Tracy’s Commentary on Montesquieu’s Esprit des Lois (q.v.), Jefferson wrote:

. . . . the history of that work [the Spirit of Laws] is well known. he [Montesquieu] had been a great reader, and had commonplace everything he read. at length he wished to undertake some work into which he could bring his whole commonplace book in a digested form. he fixed on the subject of his spirit of laws, & wrote the book. he consulted his friend Helvetius about publishing it, who strongly dissuaded it. he published it however, and the world did not conform to Helvetius’s opinion. still every man, who reflects as he reads, has considered it as a book of paradoxes, having indeed much of truth & sound principle, but abounding also with inconsistencies, apocryphal facts, & false inferences . . .

Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de La Brède et de Montesquieu, 1689–1755, French philosophical historian. The first edition of the Esprit des Lois was published in 1748 in 2 volumes, quarto.

The theories of Montesquieu had a most important and far reaching influence on the thinking of the framers of the United States Constitution.

Jefferson’s Common-place book, made while I was a student, contains passages copied from the Esprit des Lois, which show therefore the impressions made by its author on the younger Jefferson. These passages should be read in connection with his later opinions as expressed in the correspondence quoted above, and in the description of Destutt de Tracy’s Commentary and Review of the Spirit of the Laws, no. 2327 below, q.v.


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Politics

J. 3 Williams's lectures on Montesquieu's Political principles

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 93, as above.

WILLIAMS, DAVID.

Lectures on Political principles; the subjects of eighteen books, in Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws; read to students under the author's direction . . . by the Rev. David Williams. London: printed by John Bell, M DCC LXXXIX. [1789] JC179 .M8W48


Original calf. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T and with the initials W. D. [William Duane] written at the end. The manuscript notes throughout the book are not by Jefferson. On the half-title is written by Duane: This work has been published separately, and as the 4th volume of Mr Williams Lectures on moral principles. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Presentation copy from William Duane.

On August 17, 1810, Duane wrote from Philadelphia to Jefferson:

... You have seen I make no doubt David Williams Lectures upon Montesquieu, from whom indeed I first learned to think of Montesquieu, as your commentator seems to think . . .

Jefferson replied on September 16:

... I never before heard of Williams's lectures on Montesquieu; but I am glad to hear of every thing which reduces that author to his just level, as his predelation for monarchy, & the English monarchy in particular has done mischief everywhere. & here also to a certain degree . . .

On October 29 Duane sent a copy of the book:

... I sent you along with the packet David Williams lectures on Montesquieu, they are not equal to the ideas and lucid illustrations, nor to the genius that marks the Review of Montesquieu [Destutt de Tracy]; but they were bold in England; I have a duplicate of it, and intend the copy sent as a small mark of my wish to contribute even in the slightest degree to your rational gratification . . .

To this Jefferson replied on November 13:

... I thank you for the copy of Williams. I have barely dipped into it a little. enough however to see he is for short of the luminous work you are printing [Destutt de Tracy's Commentary]. indeed I think that the most valuable work of the present age. I received from Williams some years ago his book on the claims of authors. I found him to be a man of sound and true principles but not knowing how he got at them and not able to trace or develop them for others . . .

DAVID WILLIAMS, 1738–1816, Welsh divine and educationalist, was the founder of the Royal Literary Fund. He became a friend of Benjamin Franklin, who called him the "Priest of Nature." For the work referred to by Jefferson above, see no. 3553.

This copy was from William Duane's own library, and the initials W. D. at the end may have been his method of marking his books.

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4 a Commentary & Review of Montesquieu's Sp. of Laws.

8vo Duane. 1811.


[DESTUTT DE TRACY, ANTOINE LOUIS CLAUDE, COMTE.]

A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws. Prepared for press from the original manuscript, in the hands of the publisher. To which are annexed, observations on the thirty-first book, by the late M. Condorcet: and two letters of

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Helvetius, on the merits of the same work. [Six lines of quotation from Hobbes and Beccaria.] Philadelphia: printed by William Duane, 1811. JC179 .M8D5

First Edition. 8vo. 150 leaves collating in fours.


This translation was made by William Duane and revised by Jefferson. Jefferson himself was the author of the preface.

The manuscript was sent to Jefferson by Destutt de Tracy from Auteuil on June 12, 1809:

je suis saisi de la plus timide inquietude quand je pense qu’un ouvrage de moi sur les objets les plus importants au bonheur des hommes, va etre mis sous les yeux de l’homme de l’univers que je respecte le plus et dont j’ambitionne le plus le suffrage ... je remette entre vos mains le livre du l’auteur. je serois charmé qu’on leur fit l’honneur de transporter ces idées dans votre langue maternelle, et qu’elles puissent etre publiées sous vos auspices. mais il est de plus grande importance pour moi qu’on ne saisse jamais, ou du moins qu’apres ma mort, que cet ouvrage vient de moi. Si meme le nom de Condorcet pouvoit conduire a le souperçonner, il seroit peut-etre a propos de le supprimer. disposez, je vous suplie, du tout comme il vous plaira, pour le corriger et l’ameliorer, si vous voulez bien en prendre la peine ...

Jefferson received this on September 29, and on August 12 of the following year, 1810, wrote to Duane:

... I have another enterprize to propose for some good printer. I have in my possession a MS. work in French, confided to me by a friend, whose name alone would give it celebrity were it permitted to be mentioned. but considerations insuperable forbid that. it is a Commentary and Review of Montesquieu’s Spirit of laws. the history of that work is well known ... still every man, who reflects as he reads, has considered it as a book of paradoxes, having indeed much of truth & sound principle, but abounding also with inconsistencies, apocryphal facts, & false inferences. it is a correction of those which has been executed in the work I mention, by way of Commentary and Review; not by criticising words or sentences, but by taking a book at a time, considering its general scope, & proceeding to confirm or confute it. and much of confutation there is, & of substitution of true for false principle: and the true principle is ever that of republicanism. I will not venture to say that every sentiment in the book will be approved: because, being in MS. and the French character, I have not read the whole but so much only as might enable me to estimate the soundness of the author’s way of viewing his subject; and judging from that which I have read, I infer with confidence that we shall find the work generally worthy of our high approbation, and that it every where maintains the preeminence of Representative government, by shewing that it’s foundations are laid in reason, in right, and in general good. I had expected this from my knolege of the other writings of the author, which have always a precision rarely to be met with. but to give you an idea of the manner of it’s execution, I translate and inclose his commentary on Montesquieu’s II^e book, which contains the division of the work. I wish I could have added his review at the close of the 12. first books, as this would give a more compleat idea of the extraordinary merit of the work, but it is too long to be copied. I add from it, however, a few extracts of his reviews of some of the books as specimens of his plan and principles. if printed in French, it would be of about 180. pages 8vo or 23. sheets. if any one will undertake to have it translated and printed on their own account, I will send on the MS. by post, and they can take the copyright as of an original work, which it ought to be understood to be. I am anxious it should be ably translated, by some one who possesses style, as well as capacity to do justice to abstruse conceptions. I would even undertake to revise the translation if required. the original sheets must be returned to me, and I should wish the work to be executed with as little delay as possible ...

With this letter Jefferson enclosed his translation of the second book, written on 53½ pages folio.

Duane replied, undertaking the work, on August 17:

... The other work which you are so good as
to mention, if sent on, I can have put into hand immediately; there is no difficulty in obtaining good translators here at present, and I will accept it with great satisfaction, and send you the proofs as you propose.

A month later, on September 16, Jefferson sent the manuscript to Duane:

... the French work will accompany this letter, since writing to you I have gone over the whole and can assure you it is the most valuable political work of the present age. In some details we all may differ from him or from one another, but the great mass of the work is highly sound; its title would be 'a Commentary on Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws,' perhaps the words 'and Review' might be inserted at the A.

Helvetius's letter on the same work should be annexed if it can possibly be procured. It was contained in a late edition of the works of Helvetius as published by the Abbé de la Roche. Probably that edition might be found.

You say in your letter that you will send me the proofs of the commentary on Montesquieu for review. It is only the translation I should wish to revise. I feel myself answerable to the Author for a correct publication of his ideas. The translated sheets may come by post as they are finished off; they shall be promptly returned, the originals coming with them.

On October 25, Jefferson sent to Duane his reply to the first part of the translated sheets:

I now return the translated sheets. You will find in them some pencilled words, chiefly corrections of errors in the copyist. In one part they are something more. Having retained a copy of the part I translated and forwarded to you in my first letter, I was enabled to collate that with the corresponding part now inclosed and I found, in a few instances, changes in the structure of the sentence &c. which tho' equivalent to the author's own, yet were not exactly in the form he had chosen. Knowing his precision of idea, and his attention to the choice of words for expressing them, I apprehended he would be better satisfied with our adherence to his forms of expression as far as the genius of the two languages would admit. I made the notes therefore merely with a view of recommending this generally. I will furnish you in due time with a very short epistle of the author to the reader to be prefixed to the work.

This was acknowledged by Duane on October 29:

I have just received the returned parcel of Manuscript my motive for sending you the translation in the first instance was that you might judge and if you had leisure correct to your mind—my intention is to send you on the Manuscript as as [sic] fast as translated and I can transcribe it; I am not perfectly satisfied myself with the manner of the translation; it is very difficult unless to a person equally conversant in both languages; there are some passages very difficult—I fear that on this account it will be to you more troublesome than I could wish it to be; the translation is generally too dry and frigid for the original; and the whyrs & wherefores and moreover are too frequent for the English idiom. The work the more I peruse the more I am gratified and impressed with its importance, and feel a solicitude to see it before the public.

On November 13, Jefferson sent to Duane the corrected second part:

Your 3d packet is received before the 2d had been returned. It is now inclosed, and the other shall go by the next post. I find as before nothing to correct but those errors of the copyist which you would have corrected yourself before committed to the press. If it were practicable to send me the original sheets with the translated, perhaps my equal familiarity with both languages might enable me sometimes to be of some advantage; but I presume that might be difficult and of little use, scarcely perhaps of any.

With Jefferson's next letter, January 18, 1811, he sent to Duane his draft for the preface:

I promised you, in a former letter, a short Proem to be prefaced to our book, which I now inclose. It's object is the concealment of the author, to whom that is a circumstance of first importance. I observe that the three last packets of about 130 or 140 pages, (two of which were returned by the last post, & the 3d by this) bear marks of much hastier translation than those pre-
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ceeding. I should almost be tempted to conjecture a change of translator. Sentences incomplete, false syntax, want of perspicuity, and sometimes a suspected mistranslation will require from yourself a rigorous revival of these packets, with the original in your hand, to enable it to meet the public approbation. It would be a subject of much regret that a work so distinguished for perspicuity, and a critical choice of words, should appear disadvantageously exactly in these particulars: and the more as there will be no original to recur to for correction or explanation. The translation being now advanced to the 364th page, we may ask when the printing will begin? You must be so good as to set me down as a subscriber for ten copies, to be sent me, except one, in boards; the others being destined for friends in countries where bound books are prohibited.

This draft of the preface is now in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. The text is precisely the same as that printed at the beginning of the book. It is headed

The Author

to his fellow citizens of the United States of America. I am a Frenchman by birth and education. I was an early friend to the revolution of France, and continued to support it, until those entrusted with it's helm, had evidently changed its direction. Flying then from the tyrannies of the monster Robespierre, I found, and still enjoy, safety, freedom, & hospitality, among you. I am grateful for these boons, and anxious to shew that gratitude, by such services as my faculties and habits enable me to render . . .

With regard to the translation and printing Duane wrote to Jefferson on January 25, 1811:

I have just received yours of the 18th and the copy accompanying it—you will be good enough never to attribute my not writing immediately to want of respect or to indifference—my avocations are so many and the pressure of them so constant, that it requires some dexterity to get thro' them. I shall now explain the hastiness of the last sheets—you will perceive they are all transcribed by myself—the person who began has translated the whole, but it was not well done tho' he is capable—I am not perfectly com-

petent to translate it myself, tho' I can very well judge both of the French & English whether it is well done—I therefore made the work a practical essay for myself, as well to enjoy the gratification it afforded me as to make my knowledge of the French better, and thus I have not merely transcribed but I have as it were made the version throughout. This much will explain why I did not send the French original, and why I shall with your leave keep it to refer to, till the work is printed, which will be now very soon—It will be necessary, and since you approve of the manner, I shall be able with more confidence to remedy the defects of the latter part, of which I was conscious, but being anxious to hurry the whole on to you—and having no assistant of any kind to write or aid me in my paper at this critical time—and the foreman in the Aurora office who by knowing my mind was able to decipher all I wrote however hurried—and besides sound in the reading of proofs, of which I feel the labor as much as the celebrated Bayle—I have hurried the whole on depending too much on the translator, or rather not having time sufficient to chasten and arrange the language. I bespoke 5 months since from Binny & Ronaldson a fount of types to print the work elegantly—they have not yet sent them in—These men are among the instances of fortunes caprices, they have acquired fortune by industry, and it has ruined them as men. I never new [sic] men more estimable for simplicity & probity—they are now the reverse. I have applied to Mr Carr, the best printer in this city to undertake the printing for me of this work—for I was fool enough to empty all my half worn types into a heap and send them to B. & Ronaldson when type metal was scarce, and now I have no type of the size to print it upon—so that necessity on one hand and a desire to push the work out soon has induced me to do this; I have not had his answer yet; but I shall if he cannot get it done by some one else.

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Politics

I am thus prolix in order that nothing may be unexplained.
I shall go through the copy as it goes to the printer with the original in my hands and shall correct before I deliver it—and shall take care of the latter sheets.
I have published one of the Chapters on Money which has excited attention, tho' it was from a very indifferent translation.
I have not been successful in my enquiries for the letter of Helvetius, or the work of the Abbé de la Rochon, nor unless there should be some of the literary Frenchmen in N. York do I expect to succeed . . .

Before receiving this, Jefferson, on January 26, returned to Duane the remaining portions of the translation:

Th: Jefferson returns to Colt: Duane the two packages which he supposes to be the last. he has found them as correct as the earlier ones, and much more so than the three preceding. should he be mistaken in supposing these the last, some delay may attend any future ones, as he is just setting out to an establishment he has about 90. Southward (near Lynchburg) and probably will be absent three or four weeks . . .

The translation being completed Jefferson wrote, on January 26, 1811, to Destutt de Tracy:

The length of time your favor of June 12. 09. was on it's way to me, and my absence from home the greater part of the autumn delayed very much the pleasure which awaited me of reading the packet which accompanied it. I cannot express to you the satisfaction which I received from it's perusal. I had, with the world, deemed Montesquieu's a work of much merit; but saw in it, with every thinking man, so much of paradox, of false principle, & misapplied fact, as to render it's value equinocial on the whole. Williams and others had nibbled only at it's errors. a radical correction of them therefore was a great desideratum. this want is now supplied, and with a depth of thought, precision of idea, of language & of logic, which will force conviction into every mind. I declare to you, Sir, in the spirit of truth & sincerity, that I consider it the most precious gift the present age has received. but what would it have been, had the author, or would the author, take up the whole scheme of Montesquieu's work, & following the correct analysis he has here developed, fill up all it's parts according to his sound views of them. Montesquieu's celebrity would be but a small portion of that which would immortalize the author, and with whom? with the rational and highminded spirits of the present & all future ages. with those whose approbation is both incitement & reward to virtue and ambition. is then the hope desperate? to what object can the occupations of his future life be devoted so usefully to the world, so splendidly to himself? but I must leave to others who have higher claims on his attention, to press these considerations.

My situation, far in the interior of the country, was not favorable to the object of getting this work translated and printed. Philadelphia is the least distant of the great towns of our states where there exists any enterprise in this way; and it was not till the spring following the receipt of your letter, that I obtained an arrangement for it's execution. the translation is just now completed. the sheets came to me by post, from time to time, for revision; but not being accompanied by the original, I could not judge of verbal accuracies. I think however it is substantially correct, without being an adequate representation of the excellencies of the original; as indeed no translation can be. I found it impossible to give it the appearance of an original composition in our language. I therefore think it best to divert enquiries after the author towards a quarter where he will not be found; and, with this view, propose to prefix the prefatory epistle now inclosed. as soon as a copy of the work can be had, I will send it to you by Duplicate. the secret of the author will be faithfully preserved, during his and my joint lives; and those into whose hands my papers will fall at my death will be equally worthy of confidence. when the death of the author, or his living consent shall permit the world to know their benefactor, both his and my papers will furnish the evidence. in the mean time the many important truths the work so solidly establishes will, I hope, make it the political rudiment of the young and manual of our older citizens . . .

Two months later, on March 15, Duane wrote to Jeffer-
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son to say that the work of printing was temporarily suspended:

I have just received the last packet of the Manuscript but it appears as if I was doomed to be the sport and the victim of my faithful adherence to those principles which that work so admirably illustrates. I should not invade your merited repose and happiness, with any complaints of mine, were it not necessary to account to you for the suspension of the work even after it had been begun . . .

His letter explains at length his financial embarrassment caused by the hostility of his former friends and patrons due to his attacks in the Aurora on Mr. John Randolph. Jefferson answered the political part of this letter on March 28, and referred to the printing of the book in the postscript:

P. S. absorbed in a subject more nearly interesting, I had forgotten our book on the heresies of Montesquieu. I sincerely hope the removal of all embarrassment will enable you to go on with it, or so to dispose of it as that our country may have the benefit of the corrections it will administer to public opinion.

On July 5, Duane sent one copy of the completed book to Jefferson:

By the Mail of this day, I forward you a single copy of the Review of Montesquieu, I hope you will find it executed in a style of neatness not discredit to the work or to the American press. By printing it in a larger type and a smaller page, it might have been made a larger volume, but I believe it will be considered as preferable in its present form by those who prefer a book for its contents rather than by weight or measure.

I have ventured to place two short paragraphs from Hobbes & Beccaria, as mottoes to the title-page—containing applicable truths, and at least not inconsistent with its Spirit: it was done merely to comply with a fashion, rather than any other motive.

The price which I have put it for sale at, is governed by two considerations. the expence incurred, and the expence to be incurred in circulating it. I have printed 750 copies, & must pay 25 per cent out of the price only for circu-

If the book is in the form which you suggested as adapted for sending abroad, I shall send you the ten copies which you were pleased to order; or if there should be any other form of binding or putting together, with thinner covers in the manner of French works, I shall have these executed to your wish, having bookbinders in my own house.

Jefferson immediately sent this copy to the author through D. B. Warden (United States Consul in Paris), and Lafayette. To the latter he wrote on July 10:

Since writing my letter of the day before yesterday I have received by post the inclosed copy of the Review of Montesquieu which I hasten to forward thro' you to M. Tracy; had I another it should have been devoted to you . . .

On July 25 he acknowledged the receipt of the book to Duane and arranged for other copies to be sent to him:

Your letter of the 5th with the volume of Montesquieu accompanying it, came to hand in due time; the latter indeed in lucky time as, inclosing it by the return of post, I was enabled to get it into m'r Warden's hands before his departure, for a friend abroad to whom it will be a most acceptable offering, of the residue of the copies I asked, I could wish to receive one well bound for my own library, the others in boards as that before sent. one of these in boards may come to me by post, for use until the others are received . . .

Destutt de Tracy wrote on October 21 to thank Jefferson for the copy sent him:

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. . . Mr. Warden, a son arrivée ici, a remis de votre part a Mr le G^st la fayette un exemplaire de la traduction du commentaire sur Montesquieu qui venoit de parôtre au moment de son départ. il m'a dit moi meme, sans savoir tout le plaisir qu'il me faisait, que vous estimez cet ouvrage et que vous avez pris beaucoup d'interest a sa publication; et en meme tems il m'a donné votre lettre du 26 janvier 1811. qui a mis le comble a ma satisfaction et a ma reconnaissance.

Duane tried to get the book reviewed by the Edinburgh Review. On February 14, 1813, he wrote to Jefferson concerning his account with the Review of Montesquieu, and added:

. . . I have some copies remaining which I sell now and then at 2$ allowing the bookseller who rents my store, the usual discount. I have made various efforts to have the book reviewed in Boston, N. York, and here without success; and even a copy which Mr Ronaldson deposited in the hands of the Edinburg Reviewers Editor, has had no better success . . .

Jefferson replied on April 4:

. . . I wish you may succeed in getting the Commentary on Montesquieu reviewed by the Edinburgh Reviewers. I should expect from them an able & favorable analysis of it. I sent a copy to a friend in England in the hope he would communicate it to them; not however expressing that hope, lest the source of it should have been made known. but the book will make it's way, and will become a standard work. a copy which I sent to France was under translation by one of the ablest men of that country . . .

For a time it was rumored that Jefferson was the author of the book. Dupont de Nemours ascribed to Jefferson the authorship and immediately began to translate the book into French.

D. B. Warden, in a letter to Jefferson from France on November 1, 1812, mentioned:

. . . The Senator [i.e. Destutt de Tracy] is much pleased with the Commentary on Montesquieu— I lent my copy to Mr. Marbois, who also speaks of it in the highest terms; and I have heard him observe, that you must be the author—I lent mine to Dupont de Nemours who is translating it into french . . .

On November 28, 1813, Jefferson wrote to Destutt de Tracy:

. . . the MS. of the first work [i.e. A Commentary and Review on Montesquieu’s Spirit of the Laws] has been carefully recalled and deposited with me . . . If unmerited praise could give pleasure to a candid mind I should have been highly exalted in my own opinion on the occasion of the first work. one of the best judges and best men of the age [i.e. Dupont de Nemours] has ascribed it to myself; and has for some time been employed in translating it into French. it would be a gratification to which you are highly entitled, could I transcribe the sheets he has written me in praise, nay in rapture with the work; and were I to name the man, you would be sensible there is not another whose suffrage would be more encouraging. but the casualties which lie between us would render criminal the naming any one. in a letter which I am now writing him, I shall set him right as to myself, and acknowledge my humble station far below the qualifications necessary for that work: and shall discourage his perseverance in retranslating into French a work the original of which is so correct in it's diction that not a word can be altered but for the worse: and from a translation too where the author's meaning has sometimes been illly understood, sometimes mistaken, and often expressed in words not the best chosen. indeed when the work, thro' it's translation becomes more generally known here, the high estimation in which it is held by all who become acquainted with it, encourages me to hope I may get it printed in the original. I sent a copy of it to the late President of Wm and Mary college of this state, who adopted it at once as the elementary book of that institution. from these beginnings it will spread and become a political gospel for a nation open to reason, & in a situation to adopt and profit by its results, without a fear of their leading to wrong . . .

Jefferson wrote to Dupont de Nemours the next day, November 29:

In answering the several very kind letters I have receieved from you, I owe to yourself and to the most able and estimable author of the Commentaries on Montesquieu
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to begin by assuring you that I am not the author of that work, and of my own consciousness that it is far beyond my qualifications. in truth I consider it as the most profound and logical work which has been presented to the present generation. on the subject of government particularly there is a purity and soundness of principle which renders it precious, to our country particularly, where I trust it will become the elementary work for the youth of our academies and Colleges. the paradoxes of Montesquieu have been too long uncorrected. I will not fail to send you a copy of the work if possible to get it thro' the perils of the sea . . .

On February 28, 1815, Jefferson sent to Dupont de Nemours his own copy of the work:

This letter will be delivered to you by mr. Ticknor . . . by him I send you a copy of the Review of Montesquieu, from my own shelf, the impression being, I believe, exhausted by the late President of the College of Williamsburg having adopted it as the elementary book there. I am persuading the author to permit me to give his name to the public, and to permit the original to be printed in Paris. altho' your presses, I observe, are put under the leading strings of your government, yet this is such a work as would have been licensed at any period, early or late, of the reign of Louis XVI. surely the present government will not expect to repress the progress of the public mind farther back than that . . .

On July 10, 1812, Jefferson introduced the book to Thomas Cooper:

. . . have you read the Review of Montesquieu, printed by Duane? I hope it will become the elementary book of the youth at all our Colleges. such a reduction of Montesquieu to his true value had been long wanting in Political study . . .

On November 8, 1813, Thomas Cooper asked Jefferson:

. . . Pray, is it a secret who wrote the Commentary on Montesquieu? He [i.e. Dr. Erick Bollman] ascribes it to you, but I have always understood it to be the work of a Frenchman, and written in French. I do not agree with it in toto, but it is a valuable work . . .

Jefferson replied on January 16, 1814:

You ask if it is a secret who wrote the Commentary on Montesquieu? it must be a secret during the author's life. I may only say at present that it was written by a Frenchman, that the original MS. in French is now in my possession, that it was translated and edited by Genl Duane, and that I should rejoice to see it printed in its original tongue, if any one would undertake it. no book can suffer more by translation, because of the severe correctness of the original in the choice of its terms. I have taken measures for securing to the author his justly earned fame, whenever his death or other circumstances may render it safe for him. like you, I do not agree with him in every thing, and have had some correspondence with him on particular points. but on the whole, it is a most valuable work; one which I think will form an epoch in the science of government, and which I wish to see in the hands of every American student, as the elementary and fundamental institute of that important branch of human science . . .

To the polygraph copy of this letter in the papers in the Library of Congress, Jefferson has added a footnote:

the original has since been published in France, with the name of it's author, M. de Tutt Tracy.

[An anonymous edition was published in Liège in 1817, reprinted with the author's name in 1819.]

Jefferson wrote again to Cooper on this subject on August 25, 1814:

. . . Since the change of government in France, I am in hopes the author of the Review of Montesquieu will consent to be named, and perhaps may publish there his original work: not that their press is free; but that the present government will be restrained by public opinion, whereas the late military despotism respected that of the army only . . .

Jefferson continued to send copies and to recommend this work to his friends and correspondents over a number of years.

On January 12, 1813, he wrote to Samuel R. DeMarce:

. . . you ask if I know of any new publication of value expected. I know of none now expected, but the Review of Montesquieu by a person who does not give his name, lately published by Duane, is the most val-
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uable political work which has been published since Montesquieu’s day, he has reduced that writer of riddles & paradoxes & great apostle of Monarchy, to his true level. It should be the Manual of every republican & the aristocrat or monarch whom this does not cure, may be pronounced incurable. It will be the school book of our colleges. It is but a thin 8vo.

In a letter to Joseph C. Cabell dated from Monticello January 5, 1815, Jefferson wrote:

... have you seen the Review of Montesquieu by an anonymous author? The ablest work of the age. It was translated and published by Duane about 3 years ago. In giving the most correct analysis of the principles of political association which has yet been offered, he states, in the branch of political economy particularly, altho' much in brief, some of the soundest and most profound views we have ever had on those subjects . . .

In 1816 Lafayette requested more copies which Jefferson sent through Albert Gallatin, with a letter written on May 18:

I have just received a request from M. de la Fayette to send him two copies of the Review of Montesquieu, published in Philadelphia about 4 or 5 years ago, and have written to Dufief to forward them under cover to you, wherever you may be, which he will know better than I can. I pray you to be the bearer of them, with the letter for him now inclosed; and, if you have never read the work, that you will amuse yourself with it on the passage. Altho' in some points it will not obtain our concurrence either in principle or practice, yet, on the whole, you have never seen so profound and so correct an exposition of the true principles of government. A work of equal distinction on the science of political economy is now in the press at Washington, profound, solid and brief . . .

On January 11, 1817, in a letter to John Adams, Jefferson wrote:

... Tracy's Commentaries on Montesquieu have never been published in the original. Duane printed a translation from the original MS. a few years ago. It sold I believe readily, and whether a copy can now be had, I doubt. If it can, you will receive it from my bookseller in Philadelphia, to whom I now write for that purpose . . .

On April 4, 1819, Jefferson recommended the book to Isaac H. Tiffiny with whom he was in correspondence:

... If by the word government, you mean a classification of it's forms I must refer you for the soundest which has ever been given, to Tracy's Review of Montesquieu, the ablest political work which the last century of years has given us. It was translated from the original MS., and published by Duane a few years ago; and is since published in the original French at Paris . . .

The copy of this work which Jefferson sold to Congress in 1815 is unfortunately no longer in the Library of Congress, which has however in its collections the copy which Jefferson presented to W. C. Rives. This copy is annotated by Rives, with occasional reference to Jefferson.

ANTOINE LOUIS CLAUDE, COMTE DESTUFT DE TRACY, 1754-1836. The statements in Jefferson's preface were merely for concealment of his identity; Destuft de Tracy was never in America. As stated above an anonymous edition in French was published in Liège in 1817, and one with his name in 1819. The author died in 1836. For an account of this book see Gilbert Chinard, Jefferson et les Idéologues. Other works by Destuft de Tracy appear in this catalogue.

J. 5 Filmer's observations on government. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 90, as above.

FILMER, SIR ROBERT.

Observations concerning the original and various forms of government, as described, viz. 1st. Upon Aristotle's Politiques. 2d. Mr. Hobbs's Leviathan. 3d. Mr. Milton against Salmaritians. 4th. Hugo Grotius, de Jure Bello. 5th. Mr. Hunton's Treatise of Monarchy, or the nature of a limited or mixed monarchy. By the learned Sir R. Filmer, Barronet. To which is added the Power of Kings.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

With directions for obedience to government in dangerous and doubtful times. London: printed for R. R. C. and are to be sold by Thomas Axe, 1696. JC153 .F49

8vo. 195 leaves, engraved portrait of Charles II as frontispiece; half-title for The Power of Kings on Xs, continuous signatures and pagination.


Old sheep; no label on the back, but with the title, Filmer/ on/Government/ lettered in ink in one of the compartments. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. On the first two fly-leaves is written *In my defense God me defend*, not by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

There is no mark of provenance in the book which may have been acquired by Jefferson in his purchase of the Bland books after the death of Richard Bland, whose library is known to have contained a copy. [2328]

With this is bound:

FILMER, SIR ROBERT.


First Edition. Second issue. 8vo. 80 leaves with the first and last blank, collating in eights.


SIR ROBERT FLMER, d. 1653, English political writer. The first edition of the *Observations* was published in 1652. The other works mentioned in the title will be found in this catalogue.

The *Patriarcha* was originally issued by Walter Davis in 1680. His issue has a portrait of Charles II by Van Hove, and an erratum on A8 verso, with the catchword *Errata* on the recto. In Chiswell's issue there is no portrait, the verso of A8 is blank, and the catchword omitted; the one erratum in the text is corrected. This work occasioned Sidney's Discourses on Government, q. v., and Locke's Treatise on Government, which is the next entry in Jefferson's manuscript catalogue, but of which no copy seems to have been sold to Congress by him. [2329]

J. 6  Sidney on government. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 368, as above.

SIDNEY, ALGERNON.


Or to the uniust tribunals under change of times. [1763]  JC153 .S5 1763

4to. 382 leaves, the last a blank; lacks the portrait by J. Basire.
Lowndes IV, 2394.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, with the 1815 bookplate preserved. Some leaves foxed. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Jefferson had a copy of this work credited to him ($8.00) on a bill from John March in June 1807. He was familiar with it in 1771 as it is on the list of books he sent to Robert Skipwith in August of that year, and subsequently appears on many of his suggested reading lists. A copy was bought in 1808 for the Library of Congress through Cadell and Davies of London.

On November 22, 1804, the Rev. Mason Locke Weems wrote to Jefferson concerning this book:

. . . I had the hardiesse [sic] to ask of you a line, somewhat recommendatory of "Sidney's Republic," a work much extoll'd by Taylor, Rush, & Dickinson. But these, tho Great men & True, are, comparatively, but Stars of feeble light— and seen, only by the Few—

But your Excellency's Wisdom, Humanity, and Rank, have made you as a Sun in our land; and one beam of your approbation thrown on Sidneys Liberty pleading Vol w'd render it the dazzling
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desideratum of thousands. This w'd be cutting out good work for an honest Ambition that has learned its right aim, "The increased Happiness of Man," and covets but little more, now, at middle life, than doing something that may cheer the fine side of old age . . .

Jefferson replied on December 13:

... you ask my opinion on the subject of publishing the works of Algernon Sidney. the world has so long and so generally sounded the praises of his Discourses on government, that it seems superfluous, and even presumptuous, for an individual to add his feeble breath to the gale. they are in truth a rich treasure of republican principles, supported by copious & cogent arguments, and adorned with the finest flowers of science. it is probably the best elementary book of the principles of government, as founded in natural right which has ever been published in any language: and it is much to be desired in such a government as ours that it should be put into the hands of our youth as soon as their minds are sufficiently matured for that branch of study. in publishing it, I think his life, trial & letters should be thrown into one volume & the Discourses into another. this latter is the most important, & many purses can reach one volume which would not conveniently extend to the other. should you proceed to the publication, be so good as to consider me as a subscriber . . .

Algernon Sidney, 1622–1683, English republican. The writing of this work was one of the charges brought against him at the trial in 1683 which resulted in his execution, though at the time it was still in manuscript and was not published until 1698. It refutes the work of Filmer, q.v., and had a great influence on both the American and French republicans.

J. 7  Nedham's Excellencie of a free state. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 91, as above, but reading Redham's.

[NEDHAM, MARCHAMONT.]
8vo. 102 leaves, a cap of liberty below the date on the title-page.


MARCHAMONT NEDHAM, 1620–1678, English journalist. This anonymous publication, a compilation from leading articles in Mercurius Politicus, was originally published in 1656. It was translated into French in 1790.

RICHARD BARON, d. 1767, English republican, was the editor of this edition. The preface, signed by him, is dated: Below Blackheath, Jan. 1, 1767. Baron edited an edition of Sidney's Discourses on Government, Milton's prose writings, and the works of other authors.

J. 8  Priestly’s First principles of govmt. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 95, Priestley's first Principles of Government 8vo.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH.

An Essay on the first principles of government, and on the nature of political, civil, and religious liberty, including remarks on Dr. Brown’s Code of Education, and on Dr. Balguy’s sermon on church authority. The second edition, corrected and enlarged, by Joseph Priestley, LL.D. F.R.S. London: printed for J. Johnson, MDCCCLXXI. [1771.]
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8vo. 159 leaves, the last leaf with Publisher's advertisement of books written by Priestley. The title is printed on a sheet of 2 leaves, of which the second has been cut away, leaving the stub.


This work was usually included by Jefferson in his recommended reading lists. In a letter to the author written on November 29, 1802, concerning Alexander I of Russia, Jefferson mentioned this as one of the books which would furnish the principles of our constitution and their practical development in the several parts of that instrument.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, 1733-1804. This work, which gave to Bentham the formular of utilitarianism, was first printed in 1768. Other works by Priestley, a friend of Jefferson, appear in this catalogue.

JOHN BROWN, 1715-1766 (Estimate Brown), published his Thoughts on Civil Liberty, Licentiousness and Fashion in 1765.

JOHN BALGUY, 1686-1748.

[2332]

J. 9  El desengano del hombre. por Puglia. 12mo.

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 10, El desengano del hombre, por Puglia, 12mo.

PUGLIA, SANTIAGO FELIPE.

El Desengaño del hombre compuesto por Santiago Felipe Puglia, maestro de la lengua castellana en esta metrópoli . . . Filadelfia: en la imprenta de Francisco Bailey, MDCCCLXXXIV. [1794.]

First Edition. 12mo. 72 leaves including 1 blank; list of works on the last page dated by the author Enero 23 de 1794.

Sabin 66618. Evans 27584.

Rebound in half roan by the Library of Congress in 1901. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

The list of subscribers on the third leaf includes: Tomas Jefferson, Primer Secretario (que fué) de los Estados Unidos de la América septentrional.

SANTIAGO FELIPE PUGLIA, b. 1760, in Genoa. He lived in Cadiz as a merchant for some years, but after serving a term of imprisonment in that city came to the United States in 1790, and taught the Castellian language in Philadelphia.

[2333]

J. 10  Hooker's ecclesiastical polity fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 411, as above.

HOOCKER, RICHARD.

The Works of that learned and judicious divine, Mr. Richard Hooker, in eight books of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, compleated out of his own manuscripts. Dedicated to the King's most excellent Majesty, Charles II. By whose Royal Father (near his martyrdom) the former five books (then only extant) were commended to his dear children, as an excellent means to satisfy private scruples, and settle the publick peace of this Church and Kingdom. To which are added, several other treatises by the same author. All revised and corrected in numberless places of the former editions, by a diligent hand. There is also prefix'd before the book, the Life of the Author, written by Isaac Walton. To this edition is added a large alphabetical index. London: printed for John Walthoe, George Conyers [and others], M.DCC.XXIII. [1723.] BV649 .H8 1723

[14]
Politics

Folio. 304 leaves, half-title (reading: Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Politie . . .) within an engraved architectural border, engraved frontispiece with portrait by Faithorne (pasted down on the front cover), general title in red and black.

This edition not in Lowndes and not in the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit.

Original calf, gilt back (worn); pasted down on the top compartment on the back is Jefferson's original slip with his shelfmark: C 24/411. A manuscript note, not by Jefferson, on page 53. Not initialed by Jefferson.

RICHARD HOOKER, 1554?–1600, English theologian. The Laws of Ecclesiastical Politie, originally the authoritative defense of the English Reformation settlement, is now one of the classics of English literature. The first edition was issued without a date, probably in 1592 or 1594. [2334]

J. 11 Harrington's Oceana p. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 367, as above.

HARRINGTON, JAMES.


First Edition. Folio. 154 leaves, title printed in red and black.


Old calf, rebacked, with the bookplate of William Byrd of Westover preserved. Several leaves at the beginning damaged, some repaired. The autograph signature of John Holmwood, 1673, on the title-page, manuscript corrections in the text may be by him. The names Simon Simons, Thomas Hales, and others also occur.


JAMES HARRINGTON, 1611–1677, English political philosopher. William Penn is supposed to have derived his leading ideas for the constitution of Pennsylvania from this treatise on comparative politics, of which the influence was felt also in the early constitutions of Carolina and New Jersey. The work is dedicated to Oliver Cromwell.

[2335]

J. 12 Mori Utopia. Lat. 16
1615 Catalogue, page 101. no. 8, as above, 12mo.

ST. THOMAS MORE.

[De optimo reipublicae statu deque nova insula Utopia libri duo . . . Coloniae: apud haeredes Arnoldi Birckmanni Anno 1555.] HX811 1516 .A516

Sm. 8vo. Imperfect copy, lacks title and 4 preliminary leaves; collates A, B–N, printed in italic letter.

Gillow V, 16.

Rebound in roan by the Library of Congress in 1903. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I.

ST. THOMAS MORE, 1478–1535, English humanist and statesman. This work is concerned with the discovery of Utopia by Raphael Hythlodaeus, who had made several voyages to the New World with Amerigo Vespucci. The first edition was published in Louvain in 1516, and the work is supposed to have suggested Bacon's New Atlantis, Hobbes's Leviathan, Harrington's Oceana, Filmer's Patriarcha and other works.

[2336]

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 9, as above.

ST. THOMAS MORE.

Utopia: or the happy republic; a philosophical romance, in two books . . . Written in Latin by Sir Thomas More, Lord High Chancellor of England. Translated into English by Gilbert Burnet D.D. sometime professor of divinity in the
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University of Glasgow, afterwards Bishop of Sarum. Glasgow: printed by Robert Foulis, and sold by him there; and, at Edinburgh, by Mess. Hamilton and Balfour booksellers, M DCC XLIII. [1743.]

Sm. 8vo. 82 leaves, engraved portrait frontispiece by S. Taylor after Holbein; advertisement on the last page. Lowndes III, 1607. Gillow V, 107.

Rebound in half brown morocco. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. GILBERT BURNET, BISHOP OF SALISBURY, first published his translation in 1684. The first English edition, translated by Raphe Robynson, was published in London in 1551. [2337]

J. 14 Political classics. viz. Sidney, Rousseau & More. 3 v. 8vo.


These three volumes are principally concerned with the life and works of Algernon Sydney.

J. 15 Essay on govt by mrs Lee. 8vo.

LEE, RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA.


First Edition. 8vo. 192 leaves, the last a blank; printer's imprint at the end.

Not in Lowndes. Watt II, 595r.


Presentation copy from the author, sent through Thomas Gillet and General William Pinkney. Gillet wrote to Jefferson from London, April 12, 1809:

As every addition to the Literature of Europe by which America may be ultimately benefited, especially where the amelioration of the condi-

tion of mankind is the object, cannot be a subject of indifference to a Legislator of your enlarged views and liberal understanding: I am desired by the Author of "An Essay on Government" to request your acceptance of two Copies of her work, just published in England.

To you who followed the immortal Washington in the administration of the Government of the most free and happy nation in the universe, and, like him, retired into private life with the approbation of your fellow citizens, a work calculated

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to clear the hands and strengthen the arms of all departments of civil authority, cannot fail to prove interesting. It would not become me to enlarge upon the merit of the performance, or to attempt to bias that candid judgment which the Author hopes will be pronounced upon it on this, and on your side the Atlantic. I may however be allowed to add, that it is the production of no vulgar pen, the unaided effort of a Lady, not altogether unknown to you, Mrs. R. F. A. Lee, only daughter of the late Francis Lord Le Despencer, the friend of Franklin and of Freedom.

Mrs. Lee writes not for emolument, but from a patriotic desire to be thought useful to her country; she is a Lady of uncommon endowments, and joins to a brilliant fancy, the most vigorous and manly understanding, and her work throughout breathes a spirit of rational liberty, which however it may be accepted in this country, will no doubt prove highly gratifying to the people of the United States.

Previous to the French Revolution Mrs. Lee passed some agreeable hours at your villa near Paris, but as she was then young, you may have forgotten the circumstance. In July 1807 she sent you a communication by a Capt. Hinckley; no answer to which having been received, she concludes the messenger failed in his endeavors to forward the packet to you.

Should the present opportunity, through the kindness of General Pinckney, prove more fortunate, she hopes to be favored with a few lines in reply. Eighteen Copies are also sent for the American Universities, and the Author will esteem herself singularly happy, if you will have the goodness to cause them to be forwarded to the respective seminaries for which they are intended . . .

Mrs. Lee’s address is 36, Clarges Street, Piccadilly.

The books were sent by General Pinckney from London on September 25, 1810:

Mrs. Leigh, who is I believe known to you, sent me some Time ago two Copies of her Book upon Government, with a Request that I would tender them to you on her Behalf as a Mark of her Respect.—I promised that I would do so; but missed the opportunity on which I had calculated.—At length however I fulfil my promise and send the Books.

I have not the Honour to know Mrs Leigh personally.—She made some Noise here a few years ago.—Her Book has not made quite so much, but it is a respectable performance and worthy of a kind reception, although a Treatise upon Government (at least the Sort of Government which Mrs Leigh considers) is not exactly what one expects from a Woman . . .

RACHEL FANNY ANTONINA LEE, 1774—1829, English historical writer and pamphleteer, was the daughter of Sir Francis Dashwood, and the wife of Matthew Allen Lee. The “noise” referred to in General Pinckney’s letter was a criminal trial. Mrs. Lee was the subject of chapter IV of De Quincey’s Autobiographic Sketches. [2339]

J. 16 Principes de la legislation universelle. 2. v. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 97, as above.

[SCHMID, GEORGE LOUIS.]

Principes de la législation universelle . . Tome premier [-second]. A Amsterdam: chez Marc-Michel Rey, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.] JF421.S3 Copy 2

First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. 206 and 240 leaves, half title in both volumes, engraved device on both titles by L. de S., 1762.

Barbier III, 1031. Quérard VIII, 526.

Contemporary French marbled calf, gilt backs, marbled endpapers, silk bookmarks. Not initialled by Jefferson. Volume I with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate, the second volume with a later plate. On the title of the
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

George Louis Schmid, 1720–1805, a Swiss by birth, was for some years legal adviser to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Later he was associated with Voltaire, Diderot, d'Alembert, and the principal philosophers of the time. [2340]

J. 17 Misrim, ou le Sage à la cour, par l'Abbé Aubert. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 98, Misrim, ou le Sage à la Cour, et le Roi Voyageur, par l'Abbé Aubert, 8vo.

[PERREAU, JEAN ANDRÉ.]
Mizrim ou le Sage à la cour, histoire Égyptienne. A Neuchatel: de l'imprimerie de la Société Typographique, M.DCC.LXXXIII. [1783.] DC 136 .9 .P4
8vo. 62 leaves.
Barbier III, 318. Quérard VII, 63.
Old calf, sprinkled, back defective, marbled endpapers.

With this is bound:
Le roi voyageur, ou examen des abus de l'administration de la Lydie. A Londres: chez T. P. Cadel, M. DCC. LXXXIV. [1784.]

First Edition. 112 leaves including the half-title.
Barbier IV, 376. Quérard VII, 63.
The two books entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 10.15.

The author's name written on the title-page (not by Jefferson). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [2341]

J. 18 Lois de la nature par Poype. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100, no. 99, as above, with reading Loix.

[L'ACRE, JEAN FRANÇOIS, BARON DE.]

First Edition. 8vo. 2 parts in 1, 132 and 96 leaves, including a blank at the end of each part; separate alphabets and pagination for the two parts.

Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.


On the title-page Jefferson has written M. Poype as the name of the author, which seems to be the only authority for ascribing the work to him.

JEAN FRANÇOIS, BARON DE LA POYPE, 1758–1851, French general, was a native of Lyons. [2343]

J. 19 Platonis respublica. Gr. Lat. 2 v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102, no. 88, as above, with reading Respublica.

Politics

2 vol. 8vo. 210 and 180 leaves (including the first blank), Greek and Latin text on opposite pages.
Lowndes IV, 1877.
Rebound in calf. Initialled at sig. I and T in both volumes by Jefferson who had made a few manuscript annotations.

Jefferson expressed his opinion of Plato and The Republic in a letter to John Adams dated from Monticello, July 5, 1814:

I am just returned from one of my long absences, having been at my other home for five weeks past. Having more leisure there than here for reading, I amused myself with reading seriously Plato's republic. I am wrong however in calling it amusement, for it was the heaviest task-work I ever went through. I had occasionally before taken up some of his other works, but scarcely ever had patience to go through a whole dialogue, while wading thro' the whimsies, the puerilities, & unintelligible jargon of this work, I laid it down often to ask myself how it could have been that the world should have so long consented to give reputation to such nonsense as this? how the soi-disant Christian world indeed should have done it, is a piece of historical curiosity, but how could the Roman good sense do it? and particularly how could Cicero bestow such eulogies on Plato? altho' Cicero did not wield the dense logic of Demosthenes, yet he was able, learned, laborious, practised in the business of the world, & honest. he could not be the dupe of mere style, of which he was himself the first master in the world. with the Moderns, I think it is rather a matter of fashion and authority. education is chiefly in the hands of persons who, from their profession, have an interest in the reputation and the dreams of Plato. they give the tone while at school, and few in their after-years have occasion to revise their college opinions. but fashion and authority apart, and bringing Plato to the test of reason, take from him his sophisms, futilities, & incomprehensibilities, and what remains? in truth he is one of the race of genuine Sophists, who has escaped the oblivion of his brethren, first by the elegance of his diction, but chiefly by the adoption & incorporation of his whimsies into the body of artificial Christianity. his foggy mind, is for ever presenting the semblances of objects which, half seen thro' a mist, can be defined neither in form or dimension. yet this which should have consigned him to early oblivion really procured him immortality of fame & reverence. the Christian priesthood, finding the doctrines of Christ levelled to every understanding, and too plain to need explanation, saw, in the mysticsms of Plato, materials with which they might build up an artificial system which might, from it's indistinctness, admit everlasting controversy, give employment for their order, and introduce it to profit, power & pre-eminence. the doctrines which flowed from the lips of Jesus himself are within the comprehension of a child; but thousands of volumes have not yet explained the Platonisms engrafted on them: and for this obvious reason that nonsense can never be explained. their purposes however, are answered. Plato is canonised: and it is now deemed as impious to question his merits as those of an Apostle of Jesus. he is peculiarly appealed to as an advocate of the immortality of the soul; and yet I will venture to say that were there no better arguments than his in proof of it, not a man in the world would believe it. it is fortunate for us that Platonic republicanism has not obtained the same favor as Platonic Christianity; or we should now have been all living, men, women and children, pell mell together, like the beasts of the field . . .

J. 20 Spens's republic of Plato p. 42
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 89, as above.

PLATO.
The Republic of Plato. In ten books. Translated from the Greek by H. Spens, D.D. With a preliminary discourse concerning the philosophy of the
ancients by the translator. Glasgow: printed by Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers to the University m, Dcc, LXIII. [1763] JC71 .P35
First Erron of this translation. 4to. 238 leaves, the last with the printers' advertisement.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress.

J. 21 La Republique et le Phedon de Platon.]
Les Politiques d’Aristote . . . . . . .] par Morel. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 99, no. 410, as above.

PLATO.
Folio. Imperfect copy. 218 leaves only, lacks the title Rebound in calf, initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.
and some preliminary matter; roman and italic letter. [2346]
Graesse V, 324. Not in Quérard.

With this is bound:

ARISTOTLE.
274 leaves, title printed in black and red, printer’s Fédéric Morel, 1558–1639, French Hellenist, succeeded woodcut device on the title-page; roman and italic his father as Printer to the King in 1581, and in 1600 left letter. the press to the direction of his brother Claude. [2347]

Cicero de legibus. Davisii. 8°

J. 22 Ferguson’s essay on civil society. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 370, as above.

FERGUSON, ADAM.
was professor of natural philosophy and later of moral philosophy at Edinburgh University, where he was succeeded on his resignation by Dugald Stewart. In 1757 he succeeded David Hume as Librarian of the Advocates Library. An Essay on the History of Civil Society, first published in 1759, was frequently reprinted and was translated into several European languages. [2348]

23 Beccaria dei delitti e delle pene. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 14, Beccaria, on crimes and punishments, 12mo

BECCARIA, CESARE BONESANA, MARCHESI DI]

An Essay on crimes & punishments, translated from the Italian. With a commentary, attributed to M. de Voltaire. Translated from the French ... NewYork: published by Stephen Gould, [Gould & Van Winkle, printers] 1809. Law works, and in some cases, the Lex talionis ... Beccaria, and other writers on crimes and punishments had satisfied the reasonable world of the unrightfulness and inefficacy of the punishment of crimes by death; and hard labor on roads, canals and other public works, had been suggested as a proper substitute ...

Beccaria is also mentioned in Jefferson's letter, June 11, 1807, to John Norvell, who had written for advice on books on political economy. After mentioning Locke, Sidney, Priestley and Chipman, Jefferson wrote: ... adding perhaps Beccaria on crimes & punishments because of the demonstrative manner in which he has treated that branch of the subject ...

CESARE BONESANA, MARCHESI DI BECCARIA, c. 1738-1794, Italian criminologist and economist. Dei delitti e delle pene was first published in Leghorn in 1764, and the first English translation in London in 1767. [2349]

J. 24 Voltaire sur Beccaria. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 106, no. 101, as above, 8vo.

[VOYTAIRÉ, FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET DE]

Commentaire sur le livre des délits et des peines, par un avocat de Province. Without name of place or printer [Geneva], 1766. HV8661 .B5V7

First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 64 leaves.

Original tree calf. Not initialled by Jefferson. The author's name is written in ink on the title-page, and a number of contemporary manuscript notes occur, none by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

See the previous entry. This work was condemned by decree of the Court of Rome on July 19, 1768. [2350]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 25  Opere politiche del Machiavelli. 2. v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 101, no. 5, Michiavelli Discorsi Sopra la Prima Deca di T. Livio 2 v 12mo

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLÒ.

Opere di Niccolò Macchiavelli, coll' aggiunta delle inediti. Tomo III. [V.]
Discorsi sopra la prima deca di T. Livio—Il Principe.] Londra, M.DCC.LXVIII, si prova in Parigi: appresso Marcello Praelt. [1768.]
JC143 .M18
2 vol. 12mo. vol. IV, 252 leaves including the last blank; vol. V, a made up copy in 2 parts, containing Libro Terzo of the Discorsi, and II Principe; in twelves; engraved title at the beginning of each volume by Godefroy after Moreau.
Brunet III, ii, 222.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 8.0.
The complete set of this edition is in 8 volumes. [2351]

J. 26  Lettere del Machiavelli. 2. v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 6, as above.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLÒ.

Opere di Niccolo Machiavelli, coll' aggiunta delle inediti Tomo III. [VIII.]
Lettere] Londra, M.DCC.LXVIII, si prova in Parigi: appresso Marcello Praelt. [1768.]
JC143 .M18
2 vol. 12mo. containing the Lettere, a made up copy, each volume with the engraved title-page by Godefroy after Moreau.
Brunet III, ii, 222.
Uniformly bound with the books in the previous entry,
lettered on the backs Letteredel/Machiav. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I in each volume.
These volumes form part of the same set as the previous entry. [2352]

J. 27  Machiavel's works by Farneworth. 2. v. 4to.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 366, Machiavel's Works Eng. by Farneworth, 2 v 4to Eng.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLÒ.

DG731 .5.M32
First Edition of this translation. 2 vol. 4to. Vol. I, 420 leaves; vol. II, 332 leaves, folded tables; list of errata on the last page of each volume.
Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes.
ELLIS FARNEWORTH, d. 1763, English clergyman and translator. [2353]
Politics

1815 Catalogue, page 107. no. 2, Xenophontis Oeconomica, Agesilaus, Hieron, Lacedemoniorum et Atheniensium Politic, Gr. 12mo.

XENOPHON.

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Sm. 8vo. 3 parts in 1. 56 leaves, the last a blank; 44 leaves, the last a blank; 27 leaves; printer's woodcut device on the first title, Greek letter throughout. This edition not in Brunet, Graesse, Ebert, Dibdin. This copy was rebound in blue buckram (the original green silk bookmark preserved) by the Library of Congress in 1919 and all marks of provenance lost. It has been in the Library of Congress for a very long time and was probably Jefferson's copy; the tracts are bound in the order listed by Jefferson above. [2354]

1815 Catalogue, page 107, no. 18, Xenophontes Lacedemoniorum republica, Gr. Lat. Foul. 12mo.

XENOPHON.

ἡ τον ξενοφωτοσ τον Λακεδαιμονιων πολιτεια. Xenophontis Lacedaemoniorum respublica. Accedit interpretatio latina Leunclavii. Glasgae: in ædibus Academicis excudebant Robertus et Andreas Foulis, m.dcc.lvi. [1756.] JC79.S7X5 Sm. 8vo. 49 leaves: A-M4, N1; Greek and Latin text. Lowndes V, 3011. Bound and arranged for Jefferson in calf, gilt back, plain endpapers; as issued the Greek text preceded the Latin: Greek, sig. A-E4, F4, pp. 1-46; Latin, sig. Fb, G-M4, N1, pp. 47-98. This copy has been arranged so that the Greek and Latin text are on alternate pages. Initially ordered by Jefferson (through John Trumbull) from Paris, October 2, 1788, no. 8727 in Lackington's current catalogue, price 1/6. Entered on his undated manuscript catalogue without price. [2355]

J. 30 Xenophontis Hiero. sive de regno. 12mo Foul.
1815 Catalogue, page 107. no. 1, as above, Gr. Lat.

XENOPHON.


[23]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Sm. 8vo. 30 leaves including the first and last blanks, the Greek text followed by the Latin, the penultimate leaf with a list of books printed by R. Foulis. This edition not in Graesse, Ebert, Dibdin. Original calf, repaired; not initialed by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [2356]

J. 31 Aristotle's treatise on government. Eng. by Ellis. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 365, as above.

ARISTOTLE.
4to. 231 leaves.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price 6f. 12. The first edition of this translation was published in 1776. [2357]

J. 32 Bodin de la republique. 8vo small.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 7, as above, p 8vo.

BODIN, JEAN.
8vo. 564 leaves, printer's woodcut device on the title-page.
Old vellum, some headlines and marginal notes cut into. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. i and t; some other writing, not by him. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
JEAN BODIN, 1526–1596, French social and political philosopher. Les Six Livres de la Republique was first published in 1576. Bodin is described by Palgrave as a rival of Machiavelli and a precursor of Montesquieu. [2358]

J. 33 Godwin's Political justice. 2. v. 12ma
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 11, as above.

GODWIN, WILLIAM.

[24]
Politics

2 vol. 12mo. 185 and 204 leaves.
Original calf, rebacked and repaired with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved in vol. I. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes.
Jefferson mentioned this work in a letter to Bishop James Madison, written from Philadelphia on January 31, 1800, in which he discussed the works of the abbé Barruel, Wissahapt and others:

He [i.e. Wissahapt] thinks he may in time be rendered so perfect that he will be able to govern himself in every circumstance so as to injure none, to do all the good he can, to leave government no occasion to exercise their powers over him, and of course to render political government useless. This you know is Godwin's doctrine, and this is what Robinson, Barruel & Morse have called a conspiracy against all government...

and I believe you will think with me that if Wissahapt had written here, where no secrecy is necessary in our endeavors to render men wise and virtuous, he would not have thought of any secret machinery for that purpose: as Godwin, if he had written in Germany, might probably also have thought secrecy & mysticism prudent . . .

William Godwin, 1756–1836, English political philosopher. This work was first published in 1793, and, written in answer to Montesquieu, served as the interpreter to England of the French encyclopédistes.

In 1808 Godwin wrote to Jefferson concerning his book publishing business.

[2359]

J. 34 Godwin's Political enquirer. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 12, Godwin's Enquirer, 12mo.

GODWIN, WILLIAM.

12mo. 198 leaves.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress.

Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T.
The first edition was published in London earlier in the same year. The Essay on Avarice was answered by Malthus in his Essay on Population.

[2960]

J. 35 Chipman's sketches on the principles of govt. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 65, as above, unabbreviated.

CHIPMAN, NATHANIEL.
Sketches of the principles of government; by Nathaniel Chipman, Judge of the Court of the United States, for the District of Vermont. Vermont, Rutland: from the press of J. Lyon: printed for the Author: June, m, DCC, XCVII. [1793.] JC21 I .C55
First Edition. 12mo. 146 leaves.
Evans 25397. Gilman, page 55 (only the issue without Vermont in the imprint).
This work usually had a place on Jefferson's lists of recommended reading.

A copy was sent to Jefferson on March 23, 1801, by James Magoffin of Philadelphia:

Having once had the pleasure in company with Mr Fleming of hearing you speak favourably of Chipman's Principles of Government and at the same time signify your desire to be in possession of it I beg Sir you'll accept of the inclosed Copy being one of six presented me by a friend in Boston.—From your remarks on the work I

[25]
felt a more than common desire to give it an
attentive perusal . . .

Jefferson replied from Washington on May 3:

Your favor of Mar. 23. was put into my hand just as I
was setting out on a short visit to Monticello, from
which place I am returned only three days ago. this
I hope will apologize for the tardiness of my acknowledg-
ing the receipt of it, together with my thanks for the
book it covered. I should be glad to see a new &
better edition of it, and that it should be made without
any retouches by the author. as it is, it contains sound
& excellent principles, from which however it's author
has lamentably swerved in his doctrine & conduct in
public life. so that the earliest & not the latest
ditions of this book, will, I am persuaded, be longest
approved, should the author revise them . . .

In recommending this book, with others, to William
Green Montfort, in a letter dated from Philadelphia,
February 27, 1798, Jefferson wrote:

. . . the little book of Chipman's is a very excellent
elementary book indeed. the author is now one of the
Senators from Vermont . . .

This, with Priestley's First Principles of Government, q. v.,
and others, was one of the books which would furnish
Alexander I of Russia with the principles of our constitution
and their practical development in the several parts of that instru-
ment. [Letter from Jefferson to Joseph Priestley, Novem-
ber 29, 1802.]

NATHANIEL CHIPMAN, 1752-1843, jurist, was a native
of Salisbury, Connecticut, and a Hamiltonian Fed-
eralist in politics. [2361]

J. 36 La Cretelle sur les peines infamantes. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 102, as above.

LACRETTELLE, PIERRE LOUIS.

Discours sur le préjugé des peines infamantes, couronnés à l'Académie de Metz.
Lettre sur la réparation qui seront dûe aux accusés jugés innocens. Dissertation sur
le Ministère public. Réflexions sur la réforme de la justice criminelle. Par M.
Lacretelle, avocat au Parlement. A Paris: chez Cuchet, Libraire, rue & hôtel
Serpente [de l'imprimerie de Cl. Simon], m. dcc. lxxxiv. Avec approbation &
privilege du Roi. [1784]

First Edition. 8vo. 210 leaves, printer's imprint at
the end.

Quérard IV, 372.

French calf, gilt back, marbled end papers, r. e., red silk
bookmark. Not initialled by Jefferson. With the Li-
brary of Congress 1815 bookplate.

This was probably the book referred to by William Duane
in a letter to Jefferson, written in Washington, November
27, 1802:

. . . Lacretelle's book I have not here but have
written for it by mail to Philadelphia, and
requested it to be sent by some private hand . . .
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the
price, 3.0.

PIERRE LOUIS LACRETTELLE, 1751-1824, French lawyer,
politician and publicist, the friend of Condorcet, d'Alem-
bert, Buffon, Turgot, Malesherbes, and others, achieved
fame through this book. [2362]

J. 37 Warville des loix criminelles. 2. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 107. no. 103, as above.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JEAN PIERRE.

Théorie des Loix Criminelles. Par J. P. Brissot de Warville . . . Tome premier
[-second]. A Berlin, m. dcc. lxxxi. [1781.]

HV8661.B8

[26]
Politics

First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. 186 and 137 leaves, errata list at the end of each volume.
Quérard I, 521 (with Paris imprint).

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

BRISOT DE WARVILLE was a friend of Jefferson, and a number of his works appear in this catalogue. This and other works by him on this subject gave momentum to the penal reform movement. [2363]

38 Howard on Prisons. 4to.
1815 Catalogue, page 98, no. 372, as above.

HOWARD, JOHN.
4to. 258 leaves, 22 plates, full page, double page and folded, some signed by Isaac Taylor after M. Fischer and after M. Blackamore; by T. Miller and others.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

JOHN HOWARD, 1726–1790, English philanthropist and social reformer, is noted chiefly for his work in prison reform, undertaken after becoming sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1773. The first edition of this work was published in Warrington in 1777, and had a real influence on the improvement of prisons in Europe and in America, where it inspired the activities of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, the first beginnings of prison reform in the United States. [2364]

J. 39 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 107, The Penitentiary of Newyork, 8vo.

[EDDY, THOMAS.]
An account of the State Prison or penitentiary house, in the city of New-York. By one of the inspectors of the prison ... New-York: printed by Isaac Collins and Son, 1801.

First Edition. 8vo. 55 leaves, some folded, pagination irregular, folded engraved plate by Gilbert Fox after Joseph F. Margin.

Original tree calf (probably bound for Jefferson). Not initialed by Jefferson, who has written on the title-page in ink the name of the author, Thomas Eddy. In the upper margin is written in pencil, in another hand, the chapter and shelf number, 24. 107. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

THOMAS EDDY, 1785–1827, Quaker prison reformer, known as "The John Howard of America". In addition to prison reform Eddy was interested also in the insane, and helped to found Bloomingdale's Asylum for the Insane. [2365]

J. 40 Foronda sobre la Policià. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 16, Foronda sobre la Policía, 12mo.

FORONDA, VALENTIN DE.

HV8236 .F7

892808.53-----3

[27]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 108 leaves, the last a blank, pasted down.


Original Spanish calf, gilt, marbled endpapers, r. e., green silk bookmark. On the blank leaf at the end is a manuscript continuation of the errata printed on the last page. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Valentin de Foronda, Spanish diplomat, was from 1802 to 1809 the Spanish consul in Philadelphia, and was in correspondence with Jefferson.

[2366]

J. 41 Foronda de Hospitales. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 105, as above.

Foronda, Valentin de.

Memorias leidas en la Real Academia de las Ciencias de Paris sobre la edificación de hospitales, y traducidas al Castellano por Don Valentin de Foronda. Madrid: en la imprenta de Manuel Gonzalez, MDCCXCIII. [1793.] RA967 .M4
First Edition. Sm. 4to. 40 leaves, folded engraved plan.

J. 42 Colquhoun on the Police of London. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 104, as above.

[Colquhoun, Patrick.]

A Treatise on the police of London; containing a detail of the various crimes and misdemeanors by which public and private property and security are, at present, injured and endangered: and suggesting remedies for their prevention. The first American edition. By a Magistrate . . . Philadelphia: printed for Benjamin Davies, by Henry Sweitzer, MDCCXCVM. [1798.] HV8198 .L7C6
8vo. 194 leaves, the last a blank, folded table.

Patrick Colquhoun, 1745–1820, British economist. Colquhoun was born in Scotland, lived in Virginia from the ages of fifteen to twenty-one, returned to Scotland and eventually went to London where in 1789 he was appointed to office in the city magistracy of London. The first edition of this work was printed in 1795. [2368]

J. 43 Bentham's Panopticon. 3 v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 17, Bentham's Panopticon or Penitentiary, 3 vol 12mo.

Bentham, Jeremy.

Panopticon; or, the Inspection-House: containing the idea of a new principle of construction applicable to any sort of establishment, in which persons of any description are to be kept under inspection: and in particular to penitentiary-houses . . . with a plan of management adapted to the principle: in a series of letters, written in the year 1787, from Crecheff in White Russia, to a friend in England. By Jeremy Bentham, of Lincolns Inn, Esquire.—Panopticon: Postscript; Part I: containing further particulars and alterations relative to the plan of con-
Politics

Construction originally proposed; principally adapted to the purpose of a panopticon penitentiary-house ... Panopticon: Postscript; Part II: containing a plan of management for a panopticon penitentiary-house ... Dublin, printed, London, reprinted; and sold by T. Payne, 1791.

Together 3 vol. First edition of vol. II and III. Sm. 8vo. Vol. I, 140 leaves; vol. II, 122 leaves, folded printed table; vol. III, 120 leaves, folded table; in eights; list of errata in each volume. The second and third volumes have the imprint of T. Payne only, the Dublin imprint is omitted.


JEREMY BENTHAM, 1748–1832, English social philosopher and lawyer.

[2369]

J. 44 Physiocratie de Quesnay. 2. v. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 313, Physiocratie de Quesnay, 2 v 8vo.

[QUESNAY, FRANÇOIS.]


FIRST EDITION. 2 vol. 8vo. Vol. I, 148 leaves, the last two (the first two in the second part) cut away, engraved frontispiece by Ozanne after Jeaurat; vol. II, 178 leaves, continuous signatures and pagination.


Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 3.0.

FRANÇOIS QUESNAY, 1694–1774, French physiocrat, and doctor of medicine, who became physician to Madame de Pompadour, and subsequently Court Physician. He published articles on his economic and social system, from 1767 known as Physiocracy, in the Encyclopédie, in the Journal d’Agriculture et de Commerce, and in other collections. Mirabeau the elder was his first disciple and was followed by Dupont de Nemours, who published these volumes, and others. See Gilbert Chinard, The Correspondence of Jefferson and Du Pont de Nemours with an Introduction on Jefferson and the Physiocrats. [2370]

J. 45 Explication du Tableau économique par l’Abbé Baudeau.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 318, as above, 8vo.

BAUDEAU, NICOLAS, ABBÉ.


Sm. 8vo. 88 leaves in fours.

Not in Quérard (who lists the Ephémérides). Palgrave I, 125.


Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

NICOLAS BAUDEAU, 1730–c.1792, French abbé and economist, founded the Ephémérides du citoyen in 1765, and after fighting physiocracy for a year, became converted to the theories of Quesnay in 1766, when the Ephémérides served as the official organ of the physiocrats. [2371]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 46 l’Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques par de la Rivière avec les doutes de l’Abbé Mably. 3 v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 74. L’Ordre des Sociétés Politiques, par de la Rivière, avec les doutes de l’Abbé Mably, 3 v 12mo.

[MERCIER DE LA RIVIÈRE, PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOACHIM HENRI]


JC179.M5 JC179 .M23

Together 3 vol. 12mo. 175 and 276 leaves in alternate eights and fours; 162 leaves in twelves.
French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, r. e., the volume by Mably similarly but not uniformly bound, sprinkled edges. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T in all volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOACHIM HENRI MERCIER DE LA RIVIÈRE, 1720-1793, French physiocrat. The first edition of this work was published in quarto in the same year and its publication was followed by an invitation to Mercier to visit and advise Catherine the Great. An abridgment by Dupont de Nemours was issued in 1768.

ABBÉ GABRIEL BONNOT DE MABLY, 1709-1785, French historian, moralist and political philosopher. This is the first edition of this work, written immediately to refute the principles of Mercier.

[2372]

47 de l’Ordre social par Le Trosne 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 314, as above.

LE TROSNE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS.


JC179 .L4

First Edition. 8vo. 260 leaves.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 5.9.

GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS LE TROSNE, 1728-1780, French economist, was born at Orléans, and became a pupil of Robert Joseph Pothier, the famous lawyer of that city (q. v.). In 1764 he was attracted by Quesnay and became one of the chief exponents of the physiocratic doctrine.

This volume has been rebound and has lost its original bookplate. It is quite possible that it is from Jefferson’s library; the two volumes by Le Trosne described in the next following entry were not initialled by Jefferson.

By a printer’s error the Library of Congress catalogues subsequent to that of 1831 credit the Jefferson collection with a non-existent edition of 1787. [2373]
Politics

J. 48  Le Trosne de l'Administration provinciale et de la réforme de l'impôt. 2. v. 8°

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 315, as above, transposed.

LE TROSNE, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS.


2 vol. 8vo. 312 and 280 leaves, publisher's advertisement on the verso of the half-title leaf in vol. 1.


Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

This work was written in 1775, and first published in 1777.

[2374]

J. 49  La Théorie de l'impôt par Mirabeau. 2. v. 12mo

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 75, as above.

i. [MIRABEAU, VICTOR DE RIQUETTI, MARQUIS DE.]

Théorie de l'impôt. m. DCC. LXI. [Without name of place or printer, Paris, 1761.]

12mo. 215 leaves.


French calf, gilt back, with label lettered Théorie/de/L'Impôt, marbled endpapers, blue silk bookmark, r. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. The name of the author written on the title, not by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 3.0.

Victor de Riquetti, Marquis de Mirabeau, 1715-1789, French social and political critic and physiocrat. This work, originally published in 1760, contains a defence of the physiocratic single tax.

[2375]

ii. [PESSELIER, CHARLES ÉTIENNE.]

Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt. m. DCC. LXI. [Paris, 1761.]


Barbier I, 1118. Quérard VII, 81.

Similarly bound to Mirabeau's work, with a label similarly lettered on the back. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Charles Étienne Pesselier, 1712-1763, was a member of the academies of Nancy, Rouen, Amiens and Angers.

[2376]

J. 50  L'Ami de hommes. par Mirabeau. 5. v. 12mo

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 76, as above.

[MIRABEAU, VICTOR DE RIQUETTI, MARQUIS DE.]


[31]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

4 parts in 5 vol. 12mo. Part 1, 216 leaves, engraved frontispiece by St. Fesard after Mellet; part 2, 290 leaves; part 3, 280 leaves; part 4, i. 146 leaves; ii. 246 leaves; chiefly in twelves. In the a volumes of part 4 the place name Avignon has been omitted from the imprint, which has merely the date: Mil sept cent cinquante-huit. The last 3 leaves in the last volume are irregular in signatures and pagination, and may be from another edition; the text is perfect. On page 325, vol. V begins: Questions interessantes sur la population, l'agriculture et le commerce [par Quesnay].


Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 9.0.

This work presents a system antedating that of Quesnay, no. 2370.

[J. 51] Ouvrages de Turgot. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 316, Ouvrages choisies de Turgot, 8vo.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, BARON DE L’AULNE.


Jefferson purchased the first four tracts from Frouillé on December 13, 1788, prices 1.4., 1.16, 1.10, and 1.16; the remaining two are complete in themselves, but are portions of larger works. During 1788 and 1789 Jefferson bought from Frouillé additional copies of some of these tracts, presumably for others. A copy is entered on his undated manuscript catalogue with the price, 9.18.

The tracts are as follows:

i. Le Conciliateur ou lettres d’un ecclésiastique à un magistrat sur les affaires présentes. Par feu M. Turgot, Ministre & Secrétaire d’Etat ... 1788.
28 leaves.

The first edition was published anonymously in 1754.

with the authorship later attributed to Turgot and Loménie de Brienne. This second edition was published by Jacques André Naigeon. It is reprinted in the Oeuvres de Turgot [no. 2436].

ii. Réflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses. Par M. Turgot ... M. DCC LXXXVIII.
68 leaves.

Barbier IV, 151. Quérard IX, 577.

On page 38 Jefferson has written a footnote in the lower margin, relative to Turgot’s last paragraph in chapter xxxi:

* the comparative value of two productions is not arbitrary, nor merely conventional but absolute. Those quantities of each which are produced by the emplo-

[T]he comparative value of two productions is not arbitrary, nor merely conventional but absolute. Those quantities of each which are produced by the employ-

This was Turgot’s most comprehensive work on economics, and was originally published anonymously in 1766 and in the Ephémérides du citoyen. It is reprinted in the Oeuvres de Turgot, vol. v.

[2379]

iii. Lettres sur les grains, écrites à M. l’abbé Terray, contrôleur général, par M. Turgot, intendant de Limoges. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1788].

69 leaves.

Quérard IX, 577.

Contains the fifth, sixth and seventh letters, reprinted in the Oeuvres de Turgot, vol. vi.

Turgot abolished grain restrictions on September 13, 1774.

[2380]
Politics


First Edition. 56 leaves.
Quérard IX, 579.
On the half-tide Jefferson has written: formed by M.
Dupont on the rough draughts and notes of M. Turgot.
The edition should contain also the Observations d’un républicain [Brisot de Warville] not found in this copy,
in which the last page has the catchword Observations.

Without name of place or printer, n. d.
11 leaves, with signatures N°s. O°, O°, numbered [183] to 203.
This is evidently taken from a larger work. See the
Oeuvres, vol. ix, where it is printed (with a more correct
text; in this copy for example Francklin is so spelled)
and without the notes to be found in this edition.

vii. Réflexions rédigées à l’occasion du Mémoire sur la manière dont la France
& l’Espagne doivent envisager les suites de la querelle entre la Grande-Bretagne & ses colonies. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
57 leaves, with signatures O°s, P°, R°, S°, numbered 217-
282. The caption title as given is headed by Notes de la
running headline is Recherches sur les États-Unis.

This is printed in the Oeuvres [no. 2436], vol. viii, pp.
434–504, with caption Mémoire sur la manière etc. as above,
but without the preceding words; the running headline is
Sur les suites de la querelle entre l’Angleterre et ses colonies.
ANNE ROBERT JACQUES TURGOT, 1727–1781, French
statesman and economist. See also his Oeuvres, no.
2436.

J. 52 Chastellux de la félicité publique. 2. v. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 96, as above.

[CHASTELLUX, FRANÇOIS JEAN, MARQUIS DE.]
De la félicité publique, ou considérations sur le sort des hommes dans les
différentes époques de l’histoire . . . Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée, & aug-
mentée par l’auteur. Tome premier [–second]. A Bouillon: de l’Imprimerie de
la Société Typographique, m.dccc.lxxvi. [1776.]

2 vol. 8vo. 207 and 189 leaves.
Barbier II, 443. Quérard II, 147.
French calf, gilt backs, marbled endpapers, m. e. Not
initialled by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress
1815 bookplate.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the
price, 12.0.

FRANÇOIS JEAN, MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX, 1734–1788,
French publicist, soldier, man of letters and historian.
The first edition of this work was published in 1772.

Jefferson and Chastellux were friends and correspondents,
and it was to Chastellux that Jefferson dedicated his
Thoughts on English Prosody.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

53 Instruction sur les Insensés et les hopitaux. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 373, as above.

[COLOMBIER, JEAN.—DOUBLET, FRANCOIS.]

First Edition. 4to. 23 leaves.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Jean Colombier, 1736–1789, French physician, was inspector general of the military hospitals.
François Doublet, 1751–1795, French physician and professor.

[2385]

J. 54 Idée sur les secours à donner aux pauvres malades. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 106, as above.

[DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.]
Idées sur les secours a donner aux pauvres malades dans une grande ville ... Philadelphia, et se trouve à Paris: chez Moutard, m.dcc.lxxxvi. [1786.] RA965.D8
First Edition. 8vo. 33 leaves.
French calf, marbled endpapers, m. e., red silk bookmark. Not initialled by Jefferson. A second copy of the same edition is included in the binding, lacks A2; a manuscript correction on page 7. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Twenty-five years after the publication of this work, on March 31, 1811, Dupont wrote to Jefferson:

... En attendant, je me suis chargé de l'organisation des Secours à domicile que réclament les Indigens de Paris, et que leur donner de l'Administration des Hopitaux et des Hospices à laquelle le Gouvernement remet à cet effet des fonds, il est vrai insuffisant, mais donnés à très bonne intention. C'est à l'intelligence à en augmenter l'efficacité. L'ouvrage est difficile, il interresse vivement le coeur, il demande l'entier emploï des forces du corps et de l'esprit. Vous trouverez raisonnable que votre vieux Ami y mette sa peine. Quand la machine sera montée, il suffira d'un Homme de bien, quel qu'il soit, pour la faire marcher; et alors je partirai ...

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

A number of the works of Dupont de Nemours, French philosopher and economist, who emigrated to the United States in 1800, and was a close friend of Jefferson, appear in this catalogue.

[2386]

55 Washington's Valedictory to the people of the US. 8vo &
id. p. f.
1815 Catalogue, page 107. no. 393, Washington's Valedictory, 8vo.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE.

Politics

8vo. 22 leaves, portrait frontispiece. No copy was seen for collation.

Sabin 101599.

Jefferson's copy is no longer in the Library of Congress. According to the early catalogues he sold only the 8vo. edition to Congress in 1815, not that in petit format.

In a letter to John Melish (q. v.) written from Monticello on January 13, 1813, Jefferson wrote:

... you expected to discover the difference of our party principles in Gen Washington's Valedictory, & my

Inaugural addresses. not at all. Gen Washington did not harbour one principle of federalism. he was neither an Angloman, a monarchist nor a Separatist. he sincerely wished the people to have as much self-government as they were competent to exercise themselves. the only point on which he and I ever differed in opinion was that I had more confidence than he had in the natural integrity and discretion of the people, and in the safety and extent to which they might trust themselves with a controul over their government. [2387]

J. 56 Hobbes de Cive. 24° Elzevir.


HOBBS, THOMAS.


JC153 .H6 12mo. 242 leaves, the last 2 blanks; engraved title-page.

Lowdes II, 1078. Willems 1406.

Original vellum. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Jefferson ordered a copy of this edition (specifying the date, 1669) on March 23, 1788, from Van Damme, of Amsterdam, page 284 in the catalogue sent by the latter.

Van Damme's bill, sent on June 25, with apologies for the delay in sending the book, omits this edition, but includes the Elzevir edition of 1647, 12mo. price 2 1/2. which is entered at that price in the undated manuscript catalogue.

This title was entered previously by Jefferson in chapter 16, but was reclassified in the 1815 and the later Library of Congress catalogues into chapter 24.

THOMAS HOBBES, 1588-1679, English philosopher. This edition of 1669 is the fourth Elzevrian edition of De Cive; the 1647 edition mentioned in Van Damme's bill was the first Elzevrian and the first authoritative edition of the work which had been originally printed in 1642. [2388]

J. 57 Hornii dissertationes historicae et politicae. 24°

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 22, as above, with p 12mo.

HORN, GEORG.


JC156 .H8 12mo. 214 leaves (should be 215, this copy lacks the first leaf with the engraved title). The dedication dated January 1655.

Willems 1791.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, original red silk bookmark. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. This work was placed by Jefferson in chapter 2, but reclassified in the Library of Congress catalogues into chapter 24.

GEORGO HORN, 1620-1670, German historian and geographer. [2389]

J. 58 Mably de la Grece. 12°

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 23, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

Observations sur l'histoire de la Grece: ou des causes de la prospérité et des

[35]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

malheurs des Grecs. Par M. l’Abbé de Mably. A Geneve: Par la Compagnie des Libraires, m.dcc.lxvi. [1766.]

ABBÉ GABRIEL BONNOT DE MABLY, 1709-1785. For an account of Mably and his concepts, see Seligman ix, 644 and Palgrave ii, 655. Jefferson owned all his works, of which some were bought from Froullé during his residence in France. He bought copies also for others. In a letter to Madison, dated from Paris on August 2, 1787, Jefferson mentioned: you have now Mably’s works complete except that on Poland, which I have never been able to get, but shall not cease to search for . . . [2390]

J. 59 [Mably] des Romains. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 24, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.


DG81 .M2

12mo. 214 leaves, errata list on the last page. Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 4-0.

This edition not in Quérand.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress. First printed in 1751.

Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I.

[2391]

J. 60 [Mably] Phocion. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 25, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

Entretiens de Phocion, sur le rapport de la Morale avec la politique; traduits du Grec de Nicoclès, avec des remarques, par M. l’Abbé Mably. Nouvelle édition . . . A Amsterdam, m.dcc.lxvii. [1767.]

BJ55 .M2

12mo. 142 leaves. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Quéréard V, 405. Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 3-10.

Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. Initiated by Jefferson at sig.

First printed in 1763. The supposed work from which it is stated to be translated is hypothetical. [2392]

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 26, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

Doutes proposés aux philosophes économistes, sur l’ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. Par Monsieur l’Abbé de Mably. A La Haye, et se trouve à Paris: chez Nyon; veuve Durand, m.dcc.lxviii. [1768.]

JC179 .M23

Original French calf, gilt back (damaged), green silk bookmark, r. e. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Another copy of no. 2372, vol. 3, above. Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 4-0. [2393]
Politics

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 27, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

12mo. 192 leaves.
Quérard V, 405.

Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, with the Library of Congress Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 4-0. [2394]

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 28, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.


First Edition. 12mo. 174 leaves.
Quérard V, 405 (8vo.).

Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, with the Library of Congress Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price, 3-18. [2395]

J. 64 [Mably] de la legislation. 2. v. in 1. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 29, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

First Edition. 2 parts in 1. 12mo. 136 leaves and 134 leaves in twelves.
Quérard V, 405.

Original mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I in the Jefferson bought a copy from Troullé on June 27, 1787, price 3 (livres). A copy is entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 4-0. [2396]

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 30, as above.

MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.


JX2261 .P6
[37]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

12mo. 150 leaves collating in twelves.
This edition not in Quéréard.

J. 66 [Mably] droit publique de l'Europe. 3. v. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 31, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.
Le droit public de l'Europe, fondé sur les traités. Par M. l'Abbé de Mably.
Nouvelle édition. Tome premier [–troisième]. A Genève: et se trouve à Paris:
chez Bailly, m.DCC.LXXVI. [1776.]
3 vol. 12mo. 269, 284 and 256 leaves, publisher's list of Mably's works on the verso of the title-leaf in each volume.
Quéréard V. 405.

J. 67 [Mably] sur les etats unis d'Amerique. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 32, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.
Observations sur le gouvernement et les loix des États-Unis d'Amérique,
par Mr. l'Abbé de Mably. A Amsterdam: chez J. F. Rosart & comp.
First Edition. 12mo. 108 leaves, the imprint of Alexandre Jombert, Paris, on a printed slip pasted down below that of Rosart.
This edition not in Quéréard. Fay, page 19.
Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, green silk bookmark. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Presentation copy from the author, with his autograph presentation inscription written on a blank leaf inserted after the title leaf:
A Monsieur
Monsieur Jefferson Ministre
plemipotentiaire des Etats
unis d'Amérique
de la part de M. l'Abbé de Mably

J. 68 [Mably] sur l'histoire de France. 2. v. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 33, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.
Observations sur l'histoire de France. Par M. l'Abbé de Mably. Tome premier [–second]. A Geneve: par la Compagnie des Libraires, m.DCC.LXXV.
[1765.]

[2397]

[2398]

[2399]
Politics

2 vol. 12mo. 238 and 214 leaves.
Quérard V, 405 (with Paris imprint).
Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, m. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplates, that in vol. I pasted on the verso of the end leaf.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 6-0. [2400]

J. 69 [Mably] principes de Morale. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 34, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.

12mo. 188 leaves.
On the fly-leaf, in Jefferson's autograph, is an obituary of Mably in Latin, 25 lines.
First published in 1774. [2401]

12mo. 186 leaves.
This edition not in Quérard.
Original French mottled calf, marbled endpapers, r. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate, a later one pasted over it.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 5-5.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 35, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.

First Edition. 12mo. 186 leaves.
Not in Barbier. This edition not in Quérard.
Original French mottled calf, gilt back, pale blue endpapers, m. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. On the verso of the first fly-leaf is written in ink the number 42 (not by Jefferson). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
This work, written in 1758, predicted the French Revolution. [2402]

J. 71 [Mably] sur la Pologne. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 36, as above.

[Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.]

First Edition. 12mo. 182 leaves, 4 pages of errata at the beginning.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.
Not in Barbier. This edition not in Quérard.
Original French mottled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, r. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved and pasted on the verso of the first fly leaf.
In 1770 Mably had accepted an invitation to frame a constitution for Poland. This work is included in the collections of Mably's complete works. See the following entry. [2403]

[39]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 37, as above.

Mably, Gabriel Bonnot de.

Œuvres posthumes de M. l’Abbé de Mably. Tome premier [-second]. [Du
gouvernement et des loix de Pologne. Nouvelle édition, corrigée & augmentée.
De la situation de la Pologne en 1776. Le banquet des politiques. Par M. l’abbé

Vol. I and II only. 12mo. 146 and 129 leaves; catalogue des ouvrages de M. l’abbé de Mably on the verso
of the title leaf in vol. I, followed by a leaf of Avertisse-
ment.
Quérard V, 406.
Original sprinkled calf. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I
in both volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815
bookplate.
This edition of the Œuvres posthumes was published in four
volumes, the third and fourth appeared in the following
year, 1791.

J. 73  Zimmerman’s Political survey of Europe. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 107, no. 111, as above.

Von Zimmermann, Eberhard August Wilhelm.

A Political survey of the present state of Europe, in sixteen tables; illustrated
with observations on the wealth and commerce, the government, finances, military
state, and religion of the several countries. By E. A. W. Zimmermann, professor
of natural philosophy at Brunsivc, and member of several scientific societies.
London: printed for C. Dilly, M. DCC. LXXXVII. [Entered at Stationers-Hall.]
[1787.]

First Edition. 8vo. 186 leaves in eights.
Calf, pale blue endpapers. Not initialled by Jefferson;
a manuscript note by him on page 336. With the
Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript
catalogue.

Eberhard August Wilhelm von Zimmermann, 1743-
1815, German naturalist and geographer. Von Zim-
mermann travelled through England and the Continent
before compiling this book which was written in English
and dedicated to Lord Suffield. The survey of each coun-
try is preceded by a list of the authorities used.

J. 74  Constitutions des principaux etats. par de laCroix. 4 v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 110, as above.

Delacroix, Jacques Vincent.

Constitutions des principaux états de l’Europe et des États-Unis de l’Amérique,
par M. de La Croix, professeur de droit public au Lycée. Seconde édition.
Tome premier [-quatrième]. A Paris: chez Buisson, [de l’Imp. de la Veuve
d’Houry] 1791-1792.

JF32 .D32
Politics

4 vol. only. 8vo. 274, 206, 222 and 196 leaves. The colophon in vol. III reads: De l’Imp. de Testu, Successeur de la Veuve d’Houry.


Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress. It seems probable that only the fourth volume is from the Jefferson collection; it is initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T and has the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate; also it is the only one of the four volumes with red edges.

Jacques Vincent Delacroix, 1743–1832, French lawyer and judge. The third and fourth volumes of this copy are the first edition. The work was in six volumes, the last published in 1802.

J. 75 Discours sur plusieurs nations d’Europe d’Albon. 4. v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 38, as above.

ALBON, CLAUDE CAMILLE FRANÇOIS, COMTE D’.

Discours sur l’histoire, le gouvernement, les usages, la littérature & les arts, de plusieurs nations de l’Europe; par M. le Comte d’Albon, de la plupart des Académies . . . Tome premier [–quatrième]. A Genève; et se trouve à Paris: chez Moutard, m.dcc.lxxxii. [1782.]

4 vol. 12mo. 247, 226, 265 and 186 leaves.

Quéréard I, 23.

French marbled calf, gilt back, brown morocco labels (renewed in green in vol. I), marbled endpapers, m. e. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in all the volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate (in vol. II pasted on the verso of the first fly-leaf).

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Claude Camille François, Comte d’Albon, 1753–1789, French man of letters. The first edition was published with a different title in Amsterdam in 1779.

J. 76 Moreau de Beaumont sur les impositions et droits en Europe. 5. v. 4to.

MOREAU DE BEAUMONT, JEAN LOUIS.


2 parts in 5 vol. 4to. 190, 188, 227, 251 and 306 leaves; vol. IV has Vente exclusive du tabac on 37 leaves at the end, with separate signatures and pagination. Vol. V contains the Suppléments par l’éditeur. The titles vary according to the contents of the volume.


Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price 4.

Jean Louis Moreau de Beaumont, 1715–1785, French lawyer and economist. The first edition of this work was published in 1785. Jefferson mentioned this reprint to Madison in a letter dated from Paris, August 2, 1787, containing also his bill for books bought on Madison's behalf: . . . the Mémoires sur les droits et impositions en Europe (cited by Smith) was a scarce & excessively dear book. they are now reprinting it. I think it will be in three or four quartos of from 9. to 12 fr. a volume. when it is finished I shall take a copy for you . . .


[41]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

77. *État des cours de l'Europe pour l'année 1788.* 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 112, as above.

PONCELIN DE LA ROCHE-TILHAC, JEAN CHARLES.


8vo. 2 parts in 1, 121 and 124 leaves, separate signatures and pagination, no title-page to the second part which has a caption title only. This edition not in Quérard. Not in Backer. Jefferson bought a copy from Froullé on April 25, 1789, price 15.

DC35 .P7

J. 78. *La ville et la republique de Venise.* par D. S. D. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 40, as above.

[LIMOJON DE ST. DIDIER, ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT.]


First Edition. 12mo. 270 leaves.
Barbier IV, 1034. Brunet IV, 165.
Old calf (repaired), sprinkled edges. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T. The name of the author written on the title-page and a manuscript correction at the end of the Epistre are not by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

DG673 .L73

ALEXANDRE TOUSSAINT LIMOJON DE ST. DIDIER, French diplomat, was born circa 1630 and perished at sea in 1689. This is the first of three editions of this work published in 1680.

[2410]

J. 79. *Almanac des Ambassades par Wedekind.* 1802. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 113, Almanac des Ambassadeurs, par Wedekind, 8vo.

WEDEKIND, ANTOINE CHRISTIAN.


First Edition. 12mo. 108 leaves in twelves and sixes, including the first blank.

This edition not in Quérard.

Bound for Jefferson in calf, gilt back, blue silk bookmark, by John March, the marbled endpapers renewed, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved. Not initialed by Jefferson.

Bought from Reibelt on January 23, 1805, price $1.35. The binding was done on March 7, 1805, cost 75 cents.

ANTOINE CHRISTIAN WEDEKIND, 1769-1845, German historian.

[2411]
Politics

J. 80 Liberté originaire de Venise. 12m/o
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 41, as above.

[Examen de la liberté originaire de Venise. Traduit de l'Italien. Avec une
harangue de Louis Helian contre les Venetiens, traduit du Latin. ?Ratisbonne:
Jean Aubri, 1678.]
12m/o. 120 leaves only, A-K2, lacks the title and all
before A1. The Remarques historiques sur le traité de la
liberté de Venise begins on page 160, G3 verso, with cap-
tion title, and on I1 recto is the half-title for Harangue de
Louis Helian Ambassadeur de France, prononcée en présence de
l'Empereur Maximilien, des électeurs, des princes, des prélates,
& des députés des villes de l'Empire, l'an 1510.
In the list of editions in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque
Nationale, the only duodecimo edition is that of Ratis-
bonne 1678.
Barbier II, 343.
Original calf, gilt back, Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.
With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript
catalogue.
The first part of this treatise, a translation of Squitino
della liberta Veneta, Mirandola, 1619, has been attri-
buted to Marcus Welser (Welser), 1558-1614, and to
Alfonso de la Cueva, Marquis de Dedmar, 1572-1655.
The translation of both parts was by Abraham Nicolas
Amelet de la Houssaye, 1634-1706. On its first appear-
ance this work was condemned by the Senate of Venice
to be burned.

J. 81 La Pologne telle qu'elle est, a été, et sera. 12m/o
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 39, as above.

[CARACCIOLI, LOUIS ANTOINE DE.]
La Pologne, telle qu'elle a été, telle qu'elle est, telle qu'elle sera. Premiere
[-troisième] partie . . . Les trois parties brochées, 2 liv. 8 sols. A Varsovie, et
se trouve à Poitiers: chez Michel-Vincent Chevrier, m.dcc.lxxv. [1775.]
First Edition. 3 parts in 1. 12m/o. with separate
titles, signatures and pagination, 43, 63 and 25 leaves;
each title designates the contents of the part: Ce qu'elle
a été; ce qu'elle est; ce qu'elle sera.
French calf, gilt back, r. e., marbled endpapers, blue
silk bookmark; initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With
the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Entered without price on the undated manuscript
catalogue.
LOUIS ANTOINE DE CARACCIOLI, 1721-1803, French
writer.

J. 82 Statistic of the Danish monarchy. in Danish. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 333, Thaarup Statistik Danske, 8vo.

THAAARUP, FREDERIK.
Veiledning til det Danske monarkies statistik ved Frederik Thaarup . . .
2den Udgave, Kiobenhavn 1794.
8vo., engraved title with vignette, 436 leaves and 2
folded tables, the last 48 leaves for the notes with sepa-
rate signatures and pagination. The preface signed by
the author and dated 31 Maj 1794.
Original calf, gilt back; initialled by Jefferson at sig. I
and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate
(mutilated).
FREDERIK THAAARUP, 1766-1844, Danish economist.[2414]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 83 Mirabeau aux Bataves sur le Stadhouderat. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 115, as above.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COMTE DE.

Aux Bataves sur le Stadhouderat par le Comte de Mirabeau . . . [Without name of place of printer] 1788.

First Edition. 2 parts in 1, 74 and 107 leaves, engraved titled with a vignette portrait of Jan de Witt. The second part is for the Notes et Pièces Justificatives, with separate signatures and pagination.

Quérard VI, 155.

Calf, gilt, red silk bookmark. Not initialed by Jefferson.

With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, comte de Mirabeau, 1749–91, French statesman, was the son of Victor de Riquetti, Marquis de Mirabeau.

JN5754 1788

J. 84 Tracts. foreign Politics. viz . . . . . . . . . .

Mirabeau au roi de Prusse.

Sur les Principes adoptées par l'empereur dans les matières ecclésiastiques.

Innocence d'un Magistrat accusé de vol. par D'Ivernois.

Politique errant.

Correspondence politique civile et litteraire.

Panegirico di Plinio à Trajano. dal Alfieri . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 114. Tracts, Foreign Politics, to wit, Mirabeau, D'Ivernois, Alfieri &c. 8vo.

The above listed tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., French marbled calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges; new labels on the back. The tracts numbered serially in ink on the title-pages. On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts in ink. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.


1. Mirabeau au roi de Prusse.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COMTE DE.

Lettre remise à Frédéric-Guillaume II, roi regnant de Prusse, le jour de son avénement au trône . . . Berlin, 1787.


Quérard VI, 155.

In the upper inner margin of the title-page is written in ink (possibly by Jefferson) the chapter number 24. [2416]


80 leaves, including the half-title.

Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.

[2417]
Politics

3. *Innocence d'un magistrat accusé de vol, par D'Ivernois.*

IVERNOIS, SIR FRANCIS d'.

Innocence d'un magistrat accusé de vol démontrée par les contradictions de ses accusateurs et par les aveux de ses juges eux-mêmes . . . par M. d'Ivernois. Londres: imprimé par Galabin, m.dccc.lxxxvii. [1787.]


The magistrate concerned was Isaac Viret of Lausanne. Other works by Sir Francis d'Ivernois appear in this catalogue. [2418]


Le Politique errant . . . N° I. Imprimé à Londres, & se trouve partout. M. dccc.lxxxv. [1785.]

40 leaves.

Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.

The articles are written from Versailles, Paris, Vienne, Petersburg, La Haye, Londres, Cleves, Madrid, Bruxelles, and Anvers. On 13 pages at the end is: Considérations politiques sur la Hollande. [2419]

5. *Correspondance politique, civile et litteraire.*


2 parts in 1 vol. 100 leaves, separate titles, continuous signatures and pagination.

Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard. [2420]


PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS, GAUS.

Panegirico di Plinio a Trajano nuovamente trovato, e tradotto da Vittorio Alfieri da Asti . . . In Parigi: presso F. D. Pierres, primo stampator del Re; e si trova presso Molini, m.dccc.lxxxvii. [1787.]

37 leaves, including the last blank.

A. D. c. 61–c. 113.

Graeco V, 352.

GAUS PLINIUS CAECILIUS SECUNDUS[PLINY THE YOUNGER], COUNT VITTORIO ALFIERI, 1749–1803, ITALIAN DRAMATIST AND WRITER. [2421]

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J. 85 **Discurso sobre las penas de España, por de Lardizabal y Uribe. p. 8°**

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 15, as above.

LARDIZÁBEL Y URIBÉ, MANUEL DE.

Discurso sobre las penas contrahido á las leyes criminales de España, para facilitar su reforma. Por Don Manuel de Lardizábal y Uribe . . . Madrid, mdcclxxxii, por Don Joachin Ibarra. [1782.]

HV8661 L3

[45]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. 8vo. 156 leaves, the last a blank. Palau IV, 184.

Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Manuel de Lardizábal y Uribe, d. 1820, Spanish jurist, consultant and author, was the brother of Miguel de Lardizábal y Uribe, q. v. [2422]

J. 86 Papers relative to the rupture with Spain. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 180, Papers relative to the rupture with Spain in 1762, 8vo.


First Edition. 8vo. 142 leaves: [i], A–R^8, S^4, French and English text on opposite pages.

Not in Barbier.

Original sheep. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

This book is classified by Jefferson in chapter 16. In the 1815 and later Library of Congress catalogues it is re-classified into chapter 24.

The Papers, consisting chiefly of the correspondence between William Pitt and the Earl of Bristol, were laid before both Houses of Parliament on Friday, 29 January, 1762. A pamphlet by John Wilkes entitled Observations on the papers relative to the rupture with Spain . . . appeared in March. [2423]

J. 87 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 117, Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, 8vo.


8vo. 94 leaves, the last a blank; signed at the end: Ignacio de la Pezuela.
Presentation binding of red morocco, gilt borders, the name Thomas Jefferson lettered on the front cover, g. e., marbled endpapers. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Sent to Jefferson by the Chevalier [Luis] de Onis, who wrote from Philadelphia on April 13, 1814:

L’interet que votre Excellence a toujours témoigné pour le bonheur et prospérité de la Nation Espagnole, m’encourage à lui offrir un exemplaire de la Constitution de sa Monarchie. J’espère que votre Excellence voudra bien l’accepter comme un hommage de ma considération pour les talents qui distinguent si éminemment sa personne; et je me flatte que votre Excellence verra avec plaisir tracés dans cette constitution une partie de lois sages que votre Excellence a suscité a cette Republique pour consacrer la liberté et l’indépendance dont elle jouit avec tant de gloire . . .

Jefferson replied from Monticello on April 28:

I thank you, Sir, for the copy of the new constitution of Spain which you have been so kind as to send me; and I sincerely congratulate yourself & the Spanish nation on this great stride towards political happiness. the invasion of Spain has been the most unprecedented & unprincipled of the transactions of modern times. the crimes of it’s enemies, the licentiousness of it’s associates in defence, the exertions and sufferings of it’s inhabitants under slaughter & famine, and it’s consequent depopulation, will mark indelibly the benevolent ascendancy of the tyrants of the sea and continent, & characterise with blood & wretchedness the age in which they have lived. yet these sufferings of Spain will be renumerated, her population restored & increased, under the auspices and protection of this new constitution; and the miseries of the present generation will be the price, and even the cheap price of the prosperity of endless generations to come. there are parts of this constitution however in which you would expect
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of course that we should not concur. one of these is the intolerance of all but the Catholic religion; and no security provided against the reestablishment of an inquisition, the exclusive judge of Catholic opinions, and authorised to proscribe & punish those it shall deem a-catholic. 2nd the aristocracy, quater sublimata, of her legislators: for the ultimate electors of these will themselves have been three times sifted from the mass of the people, and may chuse from the nation at large persons never named by any of the electoral bodies. but there is one provision which will immortalise it's inventors. it is that which, after a certain epoch, disfranchises every citizen who cannot read and write. this is new; and is the fruitful germ of the improvement of every thing good, and the correction of every thing imperfect in the present constitution. this will give you an enlightened people, and an energetic public opinion which will control and enchain the aristocratic spirit of the government. on the whole I hail your country as now likely to resume and surpass it's antient splendor among nations.

On June 3 Luis de Onis replied in a long discussion of the points raised in Jefferson's letter.

On April 19, in a letter to N. G. Dufief, Jefferson had written:

. . . I have been just reading the new constitution of Spain. one of it's fundamental bases is expressed in these words. 'the Roman Catholic religion, the only true one, is, & always shall be that of the Spanish nation. the government protects it by wise & just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other whatever.' now I wish this presented to those who question what you may sell, or we may buy, with a request to strike out the words 'Roman catholic' and to insert the denomination of their own religion. this would ascertain the code of dogmas which each wishes should dominate over the opinions of all others, & be taken like the Spanish religion, under the 'protection of wise and just laws.' it would shew to what they wish to reduce the liberty for which one generation has sacrificed life and happiness. it would present our boasted freedom of religion as a thing of theory only, & not of practice, as what would be a poor exchange for the theoretic thraldom, but practical freedom of Europe . . .

Two years later, in a letter to Dupont de Nemours, dated from Poplar Forest, April 24, 1816, Jefferson wrote:

. . . In the constitution of Spain, as proposed by the late Cortes, there was a principle entirely new to me, and not noticed in yours. that no person, born after that day, should ever acquire the rights of citizenship until he could read and write. it is impossible sufficiently to estimate the wisdom of this provision. of all those which have been thought of for securing fidelity in the administration of the government, constant reliance to the principles of the constitution, and progressive amendments with the progressive advances of the human mind, or changes in human affairs, it is the most effectual. enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppressions of body & mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day. altho' I do not, with some enthusiasts, believe that the human condition will ever advance to such a state of perfection as that there shall no longer be pain or vice in the world, yet I believe it susceptible of much improvement, and, most of all, in matters of government and religion; and that the diffusion of knollege among the people is to be the instrument by which it is to be effected. the constitution of the Cortes had defects enough; but when I saw in it this amendatory provision, I was satisfied all would come right in time, under it's salutary operation . . .

The new Spanish constitution was sworn on March 19, 1812.

CHEVALIER LUIS DE ONIS, 1769-1830, Spanish historian and author.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 88 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 306, Magdalena y Yrujo, 8vo.

MAGDALENA, JOSEPH BRUNO.


First Edition. 8vo. 94 leaves.

Sabin 43815.

Original sheep, not initialled by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On November 2, 1806, Duane wrote from Philadelphia to Jefferson:

Some time since during your sojournment at Monticello, I forwarded you the loose sheets of a pamphlet in the Spanish language, which I had printed secretly. The accompanying affidavit will explain how I came to print it, under what impressions, & for whom. As I am not competent to translate Spanish, and the conduct of the Spanish Ambassador here had been so disreputable to his mission, I conceived it to be my duty to forward you that pamphlet, in order that if it should contain any matter that might serve the government of my country it should be possessed thereof. Indeed the accompanying affidavit expresses my sentiments and rule of action so explicitly that with the knowledge you already possess of me, my motives and conduct will require no explanation; further than to account for the affidavit of which I send a copy. It appears from the representation of Mr Magdalena to me, that Yrujo, has sent charges to Spain against him Magdalena; and among other things he has alleged that I had published in my paper certain facts which being known to no other person in this country but himself (Yrujo) and Magdalena, those facts must have been communicated to me by the latter. Upon this charge Yrujo has undertaken to suspend the functions of Magdalena, who applied to me to declare the truth whether or not I have ever had any information from him. The affidavit is accordingly drawn up, and Magdalena desirous to give weight as much as possible to the evidence which he brings to exculpate himself from Yrujo's accusation has prescribed the mode of introduction which you will see in the affidavit, as to my commission in the militia and my religious education, as I do not set any value on the titles and as my education has not closed up my understanding, I could not refuse to render him a service by an acquiescence in the use of facts that are true. This explanation of the introductory form I deemed due to myself, lest it should be presumed, that I was so lost to good sense as to be vain or superstitious.

I am at a loss to discover what the facts are which Yrujo complained of as divulged to me! Accustomed to speculate in political affairs below the mere surface, it appears that I must have penetrated the Spanish mysteries of state. Your eminent situation may perhaps enable you to judge what the secret really is; for tho' it seems I discovered it, it remains a secret to me to this moment; for I have attempted to anticipate so many things, that unless it is the suggestion of a secret understanding between Spain and Great Britain, I cannot recollect any fact of sufficient moment to excite so much anger and apprehension.

I have endeavored in the affidavit to say as much in corroboration of the general sentiment of the country against Yrujo as my knowledge and truth justifies.

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Magdalena means to send my original affidavit and that of my son to Spain; he says Yrujo has sent orders to all the agents of Spain in the United States not to forward any dispatches for him to Spain; he told me he placed so much confidence in your private virtues and generosity that he would request to have it transmitted to some of the American consuls in Spain.

I printed six copies of the Spanish Pamphlet with the purpose that if it should prove useful to the Government to place a copy in the hands of our ambassadors or Consuls in Spain or France, that they might be had—if they can be of any such use, they shall be forwarded . . .

Permit me to ask the return of the affidavits &c—as I have no other copy and it may be proper to be possessed of a copy lest Yrujo on his return to Spain should misrepresent & send the misrepresentation here—I do not require any other answer, as your time must be amply engaged.

Jefferson replied on November 24:

It has not been in my power sooner to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 24th & 16th instant. It is true that while at Monticello I received the sheets of a Spanish pamphlet by successive mails, but as I saw no indication of the quarter from which they came, I supposed they were forwarded by one of the Spanish gentlemen, and laid by the first sheets till all should be received. But in coming from Monticello they were left, so that in fact I have not read it. If you will be so good as to send on the half dozen copies you retain to the Secretary of State with a note of their cost, he will remit it, & we shall give the pamphlet a serious perusal, and make a proper use of it's contents. The letters of Mr. Magdalena have been forwarded according to his desire . . .

[2425]

J. 89 Droit public de la France par Lauraguais. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 120, as above.

LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LÉON FELICITÉ, DUC DE BRANCAZ, COMTE DE.

8vo. 36 leaves, list of errata on the last page.

Quérard IV, 618.


[2426]

J. 90 Malesherbe sur le mariage des Protestans. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 190. no. 119, as above, with reading Malesherbes.

[MALESHERBES, CHRISTIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE.]

Mémoire sur le mariage des Protestans, en 1785.—Second mémoire sur le mariage des Protestans. A Londres, 1787.

First Edition. 2 parts in 1. 102 leaves, including the first blank, 104 leaves, including the title and half title. The title of the first part is as above, without name of place or printer.

Barbier III, 167. Quérard VI, 541.


CHRISTIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE MALESHERBES,

HQ1019.F8M2
1721-1794, French statesman and minister. On his joining the ministry in 1787, Jefferson wrote of him to John Jay, from Paris, June 21, 1787 (the year of the publication of the second part of this work): . . . the new accessions to the ministry are valued here . . . Monsieur de Malesherbes, called also to the council, is unquestionably the first character in the kingdom for integrity, patriotism, knowledge, & experience in business . . .

This work has been attributed also to Joly de Fleury.

[2427]
ii. [DARIGRAND.]

La Patrie vengée, ou la juste balance. Conclusions des richesses de l'Etat. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [?1763.]

8vo. 8 leaves: A4, a4; no title-page, caption title; the last two leaves contain the Epître aux critiques des richesses de l'Etat.

Barbier III, 806. Not in Quérard.

The author of this tract was one of the brothers Darigrand, French lawyers, of whom Jean Baptiste, the more famous, died in 1771.

iii. [MOREAU, JACOB NICOLAS.]

Entendons-nous, ou le radotage du vieux notaire; sur la richesse de l'Etat. [Amsterdam, 1763.]

8vo. 16 leaves, no title-page, caption title.

Quérard VI, 288.

JACOB NICOLAS MOREAU, 1717-1803, French publicist, held many offices including those of librarian to Marie Antoinette, and historiographer of France.


8vo. 8 leaves; the above is the caption title, which is preceded by a leaf with half-title.

Not in Barbier.

v. [BAUDEAU, NICOLAS, ABBÉ.]

Idées d'un citoyen sur l'administration des finance du Roi . . . A Amsterdam, M.DCC.LXIII. [1763.]

First Edition. 8vo. 80 leaves (misbound), chiefly in fours.
The name of the author written on the title-page, and the misbound portions noted in ink in a French hand.

Barbier II, 882. This edition not in Quérard.

Several of the works of Baudeau occur in this catalogue.

[2432]
Politics

vi. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.]

A Londres. dcc.xlili [i. e. Paris, 1763].
8vo. 16 leaves in eights, a folded table inserted between pp. 28 and 29. [The author's name written in ink on the title-page.]
Barbier IV, 142. Quérard II, 707.
Many works by Dupont de Nemours appear in this catalogue.
[2433]

vii. [COYER, GABRIEL FRANÇOIS.]

Chinki, histoire cochinchoise qui peut servir à d’autres pays . . . A Londres
[Paris] m.dcc.lxviii. [1768.]
First Edition. 8vo. 48 leaves in eights. [The name of the author written on the title-page.]
Barbier I, 586. Quérard I, 327.
For another work by the abbé Coyer, see no. 253. [2434]

viii. [DE CERFVOL.]

Mémoire sur la population, dans lequel on indique le moyen de la rétablir, &
de se procurer un corps militaire toujours subsistant & peuplant . . . A Londres.
[Paris] m.dcc.lxviii. [1768.]
8vo. 58 leaves in eights, folded table.
Barbier III, 163. Quérard II, 100.
DE CERFVOL, French polemical writer of the eighteenth century. This tract is ascribed to him by all the authorities consulted. On the title-page the authorship is ascribed in ink by a contemporary hand to Fauguet [de Villeneuve].
[2435]

J. 92 Oeuvres de Turgot. 2d to 9th vol. 8vo.

TURGOT, ANNE ROBERT JACQUES, BARON DE L’AULNE.

Oeuvres de Mr Turgot, ministre d’état, précédées et accompagnées de mémoires et
de notes sur sa vie, son administration et ses ouvrages . . . Tome premier

Quérard IX, 578. Seligmann XV, 132.

Tree calf, y. e., repaired, the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved under the new endpapers. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. 1 in each volume.
Presentation copy from Dupont de Nemours, the editor, to Jefferson.

In a letter to Jefferson dated from Paris September 8, 1805, Dupont de Nemours mentioned his projected edition of the works of Turgot as a reason for delaying his arrival in the United States:

. . . Mais je vous ai déjà dit qu’un grand devoir envers la mémoire de Mr Turgot ne me permet pas d’exposer de nouveau à la mer les papiers qu’il m’a laissés. Il faut absolument que je les donne au Pays qu’il servait avec tant de luminées et de vertu . . .

Jefferson replied on February 12, 1806:

. . . the purpose of publishing the works of Turgot, which detains you in France, is a very legitimate one. we shall be doubly happy therefore on your return, as, with yourself, it will give us the valuable work you have edited . . .

In the following year, on May 6, 1807, Dupont wrote to Jefferson:

[51]
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... L'édition des oeuvres de M. Turgot n'est pas finie et retarde le temps où je pourrai rapporter à votre Republique le tribut de mon Zèle et de mes derniers travaux...

Jefferson replied to this on July 14 of the same year:
I receivd last night your letter of May 6... I feel a great interest in the publication of Turgot's works, but quite as much in your return here...

One year later, on May 25, 1808, Dupont wrote that four volumes had been printed:
... Je n'ai point encore termine le travail que je devais aux manes de M. Turgot. quatre volumes seulement sont imprimes. Je vois par ce que reste de materiaux, superieurs peut-etre a ceux deja employes, qu'il y en aura au moins trois autres.—Cela fini, je serai quitter envers l'ancien Continent...

On July 23 of the same year Dupont wrote:
... Pourquoi ne suis je pas revenu plus tôt, et ne puis je encore partir? Je vous l'ai marque. J'avais une grande dette a payer à la memoire de Mr Turgot; et la publication de ses ecrits etait aussi une dette envers le Genre-Humain.
Tant que j'ai cru pouvoir faire predominer ses principes dans la pratique, j'ai tenu aux affaires et jugé plus pressant de gouverner que d'ecrire.
Aprés la renversement de notre Republique, le 18 Fructidor An cinq, quand je suis parti en Americque, j'esperais y fonder une colonie, une Pontiania; et cela meme entrait encore dans mes devoirs envers M. Turgot...

On June 12, 1809, Dupont sent 7 volumes [Vol. II–VIII]:
... J'ai l'honneur de vous envoyer sept volumes des oeuvres de M. Turgot, que je prie Monsieur votre Successeur de vous faire parvenir, et j'en adresse un aussi à la Societe philosophique...

These arrived before November 12, for on that date Isaac Coles wrote to Jefferson from Washington:
Mr Madison has just given me a Box for you, containing some Books I believe, which shall be sent by the friday stage...

To this Jefferson replied from Monticello on November 29:
Your favor of the 12th I found here on my return from Bedford. the box of books (Turgot's works) as also Mr Livingston's treatise on sheep are safely received...

Nearly two years later, on March 31, 1811, Dupont wrote:
... Je ne sais encore quand je serai libre de retourner vous voir et porter le tribut de mes derniers jours à vos nobles et sages citoyens, qui sont maintenant, l'unique espoir du monde. J'ai encore un volume des Oeuvres de M. Turgot sous presse, [Vol. IX] et les formalités nouvelles etablies pour la censure des livres font marcher l'impression avec beaucoup de lenteur...

On July 4, 1811, Dupont sent the ninth volume to Jefferson, and explained that the first volume would consist of a second edition of his Memoires sur la vie, l'Administration et les Oeuvres de Turgot [for Dupont's first edition, published in 1782, see no. 216]:
Voici le dernier volume des Oeuvres de M. Turgot. Vous y verras parce qu'il ecrivait au docteur Price et au Sage Franklin combien il aimait votre Patrie...

J'ai encore à donner pour completer l'édition de M. Turgot une seconde edition tres augmentee des Memoires sur sa vie, son Administration, et ses Ouvrages. Et en retravaillant ces Memoires j'ai pleuré comme la premiere fois...

On November 29, 1813, Jefferson acknowledged the receipt of the complete set:
I am next to return you thanks for the copy of the works of Turgot, now compleated by the receipt of the last volume. in him we know not which most to admire, the comprehensiveness of his mind, or the benevolence and purity of his heart. in his Distribution of Riches, and other general works, and in the great principles developed in his smaller work we admire the gigantic stature of his mind. but when we see that mind thwarted, harrassed, maligned and forced to exert all it's powers in the details of provincial administration, we regret to see a Hercules laying
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his shoulder to the wheel of an ox-cart. the sound principles which he establishes in his particular as well as general works are a valuable legacy to ill-governed man, and will spread from their provincial limits to the great circle of mankind . . .

Jefferson’s entry in his manuscript catalogue was evidently made between 1809 and 1811 before his receipt of Volume I.

J. 93 Les Finances de France par Neckar. 3. v. 8vo. 1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 122, Les Finances de France, par Neckar, 3 v 8vo 1784.

NECKER, JACQUES.

De l’administration des finances de la France. Par M. Necker . . . Tome I [-III]. M.DCC.LXXXIV. [Paris, 1784] JACQUES NECKER, 1732–1804, Swiss financier, became director general of finance in France. This work, which gives the only authentic account of the finances of France previous to the Revolution, was written in Lausanne whilst in retirement, before his recall in 1788 to the same position. This was during Jefferson’s term of office in Paris, and Neckar is frequently mentioned in his correspondence. Jefferson wrote a full account of Neckar in his memoirs, and in a letter to John Jay, dated from Paris June 17, 1789, he appended a Caractère de Monsieur Neckar in French, four pages.


Jefferson’s copy was sent to him from Baltimore on July 19, 1805, by Petry, listed by him in his covering letter as Un compte rendu par M. de Marbois ministre du Trésor publique pour l’an 11. Petry apologised in his letter for the delay in sending this and other books.

FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE BARBÉ MARBOIS, 1745–1837, French statesman. It was to answer the questions of de Barbé Marbois that Jefferson wrote the Notes on Virginia.

95 Almanacs Royales. 8vo et Imperiales. 1809. i. 1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 125, Almanacs Royaux, pour 1785, 6, 7, 8, 91, 5 v 8vo.

5 vol. 12mo.

Jefferson’s copies are no longer in the Library of Congress. He purchased copies while in Paris from Froulé.

J. ii. 1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 15, Almanacs Imperiaux, 1807, 1808, 1809, 3 v 8vo.

Almanach Impérial pour l’an M. DCCCC. VII [-M. DCCCC. VIII, M. DCCCC. IX], présenté à S. M. l’Empereur et Roi, par Testu. A Paris: chez Testu, imprimeur de sa Majesté [1807, 8, 9].
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

3 vol. 8vo. 1807: 434 leaves; 1808: 440 leaves; 1809: 449 leaves.

Marbled and sprinkled calf (not uniform), silk book marks, the volume for 1808 with sprinkled edges. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T in each volume; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate in each volume.

The volume for 1808 has on the inside cover the ticket of Théophile Barrois, fils.

A volume for 1807 appears on the binding bill of John March under date June 30 of that year, price $1.00.

On the flyleaf of the 1807 volume is written: For Mr Jefferson from John Armstrong [i.e. General John Armstrong, 1758-1843, at that time minister to France]. A copy was also sent to Jefferson by William Lee, who wrote from Bordeaux on April 10, 1807:

Wm. Lee presents his respects to the President of the United States & takes the liberty to send him an Imperial Almanac.

Jefferson's name occurs in each volume in the list of dignitaries, as President of the United States (pp. 51, 56, 56).

J. 96 Essais sur la constitution des assemblées provinciales par Condorcet. 2 v. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 126, as above.

[CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.]

Essai sur la constitution et les fonctions des Assemblées Provinciales, où l'on trouve un plan pour la constitution & l'administration de la France. Tome premier [-second]. Without name of place or printer [Paris] 1788. JN2485 1788 C8

2 vol. 8vo. Vol. I, 125 leaves in eights, the last 27 for the Notes, with separate signatures and pagination; vol. II, 217 leaves, 7 folded tables, separate signatures and pagination for the Notes.

Barbier II, 238. Quérard II, 269.


Jefferson bought a copy of this work from Frouléd on January 10, 1789, price 7-4. It is entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Bound at the end of the first volume are two additional pieces as follows:

i. [CONDORCET.]

Déclaration des droits, traduite de l'Anglois, avec l'original à côté. A Londres, 1789.

8vo. 45 leaves including the half-title; English and French text on opposite pages.

Barbier I, 845, 6. Quérard II, 268.

The phrase traduite de l'Anglois on the title-page is a misrepresentation. The English text is the translation, and is attributed by bibliographers to Philip Mazzei. On another copy in this collection Jefferson has corrected the title-page and written the name of the author and of the translator, the Marquis de Condorcet and Dr. Gem. See no. 2522.

ii. [CONDORCET.]

Lettres d'un bourgeois de New-Heaven à un citoyen de Virginie, sur l'inutilité de partager le pouvoir législatif entre plusieurs corps. [A Colle, et se trouve a Paris: chez Froulod, 1788].

Politics

The Lettres d'un bourgeois was published by Froullé in 1788, the year before Jefferson purchased from him the copy of the Essai sur la constitution in which it is bound. The citoyen de Virginie was Mazzel and the bourgou de Neuf-Heaven, Condorcet.

Sabin 15194.

Filippo [better known as Philip] Mazzel, 1730–1816, was born in Tuscany in Italy. In 1773 he came to Virginia to raise grapes, and stayed with Jefferson at Monticello. He acquired a neighboring estate which he called Colle. Mazzel was for a time employed by the state of Virginia as its agent in Europe. He died in Pisa in 1816. For Jefferson's copy of the Recherches historiques see no. 3005.

[2443]

J. 97  Hauterive's state of the French republic. 1801. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 149, Goldsmith's State of the French Republic, 1801, 8vo.

Hauterive, Alexandre Maurice Blanc de Lanautte, Comte d'—Goldsmith, Lewis.


First Edition. 8vo. 160 leaves: A⁴, B⁻U⁸, X⁴, printer's imprint on the verso of the title leaf and at the end; the Advertisement is dated from Thavies-Inn, February 7, 1801. A⁴ recto has Goldsmith's advertisement of The Crimes of Cabinets, published this day, with the announcement that The author finds it necessary to inform the public, that in consequence of his bookseller's refusal to sell this work, he is under the necessity of becoming his own publisher.

Not in Lowndes, the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit., Watt or Allibone.

Red straight grain morocco, gilt, ornamental borders on sides, ornamental back, inside borders, marbled endpapers, etc., probably a presentation binding. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. On the title the given names and title of the author are written in ink (not by Jefferson). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

This book is placed by Jefferson in chapter 2. In the Library of Congress 1815 and subsequent catalogues it is reclassified into chapter 24.

Presentation copy from the translator, who on May 20, 1801, wrote to Jefferson, from 5 Thavies-Inn, London (received July 28):

The great & important Situation in which you are plac'd induces me to take the Liberty to address Two Books to you—

One consists of a collection of facts & anecdotes tending to expose the base & unjust Measures of certain European cabinets, whose conduct cannot fail to be view'd with horror in any country which like yours is blessed with a free Government. [See no. 404.]

The other is a Translation of a Work, the original of which I presume is known to you, as it is publish'd under the auspices of the French Government & treaties of those neutral rights; which are not less interesting to the united States than to the other Nations of Europe. I hope you will do me the honor to accept these trifles. since I offer them only as a Testimony of the respect I entertain for your character & for the sincere attachment I bear towards the united Republics of the New World.

A postscript states that the books have been entrusted to a Mr. Carne of Falmouth, who on June 9 wrote to say that he had sent them.

Alexandre Maurice Blanc de Lanautte, Comte d'Hauterive, 1754–1830, French diplomat. De l’Etat, from which this book is translated, was Napoleon's manifesto to the foreign nations after the 18 brumaire and was written at his request. The first edition was published anonymously.

Lewis Goldsmith, 1763–1846, English political writer of Portuguese-Jewish descent, was at first a supporter, later an enemy of the French revolution.  

[2444]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

98 Tracts. viz. Comptes rendues de 1758. à 1788. 4o.
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 377, Tracts, to wit, Comptes rendues de 1758, à 1788, 4to.

[MATHON DE LA COUR, CHARLES JOSEPH.]

First Edition. 4to. 122 leaves.
Barbier I, 630. Quérard V, 621.
Jefferson bought a copy from Froullé on September 8, 1789, price 2.8. It is entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.
CHARLES JOSEPH MATHON DE LA COUR, b. 1738, died on the scaffold in 1793, French man of letters, financier and artist. [2445]

J. 99 Tracts political French. viz.
Morellet sur la liberté d'écire et d'imprimer.
Mirabeau de l'Agiotage de Paris.
Warville contre la compagnie d'assurance pour les incendies.
Point de Banqueroute par Warville
Lettre sur l'histoire de Latude par de Beaujoul
Traité du secours que le clergé doit au roi.
Conférence entre un ministre d'état et un Conseiller au parlement.
Veritable patriotisme
De la foi publique envers les créanciers par Claviere
L'Impot simplifié par Soul's.
Plan d'un Banque nationale.

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 154, Tracts, Political, French, 8vo.

The above listed tracts bound together for Jefferson in 1 volume, French calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. New labels added by the Library of Congress. On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as above. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts are similarly listed on the undated manuscript catalogue. JAG6 P8 vol. 14

In his volumes of tracts the list written by Jefferson on the fly-leaves sometimes shows small differences from the list as written by him in his catalogue. In the present work the entry as listed on the fly-leaf (when available) is the one quoted at the head of the individual entries.

1. Morellet sur la liberté d'écire et d'imprimer.
[MORELLET, ANDRÉ, ABBÉ.]
Réflexions sur les avantages de la liberté d'écrire et d'imprimer sur les matières de l'administration, écrites en 1764 à l'occasion de la Déclaration du Roi du 28 Mars de la même année, qui fait défenses d'imprimer, débiter aucuns écrits,
Politics


First Edition. 8vo. 38 leaves in eights.

Barbier IV, 162. Quérard VI, 308.

Morellet’s name completed in ink by Jefferson on the title-page (after the initial M) and the name André completed by another hand.

André Morellet, 1727–1819, French abbé, economist and author, was a friend and disciple of Turgot and of Gournay. He was the translator of Jefferson’s Notes on the State of Virginia. [2446]


MIRABEAU, Honoré Gabriel Riquette, comte de.


Quérard VI, 155. This edition not in Tourneux.

This edition is a completely different set-up from those of the same year, of 145 and 144 pages, described by Tourneux, in the Bibliothèque Nationale Catalogue, and in other places. This edition has the passage on the title in brackets as above, the date in arabic numerals, and the notes, instead of being placed at the end, are at the foot of the pages concerned in the text. There is no leaf of errata.

At the time this and relative pamphlets were written, agiotage [speculation] had become such a menace to prosperity that the speculators were compelled to wear a placard with the word agioteur and to spend two years in prison. [2447]

3. Warville contre la compagnie d’assurance pour les incendies.

[BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, Jacques Pierre.]


First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves.


The name of the author written on the title-page in a contemporary hand (not that of Jefferson nor of Brissot de Warville).

Jacques Pierre Brissot de Warville, 1754–1793, député de Paris at the Legislative and the Convention. He visited the United States and was acquainted with Jefferson. Many of his works appear in this catalogue. [2448]

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, Jacques Pierre.


First Edition. 36 leaves.

Not in Quérard. Not in Tourneux. [2449]
4. Point de Banqueroute par Warville.

[BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.]

Point de Banqueroute, ou lettre a un créancier de l'état, sur l'impossibilité de la banqueroute nationale, & sur les moyens de ramener le crédit & la paix . . . Londres, 1787.


Barbier III, 937. Quérard I, 520. This edition not in Tourneux.

This is the edition with 44 pages; another edition in the same year had 58 pages. A second part was issued in the same year.

par M. de Warville written on the title-page in a contemporary hand. [2450]

5. Lettre sur l'histoire de Latude par de Beauoil.

SAINT-AULAIRE, YRIEIX BEAUPOL, MARQUIS DE.

Lettre de M. le Marquis de Beauoil, à M. de Bergasse, sur l'Histoire de M. de Latude, & sur les ordres arbitraires. A Potsdam, 1787.

First Edition? 8vo. 28 leaves, including the last blank.

This edition not in Quérard.

This edition has 54 pages; another edition in the same year with the same imprint has 27 pages.

NICOLAS BERGASSE, 1750–1832, lawyer.

For the Histoire de M. Latude see no 219. [2451]

6. Traité du Secours que le Clergé doit au roi.

Traité du secours que le clergé doit au Roi, pour la défense & la conservation de l'Etat. Au Vatican, 1787.

8vo. 24 leaves in eights.

Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.

Dedicated to Messieurs les notables de France on March 15, 1787, by L. M. A. A. L. G. C. P. At the end (page 47) is Fin de la première partie. [2452]

7. Conference entre un Ministre d'état et un Conseiller au parlement.

Conférence entre un Ministre d’état et un Conseiller au Parlement. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [?1787]

Not in Barbier.

Several editions all without title-page were issued, probably in the same year. This edition has 48 pages, others have 25, 37, 47. The pamphlet is in the form of a dialogue; the minister concerned was Necker. [2453]

8. Veritable patriotisme.

[SOULES, FRANCOIS.]

Le véritable patriotisme. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], 1788.

First Edition. 8vo. 24 leaves, including the half-title and the last two blanks, in eights; errata slip pasted on the back of the title.

Not in Barbier. Quérard IX, 225.

On the upper inner margin of the half-title is written the chapter number, 24, possibly by Jefferson.

FRANCOIS SOULES, 1748–1809. For his most important work, the Histoire des troubles de l’Amérique anglaise, see no 484. [2454]
Politics

9. de la Foi publique envers les créanciers par Clavieire.
[CLAVIERE, ÉTIENNE.]

De la Foi publique envers les créanciers de l'État. Lettres à Mr. Linguet sur le N° cvxi de ses annales par M*** . . . suivi de plusieurs notes importantes . . .
A. Londres, 1788.
FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 108 leaves in eights.
Barbier II, 475. Quérard II, 221.
A manuscript correction on page 167.

ÉTIENNE CLAVIERE, 1735-1794, French financier, was a Genevan by birth. He came to Jefferson's notice in 1787 on his offering to buy the American debt to France, described by Jefferson in a letter to Samuel Osgood written from Paris on January 5, 1787. Claviere was a friend of Brisot de Warville, with whom he collaborated in various enterprises, including the foundation of the Société des Amis des Noirs. A number of the works of both appear in this catalogue.

SIMON NICHOLAS HENRI LINGUET, 1736-1794. He and Claviere both died in the same year. Linguet was guillotined and Claviere committed suicide. [2455]

10. L’Impôt simplifié par Soulés.
SOULES, ANTOINE PROSPER.

L’Impôt simplifié, le déficit rempli, l’abolition des barrières. Par M. Soulés.
A. Paris, 1789.
8vo. 8 leaves including the last blank.
Not in Quérard. Tourneux 13601. [2456]

C[USTINE, ADAM-PHILIPPE], COMTE DE.

Plan d’une banque nationale. Par le Cte de C***. [Without name of place or printer, n. d.] [Paris, 1788?]
8vo. 24 leaves in eights.

On the title is written in ink the chapter number, 25, possibly by Jefferson before the tract was included in this volume. Jefferson’s chapter 25 contains his books on Commerce, absorbed in the 1815 and later Library of Congress catalogues into chapter 24.

ADAM-PHILIPPE, COMTE DE CUSTINE, 1740-1793, French general. [2457]

J. 100 Tracts Political. French. viz .................

Prospectus de l’establissement des assurances sur la vie

Reflections sur la nécessité d’assurer l’amortissement des dettes de l’État.

Procès verbal des séances de l’assemblée provinciale d’Auvergne .................

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 378, Tracts, Political, French, 4to.

The three tracts listed by Jefferson as above bound together for him in one vol. 4to., French marbled calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, red silk bookmark; the titles listed also by Jefferson on the fly-leaf; not initialled by him. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts are similarly listed on the undated manuscript catalogue.
Prospectus de l'établissement des assurance sur la vie.

[CLAVIERE, ÉTIENNE.]

Compagnie Royale d'Assurances. Prospectus de l'établissement des assurances sur la vie. A Paris: de l'imprimerie de Lottin l'aîné, & Lottin de S.-Germain, 1788. 64 leaves in four; eight leaves at the end, with separate signatures and pagination, contain the Avis au public and two Arrêts du conseil d'état du Roi.

Inserted before the Avis au public are pieces in manuscript sent to Jefferson by Étienne Clavière, the administrateur-gérant of the Compagnie Royale d'Assurance sur la vie:

i. Tableau du résultat de £3,400,000. de rentes viagrées... employed à acquitter les paymens annuels que les États Unis doivent faire pendant seize ans...
   1 large folio sheet, folded.

ii. Second tableau, servant a montrer le développement de l'exécution d'un marché fait entre les États Unis et la Compagnie Royale d'Assurances...
   1 large folio sheet, folded.

iii. Observations sur le tableau en deux parties.
   2 folio sheets, written on both sides.

iv. Memoire [concerning the debt of the United States to France].
   2 quarto sheets, written on both sides.

v. ALS. from [Etienne] Claviere to Monsieur l'Ambassadeur [i.e. Thomas Jefferson], 9 Juillet, 1788.
   2 pp. 4to. This is a covering letter for the above enclosures.

vi. Tableau du remboursement annuel d'une somme de £35,171,690...
   1 sheet, 4to., folded.

ASSURANCES SUR LA VIE were established in France in 1787, modelled on the English companies. [2458]

Réflexions sur la nécessité d'assurer l'amortissement des dettes de l'Etat.

[LESPARAT, JEAN FRANÇOIS.]

Réflexions sur la nécessité d'assurer l'amortissement des dettes de l'État, ainsi que les ressources nécessaires en temps de guerre; avec l'indication des plus sûrs moyens d'y parvenir. Mémoire expositif & justificatif des opérations, procédés & formules proposés par le projet d'édit, qui a été rédigé dans les vues & l'esprit des réflexions ci-dessus. A Londres; et se trouve à Paris: chez Desenne, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.]

First Edition. 74 leaves in fours. [Manuscript corrections in a French hand.]


Procès verbal des sances de l'assemblée provinciale d'Auvergne.

Procès verbal des séances de l'Assemblée Provinciale d'Auvergne, tenue à Clermont-Ferrand, dans le mois d'Août 1787. A Clermont-Ferrand: de l'imprimerie d'Antoine Delcros, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.] [2460]

26 leaves.

J. 101 Sigonius de republica Hebraeorum. 8°

SIGONIO, CARLO.


[60]
Politics

8vo. 208 leaves, printer’s woodcut device on the title-page.

This edition not in Graesse.

Original vellum. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Many leaves water-stained.

CARLO SIGNORE, c. 1524–1584, Italian humanist. The first edition of this work, which deals with the religious, political and military system of the Jews, was published in Bologna in 1582.

[2461]

J. 102 L’Empereur de legibus Hebraeorum forensibus.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 109, as above, p. 410.

MISHNAH.


BM506 B23L3

4to. 188 leaves, Latin and Hebrew text in double columns, annotations in long lines, Elzevir “solitaire” device on the title-page.

Willems 459.

Calf, repaired, with the 1815 Library of Congress bookplate preserved under later endpapers. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

From the library of Robert Proud, with his autograph signature on the fly-leaf: Ex Libris Roberti Proudi 1763.

CONSTANTIN L’EMPEREUR, c. 1570–1648, Dutch Oriental scholar, was born at Opwyck. He was professor of Hebrew, and later of theology, at the University of Leyden. Baba Kama Maschet Nezkin is a tract from the Mishnah dealing with damages for losses sustained in everyday life.

ROBERT PROUD was the author of the History of Pennsylvania, q.v.

[2462]

J. 103 Cragus de republica Lacedaemoniorum. 12mo.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 19, as above.

KRAG, NIELS.

Nic. Cragii Ripensis de republica Lacedaemoniorum libri IV.—[Heracleidæ Pontici de politiis libelius cum interpretatione Latina, edente Nicolae Cragio.]—Ex Nicolai Damasceni universalis historia seu de moribus gentium libris excerpta Johannis Stobæi collectanea, quæ Nicolaus Cragius latina fecit, & seorum edidit. Lgvdvni Batavorvm: ex officinâ Joannis à Gelder[ excudebat Abrahamus Verhoef], clc loclxx. [1670.]

JC79 S7K8

Sm. 8vo. 3 parts in 1. 296 leaves including the last blank, separate title-pages, continuous signatures and pagination; printer’s woodcut device on each title-page; colophon on the last page; Greek and Latin text on opposite pages in the last two tracts.

Ebert 5406.


NIELS KRAG [CRAGIU], d. 1602, Danish historian. The first edition of this work was published in Geneva in 1593, quarto.

[2463]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 104  Petiti leges Atticæ. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 412, as above.

PETIT, SAMUEL.

FIRST EDITION. Folio. 318 leaves, including one blank; title-page printed in red and black; printer's engraved device.

Brunet III, 44.


From the library of William Byrd.

SAMUEL PETIT, 1594–1643, French scholar. [2464]

J. 105  Moyle’s tracts. 12mo.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 21, as above.

MOYLE, WALTER.

12mo. 138 leaves, the last with a numbered list of 18 books printed by Robert Urie; half-title for each essay.

Not in Lowndes. Watt II, 689.

Rebound in buckram in 1913. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

WALTER MOYLE, 1672–1721, English politician and student of ancient history. [2465]

J. 106  Memoria inedita sulla republica Veneta dal fra Paolo. 4to.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 374, as above, with reading Paola.

Memoria inedita presentata al Senato Veneto dal celebre Fra Paolo Sarpi Intorno al modo da teneresi dalla Repubblica per il buono e durevol governo del suo Stato. In Colonia [i. e. Livorno]: presso Pictro Mortier, 1760. JC143.O5

4to. 60 leaves: a–p; printed in italic letter throughout.

See Bianchi-Giovini, Biografia di fra Paolo Sarpi II, 390.

Old half-binding. Initialled by Jefferson with the letter T before sigs. i and l; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

According to Bianchi-Giovini, Sarpi was not the author of this book, originally published with the title Opinione come debba governarsi internamente ed esternamente la repubblica di Venezia. Editions of Sarpi’s History of the Council of Trent, in Italian and in English, are in chapter 5 in this catalogue, q. v. [2466]
Politics

J. 107 Tracts. King & Parliament. viz. .............
Lettres d'un citoyen des Etats Unis. par Condorcet.
Sentimens d'un Republicain. suite des lettres d'un
citoyen des Etats Unis.
Projet d'un Monument à la gloire d'Henri IV. par
Condorcet.

Questions d'un bon Patriote.
Requête au roi par M. de Calonne.
Remonstrances, arrêts &c. de diffens parlements
de 1787.

Cahier de la Noblesse de Mantes et Meulan.

Trois mots aux Parisiens ...............}

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 135, Tracts, King and Parliament, 8vo.

The above listed tracts bound together for Jefferson in 1 volume, 8vo., French calf (new labels on the back), marbled endpapers, red silk bookmark, sprinkled edges. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. On the flyleaf (and on the undated manuscript catalogue) Jefferson has listed the tracts similarly to the above entry.

[CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.]

Lettres d'un citoyen des Etats-Unis, à un français, sur les affaires présentes.
Par M. le M** de C***. Philadelphia [i. e. Paris], 1788.

First Edition. 20 leaves: [], A², A³, B⁴. The second alphabet, with separate pagination, contains the Seconde lettre d'un citoyen des Etats-Unis, à un français.
Barbier II, 2396. Quéréard II, 269. Not in Evans-

Jefferson has supplied Condorcet's name in ink on the
title-page, after the letter C. This and the following are
probably the tracts referred to by him in a letter to James
Madison from Paris, July 31, 1788:

... I send you also two little pamphlets of the Marquis de
Condorcet, wherein is the most judicious statement I have
seen of the great questions which agitate the nation at
present ...

[2467]

Sentimens d'un Républicain, sur les Assemblées Provinciales et les États-
Généraux. Suite des lettres d'un Citoyen des États-Unis à un Français, sur les
affaires présentes. Philadelphia [i. e. Paris], 1788.

16 leaves, including the last blank.
Barbier IV, 468. Quéréard II, 270.

On the title the author's name is written in ink.

[2468]
Projet d'un Monument à la gloire d'Henri IV.
8 leaves, caption title, no title-page. Par Condorcet written on the first page. [2469]

2. Lettre d'un Anglois à Paris.
Lettre d'un anglois à Paris. A Londres. 1787.
12 leaves, in fours.
Not in Barbier.
A gift from the Countess of Tessé, who has written at the foot of the first page: a Monsieur Jefferson de la part de sa tres humble servante la cte de Tessé. [2470]

3. Questions d'un bon Patriote.
Questions d'un bon Patriote.
8 leaves; caption title, no title-page.
Contains 7 questions:
1. Un changement était-il nécessaire?
2. L'ordonnance sur la justice mérite-t-elle d'être approuvée?
3. La réduction des magistrats des parlements était-elle nécessaire?
4. Faut-il une Cour unique?
5. Qu'est-ce qu'une Cour plénière?
6. Comment une Cour plénière doit-elle être composée?
7. Le Gouvernement ne changera-t-il pas? [2471]

4. Requete au roi par M. de Calonne.
CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE.
Requete au Roi. Adressée à sa Majesté, par M. de Calonne, Ministre d'État.
M.DCC.LXXXVII. [Londres, 1787.]
2 parts. 108 leaves in fours; 50 leaves in eights, the second part (misbound in this volume) for the Éclaircissements et Pieces Justificatives.
Quérard II, 26.
For Jefferson's opinion of Calonne (1734-1802) French statesman and financial minister, see no. 2303. [2472]

5. Remonstrances, Arrêts &c. des parliaments de 1787.

i. Remonstrances du Parlement de Paris, sur la réponse du Roi en date du 17 Avril, présentées au Roi le dimanche 4 Mai. [Paris, 1787.]
8 leaves including the last blank. [2473]

ii. Histoire du siège du Palais, par le Capitaine d'Agout . . .
12 leaves, caption title. [2474]

6 leaves; signed at the end Lebret. Printer's imprint at the end. [2475]

2 leaves, caption title; signed at the end by Le Berthon et Delpeche. Printer's imprint at the end. [2476]

8 leaves. [2477]
Politics


vii. HUEZ, CHARLES.
Discours de M. Huës, maire de Troyes (I), au Parlement, toutes les chambres assemblées, après l’enregistrément des lettres-patentes de translation du Parlement en la ville de Troyes. Du 22 Août 1787.

viii. Arrêté de la Cour des Monnoies, du mercredi 22 Août 1787.

ix. Réponse du Roi a la Cour des Aides. [1787.]

x. Second arrêté de la Cour des Aides, du 27 Août 1787.


xiv. Remontrances du Parlement de Paris; arrêtées le 24 Juillet 1787.


xvi. Délibération du Parlement, 30 Juillet 1787, les princes et pairs y séans.

xvii. Arrêté du Parlement, du dimanche 5 Août 1787.

xviii. Récit de ce qui s’est passé a la Chambre des Comptes a la Cour des Aides, et au Chatelet, les 17, 18 & 21 Août 1787.

[65]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


The Cours des Aides was the tribunal which dealt with the collection of the king’s “aides” or benevolences. The decisions of this cour had the same force as the arrêts of parliament.

xx. Arrêté de la Chambre des Comptes, du premier Septembre 1787.


Signed at the end by Le B. of Breteuil, 1730-1807, French diplomat. For a note on him, see no. 2296.

LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTE LE TONNELIER, BARON DE

xxiv. Arrêté du conseil souverain de Roussillon, séant à Perpignan.


6. Cahier de la Noblesse de Mantes et Meulan.

Cahier de l’ordre de la noblesse des bailliages de Mantes et Meulan. Remis à M. le Marquis de Gayon, élu député par l’ordre de la noblesse, le 23 mars 1789. [Without name of place or printer, n. d.]


8 leaves including the title and half-title.

7. Trois mots aux Parisiens.

Trois mots aux Parisiens, sur la nécessité de publier les noms de leurs candidats, sur leurs cahiers de doléances, et sur l’élection de leurs députés. Avril, 1789.

Not in Barbier. Tourneux 799.

[66]
Politics

J. 108 Tracts sur les Etats généraux. viz. . . . . . . . . . . . .
Les voeux d’un Patriote. par Jurieux.
Recueil des pieces historiques des etats generaux par Lauragais.
Dissertation sur les assemblees nationales par Lauragais.
Code National dedie aux etats generaux.
Considerations interessantes sur les affaires presents . . . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 130, Tracts, sur les Etats Generaux, 8vo.

The above listed tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., French calf, marbled endpapers, red silk bookmark, sprinkled edges. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. These tracts are similarly listed on the undated manuscript catalogue.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

1. Les voeux d’un patriote.
[JURIEU, PIERRE.]
Les veux d’un patriote. A Amsterdam, 1788.
148 leaves.
Barbier IV, 1046 and 538. Haag VI, 111, lx.

This is a new edition of Memoires i-xiii of Les soupirs de la France esclave, first printed in Amsterdam in 1689 and 1690, and attributed to Jurieu and to Le Vassor.

At the foot of the first page of the Avertissement de l’Editeur, in which details of the first edition are given, Jefferson has written: they were written by Jurieux a clergyman.

PIERRE JURIEU, 1637-1713, French Protestant theologian and polemical writer. This work is included in his writings by biographers and bibliographers. [2500]

2. Recueil des pieces historiques des etats generaux par Lauragais.
LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LéON FÉLICITÉ, COMTE DE.
First Edition. 116 leaves including the half-title. [On the title-page is written Louis de Brancas.]
LOUIS LéON FÉLICITÉ, COMTE DE LAURAGUAIS, DUC DE BRANÇAS, 1733-1824. [2501]
Quéréard IV, 619.

LAURAGUAIS, LOUIS LéON FÉLICITÉ, COMTE DE.
52 leaves, 104 pages.
Quéréard IV, 618 [103 pag.]. [2502]

[BOSQUILLON, CHARLES PIERRE.]
First Edition. 119 leaves (misbound).

On the title-page is written in ink par Mr Bosquillon.
CHARLES PIERRE BOSQUILLON, advocate in the Parliament of Paris. [2503]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

5. Considerations intéressantes sur les affaires présentes.

[MIGNONNEAU.]

Considérations intéressantes sur les affaires présentes. Par M. **

A Londres; et se trouve à Paris: chez Barrois l’aîné, 1788.

75 leaves. Barbier I, 705. Quérard VI, 125.

MIGNONNEAU, "ancien commissaire des gardes-du-corps."
The first edition of this tract was published in Paris in
1783.

J. 109 Tracts sur les etats généraux. viz. . . . . . . . . . . .

Remercimens du peuple aux Notables.
Memoire des Princes.
Memoire du Tiers etat.

Projet de reponse au Memoire des Princes par l’Ab.
Morellet.

La Cretelle de la Convocation des etats généraux.
Les etats généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. par
Target.

De la convocation des etats généraux. par de la
Metherie.

Memoire pour le peuple François.
Instruction du duc d’Orléans à ses representans.
redigée par l’Ab. Sieyes.

Société patriote.
Observations sur les pretentions des 3. ordres par
l’Abbé André.

Considerations sur les interets du tiers etat. par
Rabaut de St. Etienne.

Avis de plusieurs citoyens aux assemblies d’élec-
tion.

Arreté du Prevot des marchands et echevins.

Declaration des Droits par Condorcet . . . . . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 106, no. 131, Tracts, sur les Etats Généraux, 8vo.

The above listed tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo., French marbled calf, marbled endpapers,
red silk bookmark, m. e. The tracts are similarly listed (with variations) by Jefferson on the fly-leaf, and are numbered
by the same hand that entered no. 16, q. v. [No. 2521.] With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Listed
also on the undated manuscript catalogue.

JA36 .P8 vol. 16

[68]
Politics

   Remerciemens du peuple aux notables. Without name of place or printer
   [?Paris], n. d.

   Mémoire des princes présenté au Roi. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
   [?Paris, 1788.]
   8 leaves, the last a blank. Edited by Antoine Jean Baptiste Robert Auget, Baron de
   Montyon, 1735–1820, French philanthropist. [2506]

   Mémoire du Tiers-État a présenter au Roi. Without name of place or printer
   [?Paris], n. d.

   [MORELLET, ANDRÉ.]
   Projet de réponse à un mémoire répandu sous le titre de Mémoire des princes.
   21 Décembre 1788. Without name of place or printer. [Paris, 1788.]
   First Edition. 38 leaves, including the first blank. sibility by Jefferson (cut into by the binder); par l'Abbé
   Barbier III, 1073. Quérard VI, 308. Morellet and the name André inserted by other hands.
   On the title-page is written the chapter number, 24, pos-
   For a note on Morellet, see no. 2446. [2508]

5. *De la Convocation des états généraux. par la Cretelle.*
   LACRETTELLE, PIERRE LOUIS.
   De la convocation des prochains États-Généraux en France, par M. La Cre-
   28 leaves. Pierre Louis Lacretelle, 1751–1824, French juriscon-
   Not in Quérard. sult; député de Paris in the Legislative. [2509]

   [TARGET, GUI JEAN BAPTISTE.]
   Les États-Généraux convoqués par Louis XVI. Without name of place or
   printer. [Paris, 1789.]
   39 leaves, including a half-title; no title-page. caption title; the chapter number, 24, on the half-title,
   Barbier II, 303. Quérard IX, 344. may be in his hand.

   Jefferson has written the name of the author below the
   Guillaume Jean Baptiste Target, 1733–1806, French
   advocate and politician, député from Paris at the
   Constituante. [2510]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

7. De la Convocation des etats généraux, par de la Methérie.
[L'A MÉTHERIE, JEAN CLAUDE DE.]
De la Convocation des États-Généraux. Without name of place or printer.
[Paris, 1788?]
18 leaves, caption title.

Barbier I, 760. Not in Quéréard.

With the autograph signature of the author, De la Methérie, at the foot of the first page.

This, and in all probability the other tract by La Métherie bound in this volume (unnumbered, after no. 13 below), was given to Jefferson by the author.

On December 3, 1788, he wrote to Jefferson (both being in Paris at the time):

L'interet que vous prenez a nos affaires politiques, et au bonheur de la nation, me fait esperer que vous aussi liserez un memoire ou je propose des idees qui nous servient & aussi utiles que les l'ont use a votre ancienne et a votre nouvelle patrie.

La Methérie signed himself auteur du journal de physique.

On May 12, 1789, La Methérie wrote to Jefferson requesting an interview with him to discuss the projet de constitution que je presente aux etats generaux. For a scientific work by the same author see no. 846. [2511]

8. Memoire pour le peuple Francais.
[CERUTTI, ANTOINE JOSEPH JOACHIM.]

50 leaves, including the first blank.

Barbier III, 144. Quéréard II, 102.
Antoine Joseph Joachim Cerutti, 1738-1792, an Italian by birth, was at one time a Jesuit, but later one of the apostles of the revolution. The first edition of this work was printed in the same year. [2512]


40 leaves, including the first blank.


On the title-page Jefferson has written redigée par l'Abbé Sieyes. The first part was edited by Geoffroy, Marquis de Limon, and the Deliberations written by the Abbé Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes.

Geoffroy, Marquis de Limon, d. 1799, was intendant of the finances of the Duc d'Orléans.

Emmanuel Joseph Sieyes, 1748-1836, French abbé and statesman. The earlier editions were published in the same year. [2513]

10. Société patriotique.
[SOULES, ANTOINE PROSPER.]
Société Patriotique. On proceda à l'élection d'un président, & M. Durand fut unanimement élu. Without name of place or printer [Paris], n. d.

16 leaves. The name of the author is given in the caption title on A4; 2 lines of text scored through on page 21. For another pamphlet by the same author see no. 2456. [2514]

[70]
Politics

[ANDRÉ, JEAN FRANÇOIS.]
42 leaves including the first blank.
Not in Barbier. Quérard I, 57.

12. Considerations sur les interets du tiers etat par. Rabaut de St Etienne.
[RABAUT DE SAINT-ÉTIENNE, JEAN PAUL.]
54 leaves. [The name of the author written in ink on the title-page.]
JEAN PAUL RABAUT DE ST. ÉTIENNE, born in 1743, was proscribed and executed in 1793. The first edition of this pamphlet appeared earlier in the same year. For his impartial history of the late revolution in France, see no. 229.

Arrêté du Parlement, du 5 Décembre 1788, les pairs y séant; sur la situation actuelle de la nation. [?Paris, 1788.]
4 leaves.

[LA METHERIE, JEAN CLAUDE DE.]
Protestation contre la forme des lettres pour la convocation des États-Généraux.
Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1788]
4 leaves; caption title. See no. 7 in this volume of tracts.

Avis de plusieurs bons citoyens de tous les ordres a toutes les Assemblées d'élection qui doivent se tenir dans les pays d'états, & dans les bailliages & sénéchaussées du royaume, pour nommer les représentants de la nation, aux États-Généraux. [?Paris] 1788.
10 leaves, including the last blank.
Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.

Arrêté de messieurs les prevôt des marchands, et echevins; sur un requisitoire du procureur du Roi & de la ville de Paris, au sujet d'un imprimé, sans nom d'auteur ni d'imprimeur, ayant pour titre: Réflexions d'un avocat, consulté par un membre du Tiers-État de la ville de Paris, sur l'arrêté du corps municipal, & le requisitoire du procureur du Roi & de cette ville, en date du 30 Décembre
The Library of Thomas Jefferson
dernier, &c. [Paris: de l'imprimerie de Lottin l'aîné, & Lottin de St-Germain, m.dcc.lxxxix.] [1789]
63 leaves, caption title, printers' imprint at the end, signed VeYtard.
VeYtard, député from Paris at the Constituante, was a
curé. In 1789 he was appointed clerk of the court to
the commune of Paris. [2520]

[BRiSSOT DE WAriVille, JAcques Piere.]
Observations d'un Républicain sur les différents systèmes d'administrations
provinciales, particulièrement sur ceux de MM. Turgot & Necker, & sur le bien
qu'on peut en espérer dans les gouvernements monarchiques . . . Without name
of place or printer, n. d.

28 leaves in eights, signatures H–K4, D4, pp. [113]–[168]
of Des administrations provinciales, mémoire présenté au
roi par Turgot (actually written by Dupont de Nemours).
Quérard I, 520.
The entry was omitted by Jefferson on the fly-leaf and
has been added by another hand.
A number of the works of Brissot de Warville appear in
this catalogue. [2521]

17. Declaration des droits par Condorcet.
[CONDOrcet, Marie Jean Antoine nicolaS CariTAT, Marquis De.]
Declaration des Droits, traduite de l'anglois, avec l'original a coté. A Londres,
1789.
45 leaves including the half-title, French and English
text on opposite pages.

On the title-page Jefferson has written the name of the
author: par le Marquis de Condorcet, and has changed tra-
duite de l'Anglois to read: traduite en Anglois, adding par le
Docteur Gem.

Jefferson had three copies of this work, see no. 2442 and
no. 2568. On this copy he has inserted on the title-page,
in ink, the name of the author and of the translator, and
has also corrected the printed mis-statement, traduite de
l'Anglois. The title as amended by him reads: Declara-
tion des Droits, par le Marquis de Condorcet traduite en
Anglois, par le Docteur Gem avec l'original a coté.

Jefferson sent a copy of this Declaration des Droits to
James Madison, writing to him from Paris on January
12, 1789:

... every body here is trying their hand at forming
declarations of rights. as something of that kind is
going on with you also, I send you two specimens from
hence. the one is by our friend of whom I have just
spoken [La Fayette]. you will see that it contains the
essential principles of ours accomodated as much as
could be to the actual state of things here. the other is

from a very sensible man, a pure theorist, of the sect
called the economists, of which Turgot was considered
the head. the former is adapted to the existing abuses;
the latter goes to those possible as well as to those
existing . . .

Bibliographers usually attribute the translation to Philip
Mazzei; Jefferson appears to be the only person to at-
tribute it to Dr. Gem, an English surgeon whom Mazzei
met in London, and who was a close friend of Jefferson
in France. A letter from Jefferson, dated from New York
April 4, 1790, immediately after his return to the United
States, addressed to Dr. Gem at Bordeaux, opens:

In bidding adieu, my dear Doctor, to the country which
united our residence, I find the loss of your society &
instructive conversation among the leading circum-
tances of regret. be assured that I feel it most
sensibly, and accept my warm acknowledgements for
all your kindnesses & services to me and my family
while at Paris . . .

In the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress are
three pages of prescriptions in manuscript, inscribed by
Politics

J. 110 Résumé général des cahiers du Clergé, de la Noblesse, et du Tiers. 3 v. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 133, as above.

[PRUDHOMME, LOUIS MARIE.—LAURENT DE MÉZIÈRES, FRANÇOIS SILVAIN.]


First Edition. 3 vol. 8vo. 229, 231 and 338 leaves, each with a half-title indicating the substance of the volume: I. Clergé; II. Noblesse; III. Tiers-Etat. The leaf of Avertissement in vol. I indicates that the work can be found chez M. Laurent de Mézières, & chez M. Prudhomme [and others], the price 13 livres 10 sols.
The Discours préliminaire in volume I by Jean Rousseau.
Barbier IV, 337. Quérard VII, 364; IV, 623.

Jefferson bought two sets of this work, each for 15. 10, from Frouillé, on July 11 and August 8, 1789, respectively.

It is entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

LOUIS MARIE PRUDHOMME, 1752–1830, famous revolutionary, was also a printer, publisher and bookbinder.

FRANÇOIS SILVAIN LAURENT DE MÉZIÈRES, French author.

JEAN ROUSSEAU, author of the Discours préliminaire, is described by the authorities, and in manuscript on the Discours in volume I, as "mort senateur". [2523]

J. III Cahiers de Nemours. par Dupont. 2 v. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 129, as above.

[DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.]


First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. 240 and 144 leaves; errata list on the last leaf in both volumes; publisher's advertisement on the verso of the half-title leaf in vol. I; printer's imprint at the end of vol. II. Not in Barbier. Quérard II, 707.


Entered without price on the undated manuscript catalogue.

Several of the works of Dupont de Nemours, a close friend of Jefferson, appear in this catalogue. [2524]
J. 112  Tracts on the French E. India company. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 382, as above, with reading East.

Four tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume quarto, French marbled calf, marbled endpapers, red silk bookmark, sprinkled edges. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Entered, unlisted as above, in the undated manuscript catalogue.

E187 .C72 vol. 22

This is another copy of no. 2282. This copy has the first blank. [2525]

ii. [MORELLET, ANDRÉ.]
Mémoires relatifs à la discussion du privilège de la nouvelle Compagnie des Indes. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris: chez Demonville, m.dccc.lxxxvii. [1787.]
71 leaves, in fours.
The author's name written in ink on the title-page.
For a note on Morellet see no. 2446. First printed in Paris in 1786. [2526]

iii. Idées préliminaires sur le privilège exclusif de la Compagnie des Indes. A Paris: de l'imprimerie de Lottin l'aîné, & Lottin de S.-Germain, m.dccc.lxxxvii. [1787.]
20 leaves, including the half-title and last blank, in fours. Not in Barbier. Not in Sabin. [2527]

iv. [HARDOUIN DE LA REYNERIE, LOUIS EUGÈNE.—BONNIÈRES, ALEXANDRE JULES BENOT DE.]
Consultation pour les actionnaires de la Compagnie des Indes. A Paris: de l'imprimerie de Lottin l'aîné, & Lottin de S.-Germain, m.dccc.lxxxviii. [1788.]
First Edition. 52 leaves, in fours; 8 leaves of printed tables at the end, the first folded, 4 in duplicate. [The names of the authors written in ink on the title-page.]

J. 113  Lettres critiques et Politiques sur les Colonies. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 152, as above.

[DUBUISSON, PAUL ULRIC—DUBUCQ, JEAN BAPTISTE.]
Lettres critiques et politiques, sur les colonies & le commerce des villes maritimes de France, adressées à G. T. Raynal. Par M. *** . . . A Genève, et se trouve à Paris, m.dccc.lxxxv. [1785.]
First Edition. 8vo. 144 leaves including the half-title and the last blank; 8 leaves at the end with separate signatures and pagination for Conversation d'un Officier d'Artillerie.
Original French marbled calf, marbled endpapers, red silk bookmark, sprinkled edges. Not initialed by Jefferson. The names of the authors written in ink on the titles. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price, 4-0.
PAUL ULRIC DUBUISSON, 1748–1799, French author, died on the scaffold.
JEAN BAPTISTE DUBUCQ, 1717–1795, French economist, was a native of Martinique. [2528]
Politics

J. 114  Essai sur l'Administration de St Domingue. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 97, no. 153, as above.

RAYNAL, GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS.

Essai sur l'administration de St Domingue, par Guillaume Thomas Raynal.
Without name of place or printer [?Genève], 1785.

First Edition. 8vo. 136 leaves.

This work is taken from the Abbé Raynal’s Histoire philosophique (see no. 466), possibly by another hand.

Entered with the price on the undated manuscript catalogue: L’Administration de St Domingue (dit) par Raynal. 8vo 5-0.

[2530]

J. 115  Tracts. French colonies. viz. . . . . . . . . . . .

Le Pour et le Contre.
Reponse au Pour et Contre.
Observations sommaires sur le Pour et le Contre.
Reflections d’un Vieillard sur l’admission des étrangers dans nos colonies.
Reponse au Contradicteur du Pour et Contre.
Precis pour les Colonies Françaises contre les Negocians.

La Ligne de demarcation, ou plan pour l’approvisionnement des isles.
Reflections sur le commerce, la navigation et les colonies . . . . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 381, Tracts, French Colonies, 4to.

Eight tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume 4to, French marbled calf, marbled endpapers, m. e., red silk bookmark; the titles listed by Jefferson on the fly-leaf, and numbered by another hand. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Similarly listed on the undated manuscript catalogue.

1. Le Pour et le Contre [par Dubucq added by another hand].

[DUBUCQ, JEAN BAPTISTE.]

Le Pour et le Contre sur un objet de grande discorde et d’importance majeure. Convient-il à l’administration de céder part, ou de ne rien céder aux étrangers dans le commerce de la métropole avec ses colonies? A Londres [Paris], 1784.

18 leaves.

In the upper margin of the title-page Jefferson has written the chapter number and subject of the tracts:

24. France. Colonies [cut into]. The author’s name is added by the same hand that wrote it on the fly-leaf.

Corrections in the text in a French hand.

Other tracts by Dubucq appear in this catalogue. [2531]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

2. Réponse au Pour et Contre.
   Réponse à la brochure intitulée Le Pour et le Contre. A Londres [Paris], 1785.
   32 leaves. Manuscript marginal annotations by Jefferson. [2532]

3. Observations sommaires sur le Pour et le Contre.
   Observations sommaires sur le Pour et le Contre, dans la question du commerce libre des colonies. Et sur les réponses qui lui ont été faites. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], n. d.
   14 leaves including a half-title, no title-page. A manuscript correction on page 11 in a French hand. [2533]

4. Réflexions d'un Vieillard sur l'Admission des étrangers dans nos colonies.
   Réflexions d’un Vieillard du pays de Médoc, sur l'arrêt du conseil du 30 août dernier, qui permet l'admission des étrangers dans nos colonies. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], 1785.
   28 leaves, 2 folded tables. Attributed by Sabin to Dubucq. [2534]

5. Réponse au Contra dicteur du Pour et Contre.
   [DUBUCQ, JEAN BAPTISTE.]
   Réponse au Contra dicteur de la brochure intitulée: Le Pour et le Contre. A Londres [Paris], 1785.
   First Edition. 69 leaves, errata list on the verso of the last leaf. The name of the author written on the title. [2535]

6. Precis pour les colonies Françaises contre les Negocians de villes maritimes.
   Précis pour les grand propriétaires des colonies Françaises de l'Amérique, contre les divers écrits des négocians des villes maritimes du Royaume. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], n. d.
   4 leaves; caption title. Attributed by Sabin to Dubucq. [2536]

7. La Ligne de demarcation, ou Plan pour l'approvisionnement des isles.
   La Ligne de démarcation, ou plan qui pourrait être un des moins mauvais à suivre dans l'approvisionnement des Isles françaises de l'Amérique & dans le commerce avec elles. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], n. d.
   6 leaves; caption title. Attributed by Sabin to Dubucq. [2537]

[76]

[FOACHE, STANISLAUS.]

Réflexions sur le commerce, la navigation et les colonies. Without name of place or printer [?Paris], 1787.

34 leaves including the first blank. A few manuscript corrections in a French hand.


STANISLAUS FOACHE was a merchant at Le Havre.

J. 116 *Essai sur les Colonies Françaises.* 12mo.

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 42, Essais sur les Colonies Françaises, 12mo.

[SAINTEARD, P.]

Essai sur les Colonies Françaises; ou discours politiques sur la nature du gouvernement, de la population & du commerce de la colonie de S. D. . . . M DCC LIV.

[Paris, 1754.]

First Edition. 12mo. 184 leaves, including the half-title, list of errata on the fourth leaf, with a slip of Addition pasted down on the lower blank margin of the verso.


Contemporary French red morocco, gilt, line fillets on sides, gilt back, g. e. marbled endpapers, blue silk book- mark. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. Par Saintard and Paris written in ink on the title-page. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Entered on the undated manuscript catalogue with the price 4-10.

P. SAINTARD, died ca. 1760, was a syndic of the India Company.

J. 117 *Bart sur les colonies.* 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 154, as above.

BART, T. M.

Considérations philosophiques et politiques sur le régime des colonies. Par T. M. Bart, Colon de St.-Domingue . . . Se vend à Bordeaux: chez Pagaud et Baudin, imprimeurs . . . et chez les principaux libraires et marchands de nouveautés. n. d. [1801.]

First Edition. 8vo. 121 leaves including the half-title, 2 folded tables.

Not in Quérard. Sabin 3701.


BARRÉ SAINT-VENANT, JEAN.

Des Colonies modernes sous la Zone Torride, et particulièrement de celle de Saint-Domingue; ouvrage dans lequel on découvre les causes de leurs malheurs, et où l'on développe les véritables principes du gouvernement qui leur convient; les moyens économiques de les faire arriver promptement à la plus grande pros-
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


First Edition. 8vo. 268 leaves, including one for the errata list, folded table, map, printer's imprint at the end.


This may be Jefferson's copy, but it is not initialed by him, and any marks of provenance have been lost in rebinding.

Purchased by Jefferson from Reibelt, Baltimore, on December 24, 1804, price $2.50.

Jean Barré Saint-Venant, 1757-1810, was sent with his regiment to St. Domingo, where he remained for some years, and was made a member of the chambers of agriculture and of the commerce of the colonies. On his return to France he became a member of the Société d'Agriculture de Department de la Seine, of which Jefferson was an honorary member.

119 Brougham: on the Colonial policy of Europe. 2. v. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 233, as above.

BROUGHAM, HENRY PETER, BARON BROUGHAM AND VAUX.


Jefferson purchased a copy in 1804; it is included in a list of books in his handwriting purchased in that year (in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress).

Henry Peter Brougham, Baron Brougham and Vaux, 1778-1868, Lord Chancellor. This work, written before he was of age, relates largely to America, and contains résumés of the colonial policies of the various European governments.

J. 120 Calonne de l'état de la France present et a venir. 8vo.

Lond. 1790.

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 123, Colonne de l'état de la France, present et a venir, 8vo, 1790.

CALONNE, CHARLES ALEXANDRE DE.


First Edition. 8vo. 240 leaves, with the starred signatures G and I.

Quérard II, 25.

Contemporary tree sheep; not initialed by Jefferson; a correction in ink on page xv. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

A copy in the Rare Books Division in the Library of Congress in the original boards has on the inside cover an autograph inscription by William Temple Franklin reading: Mr. Adams is desired after perusing this Work to lend it to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Set Hamilton. W. T. F.

For a note on Calonne see no. 2903.

[78]
POLITICS

J. 121 Answers to Burke by Priestly and Mackintosh. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 148, Answers to Burke, by Priestly and M’Intosh, 8vo.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH.


8vo. 40 leaves in fours.
Bound for Jefferson in sheep, a red label on the back lettered Answers to Burke, and a later label added with the names of the two authors included in the volume: Priestley [and] Mackintosh. Not initialled by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

This pamphlet, in which Priestley vindicated the principles of the French Revolution, was first published in Birmingham on January 1, 1791. [2544]

With this is bound:

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES.

Vindiciae Gallicae. Defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers against the accusations of The Right Hon. Edmund Burke; including some strictures on the late production of Mons. de Calonne. By James Mackintosh.—[The French Constitution, revised, amended, and finally decreed, by the National Assembly. Presented to the King on the 3d, and accepted by him on the 13th of September, 1791.] Philadelphia: Printed by William Young, m, dccc,xcii–i. [1792, 1.]

8vo. 2 parts in 1. 88 and 14 leaves in fours, separate title-pages, signatures and pagination; Young’s advertisement, dated April 9, 1792, on the verso of the last leaf of the first tract.

Evans 24495.
Presented to Jefferson by John Brown Cutting with an inscription in his handwriting on the title-page: Mr Jefferson from his respectful aff[ ] and most obed’nt ser’ J. B. C [the rest cut off by the binder].

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, 1765–1832, Scottish philosopher. This tract was considered one of the most effective defences of the Whig sympathizers of the Revolution. The first English edition was published in April 1791, and contains passages suppressed from the later editions. All copies do not have the French Constitution at the end. [2545]

J. 122 Sur l’administration de M. Necker, par lui-même. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 124, as above.

NECKER, JACQUES.


8vo. 240 leaves, including the half-title.
Rebound in buckram in 1944 and the proofs of prove-
Par lui-même . . . Prix 4 liv. 10 sols. HJ1082 .N8

For a note on Necker see no. 2437.
The first edition was published in Amsterdam earlier in the same year. [2546]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 379, Political Tracts French, 87–92, 4to.

A collection of tracts in quarto bound together in the original half sheep, with later endpapers, and no list of the tracts in Jefferson's hand. On the upper margin of the title-page of the first tract Jefferson has written the chapter number 24, and his instructions to the binder of which only the words half bound remain, the rest almost completely cut away. The tracts are numbered in ink, serially. JA36.P8 vol. I

1. Lit de justice du 6. Aout 1787.

Procès-verbal de ce qui s’est passé au Lit de Justice, tenu par le Roi à Versailles, le lundi 6 août 1787. A Paris: de l’imprimerie royal, m. DCCCLXXXVII. [1787.]

30 leaves, imprint on the title and at the end. This, and that of May 8 (no. 3 in this volume of tracts) were the last two lits de justice held. [2547]

On the title are written Jefferson’s instructions to the binder, see above.

2. Finances de St. Domingue de Marbois.

BARBÉ MARBOIS, FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE.

Etat des finances de Saint-Domingue, contenant le résumé des recettes & dépenses de toutes les caisses publiques, depuis le 10 novembre 1785, jusqu’au 1er janvier 1788, par M. Barbé de Marbois, intendant des Isles Francoises sous le vent. Au Port-au-Prince: de l'imprimerie de Mozart. m. DCC. LXXXVIII. [1788.]
Politics

36 leaves including the half-title; 11 folded tables (printed on blue paper).
FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE BARBÉ MARBOIS, 1745–1837, French statesman, held the appointment of Intendant général des Isles sous le Vent from 1785 to 1789.
This État des Finances was written after a décret demanding that colonial officers give an account of their administration and expenses, and proved that de Barbé Marbois had left more than a million in the exchequer, and in the royal warehouses six million hundredweight of flour and other provisions. Quérard has only an État des Finances from 1 janvier 1788 to 3 décembre in the same year.
It was to answer the questions of de Barbé Marbois that Jefferson wrote the Notes on the State of Virginia. [2548]

Discours du Roi, à la fin du Lit de Justice, tenu à Versailles, le 8 mai 1788. A Versailles: de l’imprimerie de Ph.-D. Pierres, premier imprimeur ordinaire du Roi [1788].
Together 13 tracts on 69 leaves including 1 blank, separate signatures and pagination, caption titles, imprints at the end of each tract except the preliminary and final Discours du Roi. The tracts have printed numbers in the lower margin, the Discours de M. le Garde des Sceaux being numbered 1 to 6 respectively, and the corresponding Ordonnances, Édits and Déclarations du Roi i. b. to 6. b.

2 parts in 1, 12 and 8 leaves, separate signatures; the second part has the État, par ordre alphabétique, des bailliages royaux & des sénéchaussées royales des pays d’élections . . .

5. Motifs et plan de municipalité de Paris.
BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.
Motifs des commissaires, pour adopter le plan de municipalité, qu’ils ont présenté à l’Assemblée générale des Représentants de la Commune: Lus à l’Assem-

[87]
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2 parts in 1 with separate signatures, 14 and 26 leaves; 2 leaves partly unopened; imprint on the title and at the end.

Not in Quérard. Tourneux 5323.

Jacques Pierre Brissot de Warville, 1754–1793,

député de Paris at the Legislative and the Convention, and later Minister of the Interior. He was executed as a Girondin in 1793. Brissot de Warville knew Jefferson and visited the United States; several works by him occur in this catalogue. [2551]


6 leaves, uncut, caption title, imprint at the end. Signed by l'archevêque de Bordeaux, le M. de Beauvais, le C. de Montmorin, le C. de la Luzerne, Neckler, le C. de Saint-Priest, l'ancien Archevêque de Vienne, le C. de la Tour du Pin.

The M. de la Luzerne, to whom Jefferson ascribes this Mémoire, was César Henri, Comte de La Luzerne, 1737–1799, French statesman, and the elder brother of Jefferson's friend, Anne-César, Chevalier de La Luzerne, at that time Ambassador in England. For another Mémoire by La Luzerne see no. 2556. [2552]

7. LOUIS XVI.

Discours prononcé par le Roi, à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 4 février 1790. [A Bordeaux: chez Michel Racle, imprimeur de l'intendance, 1790.]

6 leaves, the last a blank; caption title, imprint at the end, all blank margins cut off.

This Discours is numbered 7 in ink on the first page in the same hand, probably in the binder, as the other tracts. It is not included by Jefferson in his list of the tracts contained in the volume [see above]. [2553]

8. Rapport aux negocians de Bordeaux.

Rapport fait a une assemblée de négocians et capitalistes de Bordeaux, imprimé à la demande du commerce, et par ordre de la Chambre, au profit des pauvres de la Société Philanthropique. A Bordeaux: de l'imprimerie de P. Phillippot, imprimeur de la Chambre de Commerce, m.dccc.lxxx. [1790.]

12 leaves including the first blank, printed on blue paper. The Avant-Propos is dated from Bordeaux, le 29 mars, 1790. [2554]

[82.1] PIGOTT, ROBERT.

Liberté de la Presse. [Paris:] [de l'imprimerie de Veuve Herissant.] n. d.

2 leaves, printed in double columns; caption title, printer's imprint at the end.

At the beginning: Très-respectueuse Adresse a l'Assemblée Nationale de France, présentée par Robert Pigot, Écrivain Anglais.

At the end: L'impression de cette Adresse a été ordonnée par l'Assemblée Nationale.

This pamphlet is not called for in Jefferson's list, and is not serially numbered on the title in ink; as are all the other tracts in the volume. It was possibly inserted at a later date.

Robert Pigott, 1736–1794, English food and dress reformer, left England for the continent on the outbreak of the war with the American colonies. He was an ardent supporter of the French Revolution. [2555]
Politics


LA LUZERNE, CÉSAR HENRI, COMTE DE.

Mémorie envoyé le 18 juin 1790, au Comité des Rapports de l'Assemblée Nationale, par M. de la Luzerne, Ministre & Secrétaire d'Etat. A Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, m.dcc.xc. [1790.]

3 parts in 1 with separate Signatures and pagination: 61 leaves including the first blank, 36 and 42 leaves, the last part for the Pièces Justificatives, with separate half-title.


CÉSAR HENRI, COMTE DE LA LUZERNE, served with distinction in the French navy, to which in 1787 he was named Minister by Louis XVI. In October 1790, he was denounced for incompetence before the Assemblée Nationale by M. Gouy-d'Arcy, and wrote this Mémorie, dealing largely with the affairs of St. Domingue, in his own justification.

CARDINAL CÉSAR GUILLAUME DE LA LUZERNE, to whom the Mémorie is wrongly attributed by Quérand, was the brother of César Henri and of Anne César de La Luzerne.

[2556]

10. Petiè of the Quakers to the National Assembly.

Petition respectueuse des Amis de la Société Chretienne, appelés Quakers, prononcée à l'Assemblée Nationale, le jeudi 10 février 1791.—The respectful petition of the Christian Society of Friends called Quakers, delivered before the National Assembly, Thursday 10th February, 1791. London: printed by James Phillips. [1791.]

4 leaves, French and English texts in parallel columns, caption titles, printer's imprint at the end: Jami Pemberton to The Secretary of the United States of N. A.

JAMES PEMBERTON, 1723–1809, a famous philanthropist and merchant of Philadelphia, was a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

[2557]


CLAVERIE, ÉTIENNE.


This is another copy of no. 1392.

[2558]


MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, ANNE PIERRE, MARQUIS DE.


2 parts in 1, 33 and 12 leaves; the second part for the Tableaux contens les comptes de M. Necker et de M. Dufresne, du premier mai 1789 au premier janvier 1791 . . . with half-title and separate signatures and pagination.

Quérard VI, 247.

ANNE PIERRE, MARQUIS DE MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC, 1741–1798, chief equerry to Monsieur, served in the army as Maréchal de camp, and later as General in chief of the army in the Alps. For replies to these Mémoires, see no. 2592 and 2600.

[2559]

**BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE.**

Discours de M. de Bertrand, Ministre de la Marine, à l'Assemblée Nationale, le 19 décembre 1791, sur l'état actuel de la colonie de Saint-Domingue. [A Paris: de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1791.]

8 leaves, caption title, printer's imprint at the end. Not in Quérard. Sabin 5028.

**ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE BERTRAND DE MOLEVILLE, 1744-1818, French historian.** [2560]


**LEOPOLD II.**


18 leaves including the last blank; caption title, printer's imprint at the end.

**LEOPOLD II, 1747-1792, Roman emperor, was the brother of Marie-Antoinette, the queen of Louis XVI.** [2561]

15. *Lettre de Mirbeck à l'assemblée de S't Domingue.*

**MIRBECK, FREDERIC IGNACE DE.**

Lettre à l'Assemblée coloniale de la partie française de Saint-Domingue, par M. de Mirbeck, commissaire national civil délégué par le Roi aux îles françaises de l'Amérique sous le vent. Au Cap-Français, le 27 février 1792. Au Cap-Français, chez Dufour de Rians, imprimeur des Commissaires nationaux-civils. [1792.]

4 leaves, foremargins cut off, caption title, printer's imprint at the end. Not in Quérard. Sabin 49420.

**FREDERIC IGNACE DE MIRBECK, 1732-1818, French avocat, was one of the Commissioners sent to St. Domingue in 1791.** [2562]

16. *Mountfleurence's ltre relative to La Fayette. M.S.*

Copy of a Letter from an American officer in Paris to his friend in Virginia, brought by the Aimable Antoinette. Dated from Paris, 11th Novbr 1792.

Manuscript written on both sides of 14 folio sheets of paper, folded.

Concerns Lafayette and the French revolution. The letter is not signed but according to Jefferson was by Mountfleurence.

**MAJOR MOUNTFLEURCE is mentioned in the President's message to Congress, April 3, 1798, see no. 3210.** [2563]

17. *Vindication of the planters of Martinique & Guadeloupe.*

A Vindication of the planters of Martinique & Guadeloupe against the charges made on them by their enemies. In a letter addressed to His Excellency the Viscount d'Arot Governor of Guadeloupe. MDCCXCIII. [1793.]

Politics

J. 124 Etats Generaux de 1789, par Brissot. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 132, as above.

BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.
Plan de conduite pour les députés du peuple aux États-Généraux de 1789.
Par J. P. Brissot de Warville . . . Avril 1789.

First Edition. 8vo. 170 leaves, the last 20 leaves with separate signatures and pagination for the Notes.
Quérard I, 520.
The Etats Généraux met on May 5, 1789 at Versailles for the first time since 1614. On June 17, by a motion of the abbé Siéyès, the Etats Généraux became the Assemblée Nationale.
Many of the writings of Brissot de Warville, q. v. appear in this catalogue.

J. 125 Political tracts. French. 1789. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 138, as above.
A collection of 7 political pamphlets bound together, probably for Jefferson, in a half binding; 8vo., with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts numbered serially in ink.

[2565]

I. [JEFFERSON, THOMAS.]
An Act for establishing Religious Freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786.—Acte de la République de Virginie, qui établit la liberté de religion, passé à l'assemblée de la Virginie au commencement de l'année 1786. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [Paris, ?1786]

4 leaves. French and English texts on opposite pages.
Sabin 100344. This edition not in Swem, not in Ford, and not in Johnston.
Jefferson was in Paris at the time of the passing of the bill in 1786 by the Assembly, and immediately caused editions to be printed in that city. A translation was made by the Marquis de St. Lambert to whom Jefferson wrote on August 8, 1786:

M. Jefferson has the honour of presenting his compliments to Monsieur le Marquis de St. Lambert, and of thanking him for his very excellent translation of the act of the Virginia Assembly. an opportunity having occurred, before the receipt of it, of forwarding the act to some foreign courts where it was thought it would be well received, mfr Jefferson had been obliged to print copies from a translation prepared for the Encyclopedie. he shall endeavor as soon as possible to avail the public of the better one of M. de St Lambert. he begs leave to present to him, and also through him to Madame la Comtesse d'Houdiot, the homage of his respects.

In a letter to George Wythe, dated from Paris, August 13, 1786, Jefferson wrote:

... The European papers have announced that the assembly of Virginia were occupied on the revisal of their Code of laws. this, with some other similar intelligence, has contributed much to convince the people of Europe, that what the English papers are constantly publishing of our anarchy, is false; as they are sensible that such a work is that of a people only who are in perfect tranquillity. our act for freedom of religion is extremely applauded. the Ambassadors & ministers of the several nations of Europe resident at this court have asked of me copies of it to send to their sovereigns, and it is inserted at full length in several books now in the press; among others, in the new Encyclopedie. I think it will produce considerable good even in these countries where ignorance, superstition, poverty & oppression of body & mind in every form, are so firmly settled on the mass of the people, that their redemption from them can never be hoped ...

Four months later, on December 16, Jefferson wrote to James Madison:

... the Virginia act for religious freedom has been
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received with infinite approbation in Europe & propagated with enthusiasm. I do not mean by the governments, but by the individuals which compose them. it has been translated into French & Italian, has been sent to most of the courts of Europe, & has been the best evidence of the falshood of those reports which stated us to be in anarchy. it is inserted in the new Encyclopédie, & is appearing in most of the publications respecting America. in fact it is com-
fortable to see the standard of reason at length erected, after so many ages during which the human mind has been held in vassalage by kings, priests & nobles: and it is honorable for us to have produced the first legislature who has had the courage to declare that the reason of man may be trusted with the formation of his own opinions . . .

CHARLES FRANÇOIS DE SAINT-LAMBERT, 1716–1803, French poet and philosopher. [2566]

2. [MAZZEI, FILIPPO.]
De l’Emigration. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

16 leaves: A–B⁴, the last a blank.
On the back of the half-title: Ce discours sur l’émigration, forme le VIIᵉ chapitre de la quatrième partie des Recherches historiques & politiques sur les États-Unis de l’Amérique septentrionale.
Not in Quérard, Sabin or Garlick. This edition not in Ford.
On the half-title Jefferson has written: par Mazzei.
This pamphlet consists of a translation into French of Benjamin Franklin’s Advice to such as would remove to America, headed Avis à ceux qui voulaient émigrer en Amérique, preceded by an introductory paragraph on one page by Mazzei, in which the author of the Notes sur l’état de Virginie is also mentioned, the whole extracted from the Recherches Historiques & Politiques (q. v.).

This reprint seems to be unknown to bibliographers; the only French edition cited by Ford is a title from the British Museum Catalogue: Avis a ceux qui voudraient s’en aller en Amérique.

In Jefferson’s account book, under date September 20, 1788, is an entry: Pd for reprinting Dr Franklin’s advice to emigrants 18f 16. [2567]

3. [CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.]
Déclaration des Droits, traduite de l’anglois, avec l’original à coté. A Londres, 1789.

45 leaves including the half title, English and French texts on opposite pages.
Barbier I, 845. Quérard II, 268.
Originally written in French by Condorcet. The English text is the translation and is attributed by bibliographers to Philip Mazzei, q. v., but by Jefferson to Dr. Gem. For the full note see the copy annotated by Jefferson, no. 2522. [2568]

4. MOUNIER, JEAN JOSEPH.
3 parts in 1, 32, 20, and 20 leaves, with separate signatures and pagination.
Quérard VI, 349.
The 3 parts numbered in ink 4, 5, 6, as separate tracts;
at the end of the second part Jefferson has written Mounier; a few other notes in ink are not by Jefferson.
JEAN JOSEPH MOUNIER, 1758–1806, French statesman, was a député from Dauphiné to the Assembly. [2569]

8 leaves with sig. C, paged 33–48, caption title. Tome III. Mai, 1791 in the lower margin of the first page; printer’s imprint, undated, at the end.

Pages 46 to the end contain: Annonce. Sur l’Administra-
tion de M. Necker, par lui-même . . . [2570]

[86]
Politics


4 leaves with sig. A, pages 1-8, caption title, imprint at the end.
The Assemblée Nationale came into being on June 17, 1789, on a motion of the Abbé Siéyès, replacing the États Généraux. The Journal was founded by Etienne Le Hodey, see the next number. [2571]


8 leaves from Tome viii, no. 8, sig. H, pages 105-120, caption title, imprint at the end. Signed at the end Le Hodey de Saultchevreuil.

Etienne Le Hodey, 1754-1830, was born in Sault-Chevreuil. On the reassembly of the États Généraux in 1789 Le Hodey was the first to suggest rendering a compte rendu of the debates, and founded the Journal des États Généraux, later the Journal de l'Assemblée Nationale, of which the chief editor was Rabaut de Saint-Etienne, q. v. [2572]

J. 126 Political tracts. French. 1790. 8°.

A collection of 15 French political tracts bound together in 1 volume, 8vo., half sheep; new labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 8.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

1. Reflexions sur la nouvelle division du royaume par D’Ey[mar] [the last syllable cut off by the binder]
3. Adresse aux amis de la paix par Servan.
5. De Pange sur la délitation.

On the first page of the first tract Jefferson has written the instructions to the binder: half bound. Political tracts. French. 1790. This inscription has been cut into by the binder, and one word, between bound and Political, has been cut away. Each tract is numbered in ink on the first leaf.

1. Reflexions sur la nouvelle division du royaume par D’Ey[mar].

EYMAR, ANGE MARIE, COMTE D’.


12 leaves: A3, B4, caption title, printer's imprint at the end. Dated at the end Paris, le 4 Février 1790.

Quérard III, 49.

On the upper margin of the first leaf Jefferson has written his instructions to the binder as noted above.

ANGE MARIE, COMTE D’EYMAR, c. 1740-1803, député from Forcalquier to the Assemblée Nationale, was one of the members of the noblesse who joined the Tiers-Etat. [2573]
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12 leaves in fours. The Organisation of the “Pouvoir Judiciaire” was the first preoccupation of the Constituante in 1789, and occupied the Assemblée for almost a year. [2574]

3. Adresse aux amis de la paix par Servan.

SERVAN, ANTOINE JOSEPH MICHEL.


36 leaves in fours. This edition not in Quérard. [2575]

ANTOINE JOSEPH MICHEL SERVAN, 1737–1807, French avocat and député aux États Généraux. The first edition of this Adresse was published in 1789 in Paris.


[CONDORCET, JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS DE CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.]


35 leaves. The name of the author written on the title-page (not by Jefferson). First published in 1789. The Adresse aux Provinces has been attributed to the abbé de Montesquiou. [2576]

Barbier IV, 280. This edition not in Quérard.

5. De Pange sur la délacion.

PANGE, MARIE FRANÇOIS DENIS THOMAS, CHEVALIER DE.


First Edition. 18 leaves in eights. First published in 1789. Jean Antoine, French publicist and financial expert, was the author of several tracts, and collaborated with Condorcet in others. [2577]

Not in Quérard. Tourneux III, 14382.

MARIE FRANÇOIS DENIS THOMAS, CHEVALIER DE PANGE, 1764–1796, French publicist and financial expert, was the author of several tracts, and collaborated with Condorcet in others.


COULMIERS, FRANÇOIS SIMONNET D’ESCOLMIERS, dit DE.


First Edition. 14 leaves: A, B, C. ABBÉ D’ABBECOURT, député from Paris at the Constituante, signed the abandonment of the tithes. [2578]

FRANÇOIS SIMONNET D’ESCOLMIERS, dit DE COULMIERS,

7. Le Pacte de famille avec des Observations par Dupont.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.

Le Pacte de famille et les conventions subséquentes, entre la France & l’Espagne; avec des observations sur chaque article. Par M. Dupont, député de
Politics

First Edition. 78 leaves including the half-title; text and Observations on opposite pages, printer's imprint at the end.  
Quérard II, 707.  
Other works by Pierre Samuel Dupont de Nemours appear in this catalogue.  
[2579]

8. Retirer vous donc. réponse à Mr. Necker.  
Retirez-Vous donc, et mourez en paix: ou réponse au dangereux mémoire présenté par M. Necker à l'Assemblée Nationale le 27 août 1790 ... A Paris: chez tous les marchands de nouveautés, 1790.  
37 leaves in eights, partly unopened.  
Possibly by Maurice Gouget des Landres.  
[2580]

ROEDERER, PIERRE LOUIS, COMTE.  
20 leaves: A–B³, C⁴; caption title, printer's imprint at the end. Rapport de M. Roederer printed in the lower margins of sig. B⁴, C₁.  

PIERRE LOUIS, COMTE ROEDERER, 1754–1835, peer of France, held numerous political, economic, and diplomatic positions, including that of minister plenipotentiary to negotiate the peace with the United States in 1800. In the Constituent Assembly he was a member of the Committee of Taxes and prepared a scheme for a new system of taxation.  
[2581]

CHABROUD, CHARLES J. B.  
First Edition. 60 leaves, printer's imprint at the end. Some leaves unopened.  
Quérard II, 111. Tourneux I, 1445.

CHARLES J. B. CHABROUD, 1750–1816, French lawyer.  
The Chatelet was done away with on October 14, 1790.  
See also no. 2661.  
[2582]

CLAVIERE, ÉTIENNE.  
Réflexions adressées a l'Assemblée Nationale, sur les moyens de concilier l'impôt du tabac avec la liberté du commerce, et les rapports que la France doit entretenir avec les Américains libres; sur l'usage des licences ou patentes qui permettent de fabriquer ou vendre, etc. etc. Par M. Claviere. A Paris: De l'Imprimerie du Patriote François, 19 novembre 1790.  
For a note on Claviere, see no. 2455.  
[2583]

[89]
12. Situation politique de St Domingue par de Pons.

PONS, FRANÇOIS RAYMOND JOSEPH DE.


First Edition. 62 leaves. François Raymond Joseph de Pons, 1751-1812, was at one time agent for the French government at Caracas.


6 leaves with signature A, caption title, no title-page; printer’s imprint at the end. The last page refers to a “tableau annexé,” which is not in this copy.

Not in Tourneux. Not in Arents.

[2584]

14. La Journée des dupes.

La Journée des dupes, pièce tragi-politi-comique, représentée sur le Théâtre National par les Grands Comédiens de la Patrie. Without name of place or printer, 1790.

44 leaves, the last a blank, in eights. Signed by Larocheceauld, Defermont, Roederer, Jarri, l’évêque d’Autun, Dauchy, d’Allarde, and Dupont de Nemours.

Not in Tourneux II, 11921.

[2585]

15. Dialogue entre Ibrahim Pacha et un Municipale.

Dialogue entre Ibrahim Pacha et un Municipal. A Constantinople, 1790. [by J. Harvont]

First Edition. 12 leaves, the last a blank: A-C’. Attributed to Nicolas Bergasse and to A. M. J. Chastenet, Marquis de Puységur. Barbier gives a list of the names concealed in the anagrams of the Personnages.

[2586]

J. 127 Political tracts. French. 1791. 8vo.

A collection of eighteen tracts on French politics, bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo. half calf, new labels on the back lettered Pamphlets./Political./French./Vol. 7.

JA96 .P8 vol. 7

On an original fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

1 Opinion sur les loix constitutionelles. par Ramond.
2 Bref du Pape Pie VI.
3 Breve Summi Pontifícis Pii VI.
4 Lettre de Montmorin.
5 Sur les Assignats et la monnoye de cuivre.
6 De Cornoé sur les colonies Françoises de l’Amérique.
7 Tousard aux manes du Colonel Mauduit.
8 Coup d’œil sur la Corse.
9 Projet de la Constitution Française.
10 La Constitution Française de Sep. 1791.
11 Déclaration d’une partie des députés.
12 L’Ami des Patriotes No. 44 par Bl[...in a]vec des reflexions sur les coloni[es.]
Politics

13 Observations de Bergasse sur les finances.
14 Deliberations des Jacobins à Bordeaux.
15 Manifeste des François.
16 Confederation de tous les Princes de l’Europe.

On the upper margin of half-title of the first tract he has written the instructions for the binder, Political Tracts French 1791, now almost completely cut off. Each tract is numbered in ink on the first page.

1. Opinion sur les loix constitutionelles. par Ramond.

RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ELISABETH, BARON DE.


FIRST EDITION. 31 leaves including the half-title.
Quérard VII, 447. Tourneux 10005.

On the half-title Jefferson wrote his instructions to the binder, now almost completely cut away (see note above).

LOUIS FRANÇOIS ELISABETH, BARON DE RAMOND DE CARBONNIERES, 1755-1827, French geologist, lawyer and man of letters. This paper was read to the Société de 1789 on January 9, 1791, and printed at its request. This Premiere Partie was all that was published.

The Société de 1789 was formed by the more moderate members of the Société des amis de la Constitution, notably the abbé Siéyès, Bailly, the mayor of Paris, Lafayette, Le Chapelier, Mirabeau and Larochevoucauld. [2588]

2. Bref du Pape Pie VI.


65 leaves, the last a blank.
Not in Quérard. Tourneux 15698.

GIOVANNI ANGELO BRASCHI, 1717-1799, was Pope with the title Pius vi, from 1775 to 1799. The Assemblée Nationale was that held at Rome on March 10, 1791. This is the authentic text. [2589]

3. Breve Summi Pontificis Pii VI.


88 leaves in eights, caption title, no title-page.
Signed at the end by L’abbé Royou. The Latin version of the preceding. [2590]

4. Lettre de Montmorin.

MONTMORIN, ARMAND-MARC, COMTE DE.

Prix, trois sous. Lettre écrite au nom du Roi, par M. Montmorin, ministre des affaires étrangeres, aux ambassadeurs & ministres résidans près les cours;
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


5 leaves including the first blank, without signature, 8 pages. The Lettre ends on page 6, signed by Montmorin, Paris, ce 23 avril 1791. Pages 7, 8 contain the Discours de M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale; chef de la députation, au Roi. Caption title, no title-page, imprint at the end.


Armand-Marc, Comte de Montmorin, 1746–1792, French statesman and diplomat. Several editions of the pamphlet were published in 1791. Montmorin had much correspondence with Jefferson, who wrote of him to Madison, in a letter from Paris on June 20, 1787:

... so far too I am pleased with Montmorin. His honesty proceeds from the heart as well as the head, and therefore may be more surely counted on ... Jefferson's letterpress copy of this letter in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress is partly in code—underscored in this transcript. Montmorin was appointed minister of foreign affairs in 1787. In 1792 he was arrested as a member of the Comité autrichien, and perished in the September massacre at the Abbaye prison. [2591]

5. Sur les Assignats et la monnoie de cuivre.

BEYERLÉ, JEAN PIERRE LOUIS.

Il ne faut pas tromper le peuple, ou lettre de M. B*** à M. Anson, ci-devant receveur général des finances, député à l'Assemblée Nationale. Sur les Assignats et la monnoie de cuivre. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1791.]

8 leaves including the last blank, caption title as above preceded by a half-title, misbound. Dated from Paris, 19 Mai 1791; signed at the end by Beyerlé.

Not in Quérard. Tourneux 13266.

6. De Corméré sur les colonies Francoises de l'Amerique.

MAHY DE CORMÉRÉ, GUILLAUME FRANÇOIS, BARON.


21 leaves; printer's imprint at the end.

Maurice Louis Beyerlé, c. 1740–1810, French magistrate.

This pamphlet relates to a proposal by M. Montesquieu-Fézensac; see no. 2559. [2592]


Aux Mânes du Colonel Mauduit. [imprimé par Martin 1791.]

4 leaves, caption title, no title-page, imprint at the end. Signed Tousard.


Begins:

Quels sont ces membres palpités et épars, ces lâcheaux déchirés et sanglants, que des domestiques en fleurs recueillent et dérobent à la fureur des assassins? ... Est-ce un scélérat pour qui on a dû inventer un supplice encore inoui?

WASHINGTON! manes de FRANKLIN! c'est votre protégé, votre élève, votre ami ... Remparts de Redbank, champs de Brandywine, de Germantown, de Montmouth, c'est le héros que vous avez vu se courir de tant de gloire! ... Amérique septentrionale, c'est un des plus formes défenseurs de votre liberté! ... Thomas Antoine, Chevalier de Mauduit-Duplessis, French officer, came to America to fight against the English in the Revolutionary war. In recognition of his services he was appointed Colonel of the regiment at Port-au-Prince, and in 1791 was slaughtered by his own grenadiers.

Tousard is probably Anne Louis de Tousard, q.v. [2594]
8. Coup d‘œil sur la Corse.
   Coup d‘œil sur la situation de la Corse. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1791.]
8 leaves, with sig. A, caption title. Not in Barbier. [2595]

   24 leaves: A–C⁹.
   This copy has the remains of an autograph inscription on the title-page by William Temple Franklin. The name of the donor is cut away. The remaining portion of the inscription reads: from yr humble Ser W. T. F.
The missing portion of the inscription may have contained Jefferson’s name, though the next following tract is another edition of the same Constitution, with a full presentation from Franklin on the title-page.
   William Temple Franklin, 1760–1823, the grandson of Benjamin Franklin, arrived in Paris in the early summer of 1791.
The Comité charged with the Constitution of 1791 was composed of thirty members chosen from the Constituante, on Tuesday July 6, 1789. [2596]

10. La Constitution Française de Sep. 1791.
   22 leaves: [] A–B⁸, C⁹.
   Tourneux 2600.
   Another edition of the previous entry, with variations at the end, and with the Lettre du Roi a l‘Assemblée Nationale, le 13 Septembre 1791, and the Serment du Roi pour l‘acceptation de la Constitution, 14 Septembre, 1791, added at the end.

11. Déclaration d‘une partie des députés.
   Déclaration d‘une partie des députés aux États-Généraux, touchant l‘acte constitutionnel et l‘état du Royaume. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1791.]
   34 leaves: [] A–D³ [I].
   Not in Tourneux.
   Signed by 23 députés. [2598]

   14 leaves, being sig. Cc⁸, Dd⁸, pages 387–412, plus one unnumbered leaf of the Journal Général d‘Indication. Vol. III. The first page of each sheet is dated 10 Sept. 1791. L‘Ami des Patriotes occupies pages 387 to 390 and is signed and dated at the end: Blin, député de Nantes. Paris, ce 8 septembre 1791. The last leaf contains the printer’s announcement that the Journal Général d‘Indication has been joined to the Paquebot, and will be issued in the future with the title: Journal Général d‘Indication réuni au Paquebot. [2599]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


The first part of the Ami des Patriotes contained 48 numbers of which this is no. 44. The general editor was Adrien Dusquesnay, assisted by François Emmanuel Touloungeon. On page 396 begins Réflexions sur les Colonies, with references to America. [2599]


BERGASSE, NICOLAS.


12 leaves with sig. A, numbered 1-24. The text ends on page 13 and is signed Bergasse ce 24 Septembre 1791. Pages 14 and 24 contain the Notes.

Not in Quérard. Not in Tourneux.

NICOLAS BERGASSE, 1750-1832. French advocate and publicist. For Montesquiou's work see no. 2559. [2600]


12 leaves with sig. A, numbered 2-23 (the first page unnumbered), caption title with a woodcut headpiece, printer's imprint at the end, no title-page.


The list of names of those invited to the banquet (page 3) includes:

M. Fenwick, Consul des États-Unis de l'Amérique,

MM. Boys & King, Américains,
M. Sauvage, Agent & Correspondant de MM. les Négocians Anglais, Écossais, Irlandais, Américains. In this copy the last word is crossed through in ink. The same phrase occurs on page 4 with the word Américains left unmarred.

The Discours prononcé par M. Fenwick, consul des États-Unis de l'Amérique, occurs on page 15. [2601]

15. Manifeste des Français.

Prix deux sous. Manifeste des Français a toutes les nations de l'Europe, avec la réponse du Roi, lorsqu'on le lui a présenté. [Extrait du Courrier Français du samedi 31 Décembre 1791, No. 365.]

2 leaves, caption title.

Not in Tourneux. [2602]


Confédération ou arrêté unanime de tous les Princes souverains de l'Europe, au sujet des nouveaux réfugiés français, & des troubles qui agitent le royaume de France. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1791.]

12 leaves including the last blank, sig. A; the two leaves before the blank contain the Liste des principaux conjurés annoncés dans la page 7, with separate pagination.

Not in Sabin.

The list of monstres at the end (from page 7) includes:
De Reynaud, maréchal de camp Colonial, dépoto subalterne à Saint-Domingue, apôtre de la désertion des gardes françaises.
Le comte de Crillon, devenu ami des Noirs depuis qu'il a vendu ses nègres. [2603]
17. *Enquiry into the causes of the insurrection of St Domingo.*

An Inquiry into the causes of the insurrection of the negroes in the Island of St. Domingo. To which are added, observations of M. Garran-Coulon on the same subject, read in his absence by M. Guadet, before the National Assembly, 29th Feb. 1792. London: printed; Philadelphia: reprinted and sold by Joseph Crukshank, 1792.

22 leaves including the title and half-title, the last 2 for the Appendix.


Jean Philippe Garran-Coulon, 1749-1816, published his *Rapport sur l'insurrection des nègres de Saint-Domingue in 1791.* [2604]


CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.

Réflexions sur la Révolution de 1688, & sur celle du 10 Août 1792. Par Condorcet. [Imprimé à Dunkerque 1792.]

10 leaves with sig. A, caption title, imprint at the end. This edition not in Quérard. Tourneaux 3408.

Several leaves in this copy unopened. For another edition see no. 2544. [2605]

*J. 128 d°. [Pamphlets. French.] 92 8°.*

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 142, Pamphlets, French, 1792, 8vo.

Thirty-four pamphlets on the French Revolution bound together in one volume, 8vo., half sheep, later labels on the back lettered *Political/Pamphlets.[Vol. 10.]* With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. JA36 .P8 vol. 10

The pamphlets are numbered on the first pages in ink, from 1–30; those omitted in the numbering have been given a and b numbers at a later date, which arrangement has been retained in this catalogue.

For Jefferson's detailed account of the French Revolution, which he witnessed, see his autobiography.

1. LOUIS XVI.


8 leaves, imprint at the end, on the first page of text a woodcut, the “Logotachigraphe”.

Not in Tourneaux.

2. BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE.

Dénonciation faite au Tribunal correctionel par M. Bertrand de Molleville, Ministre d'État, contre le Sieur Carra, journaliste.

4 leaves, caption title, no title-page and no imprint. Signed and dated at the end: Bertrand, Ministre d'État, Paris, le 12 mai 1792.

1792 written in ink on the first page (cut into), probably by Jefferson.

Antoine François, Marquis de Bertrand de Molleville, 1744-1818, held various ministerial offices under Louis XVI. He was hostile to the principles of the Revolution.

Jean Louis Carra, 1743-1793, journalist, was député de Saône-et-Loire at the Convention. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Revolution, and the editor of the *Annales Politiques.* His connection with the Girondins brought about his condemnation and execution in 1793. [2607]
3. MONTMORIN, ARMAND-MARC, COMTE DE, ET BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE.

Correspondance de MM. de Montmorin, et de Bertrand, ministres d'État, sur le Comité Autrichien. Dénonciations et plaintes rendues par ces deux ministres, contre le S. Carra. [Paris:] de l'imprimerie de Du pont, hôtel de Bretonvilliers, 1792.

3 parts in 1: 8, 4, 24 leaves, separate signatures and pagination, imprint at the end. The first part contains the correspondence between Montmorin and Bertrand, the second the Suite de la procédure sur le Comité Autrichien, and the third the Observations de M. de Montmorin, adressées à l'Assemblée Nationale, sur les discours prononcés par MM. Gensonné et Brisot, dans la séance du 23 mai 1792.

Tourneux 22079.

ARMAND-MARC, COMTE DE MONTMORIN, 1746-1792, minister of foreign affairs. With Bertrand de Molleville and other intimate advisers of the King he formed what was known as the Comité autrichien. He was arrested and placed in the Abbaye, where he perished in the massacre of September 2, 1792, in that prison.

See also no. 2591. [2608]

4. BERTRAND DE MOLLEVILLE, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS DE.

Observations adressées à l'Assemblée Nationale, par M. de Bertrand, ci-devant Ministre de la Marine, sur les discours prononcés par MM. Gensonné et Brisot, dans la séance du 23 mai. [Paris:] de l'imprimerie de Du Pont, ile St-Louis [1792].

16 leaves, imprint at the end.

Not in Tourneux.

ARMAND GENSONNÉ, 1758-1793, député de la Gironde at the Legislative and at the Convention, took an active part in the Revolution, with which he was in ardent agreement. Accused with other Girondins on June 2, 1793, he was executed on October 31 of that year.

For Brisot de Warville see no. 2551 above. [2609]

5. ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE.

Lettre de M. Roland, Ministre de l'Intérieur, a l'Assemblée Nationale, en lui envoyant la lettre qu'il a adressée au Roi. Imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée Nationale. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale [1792].

6 leaves, the last a blank; caption title; the letter to the Président is dated from Paris, le 13 Juin 1792, that au Roi, le 10 Juin.

See Tourneux 3216.

JEAN MARIE ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, 1734-1793, Minister of the Interior. His letter to Louis XVI explained the steps the King should take in order to re-cover the confidence of the public. The letter was printed and distributed at the order of the Assemblée Nationale. Roland de la Platière committed suicide after the execution of his wife. (See no. 236.)

This pamphlet is no. 38 in the Administration volume of the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and is so designated at the foot of the first page. [2610]

6. [ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE.]


4to., 4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end, cut into at the fore-edges with damage to text. Tourneux 3261. [2611]
Politics

6. [ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE.]
   Discours prononcé par le Ministre de l’Intérieur, à l’Assemblée Nationale, le 24 juin, sur les moyens qu’il a pris pour contenir le fanatisme religieux, & rétablir l’ordre dans le Royaume. [A Paris: de l’Imprimerie Royale, 1792.]
   4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.

7. CHAMPY.
   6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
   The first letter is dated from Paris, le 27 juin 1792, and signed Champy, député de la commune de Strasbourg; the next is dated from Paris, le 30 juin 1792, signed Roland, and the last from Paris, le 3 juillet 1792, signed Champy as before.

8. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.
   6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
   No. 105 in the Militaire volume of Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so designated at the foot of the first page.

9. JOURGNIAC SAINT-MÉARD, FRANÇOIS DE.
   Mon agonie de trente-huit heures; ou récit de ce qui m’est arrivé, de ce que j’ai vu et entendu, pendant ma détention dans la prison de l’Abbaye St.-Germain, depuis le 22 août jusqu’au 4 septembre; (par Jourgniac Saint-Méard), ci-devant capitaine-commandant des chasseurs du régiment d’infanterie du Roi . . . Nouvelle édition, corrigée. A Paris: chez Desenne, 1792.
   31 leaves including the half-title. Dated at the end A Paris, l’an Ier de la république, le 15 septembre 1792, and signed Lazare, ci-devant Jourgniac Saint-Méard.
   The first edition was printed in the same year, and was frequently reprinted.

10. AIGUILLON, ARMAND DESIRÉ DE VIGNEROT DUPLESSIS RICHELIEU, DUC D’.
    4 leaves, caption title, no imprint.
   Armand Desiré de Vigneron Duplessis Richelieu, Duc d’Aiguillon, d. 1800, was député of the noblesse in the États Généraux, but was the second to vote, on the night of August 4, for the abolition of feudal privileges. He was accused after August 10, 1792, but was forewarned and fled in time. He died in Hamburg in 1800.
10a. AIGUILLON, ARMAND DESIRÉ DE VIGNEROT DUPLESSIS RICHELIEU, DUC D'.
Richelieu d'Aiguillon aux troupes qu'il a commandées. Bâle, le 6 Septembre 1792. L'an 4 de la Liberté.

D'AIGUILLON replaced Custine as commandant of the armée des Gorges de Porentrûy. [2617]

2 leaves, caption title, no title-page or imprint. Not in Tourneux.

11. GOHIER, LOUIS JÉROME.

12 leaves.

Tourneux 3604.
Louis Jérôme Gohier, 1746-1830, lawyer, was député d’Isle-et-Vilaine, at the Legislative. He was minister of justice, and a member of the Directoire. He was in favor of the Revolution, and held several offices including that of consul to Holland. [2618]

12. ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE.

2 leaves, caption title, imprint at end. Not in Tourneux. [2619]

12b. [LEBRUN, TONDU.]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.

Tondu Lebrun, 1763-1793, was appointed Ministre des Affaires Étrangères on August 10, 1792. On January 20, 1793, as a member of the council, he signed the order for the execution of Louis XVI. He himself was arrested on September 5 of the same year, condemned to death on the 7th, and executed on the same day. [2620]

12b. [ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN MARIE.]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end; signed at the end Roland, and dated Paris, le 30 Septembre. Tourneux 25104.

Part of the first volume of Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale with Administration at the foot of the first page. [2621]
Politics

8 leaves. 
The covering letter to the Citoyens is signed Mennesson; the extracts from the registres are signed Monnot, jeune, i.e. the député from Doubs in the Législativé, the Convention and in the Cinq-Cents, 1743-1820. Monnot organized the Imprimerie Nationale. [2622]

40 leaves. 
Not in Tourneux. 
The Société des Allobroges was founded in 1792 by natives of Savoie long resident in Paris. It came to an end in 1794 the day following that on which Savoie was annexed to France. [2623]

15. DILLON, ARTHUR. 
Compte rendu au Ministre de la Guerre, par le Lieutenant Général A. Dillon, commandant l’armée des Ardennes; suivi de pièces justificatives, et contenant des détails militaires dont la connaissance est nécessaire pour apprécier la partie la plus intéressante de la mémorable campagne de 1792. A Paris: de l’Imprimerie de Migneret, 1792. 
56 leaves, the last a blank; the Pièces Justificatives begin on page [69], sig E4. 
Not in Tourneux. 
Arthur Dillon, 1750-1794, was born in Ireland, but entered the French army. He lost his command after the 10th of August, was arrested and confined in the Luxembourg prison. He was condemned to death and executed on April 13, 1794. [2624]

16. LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE. 
8 leaves. 
Tourneux 24997. 
Jean-Baptiste Louvet de Couvray, 1764-1797, French man of letters and journalist, supported the Revolution and was elected député du Loiret to the Convention and the Cinq-Cents. He voted the death of the King; on June 2, 1793, he was proscribed with the Girondins, but escaped and remained in hiding until the fall of Robespierre. 
Maximilien Marie Isidore de Robespierre, 1758-1794, one of the leaders of the Revolution and one of the principal figures in the Reign of Terror, was executed in the Place de la Concorde on the 28th July 1794. [2625]

17. ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIEN. 

[99]
18. PÉTION DE VILLENEUVE, JÉRÔME.
Discours de Jérôme Pétion, sur l'accusation intentée contre Maximilien Robespierre. [Paris:] de l'imp. de C.-F. Patris, imprimeur de la Commune [1792].
14 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end; on page 26 begins the Lettre de Jérôme Pétion, à la Société des Jacobins. Tourneux 24704.
Jérôme Pétion (or Phétion) de Villeneuve, 1753–1794, was for a time mayor of Paris. He shared the popularity of Robespierre during the early part of the Revolution, took part in the insurrection of June 20, 1792, was proscribed with the Girondins but escaped, and eventually died of starvation (or possibly of poisoning) whilst wandering in the neighborhood of Bordeaux. [2627]

19. PÉTION DE VILLENEUVE, JÉRÔME.
Compte rendu par Jérôme Pétion, à ses concitoyens. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale [1792].
14 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end. Tourneux 24793.
Compte Rendu rendered by the author as Mayor of Paris. [2628]

20. LOUVET DE COUVRAY, JEAN BAPTISTE.

21. MONTSQUIOU-FEZENSAC, ANNE PIERRE, MARQUIS DE.
2 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end; the letter dated from Landecy, près Genève, le 8 novembre 1792, l'an premier de la république Française.
Not in Tourneux.
Anne Pierre, Marquis de Montesquiou-Fezensac, 1741–1798, French general.
The Patriote Français was established on April 10, 1789 by Brisot de Warville [q. v.] and continued until June 2, 1793. At the end of 1791 the editorship passed to Giry-Dupré, Brisot de Warville's chief collaborator. [2630]

22. DUMOURIEZ, CHARLES FRANÇOIS DUPÉRRIER.
Convention Nationale. Pièces relatives à la prise de Mons par le Lieutenant-Général Dumouriez, Général de l'armée du Nord; Imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, et envoyées aux 83 départements par des couriers extraordinaires. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale [1792].

6 leaves.

From the second part of the Pièces imprimées par ordre de

24. SANS-CULOTTES.


4 leaves; caption title, imprint at the end. The Adresse dated from Paris, ce 28 novembre, 1792.

Tourneux 3714.

25. GOBERT, J. N.


12 leaves.

Not in Tourneux.

26. [ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN-MARIE.]


8 leaves, the last a blank, caption title, imprint at the end; signed Roland. Not in Tourneux.

27. [ROLAND DE LA PLATIÈRE, JEAN-MARIE.]

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur aux Parisiens. [A Paris: de l'Imprimerie Nationale du Louvre, 1792. L'an 4e de la liberté, & le 1er de l'égalité.]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end; signed Roland. Tourneux 3471b.


10 leaves; signed at the end by Guadel, président, and six secretaries. At the foot of the first page of text: Assemblée nationale, No 8.

Tourneux 3435.
29. LANTHENAS, FRANÇOIS.


12 leaves, imprint repeated at the end.
Not in Tourneux.

François Lanthenas, 1739-c. 1816, a doctor, was député de Rhône-et-Loire at the Convention, and became chef de division under Roland. Later he was proscribed as a Girondin but escaped with the aid of Marat. He was exiled by the Bourbons in 1816 and died soon after.

30. SAINT-DOMINGUE.


32 leaves, signed at the end Fleury, Fruchard, Minyer, Guillon fils, M. P. Rousseau. Sabin 75138.

J. 129 Procès de Louis XVI. 92. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 144, Proces de Louis XVI, 1792, 8vo.

Twenty-one tracts on the Procès de Louis XVI bound together in one volume 8vo., sheep, label on the back lettered Réflexions/Nat. France/. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

The greater number of the tracts are parts of the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, printed in Paris in 1792 in 13 volumes 8vo.

1. NECKER, JACQUES.


First Edition. 16 leaves; publisher’s advertisement in 3 lines at the end.

Jacques Necker, 1732–1804, controller general of finances, and principal minister under Louis XVI. The departure of Necker for Paris was the signal for the taking of the Bastille. For Jefferson and Necker see no. 2437.

2. [MONTJOIE, FÉLIX CHRISTOPHE.]


First Edition. 23 leaves.

Félix Christophe Montjoie, 1745–1816, lawyer, journal-

nalist and author, published several royalist pamphlets for which he was deported in 1797. He returned to Paris in 1799 and became curator of the Mazarin Library, a position he held until his death.

3. MAILHE, JEAN BAPTISTE.

Convention Nationale. Rapport et projet de décret. Présentés à la Convention Nationale, au nom du comité de législation, par Jean Mailhe, député du départe-
ment de Haute-Garonne, le 7 novembre 1792, l'an premier de la République; imprimés et envoyés par ordre de la convention nationale, dans les 83 départements, et dont la traduction en toutes les langues a été également décrétée. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale [1792].

4. PAINE, THOMAS.


5. CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.


6. ROBERT, PIERRE FRANÇOIS JOSEPH.


7. SAINT-JUST, ANTOINE LOUIS LÉON DE.

The Library of Thomas Jefferson

6 leaves, the last a blank; caption title, imprint at the end.
No. 8 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the first leaf.

ANTOINE LOUIS LÉON DE SAINT-JUST, 1768–1794, député.

8. MORISSON, CHARLES FRANÇOIS GABRIEL.

10 leaves; caption title, imprint at end.
No. 9 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the first page.

CHARLES FRANÇOIS GABRIEL MORISSON, d. 1816, lawyer, was député from the département de la Vendée at the Législatif, the Convention, and the Cinq-Cents. He abstained from voting at the trial of the King. [2647]

9. MORISSON, CHARLES FRANÇOIS GABRIEL.

6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.

10. ROBESPIERRE, MAXIMILIEN MARIE ISIDORE DE.

6 leaves.
No. 75 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the title-page.
Robespierre voted for the death of the King. [2649]

11. LOUCHET, LOUIS.

6 leaves; caption title, imprint at the end.
No. 91 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale.

LOUIS LOUCHET, d. 1815, député from l'Aveiron at the Convention, voted for the death of the King. Some years later Louchet introduced a proposal to replace the guillotine by deportation. [2650]

12. PELLISSIER, DENIS MARIE.

Convention Nationale. Opinion de Denis Marie Pellissier, député du département des Bouches du Rhône à la Convention Nationale, & membre de la Commis-
Politics


8 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
No. 19 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated at the foot of the first page.

DENIS MARIE PELISSIER, député from the département des Bouches du Rhône, voted for the death of the King.

[2651]

13. FAUCHET, CLAUDE, L'ABBÉ.


8 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
No. 16 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the first page.

L'ABBÉ CLAUDE FAUCHET, 1744-1793, president of the Commune at Paris and député from Calvados at the Legislative and the Convention, was at one time the King's chaplain, but became an ardent Revolutionist. He abstained from voting at the trial of the King. After the death of Marat he was accused of cooperating with Charlotte Corday, and was executed with the Girondins on 31 October, 1793.

[2652]

14. BARAILON, JEAN FRANÇOIS.


4 leaves, the last a blank, caption title, imprint at the end. Dated at the end Paris, le 14 novembre 1792.

JEAN FRANÇOIS BARAILON, 1743-1816, a doctor, was député from La Creuse at the Convention, of which he was one of the most active members. He was an enemy of Robespierre.

[2653]

15. GERTOUX, B.


10 leaves (some unopened), caption title, imprint at the end.

[2654]

16. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI, L'ABBÉ.

Convention Nationale. Opinion du citoyen Grégoire, député du département de Loir-&-Cher, concernant le jugement de Louis XVI; séance du 15 novembre 1792, l'an premier de la République française; imprimée par ordre de la Convention Nationale. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale. [1792]

6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
No. 12 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale.

L'ABBÉ HENRI GRÉGOIRE, 1750-1831, député from Loir-

et-Cher at the Convention, was an implacable enemy of the King and the Court, but voted ambiguously on the death of the King.

Other works by Grégoire appear in this catalogue. [2655]

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The Library of Thomas Jefferson

17. ROUZET DE FALMON, JACQUES MARIE, COMTE.


6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.

No. 10 in the Législation volumes in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated at the foot of the first page.

COMTE JACQUES MARIE ROUZET DE FALMON, 1743–1820, député from the Haute-Garonne at the Legislative, at the Convention and at the Cinq-Cents, voted for the imprisonment of Louis XVI and his family. Later he became chancellor to the Duchess of Orleans. [2656]

18. BAYLE, MOYSE.


4 leaves, the last a blank, caption title, imprint at the end.

From the Législation volumes of the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the first leaf.

MOYSE BAYLE, député from Les Bouches-du-Rhône at the Convention. He was accused of having favored the counter-revolution in the Midi, but was included in the amnesty of 4 brumaire, an IV. (October 26, 1795.) [2657]

19. FERAUD, JEAN.


6 leaves.

Part of the Adresses volume in the Pièces imprimées par ordre de la Convention Nationale, and so indicated on the title-page.

JEAN FERAUD, 1764–1795, député from the Hautes-Pyrénées at the Convention, voted for the death of the King, protested against the events of May 31, was proscribed with the Girondins, and reentered the Convention. He was killed on May 20, 1795 in trying to oppose the invasion of the Convention by the populace. [2658]

20. [JAUFFRET, LOUIS FRANÇOIS.]


6 leaves, the last with the advertisements for the Histoire impartiale du procès de Louis XVI by the same author.

Not in Barbier. Tourneux 3811.

LOUIS FRANÇOIS JAUFFRET, 1770–1849, chiefly known as a writer of books for children. [2659]

21. MAZON, LOUIS.


8 leaves, the last a blank; caption title, imprint at the end.

On the second leaf begins the Adresse a la convention na-

tionale sur le jugement de Louis XVI. par Louis Mazon.

Tourneux 3729. [2660]

[106]
Politics


1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 136, as above.


Law 434
8vo. 3 parts in 1, 137, 113 and 40 leaves, title and half-title to parts 1 and 2, the third part without title but with separate signatures and pagination; collates chiefly in eights; signed by the publisher at the end of each part, and initialled at the end of each sheet. At the end of each part, over the publisher's signature: Achevé d'imprimer le 19 septembre 1790.

Tourneux 1443.

Original sheep. Not initialled by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

In October 1789, under the marquis de Boulayville, the Chatelet de Paris was the tribunal for the judgment of crimes of Ise-Nation; its judgments were such that this right was withdrawn, and it ceased to exist on October 14, 1790. [2661]

J. 131 Debats du 10. Aout. 1792. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 143, as above.


8vo. 28 leaves including 1 blank, sig. L-O, pagination [135]-188. Contains numbers 320, 321, 322, 323. Imprint at the end of each number.

Tourneux 10312.

Unbound; all blank margins cut away, in many cases with injury to text. On the first page Jefferson has written binding instructions in ink: blus boards.

For an account of the complete set, which covered the period from 1789 to 1797, see Tourneux as above. [2662]

J. 132 Pieces trouvés dans l'armoire de fer. 1793. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 145, as above.

Troisième Recueil (I). Pièces imprimées d'après le décret de la convention nationale, du 5 décembre 1792, l'an premier de la république; déposées à la commission extraordinaire des douze, établie pour le dépouillement des papiers trouvés dans l'armoire de fer au Château des Tuileries, & cotés par le Ministre de l'Intérieur, & les secrétaires, lors de la remise qu'il en fit sur le bureau de la convention. Tome premier. (I) Le premier recueil comprend les pièces trouvées aux Tuileries le 10 août, & recueillies par le comité de surveillance. Le second, celles remises à la commission des vingt-quatre, par le comité de surveillance de la ville. Et le troisième, celles trouvées dans l'armoire de fer. Ce dernier est composé de deux volumes. A Paris: de l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1793. DC142 .A3

892868-53—8
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8vo. 188 leaves, with a half-title, and a leaf of errata at the end.

Original half calf, a label on the back lettered in gilt: Armoire/de Fer/. Initialed at sig. I and T by Jefferson, who has written on the fly-leaf in ink: see l'Appel de M’s Rolland as to the genuineness of this Collection. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

For the Appel referred to by Jefferson see no. 236.

The armoire de fer was concealed behind the panelling of a wall and was used by Louis XVI for his private papers. After the arrest of the King its existence was revealed by the maker, a locksmith of Versailles named Francois Garnier.

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J. 133 Addresses par Condorcet. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 127, as above.

CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.

A collection of ten tracts by Condorcet, bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf, later labels lettered Miscellaneous Pamphlets. [557/ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

AC901 M5 vol. 557

i. La République Française aux hommes libres, par Condorcet. [Paris:] de l'imprimerie de Fiévéee, n. d.

8 leaves with sig. A, caption title, no title-page, imprint at the end.


A correction in ink in the text, probably by the author.

[2664]


12 leaves with sig. A, half-title, no title-page, imprint at the end.


[2665]

iii. Adresse aux Bataves par Condorcet. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

8 leaves without signature, numbered to 16, half-title, no imprint.


[2666]


12 leaves without signature, numbered to 24, caption title, no imprint.


[2667]

v. Lettre de M. Condorcet, a M***, Magistrat de la ville de***, en Suisse. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

6 leaves with signature A, caption title, no imprint.


[2668]


10 leaves: A¹, B¹, C°, caption title, imprint at the end.


[2669]


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Politics


Le Républicain was founded on November 2, 1792, by Charles Duval, a député to the Convention nationale, and appeared until August 14, 1800.


ix. Adresse aux Bataves Par Condorcet.

Another copy of no. 2666 above.

x. Avis aux Espagnols Par Condorcet.

Another copy of no. 2665 above.

J. 134 Opinions de Dupont. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 128, as above.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.


JN2485 1798 D8

First Edition. 8vo. 12 parts in 1, caption titles, imprints at the end.


The parts are as follows:


iv. Sur la contrainte par corps. Séance du 17 ventôse, an 5. ib. Germinal, an V. 16 leaves, the last a blank.


vi. Rapport fait par Dupont (de Nemours), au nom d’une commission spéciale, sur l’organisation & les dépenses de la trésorerie nationale. Séance du 17 prairial, an V. ib. Prairial, an V. 8 leaves, the last a blank.

vii. Sur l’imprimerie de la république. Séance du 19 prairial, an V. ib. Prairial, an V. 14 leaves, the last a blank.

viii. Sur la résolution du premier messidor, relative à l’urgence des paiements, & aux négociations à faire par la trésorerie. ib. Messidor an V. 6 leaves, the last a blank.


x. Sur les postes. De l’imprimerie de Du Pont, rue de l’Oratoire. 2 leaves.


Six tracts (numbered as seven) bound together in one volume, 8vo., probably for Jefferson, in half sheep. Not listed by Jefferson on the fly-leaf; remains of date 1793 written by him in the upper margin of the second title-page of the first tract may have been part of instructions to the binder. Each tract is numbered serially on the first page. Many leaves cut into. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [JA36 .P8 vol. 11]

1-2. [CONDORCET, MARIE JEAN ANTOINE NICOLAS CARITAT, MARQUIS DE.]
2 parts in 1, each with 25 leaves, separate pagination and signatures; the first part has 2 title-pages and ends with the catchword: Projet de constitution; the second part has a caption title on page [1] reading: Projet de déclaration des droits naturels, civils & politiques des hommes, and on page (5) a caption title reading: Projet de constitution française (1). At the end, above the signature of Baudouin, is printed: Achevé d’imprimer le 20 février 1793, l’an deuxième de la République Française.
Barbier III, 911. Quéréard II, 269.
The two parts were separately numbered, probably by the binder, and are marked in ink 1 and 2 respectively. The first part has paragraph headings in ink in the margins by Jefferson. [2675]

50 leaves, woodcut device of the République on the title-page.
Contains the Déclaration des droits de l’homme et du citoyen, followed by the Acte constitutionnel. [2676]

10 leaves, with signature C, paged 38 to 55, exclusive of the title-page; French and English text on opposite pages. The letter is signed M. F. [2677]

5. Sonthonax, Léger-Félicité.
4 leaves (badly cut into), the last a blank; actually a small 4to., cut down to 8vo. size, caption title, imprint at the end.
Sabin 87123.
Léger-Félicité Sonthonax, 1763-1813, French revolutionary agent, was civil commissioner at St. Domingo. He was accused and acquitted more than once, and died a natural death. [2678]
Politics

6. GODINEAU.

Oration upon religious worship, delivered by citizen Godineau, eldest at the tribune of the National Club of Bourdeaux, before the representatives of the people Tallien and Yzabeau, on the 20th of November, 1793. [Printed and sold at no. 112, Market-Street, Philadelphia.] [i.e. by Benjamin Franklin Bache c. 1793.]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end. Not in Quérard. Not in Evans. [2679]

7. SALADIN, JEAN BAPTISTE MICHEL.


First Edition. 132 leaves; signed authentication on the back of the title, errata at the end.

Quérard VIII, 396.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

JEAN BAPTISTE MICHEL SALADIN, d. 1813, député from la Somme in the Legislative, the Convention and in the Cinq-Cents, was an advocate and judge at Amiens. He voted the death of Louis XVI sans sursis ni appel, but later joined the Girondin party. As a Girondin he made this report for the commission des vingt-et-uns, elected on December 26, 1794, to enquire into the conduct of the members of the Salut public and the sûreté générale. The report, presented on March 2, 1795, was counter-revolutionary and Saladin was proscribed as a royalist. He returned to Amiens where he died in 1813. [2680]

J. 136 Lettres de Cart sur le pays de Vaud. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 147, as above.

CART, JEAN-JAQUES.


by a Servant. I have since heard that the Author of it is in New York. The Book exhibits a curious Picture of the Government of Berne and is well worth reading.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on April 25:

I am to thank you for the book you were so good as to transmit me . . . . The case of the Pays de Vaud is new to me. The claims of both parties are on grounds which I fancy we have taught the world to set little store by. The rights of one generation will scarcely be considered hereafter as depending on the paper transactions of another.
On May 11 Adams wrote to Jefferson:

The Case of the Pays de Vaud is curious enough. Dr. Cart the Writer of the Book I sent you is arrived at New York and Mr. Rosset whose Tryal and Sentence for high Treason, for dining at a civic feast and drinking two or three Patriotic Toasts, is mentioned in it, is here at Philadelphia. He has lent me Manuscript a full account of his Tryal. As much as I have ever detested an Aristocratical Government, I did not believe that the Canton of Berne could have been so tyrannical, till I read his Manuscript.

I think nevertheless that “the Rights of one Generation of Men must still depend, in some degree, on the Paper Transactions of another.” The Social Compact and the Laws must be reduced to Writing. Obedience to them becomes a national Habit and they cannot be changed but by Revolutions which are costly Things. Men will be too economical of their Blood and Property to have Recourse to them very frequently.

J. 137 Statistique elementaire de la France par Peuchet. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 332, as above, 1805, 8vo.

PEUCHET, JACQUES.

Statistique élémentaire de la France, contenant les principes de cette science et leur application à l’analyse de la richesse, des forces et de la puissance de l’empire français; à l’usage des personnes qui se destinent à l’étude de l’administration; par M. Jacques Peuchet ... A Paris: chez Gilbert et Compagnie ... 1805.

HC275 .P5

On November 1, 1812, he wrote:

I regret that I have not had the honor of receiving a line from you since my return to Paris, during which interval I have written to you at four different times—my first, of the 10th December, 1811, was accompanied with a MS. from Senator Tracy ... It was forwarded, with Mr. Barlow’s dispatches, under cover to the President of the United States ... I forwarded to you, by the same channel of conveyance, a copy of Peuchet’s Statistique ...

Jefferson acknowledged this letter and the receipt of this book on December 29, 1813.

JACQUES PEUCHET, 1760–1830, French avocat and professor of law.

J. 138 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 308, Skipwith’s letters, 8vo.

SKIPWITH, FULWAR.

Two Letters from F. Skipwith Esq. to General Armstrong; with the General’s answers and sundry documents printed 1806.

JX238 .F75 1806
Politics


General John Armstrong, 1758–1843, was at this time Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, where Fulwar Skipwith was the American Consul. [2683]

J. 139 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

[MACLURE, WILLIAM.]

To the People of the United States. Philadelphia, 1807. JX238.F75 1807

8vo. 64 leaves and 10 folded leaves of tables, the latter included in the pagination but not in the signatures. Not not initialled by Jefferson. On the title-page is written in ink (not by Jefferson): By Wm. Maclure, one of the Commissioners on French Claims. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

William Maclure was acquainted with Jefferson and in correspondence with him. [2684]

J. 140 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

[RUTLEDGE, JAMES.]


Barbier II, 277. Quérard VIII, 287.


J. 141 Resultats des traités depuis 1763. jusqu'à 1795. par Arnould. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 104, no. 150, Resultats des traités, supplement à Mably, par Arnould, 1803, 8vo.

ARNould, AMBROise MARIE.


Originally bound for Jefferson by John March in calf, gilt, cost $1.00, on March 7, 1805; rebound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress. Before the t on sig. T Jefferson has written his initial T. This book was placed by Jefferson in chapter 16. It was reclassified later into chapter 24.

AMBROise MARIE ARNould, 1750–1812, French financier. For Mably's Droit public de l'Europe, see no. 2398. [2686]

[113]
142 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 394. Memoires sur le navire le New Jersey, 4to.

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel.]
Observations sommaires et preuves sur le navire le New-Jersey, et ses propriétaires. ——Dernières observations sur le navire le New-Jersey.—Doutes et préventions relativement à la restitution à faire aux propriétaires américains du navire le New-Jersey. Réponses à ces doutes, réfutation de ces préventions.—Nouvelles questions proposées par Monsieur le Directeur de la quatrième division de la liquidation générale, membre du conseil de liquidation, et de la part de ce conseil, aux fondés de pouvoirs et défenseurs des propriétaires du navire le New-Jersey, et de leurs co-interessés. Réponses à ces questions.—A leurs excellences les ministres plénipotentiaires français et amérindien, chargés de prononcer sur les réclamations des citoyens des États-Unis, qui ont droit de prendre part aux avantages stipulés entre les deux nations, par les traités du 8 vendémiaire an ix, et du 10 floréal an xi.] [Paris:] de l'imprimerie de Delance. [1805.] JX238 F74N5 1805 dans l'affaire dont je viens d'entretenir votre Excellence. Elle y trouvera la preuve et le développement des faits que je lui expose ... For the New Jersey see no. 3344. Several of the works of Dupont de Nemours appear in this catalogue, q. v.

[2687]

J. 143 Political pamphlets. foreign. 1795-1800. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 196, as above.

Seven pamphlets bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo. (some in 4to. folded or cut to size), numbered in ink on the first pages; half sheep, silk bookmark, a label on the back lettered: Pamphlets/Political/Foreign. A new label with the volume number, 18. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. JA36 .P8 vol. 18

On a fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:
Reflections sur la paix par M. de Staël.
Reflexiones sobre los nuevos pesos y medidas decimales.
Contrat Social par Gargas.
Lettre a M. Pitt.
Observations sur la prise de la Juliana.
Rivani ai Toscani.
Prospectus du Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles.

Reflections sur la paix par M. de Staël.

1. STAEL-HOLSTEIN, Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne de.
Reflexions sur la paix, adressées à M. Pitt et aux français. Par Madame de Staël. 1795. Without name of place or printer. [Paris: Michel? 1795.]
8vo. 32 leaves, lower margins uncut. On the back of the title-page is the advertisement of five books to be found chez Michel, rue des Poitevins, Paris.
Quérard IX, 250 (Genève et Londres).

Anne Louise Germaine, Baronne de Staël-Holstein, 1766-1817, French novelist and miscellaneous writer, the daughter of Necker, was a friend and correspondent of Jefferson.

[2688]
Politics

Reflexiones sobre los nuevos pesos y medidas decimales.

2. FORONDA, VALENTIN DE.

Reflexiones sobre la memoria elemental, concerniente á los nuevos pesos y medidas decimales, fundados en la naturaleza, publicada por Don Gabriel de Ciscar, capitán de navío, del instituto nacional, y miembro de la comisión de pesos y medidas francesas, por parte de S.M.C. Without name of place or printer [?Vitoria: Baltasar Manteli] 1801.

4 leaves (measures 5¾ by 3¾ in.), caption title, no title-page, signed at the end Foronda. Other works by Valentín de Foronda, a friend of Jefferson, appear in this catalogue. [2689]


[Not listed by Jefferson.]

2½. FORONDA, VALENTIN DE.

Carta sobre algunas ideas equivocadas que tienen muchas personas en favor de la Inglaterra. Con las licencias necesarias. En Vitoria: por Baltasar Manteli. [1801.]


Contrat Social par Gargas.

3. GARGAS, PIERRE ANDRÉ.

Contrat social, surnomé union francmaçone, entre tous les bons citoyens de la Republique francaise, e entre la meme Republique, e toutes les nations de la terre. Ou projet de decret; par le citoyen Pierre André Gargas. A Toulon: chez P. J. Calmen, imprimeur de la marine, n. d. [1797.]

6 leaves, with signature A. The penultimate letter, addressed A chape [sic] veritable ami de toutes les nations, is dated from Toulon, ce premier vendémiaire, l’an 5. [1797]


PIERRE ANDRÉ GARGAS (or GARGAZ), a schoolmaster of Thèze, was in 1761 sentenced to the galleys for twenty years, and was released in 1781. In 1782 his Project of Universal Peace was printed by Benjamin Franklin at Passy. There are two letters from Gargas to Jefferson in the Library of Congress, dated December 15, 1785, and January 14, 1786, respectively, both signed Garga surnomé francs, and the former accompanied by a Brochure intitulée union souveraine. In the Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale this edition is described as n. d. Another edition, or copy, by the same printer, has attached the Correspondence entre Pierre-André Gargas et M. de Voltaire, 1766. [2691]

[Lettre a M. Pitt.]

4. [PICHON, LOUIS ANDRÉ, BARON.]

Lettre d’un français, à M. Pitt. Ou examen du système suivi par le gouvernement britannique envers la France, durants les derniéres années de la monarchie et depuis l'établissement de la République. A Paris: chez Dupont, Maret, Desenne, Malherbe, et chez tous les marchands de nouveautés [de l'imprimerie du Frondeur],

[115]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

an 6, (1797, v. st.).—Seconde lettre d’un Français à M. Pitt ... Seconde édition. ib. An 6, (1798, v. st.).

2 parts, 18 and 33 leaves, each Lettre with a half-title, printer’s imprint at the end of the first letter.

Barbier II, 1152. Quérard VI, 142.

Presentation copies to James Monroe from the author, who has written on both half-titles: Mr. Monroe de la part du Cte Pichon. The first letter is dated from Paris, ce 30 novembre 1797, and the second, ce 9 janvier 1798.

Louis André, Baron Pichon, 1771–1850, French diplomat, in 1791 was secretary of the legation of France to the United States, and after his return held important positions in the French government. [2692]

Observations sur la prise de la Juliana.

5. Observations sur la prise du navire américain la Juliana, capitaine Haidward, allant à Brême, faite en mer par le corsaire l’Espérance, de Port-Malo, déclarée nulle & illégal par le tribunal de commerce du Havre. Par le rédacteur du Courrier Maritime.—Second jugement du tribunal de commerce du Havre, rendu le 9 messidor an 5 par les citoyens Dufou, Longer, Duboc Delessart; qui déclare nulle & illégal la prise faite en mer par le corsaire de Saint-Malo, l’Espérance, du navire américain Juliana, capitaine Hayward, allant de Baltimore à Brême. [Au Havre, de l’imprimerie de Le Picquier] [1797].

2 parts in 1, 4to. (cut down), 20 and 4 leaves, caption title to each part, no title-pages, imprint at the end of each part, the first part signed at the end Le Picquier, and dated Havre, le 15 Mai 1797.


This copy is badly cut into. At the end is written in ink in a French hand: Il y a en d’abord un jugement entièrement semblable, mais qui a été cassé pour un soi disant vice de forme. Le Tribunal a rendu de nouveau celui ci-dessus. [2693]

[Not listed by Jefferson.]


4 leaves with sig. A, caption title.

Signed at the end by Francis Bridge, secrétaire de l’un des propriétaires du Ruby, et fondé de pouvoir de Luke Keefe, and dated as above.

Not in Sabin.

This pamphlet is not in Jefferson’s list, and has no serial number in ink. It may have been inserted at a later date. [2694]

Rivani ai Toscani.

6. RIVANI.

Toscani. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

Broadside, cut into and folded; the upper margin cut close, and probably with a word (?4) before Toscani cut away.

The broadside is signed by Rivani and by Giacomo Xaverio Fabbrini, Segretario.

Rivani is described in the broadside as Associato Rivani Presidente del Supremo Tribunale di Giustizia. [2695]
Politics

Prospectus du Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles.

2 leaves 4to. folded; imprint on the first page and at the end; contains the Prospectus.

J. 144 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.


Four pamphlets bound together in one volume, to folio size, half calf, with the original silk bookmark, and the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate; later labels on the back lettered Political Pamphlets./Vol. 3. JA36 .P8 vol. 3

The back of the present binding is the same size as the quarto tracts, and may be part of the original cover. The folio sides were probably attached before the book came to the Library of Congress as the front cover has the 1815 bookplate.

1. BEXON, SCIPION JÉRÔME.


4to. 4 leaves, printer’s imprint at the end. The last date mentioned is 8 Février 1805.

This prospectus may have been sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote to him from Paris on December 13, 1807, and sent a copy of an ouvrage important.

SCIPION JÉRÔME BEXON, 1753–1825, French juristconsult. A list of his works and learned society memberships is given on the title-page of this prospectus.

2. [SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.]

On the political state of Europe, drawn up for the consideration of a foreign statesman, in a high political situation. [Edinburgh:] Alex. Smellie, printer. [1803.]

4to. 3 leaves, caption title, printer’s imprint at the end. Dated at the end 25th December 1803.

Halkett and Laing IV, 258.

This was probably sent to Jefferson by the author who was in constant correspondence with Jefferson, and sent him numbers of his works. A correction in ink by Sinclair occurs on page 3.

For another copy see no. 2870 which is printed on paper watermarked with the date, 1803. Both copies have the same small correction by the author.

Other works by Sir John Sinclair appear in this catalogue.

3. Pièces officielles relatives aux préliminaires de Londres et au traité d’Amiens.

A Paris: de l’imprimerie de la République, an XI. [1803.]

4to. 131 leaves, including the last blank, the first blank missing; 2 parts with continuous pagination and signatures; imprint on the title and at the end; printed partly on blue paper.

I Partie contains the Préliminaires de Londres; II Partie contains the Traité d’Amiens. At the end are Pièces additionnelles et relatives à Malte.

The Préliminaires de Londres were signed in London on October 1, 1801, and the definitive treaty was signed at Amiens on March 25 of the following year.

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4. Manifiesto de los procedimientos del consejo real en los gravísimos suceso ocurridos desde octubre del año próximo pasado, impreso de orden del mismo supremo tribunal. [Madrid:] En la imprenta real año de 1808.

Folio. 100 leaves; woodcut royal arms on the title-page; signed at the end D. Bartolomé Muñoz. Two leaves at the end contain a letter signed D. Arias Men. dated from Madrid 27 Agosto de 1808. In the lower margin is written in ink: Nota. Esta Carta es la de remisión a las Juntas Supremas de la Provincias de España. [2700]

J. 145 Discourse on government by Brady. fol. 1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 413, as above.

No book with this title was written by Brady. The entry in the 1815 Library of Congress catalogue is checked in the contemporary working copy, denoting that the book had been received. There is no entry in that catalogue for Robert Brady’s An introduction to the Old English History, Jefferson’s copy of which was sold to Congress in 1815 and is now in the Library of Congress, see no. 2748.

Discourse on government by Brady is omitted from the later Library of Congress Catalogues. [2701]

J. 146 Care’s English liberties. 8vo 1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 163, as above.

CARE, HENRY.

English liberties, or the free-born subject’s inheritance; containing Magna Charta, Charta de Foresta, the statute de Tallagio non concedendo, the Habeas Corpus act, and several other statutes; with comments on each of them ... compiled first by Henry Care, and now continued, with large additions, by W. N[elson] of the Middle-Temple, Esq; The fourth edition. [London:] In the Savoy: printed by Eliz. Nutt and R. Gosling, (assigns of Edward Sayer, Esq;) for Arthur Bettesworth and John Hooke, MDCCXIX. [1719.] JN203 1680 .C24 8vo. 184 leaves.

Original calf, repaired at the joints. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 118, 5.

For a note on Care see the next entry. This is the first edition with the author’s name on the title-page; it was edited by William Nelson, several of whose works appear in this catalogue. [2702]

J. 147 English liberties. 12mo 1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 48, as above.

[CARE, HENRY.]

English liberties: or, the free-born subject’s inheritance. Containing I. Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus act; and divers other most useful statutes: with large comments upon each of them. II. The proceedings in appeals of murther; the work and power of Parliaments ... III. All the laws against conventicles and protestant dissenters with notes, and directions both to constables and others concern’d, thereupon; and an abstract of all the laws against papists. London: printed by G. Larkin, for Benjamin Harris, n. d. [?1680.] JN203 1680 .C2
Politics

First Edition. 12mo. 120 leaves: A4, the first a blank, B–K10, L4.

Not in Lowndes. STC C515. This edition not in Arber’s Term Catalogues. Sweet & Maxwell I, 118, 5.

Original sheep. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. Various scribblings occur, including an early signature of Agnes Jones. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

J. 148 Fortescue of monarchy. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 161, as above.

FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN.

The difference between an absolute and limited monarchy; as it more particularly regards the English constitution. Being a treatise written by Sir John Fortescue, Kt. Lord Chief Justice, and Lord High Chancellor of England, under King Henry VI. Faithfully transcribed from the MS. copy in the Bodleian Library, and collated with three other MSS. Publish’d with some remarks by Sir John Fortescue-Aland, Kt. one of the Justices of his Majesty’s Court of Kings-Bench. The second edition with amendments; and a compleat index to the whole work. London: printed by W. Bowyer ... for E. Parker ... and T. Ward ... 1719.

8vo. 133 leaves, title printed in red and black, engraved head-pieces and initials by Lud. Du Guernier.


Original calf, repaired. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Jefferson mentioned the preface by Sir John Fortescue in his letter to Herbert Croft, written on October 90, 1798, quoted in the account of Fortescue Aland’s Reports, q. v.

Sir John Fortescue, ?1394–?1476, chief justice of the King’s Bench and legal writer. This work was probably written after the author’s return to England from Flanders in 1471, but was first published by Sir John Fortescue Aland in 1714.

J. 149 Noy’s rights of the crown. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 44, as above.

NOYE, WILLIAM.

A Treatise of the rights of the Crown. Declaring, how the King of England may support and increase his annual revenues. Collected out of the records in the Tower, the Parliament Rolls, and close petitions, anno X Car. Regis. 1634. By William Noy Esq; then Attorney General. Now first publish’d from the original MS. with some account of the author. London: printed for B. Lintott and E. Curll ... 1715. Pr. 2 s bound.

First Edition. 12mo. 66 leaves, the last 2 with publishers’ advertisements.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 121, 15.

Henry Care, 1646–1688, English political writer and journalist. According to the Short Title Catalogue this is the first edition of this anonymously issued book, of which it lists three editions with the date [1680]. The only edition in the Term Catalogues is under the Reprinted Books, Trinity term 1692. In 1680 Care was tried for a political offence before Sir William Scroggs, q. v. which trial was one of the causes of the removal of the latter from the bench.

JN357.N7

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

William Noye was Attorney General to Charles I. Other works by him appear in this catalogue.

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J. 150  Jura coronae. 12m0
1815 Catalogue, page 99.  no. 45, as above.

[BRYDALL, JOHN.]
Jura coronae. His Majesties royal rights and prerogatives asserted, against papal usurpations, and all other anti-monarchical attempts and practices. Collected out of the body of the municipal laws of England . . . London: printed for George Dawes . . . MDCLXXX. [1680.]
First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 84 leaves; engraved frontispiece of the Royal Arms, catalogue of books printed for and sold by George Dawes at the end (5 pages).

J. 151  Bagshaw’s rights of the crown. 12m0
1815 Catalogue, page 94.  no. 46, as above.

BAGSHAW, EDWARD.
The Rights of the Crown of England, as it is established by law. Written in the time of the late King, by Edward Bagshaw Esquire, an apprentice of the common-law . . . London: printed by A. M. for Simon Miller, 1660.
First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 75 leaves, engraved royal crown on the verso of the first leaf (otherwise blank); the last 3 leaves for a list in double columns of books printed for Simon Miller.
Rebound in roan by the Library of Congress in 1903.

J. 152  Petty’s constitution & laws of England. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 102.  no. 157, as above.

P[UDSE]Y, WILLIAM.
This book was ascribed to William Petty by Jefferson, followed by all the early Library of Congress catalogues. According to all the bibliographies, including the Term and the British Museum Catalogues, the author was William Pudsey.

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[2707]
[2708]

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Politics

J. 153 Tyrrel's bibliotheca politica. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 416, as above, reading Tyrrell's.

TYRRELL, JAMES.

Bibliotheca Politica: or, an enquiry into the antient constitution of the English government, with respect to the just extent of the regal power, and the rights and liberties of the subject. Wherein all the chief arguments both for and against the late revolution, are impartially represented and consider'd. In fourteen dialogues. Collected out of the best authors, antient and modern. By James Tyrrell, Esq; London: printed for D. Browne, A. Bell, J. Darby [and others]. M.DCC.XVIII. [1718.]

First complete edition. Folio. 338 leaves, chiefly in fous, the last leaf with publishers' advertisement.

JAMES TYRRELL, 1642-1718, English historical writer, was the intimate friend of John Locke and shared his political views. The Bibliotheca Politica is a collection of fourteen dialogues, originally published separately between 1692 and 1702. In 1694 an edition in quarto was published of thirteen of the dialogues. This edition of 1718 is the first complete edition. See also no. 2728.

JN214 1718 T9

Lowndes V, 2734. Sweet & Maxwell I, 90, 74.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, the original silk bookmark preserved. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

J. 154 Burnet's rights of princes in Eccles. benefices. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 162, Burnet's Rights of Princes in Ecclesiastical Benefices, 8vo.

BURNET, GILBERT.

The History of the rights of princes in the disposing of ecclesiastical benefices and church-lands. Relating chiefly to the pretensions of the crown of France to the regale, and the late contests with the court of Rome. To which is added, a collection of letters written on that occasion: and of some other remarkable papers put in an appendix. By Gilbert Burnet, D.D. London: printed by J. D. for Richard Chiswell, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. MDCLXXXII. [1682.]

8vo. 2 parts in i, 908 and 124 leaves including 4 at the end with Chiswell's advertisement. The second part contains A Collection of some letters and instruments that have passed during the late contests in France concerning the regale, the imprint dated 1681, with separate signatures and pagination and an Appendix with half-title.

STC B5801. Lowndes I, 321.

Calf, repaired, fore-edge painted. Initiated by Jefferson at sigs. I and T.

GILBERT BURNET, 1643-1715, Bishop of Salisbury. For his History of his own Time, see no. 379.

BV629 B8

J. 155 Acherley's Britannic constitution. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 415, as above.

ACHERLEY, ROGER.

The Britannic constitution: or, the fundamental form of government in Britain. Demonstrating, the original contract entered into by King and people, according to the primary institutions thereof, in this nation. Wherein is proved, that the

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placing on the throne King William III. was the natural fruit and effect of the original constitution . . . By Roger Acherley, late of the Inner-Temple, Esq; the second edition. To which is added, A supplement, containing reasons for uniformity in the State. London: printed for S. Birt, D. Browne, C. Hitch, C. Davis, S. Austen, and A. Millar. MDCCXLI. [1741.] JN214 1727 .A32

Folio. 371 leaves collating in twos.
From the library of Reuben Skelton.

J. 156 Sommers's rights of king & people. 12mo. 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 47, as above.

[SOMERS, JOHN, BARON SOMERS.]
Sm. 8vo. 78 leaves; publisher's advertisement on the last page.
Evans 13023. Hildeburn 2933. This edition not in Sweet & Maxwell.
Original calf, repaired, a label on the back lettered: Somers'/Rights/of King/and/People. Initialed by Jeff-

J. 157 Bacon on the government of England p. 4to. 1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 156, as above.

[BACON, NATHANIEL.]
4to. 2 parts in 1. 174 and 170 leaves: A², B–Z, Aa–Xx; A–Z, Aa–Tt, Vv².
The dates of the first edition are 1647 and 1651 as above. This reprint was secretly issued in 1672 with the dates of the original edition. In the original edition the first part has an engraved frontispiece; the second part has the name of the printer: Printed by Tho. Roycroft for Matthew Walbancke and Henry Twyford. See also the note to the next entry.
This issue not in the STC. Sweet & Maxwell I, 83, 8.
Old sheep, repaired, with new endpapers. Not initialed by Jefferson and with no marks left of its provenance.
Politics

Entered by Jefferson on the undated manuscript catalogue, with the price, 2/-.

**Nathaniel Bacon, 1593-1660**, the half-brother of Sir Francis Bacon, was Master of Requests to the Protector. Owing to its spirit of hostility to the claims of the royal prerogative this work was suppressed immediately after publication. The edition here described was secretly issued in 1672. Later editions were represented as having been compiled by Bacon from the notes of John Selden. See the next entry. [2713]

**J. 158 Bacon on the government of England. fol.**

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 414, as above.

**Bacon, Nathaniel.**  
An historical and political discourse of the laws & government of England, from the first times to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. With a vindication of the ancient way of Parliaments in England, collected from some manuscript notes of John Selden, Esq; by Nathaniel Bacon of Grays Inn, Esquire. London, printed for John Starkey, and are to be sold by J. Robinson, R. Bentley, Jacob Tonson, T. Goodwin, and T. Fox, 1689.

Another edition of the previous entry. Folio. 2 parts in 1 with continuous signatures, separate pagination, 214 leaves: [2], a-c, B1, C-Z9, Aa-DD1, [E], Ee1, Ff-Zz1, Aaa-Ggg1. The unsigned leaf is for the title of the Continuation of the historical & political discourse, the following leaf, marked Ee, contains the Contents and ends with the catchword A. The next page begins with the word The.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 83, 8.


This edition was issued in 1682, which is the date on the imprint of the separate titles to each part, suppressed and reissued in 1689 with this new title-page, representing the work as having been collected by Bacon from notes of John Selden. On the verso of the first leaf (otherwise blank) is the Advertisement of John Starkey, the publisher, dated January the 10th, 1684, giving the history of the book. This advertisement ends:

*It was well known to, and owned by, the late Lord Chief Justice Vaughan, who was one of the Executors of the Great and Learned Mr. Selden, that the Ground-work was his, upon which Mr. Bacon raised this Superstructure.*

The Short Title Catalogue lists this book under Selden in volume III, which volume has not been issued at the time of going to press. [2714]

**J. 159 Ellis's tracts on liberty. 4to.**

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 383, as above.

**Ellys, Anthony.**  

4to. 2 parts in 1 with separate signatures and continuous pagination. 154 and 156 leaves, the last with the publishers' advertisements.

Lowndes II, 733.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress in 1903; with the original marbled edges. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

**Anthony Ellys, 1690-1761**, Bishop of St. Davids, and chaplain to Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. This was a posthumous publication; the first part, a polemic against popery, was first published in 1763, and the second, a treatise on constitutional liberty, in 1765. [2715]
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160 Brown's estimate of the manners and principles of the times. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 49, as above.

BROWN, JOHN.


This edition not in Lowndes or the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit. Jones, page 54.

John Brown, 1715-1766, known as "Estimate Brown".

J. 161 An historical essay on the English constitution. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 158, as above.

[RAMSAY, ALLAN.]

An historical essay on the English constitution: or, an impartial inquiry into the elective power of the people, from the first establishment of the Saxons in this kingdom. Wherein the right of Parliament, to tax our distant provinces, is explained, and justified, upon such constitutional principles as will afford an equal security to the colonists, as to their brethren at home. Where annual election ends, there slavery begins. London: printed for Edward and Charles Dilly in the Poultry. MDCCCLXXI. [1771]

8vo. 114 leaves in fours, the last with the publishers' advertisements.


Original sheep. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Allan Ramsay, 1713-1784, the eldest son of the poet, was by profession a portrait painter. This is one of four political pamphlets by him published anonymously, and was first issued in 1765.

J. 162 Stuart's historical dissertation on the antiquity of the Eng. consti.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 159, as above, 8vo.

STUART, GILBERT.


8vo. 154 leaves, list of Corrections on the recto of the last leaf, otherwise blank.

This edition not in Lowndes. Sweet & Maxwell I, 89, 66 (with date 1770).


Gilbert Stuart, 1742-1786, Scottish historian and reviewer. This work, for which the author received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Edinburgh University, was originally published anonymously in 1768. This second edition is dedicated to Lord Mansfield. [2718]
Politics

J. 163 DeLolme sur la constitû d’Angleterre. 2. v. in 4. 12mo.
Lond. 1785
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 43, as above, omitting Lond. 1785.

LOLME, JEAN LOUIS DE.

A Londres: chez G. Robinson, J. Murray. m. dcc. lxxxv. [1785.] JN117 .L6 1785
2 vol. in 4. 8vo. 192 and 192 leaves in eights, with the cancel leaves in vol. I.
Quéréard II, 460.
Contemporary French calf, gilt back, r. e. Initiated by Jeferson at sig. I in vol. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JEAN LOUIS DE LOLME, 1740–1806, was a member of the Conseil des Deux Cents at Geneva. The first edition was published in Amsterdam in 1771. [2719]

J. 164 Burgh’s Political disquisitions. 3. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 160, as above.

BURGH, JAMES.

Political disquisitions; or, an enquiry into public errors, defects, and abuses. Illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, ancient and modern . . . By J. Burgh, gentleman; author of the Dignity of human nature, and other works. Volume the first [–the third and last].
Philadelphia: printed and sold by Robert Bell, and William Woodhouse. m. d. c. c. lxxv. [1775.]
3 vol. 8vo. 260, 248, and 266 leaves in fours. Vol. I has printer’s advertisements at the beginning and the end, dated May 30, 1775; vol. II has advertisements at the foot of the last page; vol. III has Bell’s advertisements at the beginning and at the end, undated; vol. I and II have lists of books referred to or quoted from; vol. III contains a list of “Names of the Encouragers” which includes that of Thomas Jefferson, Esq; one of the Delegates, for the Province of Virginia, in the Honorable, the American Continental Congress. The first name in this list is that of George Washington.
Evans 13851. Hildeburn 3170.
In a letter to Thomas Mann Randolph dated from New York, May 30, 1790, Jefferson recommended this book to his attention for his law studies:

... Burgh’s Political disquisitions are good also, especially after reading De Losme [sic] . . . [see the preceding entry.]

JAMES BURGH, 1714–1775, Scottish political writer, was the nephew of William Robertson, the historian. The first two volumes of this work originally appeared in London in 1774, and the third in 1775. [2720]

J. 165 Spelman’s works. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 421, as above.

SPELMAN, SIR HENRY.

The English works of Sir Henry Spelman, Kt publish’d in his life-time; together with his posthumous works, relating to the laws and antiquities of England;

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first publish'd by the present Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the year 1695, together with the life of the author, now revised by his Lordship. To which are added, two more treatises of Sir Henry Spelman, never before printed: one, of the admiralty-jurisdiction, and the officers thereof: the other, of antient deeds and charters. With a compleat index to the whole. London: printed for D. Browne, sen. & jun. W. Mears, F. Clay, and Fletcher Gyles. mdcxxiii. [1723.] AC6 .S6

Folio. 2 parts in 1, 198 and 148 leaves, engraved portrait frontispiece by R. White, 2 folded sheets, one with the genealogical tree of the Spelman, the other of the Lestrange family, general title printed in red and black, separate title for the Reliquiae Spelmannianæ, with separate signatures and pagination.

Lowndes V, 2473. Sweet & Maxwell I, 25, 76.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress in 1901. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Sir Henry Spelman, 1564–1641. This is the first edition of his collected works, and contains the life of the author by Edmund Gibson. The list of subscribers at the beginning includes the name of Narcissus Luttrell. Other works by Spelman appear in this catalogue. [2721]

J. 166 Madox's firma burgi. fol.

MADOX, THOMAS.

Firma burgi, or an historical essay concerning the cities towns and buroughs of England. Taken from records. By Thomas Madox Esquire, his Majesties historiographer. London, printed by William Bowyer; and sold by Robert Gosling. mdcxxxvi. [1726.]

First Edition. Folio. 160 leaves collating in twos, engraved emblematic device of London and York by J. Clark on the title-page, engraved head and tail pieces, historiated initials, some signed by Vertue after Grisoni and by J. Clark; text in long lines above the notes in double columns.


Rebound in half morocco in 1903 by the Library of Congress. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Thomas Madox, 1666–1727, English legal antiquary and Historiographer Royal, made his historical researches under the patronage of Lord Somers. According to the Dictionary of National Biography there was an earlier edition in 1722 but no trace of such an edition has been found. Other works by Madox appear in this catalogue. [2722]

J. 167 Rushworth's collection. 8. v. fol.

RUSHWORTH, JOHN.

Politics


Lowndes IV, 2152. Sweet & Maxwell I, 87, 51; 106, 77.
Original calf, gilt backs. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in each volume and with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate in each volume.

In his autobiography (begun in 1821) Jefferson described how, after the Boston Port bill, he and other members of the House arranged for June 1, 1774, the day of the closing of the port, to be kept as a day of prayer and fasting. With the help therefore of Rushworth, whom we rummaged over for the revolutionary precedents & forms of the Puritans of that day, preserved by him, we cooked up a resolution, somewhat modernizing their phrases, for appointing the 1st day of June, on which the Port bill was to commence, for a day of fasting, humiliation & prayer . . .

John Rushworth, 1612–1690, English historian, was for a time employed as its agent by the colony of Massachusetts at a salary of twelve guineas a year. He owes his fame to the Historical Collections which appeared originally at different dates between 1659 and 1701.

[2723]

J. 168 Cabala 4°


DA370 .C25

First Edition. 4to. 191 leaves: A2–9, B–Z4, Aa–Zz4, Aa4 This copy lacks the first leaf, probably a blank; the last sheet, sig. Aa4, is for Books printed for William Lee, D. Pakeman, Ga. Bedel.

Lowndes I, 343 (with date 1651). STC C184.
Old half russia repaired, with new end papers. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

[2724]

J. 169 Cabala. fol.

Cabala. [Another edition.] . . . To which is added in this third edition, a second part, consisting of a choice collection of original letters and negotiations, never before published. With two exact tables to each part; the one of the letters, and the other of the most remarkable occurrences. London: printed for Tho. Sawbridge, Mat. Gillyflower, Ric. Bentley, Mat. Wootton, and Geo. Conniers, M DC XCI. [1691.]

DA370 .C3

Folio. 2 vol. in 1. 204 and 62 leaves in fours; engraved title frontispiece by Faithorne with portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Burleigh and Walsingham, first title printed in red and black. The text of the second part ends on page 110 with the catchword Thc, and is followed by An Alphabetical Table.

Lowndes I, 343. STC C186.
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J. 170 Dugdale's origines Juridiciales. fol. 1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 418, as above.

DUGDALE, Sir William.
Origines juridiciales, or historical memorials of the English laws, courts of justice... Also a chronology of the lord chancellors and keepers of the great seal, lord treasurers, justices itinerant, justices of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas, barons of the exchequer, masters of the rolls, Kings attorneys and sollicitors, and serjeants at law; by William Dugdale Esq; Norroy King of Arms. The second edition with additions. [London:] In the Savoy: printed by Tho. Newcomb, for Abel Roper, John Martin, and Henry Herringman, 1671.

Law 206
Folio. 224 leaves in fours and in twos; numerous plates of arms and other engravings in the letter press, 5 full page portraits by W. Hollar, D. Loggan and W. Faithorne, three of them dated 1664; title-page printed in red and black; the Imprimatur, dated 24 May 1666, on the verso of the first leaf, otherwise blank; the last leaf with the errata; separate pagination for the Chronica series cancelliorum... text in double columns.


in ink on the fore-edge. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. On blank spaces at the end of this book and on 8 leaves inserted at the beginning is a manuscript continuation of the Chronica Series, from 1671, Dugdale's last date, to 1729. Manuscript marginal notes in the same and other hands occur.

Sir William Dugdale, 1605-1686, Garter King-of-arms. This work was originally printed in 1666 and a large part of the impression was destroyed in the Fire of London.

[2726]

171 Cotton's abr. of the records in the tower. by Prynne. fol. 1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 422, Cotton's abridgement of the Records in the Tower by Prynne, fol.

COTTON, Sir Robert Bruce.
An exact abridgement of the records in the Tower of London, from the reign of King Edward the Second, unto King Richard the Third, of all the Parliaments holden in each king's reign, and the several acts in every Parliament: together with the names and titles of all the dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, summoned to every one of the said Parliaments... Collected by Sir Robert Cotton... Revised, rectified, in sundry mistakes, and supplied with a preface, marginal notes, several omissions, and exact tables, both of the special matters, great officers, speakers, nobles, and other persons therein contained. By William Prynne... London: printed for T. Basset, and C. Harper, 1689.

Folio. 294 leaves. There is not a copy of this edition in the Library of Congress, and no copy was seen for collation.


Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, 1571-1631, English antiquary. William Prynne's [q. v.] first edition of this work was published in 1657. According to the Dictionary of National Biography, William Bowyer was the real author.

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Politics

J. 172 Brady's introduction to old English history. fol.
Not in 1815 Catalogue.

BRADY, ROBERT.
An Introduction to the old English history, comprehended in three several tracts. The first, an answer to Mr. Petyt's Rights of the commons asserted; and to a book intituled, Jami Anglorum facies Nova; the second edition very much enlarged. The second, an answer to a book intituled, Argumentum Anti-Normaniciun, much upon the same subject; never before published. The third, the exact history of the succession of the crown of England; the second edition, also very much enlarged. Together with an appendix containing several records, and a series of great councils and parliaments before and after the Conquest, unto the end of the reign of Henry the Third. And a glossary expounding many words used frequently in our antient records, laws and historians .... By Robert Brady, Doctor in Physick. London: printed by Tho. Newcomb, for Samuel Lowndes, MDCLXXXIV. [1684.] DA130.B83

First Collected Edition. Folio. 275 leaves, separate title for each tract, with continuous signatures and pagination; separate signatures and pagination for the Appendix and the Glossary, separate signatures for the Index (unnumbered).

Original calf. Contemporary manuscript marginal and textual notes. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The number on the bookplate has been marred by scratching and it is not possible to assert that it was 413, the number of the entry for Discourse on government by Brady which seems to have been listed in error, see no. 2701.

The original owner of this copy was Arthur Charlett, whose autograph signature Ar. Charlett Col. Trin. is on the fly-leaf and whose bookplate is on the inside cover. On the inside cover is pasted down an ALS from Brady to Charlett reading as follows:

Worthy S'  
Yr friend came to me & gave an Acq of S' Henry  
Spelmans Viesus, but he being in hast, & my self Busy  

J. Tyrrell.  
had no time to talk with me. As to yr other friends,  
as I have let him know by others such as he set upon me  
so you may please to see him  
to p'vayl wh me to answer him & that by his way of writing  
he may prove any thing, Tho' in another method what he  
has sayd prove nothing. I have all my materials ready,  
& shall answer him when I think fitt, & shall show the  
world (or so much of them as Concern me.) The Delusion  
of his Dreams & phabs that he understands not what he  
writes about. I am  

Worthy S'  
Yr most assured humble ser.  

Robt Brady

May 19th 94.

At the foot of this letter Charlett has written: Superscribed To the Reverend Dr Charlett Mat of University College. Oxon.

ROBERT BRADY, d. 1700, English historian and physician. The original edition of his answer to Petyt's Rights of the Commons Asserted (q. v.) was published in 1681.

ARTHUR CHARLETT, 1655-1722, matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, and later became Master of University College. His friend James Tyrrell, q. v. referred to by Brady in the letter quoted above, was the author of a Whig history written in opposition to the Tory history of Brady, q. v. no. 346. [2728]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 173 Brady of boroughs. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 420, as above.

BRADY, ROBERT.

An historical treatise of cities, and burghs or boroughs. Shewing their original, and whence, and from whom they received their liberties, privileges, and immunities; what they were, and what made and constituted a free burgh, & free burgesses. As also shewing when they first sent their representatives to Parliament. With a concurrent discourse of most matters, and things incident, or relating thereto. By Rob. Brady, Doctor in Physick. The second edition. London: printed for A. L. and sold by John Nutt and by the booksellers of London and Westminster. MDCCIV. [1704.]

Folio. 67 leaves, of which 5 are Supplementary leaves; the first of these, headed An Advertisement, placed at the beginning of the book immediately following the title, is numbered 25 and 26, with instructions that the text belongs on Fol. 24; the next two follow sig. L and have the sig. M; the pagination is also continuous, 81–84, but the instructions read that the text belongs on Fol. 12; the last two have no signature, are numbered 89, 90, 91, 88, and are placed at the end; the heading to these two leaves reads: A Supplement to the preceding advertisement; and to be read with, and after it. The Appendix has separate signatures and pagination.

Lowndes I, 253.

Original calf, rebacked and repaired. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

[2729]

J. 174 Addison’s Freeholder. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 59, as above.

ADDISON, JOSEPH.


12mo. 160 leaves in twelves.


Original calf, repaired; marbled end papers, silk bookmark. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JOSEPH ADDISON, 1672–1719, English essayist, poet and statesman. The Free-Holder was first published in 1716.

[2730]

175 Ld. Bolingbroke’s l tres to St. Wm. Wyndham. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 155, Bolingbroke’s Letters to Sir William Wyndham, 8vo.

SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.


AC901 .M5 vol. 203

[130]
Politics

This piece, with the same author's Remarks on the history of England, Letters on the study and use of history, and A Collection of political tracts, no. 165-168 in the 1815 catalogue, are all marked missing in the working copy of that catalogue and are not checked as having been received. The same numbers are included in a manuscript list of books missing from the "Congress Library" made at a later date.

Jefferson's copy of one of these books, A Collection of political tracts, is now in the Library of Congress, see no. 2735, but has been rebound. It is not possible to determine whether this was one of the books sent to the Washington Library and subsequently returned, or whether it was merely mislaid. The other three books are still missing. The entries, including that for A Collection of political tracts, were omitted from the later volumes of the Library of Congress catalogues.

For Jefferson's opinion of Bolingbroke's writing style see no. 1265.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 171, The Craftsman, 2 v 8vo.

[SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.]
The Craftsman: being a critique on the times. By Caleb D'Anvers, of Grays-Inn, Esq; the third edition. London: printed for R. Francklin . . . MDCCXXXVII.
[Price 1 s.] [1727.]
2 vol. 8vo. 214 and 241 leaves, the first volume in fours, the second in eights. The title-page of Volume II varies from that of Volume I.

At the end of the first volume is bound:

Remarks on a late book, intitled, An Essay on the publick debts of this Kingdom, &c. in which the evil tendency of that book, and the design of its author, are fully detected and exposed . . . In a letter to a member of the House of Commons. London: printed for A. Moore, 1727. (Price One Shilling.)

8vo. 32 leaves in fours.
Not in Halkett and Laing.
Nathaniel Gould was the author of the Essay on the publick debts of this Kingdom.
The Craftsman was a political paper, against Walpole's administration, the first number issued on December 5, 1726, edited by Nicholas Amhurst under the pseudonym Caleb D'Anvers, of Gray's Inn, Esq; Bolingbroke and William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, were the chief contributors. This edition in two volumes contains 85 numbers, covering the years 1726, 1727. Later editions were issued in 14 numbers.

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 166, as above.

SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.
Remarks on the history of England. From the minutes of Humphrey Oldcastle.

This book is now missing from the Jefferson collection. The Remarks were reprinted from The Craftsman. [2733]
See the note to no. 2731 above.

[131]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

178 [Ld Bolingbroke's] lives on the Study of history. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 167, as above, with reading Letters.

SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

Letters on the study and use of history. By the late Right Honorable Henry St. John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

This book is no longer in the Jefferson collection. See the note to no. 2731 above. [2734]

J. 179 [Ld Bolingbroke's] tracts.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 168, as above, 8vo.

[SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.]


8vo. 200 leaves in eights.


Rebound in ruby buckram by the Library of Congress. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

This copy is one of the four books by Bolingbroke reported missing in the 1815 Library of Congress catalogue. See the note to no. 2731 above.

The Collection contains The Occasional Writer, The Case of Dunkirk consider'd, and various papers reprinted from The Craftsman. [2735]

1815 Catalogue, page 94, no. 169, as above, 8vo.

[SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.]


8vo. 197 leaves, engraved frontispiece, publisher's advertisement on the verso of the dedication leaf.

Halkett and Laing II, 94. This edition not in the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit.

This is a reprint from The Craftsman, October 27, 1733, to December 21, 1734. The first separate edition was published in 1735. Caleb d'Anvers was the pseudonym of the editor of The Craftsman, Nicholas Amhurst. [2736]

181 [Ld Bolingbroke's] Patriot king.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 170, as above, 8vo.

Jefferson's copy of this work is no longer extant in the Library of Congress. It was probably this book and not the Collection of Tracts that should have been marked missing in the 1815 catalogue. See no. 2731 above.

From the catalogue information available, as given above, it is not possible to determine which edition was in Jefferson's library. The title of the authorized editions reads: Letters on the spirit of patriotism; on the idea of a patriot king; and on the state of parties, at the accession of King George the First.

In that Jefferson, followed by the Library of Congress printed catalogues, calls only for the Patriot King, it is possible that he was the owner of one of the copies of the edition edited by Alexander Pope, with the title The Idea of a Patriot King, which was printed, though never published, in 1741, and of which nearly all copies were burned. The 1815 edition of the Library of Congress catalogues is the last to contain the entry for this book. [2737]
Politics

J. 182 Gordon's Cato's letters. 4. v. 12mo—id. 1st & 4th vol.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 51, Gordon's Cato's Letters, 4v 12mo.

[TRENCHARD, JOHN and GORDON, THOMAS.]

DA499 .T7 1748

3 vol. only, lacks vol. II. 12mo. 168, 168 and 167 leaves, in twelves.


Original calf repaired. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I in each volume. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate and that of Reuben Skelton (the latter removed from vol. I).

Volume II was apparently sold to the Library of Congress but has since disappeared. It is called for in the 1849 catalogue, but listed as missing in that of 1864, and is not included in the manuscript list of missing books made some time after 1815. The additional copies of the first and fourth volumes listed in Jefferson's manuscript catalogue were not sold by him to Congress.

JOHN TRENCHARD, 1662–1723, English political writer, and THOMAS GORDON, d. 1750, Scottish miscellaneous writer, were the joint authors of Cato's Letters, which appeared in the London Journal and the British Journal, from November 5, 1720, to December 27, 1723, 144 numbers. Several editions in four volumes were subsequently published, the first in 1724.

[2738]

J. 183 Gordon's Independent whig. 4. v. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 52, as above.

GORDON, THOMAS [and JOHN TRENCHARD].

The Independent Whig: or, a defence of primitive Christianity, and of our ecclesiastical establishment, against the exorbitant claims and encroachments of fanatical and disaffected clergymen. By Thomas Gordon, Esq; the eighth edition, with additions and amendments. In four volumes. Vol. I. [-IV.] London: printed for R. Ware, T. Longman [and others], 1753, 2.

AP3 .I43

4 vol. 12mo. 148, 134, 174 and 174 leaves. Vol. I and II are the eighth edition, 1753, 1752; vol. III is the third edition, 1752, vol. IV the second edition, 1752. The first volume is the only one with the author's name. The title of vol. IV differs: The Independent Whig: being a collection of papers, all written, some of them published, during the late rebellion . . .


A number of these papers were originally published in December 1719, at the time of the rejection of the Peerage Bill. A second part followed in 1720, after which a weekly paper was started, first collected into one volume in 1721. The fifth edition in 1732 had two volumes, the sixth in 1735 three volumes, and subsequent editions had four volumes. The work was chiefly an attack on the High Church party, and was a collaboration between Thomas Gordon and John Trenchard.

[2739]

J. 184 True Briton. 2. v. 8vo
1815 catalogue, page 105. no. 172, as above, The true Briton.

[WHARTON, PHILIP, DUKE OF WHARTON.]


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The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Original panelled calf, gilt backs. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes (II and Tt in vol. II).
With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

PHILIP WHARTON, DUKE OF WHARTON, 1698-1731, supposed to have been the original of Lovelace in Samuel Richardson's Clarissa, and of Lorenzo in Young's Night Thoughts, is also well known from Pope's portrait of him in his Epistle to Sir Richard Temple. The True Briton was a bi-weekly opposition paper started by Wharton on June 23, 1723, and finished on February 17, 1724. [2740]

185 Junius's Res. 2. v. 12\textsuperscript{mo}
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 53, as above, Letters.
This copy of Junius's Letters is marked "Missing" in the working copy of the 1815 Library of Congress catalogue and the entry is omitted from the later catalogues. It is included in the manuscript list of Missing books from the Library of Congress made at a later date.
It was probably the copy Jefferson bought from the Rev. Samuel Henley (with other books from his library) in 1785, described by the former as Junius 2. v. 12\textsuperscript{mo} patent binding.
See the next entry.

[2741]

186 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

Junius: including letters by the same writer, under other signatures, (now first collected) to which are added, his confidential correspondence with Mr. Wilkes, and his private letters addressed to Mr. H. S. Woodfall. With a preliminary essay, notes, fac-similes, &c. In two volumes. Vol. I. [-II.] . . . Philadelphia: published by Bradford and Inskeep, and Inskeep and Bradford, New-York.

William Fry, printer, 1813.

2 vol. 8vo. 252 and 264 leaves, plates and facsimiles.
This edition not in Lowndes, and not in the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit. Edmunds 104.
Jefferson bought his copy of this edition from Samuel Pleasants, of Richmond, Virginia. His order, sent on August 11, 1813, shortly after the publication of the book, was for Junius, the new edition with facsimiles.
The book was sent on August 17, price $5.00.
This edition is a reprint of the Woodfall edition of 1812. For a discussion of the authorship see the bibliographies mentioned above.

DA508 A2 1813a

John Wilkes, 1727-1797, famous English politician, was the reputed author.

Henry Sampson Woodfall, 1739-1805, printer and journalist. His first edition of the Letters of Junius appeared in 1772. He is equally well known as the author of the ballad of Darby and Joan, named after his printing master, John Darby, and his wife.
The Introduction and notes are by John Mason Good, 1764-1827, English physician and miscellaneous writer.

[2742]

J. 187 Political tracts. 1707-1773. 3. v. 8\textsuperscript{vo}
1815 Catalogue, page 103:
no. 178, Political Tracts, 1707-1733, 8vo.
no. 181, Political Tracts, 1761-8, 8vo.
no. 183, Political Tracts, 1769-73, 8vo.

A collection of English pamphlets, bound in three volumes, 8vo., as follows:

[134]
Politics

Volume I

3 fragments and 2 tracts bound in sheepskin, a label on the back lettered Pamphlets/Political/English/ and a later label with Vol. 24. One of the fragments initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

1. ASGILL, JOHN.

[Mr. Asgill’s Defence upon his expulsion from the House of Commons of Great Britain in 1707. With an introduction, and a postscript . . . London: printed, and sold by A. Baldwin, M. DCC. XII. Price 1 s.] [1712.]

A fragment of 28 leaves, sig. B to H, pages 9 to 64, the first leaf, sig. B, mutilated. The complete pamphlet has 44 leaves, sig. A to L, 88 pages.

John Asgill, 1659–1738, English barrister and writer. This Defence was written after the trouble caused by his treatise entitled: An argument proving that according to the covenant of eternal life reveal’d in the Scriptures, man may be translated from hence into that eternal life without passing thro death, although the human nature of Christ himself could not be thus translated till he had passed thro death, which was ordered to be burned by the common hangman. [2743]

2. BULSTRODE, WHITELOCKE.

[The charge of Whitlocke Bulstrode, Esq. to the Grand Jury and other juries in the county of Middlesex . . . London: J. Browne, 1718.]

A fragment of 12 leaves only, lacks the title, part of the dedication, and 12 leaves at the end. Numbered 1 in ink on the first page of text.

Whitlocke Bulstrode, 1650–1724, English controver-
sialist and mystical writer, was prothonotary of the marshal’s court, commissioner of excise, and a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex. His charges to the grand and other juries were printed by special request. [2744]

3. An unidentified fragment, pages 21 to 70, sig. C–I.

initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. [2745]

4. [PULTENYE, WILLIAM, EARL OF BATH.]

[A review of the excise-scheme; in answer to a pamphlet, intitled The rise and fall of the late projected excise, impartially considered. With some proper hints to the electors of Great Britain. London: printed by H. Haines, at Mr. Francklin’s in Russel-street, 1733. (Pr. 1 s.)]

Imperfect, 36 leaves only, should be 38, lacks the title and one leaf at the end. Numbered 2 in ink on the first page.

Halkett and Laing V, 112. Arents 696.

Written by William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, and published anonymously in December 1733, in answer to the pamphlet, also published anonymously, written in support of Sir Robert Walpole’s excise scheme. [2746]

5. Some observations upon a paper, intituled The List. That is, of those who voted for and against the excise-bill. London: printed for J. Peele, 1733. (Price six-pence.)

The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Volume 2

6 tracts bound together in sheepskin; original silk bookmark; a label on the back lettered in gilt Pamphlets/Political/English/; and a later one lettered Vol. 25. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts are numbered serially in ink on the title-pages.

I. [MAUDUIT, ISRAEL.]


71 leaves, should be 72, lacks the first leaf, probably the half-title, as it is allowed for in the pagination.

Halkett and Laing I, 147.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

Israel Mauduit, 1708-1787, English political pamphleteer, for a time the agent in England for the province of Massachusetts Bay. The first edition of this pamphlet appeared in 1760. It was frequently reprinted and drew many answers. [2748]


42 leaves only, should be 44, lacks the last two. On the half-title is: [Price one shilling and six-pence.]

Not in Halkett and Laing.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. On the first leaf of the text is written the name John Hylton.

William Pitt was the subject of this tract. The first edition was published in the same year. [2749]

3. [HEATHCOTE, GEORGE.]

A Letter to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the worshipful aldermen, and common-council; the merchants, citizens, and inhabitants, of the city of London. From an old servant . . . London: printed for W. Owen, R. Baldwin, and C. Pugh, MDCCCLXII. [1762.]

45 leaves only, should be 46, last leaf lacking. The half-title reads: Mr. Heathcote's letter. The Letter ends on page 79, and is signed George Heathcote, Harford, October 6, 1762. This is followed by the Postscript dated Oct. 16, and the Appendix.

Halkett and Laing III, 301 (ascribed to Ralph Heathcote). Sabin 31193.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

The letter relates to the productions, including fisheries and sugar plantations, of the American colonies. [2750]

4. [TOWNSHEND, CHARLES.]


22 leaves, including the half-title with the price, one shilling, and a leaf of advertisement at the end.

Halkett and Laing II, 29.

The upper margin of the half-title is torn away, and may have had a name or inscription.

Charles Townshend, 1725-1767, chancellor of the exchequer, was the political opponent of George Grenville, the Prime Minister. [2751]
Politics

5. [LLOYD, CHARLES.]
A Defence of the majority in the House of Commons, on the question relating to general warrants. In answer to the Defence of the minority. London: printed for J. Wilkie, M DCC LXIV. [1764.]

28 leaves including the half-title with the price, one shilling.
Halkett and Laing II, 29.
The upper margin of the half-title, probably with an autograph inscription, torn away.

CHARLES LLOYD, 1735–1773, was secretary to George Grenville, and wrote this in reply to Townshend's pamphlet above. [2752]

6. [MAZZEI, PHILIP.]
A Letter on the behaviour of the populace on a late occasion, in the procedure against a noble lord. From a gentleman to his countryman abroad. The second edition. London: printed by W. Bingley, M DCC LXVII. [1768.]

14 leaves, including the half-title, with the price, sixpence; English and Italian text on opposite pages, except the Introduction, which is in English only.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Not in Garlick.
On the half-title Jefferson has written: by Philip Mazzei.
The author's name is also written on the title-page, not by Jefferson.
For a note on Philip [Filippo] Mazzei, a friend of Jefferson, see no. 2443. [2753]

Volume 3

Six tracts rebound in half calf; labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 26. Numbered serially in ink on the title-pages.

1. [BURKE, EDMUND.]

78 leaves only, should be 80, lacks B5 and K6; the half-title leaf has the price, two shillings and sixpence, on the recto, and on the verso the statement: The references to the State of the Nation, throughout these observations, are made to the quarto edition of that work.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

EDMUND BURKE, 1729–1797, British statesman, born in Dublin. The pamphlet which occasioned these Observations was by William Knox and George Grenville. The first edition was published in the same year. [2754]

2. [KNOX, WILLIAM, and GEORGE GRENVILLE.]
An Appendix to the present State of the Nation. Containing a reply to the Observations on that pamphlet . . . London: printed for J. Almon, M DCC LXIX. [Price one shilling.] [1769.]

34 leaves, of which 2 appear to be cancel leaves; the first leaf is missing and was probably for the half-title as it is allowed for in the pagination. List of errata on the back of the title.
Halkett and Laing I, 131.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

WILLIAM KNOX, 1732–1812, controversialist, was born in Ireland. For a time he was agent in Great Britain for Georgia and East Florida, but lost the appointment through his support of the Stamp Act. In the compilation of this pamphlet he was assisted by George Grenville, 1712–1770, English statesman. [2755]
32 leaves, including the half-title and the last blank.

4. [BURKE, EDMUND.]
Thoughts on the cause of the present discontents . . . The second edition.
London: printed for J. Dodsley, MDCCCLXX. [1770.]
62 leaves, including the half-title (with the price, Two shillings and six pence) and the last blank.
Halkett and Laing VI, 38. Sabin 9303.
Initialled at sig. I by Jefferson who has written on the half-title: by Edmund Burke. The author's name is written on the title-page by another hand.
This tract was first published earlier in the same year.

5. [JOHNSON, SAMUEL.]
28 leaves, including the half-title, with the price, one shilling.

6. [ARBUTHNOT, JOHN.]
An Inquiry into the connection between the present price of provisions, and the size of farms. With remarks on population as affected thereby. To which are added, proposals for preventing future scarcity. By a Farmer. London: Printed for T. Cadell, MDCCCLXXII. [1773.]
78 leaves including the half-title (with the price, two shillings) and the last blank.
Halkett and Laing II, 156.

J. 188 Political pamphlets of 1727, 1729. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 179, as above.
A collection of seven political pamphlets bound together in one volume, 8vo., panelled calf, lettered in ink on the back: 1727,1729. Two new labels lettered Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 23./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Each pamphlet numbered in ink on the first page.

1. [HOADLY, BENJAMIN.]
An Enquiry into the reasons of the conduct of Great Britain, with relation to the present state of affairs in Europe. London: printed, and sold by James Roberts, MDCC.XXXVII. [Price one shilling.] [1727.]
56 leaves in fours.
Halkett and Laing II, 174.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

Benjamin Hoadly, 1676-1761, bishop successively of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury and Winchester. Hoadly was at Salisbury at the time of writing this pamphlet, in defence of the policy of England and other powers who had formed the Alliance of Hanover after the signing of the secret treaty of Vienna by the emperor and the king of Spain in 1725.

[138]
Politics

2. Some Considerations on the national debts, the sinking fund, and the state of publik credit; in a letter to a friend in the country . . . London: printed for R. Franklin, M DCC XXIX. [1729.]

First Edition. 52 leaves including the half-title, folded table at the end; the half-title has the price, 1s. 6d.; on the recto of the last leaf is the list of errata; on the verso of the same leaf is the notice of the Just publish'd a State of the national debt; the folded leaf contains two tables of A State of the national debt.

3. [AMHURST, NICHOLAS.]

Observations on the conduct of Great-Britain, with regard to the negociations and other transactions abroad. London: printed: and sold by J. Roberts, 1729. 32 leaves, including 3 leaves of tables, the last a blank.
By NICHOLAS AMHURST, 1697–1742, English poet and political writer, frequently over the pseudonym Caleb d'Anvers of Gray's Inn.
Not in Halkett and Laing. [2762]

4. [SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.]


16 leaves including the half-title (with the price, 6d.); signed at the end W. Raleigh.
Halkett and Laing I, 451.
HENRY SAINT-JOHN, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE, 1678–1751. The first number of The Craftsman appeared on December 5, 1726, after the rupture between Walpole and William Pulteney, Earl of Bath, who then formed an alliance with Bolingbroke. The name Caleb D’Anvers Esq was purely imaginary, and the Craftsman was edited by Nicholas Amhurst, with Pulteney and Bolingbroke its chief contributors. W. Raleigh is supposed to be one of the pseudonyms of Bolingbroke. [2763]

5. [HOADLY, BENJAMIN.]


See also no. 2760. [2764]

6. [SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.]


10 leaves including the half-title. Halkett and Laing V, 199. [2765]

882868—53—10 [139]
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7. [SAINT-JOHN, HENRY, VISCONT Y BOLINGBROKE.]
The Craftsman extraordinary; containing an answer to The Defence of the enquiry into the reasons of the conduct of Great-Britain. In a letter to the Craftsman. By John Trot, Yeoman. Publish'd by Caleb D'Anvers, Esq; . . . London: printed for Richard Francklin, M DCC XXIX. [1729.]

36 leaves, including the half-title (with the price, one shilling) and the last leaf, with the errata on the recto and a list of books lately published on the verso. Halkett and Laing I, 451.

JOHN TROT, YEOMAN, was one of the pseudonyms of Henry Saint-John, Viscount Bolingbroke. [2766]

J. 189 Collection of the most valble tracts of 1764, 5, 6, 7. 4. v. 8vo. Almond.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 182, Debrett's Collection of Tracts 1763-70, 4 v 8vo.

A Collection of scarce and interesting tracts. Written by persons of eminence; upon the most important, political and commercial subjects, during the years 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769 and 1770 . . . In four volumes. Vol. I. [-IV.] London: printed for J. Debrett, M DCC LXXXVIII. [-M DCC LXXXVII.]

[1788, 1787.]

4 vol. 8vo. Vol. I, 202 leaves, including the last with Debrett's advertisement; vol. II, 184 leaves; vol. III, 228 leaves; vol. IV, 186 leaves.
Not in Lowndes. Sabin 19123.
Rebound in half red morocco, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved. Not initialed by Jefferson, who has expanded, with an autograph entry in ink, one of the items in the Contents list in volume IV.
Jefferson ordered his copy from Payne (London), in a letter written from Paris on January 28, 1789.

Contains several tracts of American interest, including Dr. Franklin's Examination before the House of Commons, in support of the repeal of the American Stamp Act, and Proceedings of his Majesty's privy council, upon an address to remove Governor Hutchinson, with the Speech of Lord Loughborough upon that occasion; collected by Israel Mauduit, Esq.

JOHN ALMON, 1737-1805, English bookseller, publisher, and journalist, sold his business in 1781 to John Debrett (d. 1822). He published in 1766 a Collection of the most interesting tracts, lately published in England and America, on the subjects of taxing the American Colonies, and regulating their trade. Debrett's collection was the only one sold by Jefferson to Congress. [2767]

J. 190 The militia reform'd, essay on national credit, revenues &c. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 175, as above.

Four tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., old sprinkled calf, rebacked, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved in the new endpapers. The tracts are numbered in ink serially on the title-pages. JA36.P8 vol. 22

1. [TOLAND, JOHN.]
The militia reform'd; or an easy scheme of furnishing England with a constant land-force, capable to prevent or to subdue any forein [sic] power; and to maintain perpetual quiet at home, without endangering the publlick liberty . . . London: printed by John Darby and sold by Andrew Bell, MDCXXXVIII. [1698.]

[140].
Politics

First Edition. 48 leaves including a leaf with Bell's advertisement at the end; 3 lines of errata on the last page of text.


Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the autograph signature of Phill.Ludwell on the title-page.

John Toland, 1670-1722, Irish deist, wrote a number of books and pamphlets, and edited others including the 1700 edition of Harrington's Oceana, the Memoirs of Denzil Holles and others.

Several books with the autograph signature of Phill. Ludwell of Virginia, 1672-1695, were in Jefferson's library. See the Index. [2768]

2. CARY, JOHN.


First Edition. 12 leaves including the half-title; dated at the end January 5th, 1696.


John Cary, d. 1720', merchant of Bristol (England) and writer on trade, was engaged in the West Indian sugar trade. In this essay he advocated the establishment of a national bank. [2769]


First Edition. 8vo. 24 leaves; dated at the end Feb. 12, 1697.

The late tract was by Charles Davenport and was published earlier in the same year. [2770]

Not in Halkett and Laing. Arber III, 81, 11.

4. An Abstract of the laws already in force against profaneness, immorality & blasphemy. Together with the laws and ordinances against the same by the Parliament, and also by Oliver and his council from 1640 to 1656. Digested by way of alphabet for the ease of those that are concerned to know them and put 'em in execution, or that would be informed of the methods formerly made use of in those cases. London: printed and sold by R. Baldwin, 1698. Price 6 d.

First Edition. 8vo. 24 leaves (the signature A4 printed upside down). At the end is an Appendix concerning hackney coaches that are allowed to ply on the Sabbath Day.

STC E866 [47] [2771]

J. 191 The Preface to Bellendenus by Dr. Parr. 8vo. Lat. & Eng.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 177, as above.

[PARR, SAMUEL—BELOE, WILLIAM.]

A Free Translation of the Preface to Bellendenus; containing animated strictures on the great political characters of the present time . . . London: printed by Stafford and Davenport, for T. Payne and Son, L. Davies, and J. Debrett, and
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


8°v. 2 parts in 1, first edition of the first part. I, 64 leaves only, should be 72, lacks sig. G, M., 4 leaves each "pages 41 to 48 & 81 to 88 both inclusive", sig. N omitted and sig. O mislaid; H; II, 75 leaves including the last blank; Corrigenda slip pasted on the verso of the penultimate leaf.

Halkett and Laing II, 232. Lowndes IV, 1787.


Jefferson acquired this book from Patrick Byrne, formerly of Dublin, now in Philadelphia, in February 1805, supplied without charge on account of its imperfect condition, as described above. Byrne wrote from Philadelphia to Jefferson on February 22, sending a parcel of books and a bill, and explained:

... I have the misfortune not to have a complete copy of Belendenus, by Dr Parr—that you receive wants pages 41 to 48 & 81 to 88 both inclusive, it being incomplete, no charge is made for it if I should meet a complete copy in any time hence I will forward it ...

Jefferson waited until 1808 to have the copy bound. Milligan's bill (50 cents) is dated May 2, 1808. A Bellendeni 8vo. full bound, 0.75. appears also on Milligan's bill presented in August 1815.

Jefferson had ordered a copy from T. Payne, the publisher, soon after its publication. On January 28, 1789, he ordered a number of books from him, including:

Præfationis ad libro Bellendeni editis secunda. Brown & Warren. I think I had named this in my former catalogue, tho you have not named it among those not yet sent (as noted in your acct)

SAMUEL PARR, 1747-1825, English pedagogue, the "Whig Johnson", was a friend of Priestley and Bentham. In 1787 he republished the works of William Bellenden (died c. 1633) with this Preface, used as an occasion for writing panegyrics upon his contemporaries.

WILLIAM BELOE, 1756-1817, the translator into English of the Preface, was at one time a pupil of Parr. [2772]

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J. 192 Tracts. English Politics. viz . . . . . . . . .

A reply to the Treasury pamphlet on the system of trade with Ire.

Answer to the reply to the Treasury pamphlet.
Address to the landed, trading, & funded interests.
Short review of the Political state of Gr. Brit. in 1787.

The people's answer to the Short review.
Retrospect of the portraits in the Short review.
Prospects on the Rubicon by Thom. Paine.
Speech of Henry Beaufoy in 1788. on the fisheries.

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 186, Tracts in English politics, 1785-87.

A collection of eight tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo., marbled calf, sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers, new labels on the back lettered: Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 29. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JA36 .P8 vol. 29

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as above (with slight variations as shown below), to which the numbers 1 to 8 have been added, and the tracts numbered serially in ink on the title-pages.

[142]
Politics

1. *Reply to the Treasury pamphlet on the trade with Ireland.*

[BURKE, EDMUND.]

A Reply to the Treasury pamphlet, entitled "The proposed system of trade with Ireland explained." London: printed for J. Debrett, M.DCC.LXXXV. [1785.]

46 leaves, the last with the errata list on the recto, verso blank.

Halkett and Laing V, 96.

This tract is attributed to Edmund Burke from the statement in An Answer to the Reply . . . [see the next entry] that The Reply is as confidently attributed to the late paymaster general [i.e. Burke] as his text is to a gentleman in office . . . The author of the Treasury pamphlet was the Right Hon. George Rose.

Whilst living in Paris, Jefferson bought a number of Irish pamphlets from Stockdale (London), stipulating that he only wished for those which related to America. [2773]

2. *Answer to the Reply to the Treasury pamphlet.*

[ROSE, GEORGE.]


44 leaves.

Not in Halkett and Laing.

GEORGE ROSE, 1744–1818, for many years Secretary of the Treasury, may have been the author of this pamphlet. See also the previous entry. [2774]

3. *Address to the landed, trading, & funded interests.*

[MORRIS, MATTHEW ROBINSON, BARON ROKEBY.]

An Address to the landed, trading and funded interests of England on the present state of public affairs . . . London: printed for J. Stockdale, MDCCCLXXXVI. [1786.]

78 leaves; the half-title with the price, One shilling and sixpence. Dated at the end Jan. 1786.

Not in Halkett and Laing.

Presentation from John Adams, with his autograph inscription on the title-page: Mr Jefferson from John Adams.

Attributed to Matthew Robinson-Morris, second Baron Rokeby, 1713–1800, whose name was originally Matthew Robinson, and who took the additional name Morris on inheriting some property. Other pamphlets by him appear in this catalogue. He was introduced by Dr. Price to John Adams, with whom he had correspondence on matters relative to the subject of this pamphlet. [2775]

4. *Short Review of the political state of Great Britain in 1787.*

[WRAAXALL, SIR NATHANIEL WILLIAM.]

A Short Review of the political state of Great-Britain at the commencement of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven . . . Sixth edition. London: printed for J. Debrett, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.]

38 leaves including the half-title, and the last leaf with the publisher's advertisements.

Halkett and Laing IV, 260.

SIR NATHANIEL WILLIAM WRAXALL, 1751–1831. The first edition appeared in January 1787 and was rapidly followed by six others in the same year. A French version appeared in February. The Prince of Wales is said to have threatened Debrett with a libel action, but was apparently unaware of the authorship as he later appointed Wraxall his future historiographer.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Wraxall was the subject of George Colman's famous epigram:

*Men, measures, scenes, and facts all
Misquoting, mistating,
Mislacing, misdating,
Here lies Sir Nathaniel Wraxall.*

For a time Warren Hastings had been thought to be the author of the Short Review, but this was denied in the House by his agent, Major Scott. The pamphlet was also at one time wrongly attributed to Nathaniel Brasseys Halhed. [2776]

5. The people's answer to the Short review.

[FRANCIS, Sir Philip.]

The People's answer to the court pamphlet: entitled A Short Review of the political state of Great Britain ... Second edition. [London:] printed for J. Debrett, MDCCCLXXVII. [1787.]

28 leaves including the half-title and the last blank. Not in Halkett and Laing.

Possibly by Sir Philip Francis, a reputed author of the Letters of Junius. [2777]

6. Retrospect of the Portraits in the Short Review.

[ERSKINE, Thomas, Baron Erskine.]


Imperfect, 46 leaves only, should be 54, lacks D2-4, E1, K2-4, M2 (pages 23-30, 71-76, 87-8); publisher's advertisements on three pages at the end.

Not in Halkett and Laing.

Possibly by Thomas Erskine, first Baron Erskine, Lord Chancellor. [2778]

7. Prospects on the Rubicon by T. Paine [Common sense].

[PAINE, Thomas.]

Prospects on the Rubicon: or, an investigation into the causes and consequences of the politics to be agitated at the meeting of Parliament. London: printed for J. Debrett, M DCC LXXXVII. [1787.]

First Edition. 36 leaves.

Halkett and Laing IV, 448.

On the title Jefferson has written: by Thot Paine (Author of Common sense)

Written by Paine in 1787, on his return from France to England, in opposition to Pitt's treaty with the King of Prussia against the French and Dutch. [2779]

8. Speech of Henry Beaufoy in 1788. on the fisheries.

BEAUFLOY, Henry.

The Substance of the speech of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. to the British Society for extending the fisheries, &c. at their general court, held on Tuesday, March 25, 1788. To which is added a copy of the act for the Society's incorporation. London: printed for T. Cadell; G. G. J. and J. Robinson; C. Dilly; and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1788.
Politics

Henry Beaufoy, d. 1795, Quaker Whig politician.

John Brown Cutting was in London at this time, and in constant correspondence with Jefferson in Paris, to whom he frequently sent pamphlets and political news of all kinds, relative to both England and the United States.

J. 193 Tracts in English Politics. 1780–1784. viz. . . .

Sundry publications & republicans by the Constitutnl society.

Hartley’s addresses & letters.

Andrews’ essay on republican principles.

Political magazine for Aug. & Oct. 1783.

Soule’s Parliamentary pocket book.

St. John Hawle’s Dialogue on Juries . . . .

1815 catalogue, page 106. no. 185, Tracts in English politics 1780–84, 8vo.

14 tracts under the above general heads, bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., French calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, red silk bookmark. Later labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 28./ The titles are listed by Jefferson on the fly-leaf of the volume (with variations as shown). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

This volume is fully entered by Jefferson in his undated manuscript catalogue.

Sundry publications & republicans by the Constitutional society.

i. i. [On the Liberty of the press.] At a meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information held on Friday, August the 1st, 1783. Dr. Jebb (Vice-President) in the Chair . . . [London:] Printed and distributed gratis by the Society for Constitutional Information. [1783.]

4 leaves with sig. A, caption title, no title-page.

Contains two extracts from the sixth volume of Dr. Towers’s British Biography, on the powers and duties of Juries, in prosecutions for libels:

Extract from the Life of John Lilburne,

Extract from the Life of Lord Chief Justice Jeffries.

Signed at the end Thomas Yates, Sec.

The Society for Constitutional Information was founded in 1780 by Major John Cartwright, 1740–1824, English political reformer.

For a pamphlet by Dr. Jebb, see no. 2787.

ii. Report of the Sub-Committee of Westminster, appointed April 12, 1780, to take into consideration all such matters, relative to the election of members of Parliament, as may promote the purposes of the present association. Free Masons Tavern, May 27th 1780. [London:] printed and distributed gratis by the Society for Constitutional Information. [1780.]

4 leaves. Signed at the end by T. Brand Hollis, Chairman, under which is written in ink as Chairman; followed by two resolutions of the Westminster Committee, dated respectively June 13 and July 18, 1780.

Thomas Brand Hollis, originally Thomas Brand, took the name Hollis on inheriting the property of Thomas Hollis.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Not listed by Jefferson.

[PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH.]

An Address to Protestant dissenters of all denominations, on the approaching election of members of Parliament, with respect to the state of public liberty in general, and of American affairs in particular. London: printed for Joseph Johnson, 1774. [Price 2d. or 50 copies for 5s.]


This tract was reprinted in various cities in the eastern states. This copy is misbound in this volume, and it is not one of the tracts of the Society for Constitutional Information. It is not numbered, and not in Jefferson's list, and may have been inserted later. [2783]

iii. Report of the Sub-Committee of Westminster ... Free Masons Tavern, May 27th, 1780.

Another edition of no. ii above. On the first page is written the chapter number, 24, possibly by Jefferson. [2784]

iv. At a meeting of the Society for Constitutional Information, held at No 11, Tavistock-street, Covent-Garden, on Friday, October 29th, 1784, Dr. Jebb in the Chair. Resolved, that 1500 of the two following tracts, relative to the rights of juries in trials for libels, be published at the expense of the society. Daniel Adams, Sec. [London: for the Society, 1784.]

23 leaves, sig. B-G in fours. Caption title; the first page with Vol. II in the lower margin. Manuscript marginal note. The chapter number, 24, written on the first page, possibly by Jefferson. See also no. vi below.

Contains:

I. A Fragment of the constitutional power and duty of juries upon trials for libels.

II. To Mr. Daniel Adams, Secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information.

III. A third address from the Society for Constitutional Information to the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

IV. An extract from the learned Dr. Davenant's Essay upon the probable methods of making a people gainers in the balance of trade.

V. The Address of Joshua Grisby, Esquire, to the County of Suffolk, upon the general election in MDCCCLXXXIV.

VI. An extract from Mr. Hume's Essays on the Liberty of the Press.

VII. Extract from a letter to Mr. Daniel Adams, Secretary to the Society for Constitutional Information, recommending a repeal of the Septennial Act.

VIII. Extracts from a Fragment of an Original letter on the slavery of the negroes, written in the year 1776, by Thomas Day, Esquire. [2785]

v. [JONES, SIR WILLIAM.]

The Principles of government; in a dialogue between a scholar and a peasant. Written by a member of the Society for Constitutional Information. [London:] [Printed and distributed gratis by the Society for Constitutional Information, 1783.]

8 leaves.

Halkett and Laing IV, 430.

By Sir William Jones written in ink on the title-page. The chapter number, 24, written on the same page.

Sir William Jones, 1746-1794, orientalist. Other works by him appear in this catalogue. [2786]

vi. [JEBB, JOHN.]

A letter from Dr. Jebb, with an extract from An historical account of the rights of the Parliament of Scotland. To Mr. Daniel Adams, secretary to the Society
Politics

for Constitutional Information. Buxton, July 20th, 1784. [London:] printed and distributed gratis by the Society for Constitutional Information [1786].

JOHN Jebb, 1736–1786, theological and political writer and doctor of medicine, was a friend of Joseph Priestley and contributed some of the notes (signed J) to his Harmony of the Gospels, q. v. He was also a friend of David Hartley, see the next following number. [2787]

Sundry addresses & Letters by David Hartley.

2. HARTLEY, DAVID.


David HARTLEY, the younger, 1732–1813, English statesman and scientific inventor, was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, with whom, as minister plenipotentiary from Britain, he drew up the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Jefferson was acquainted with Hartley and corresponded with him. [2788]

ii. An Address to the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation, to the Worshipful the Wardens and Corporation of the Trinity-House, and to the Worthy Burgesses of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. By David Hartley, Esq; 1784. Sm. 8vo. 8 leaves. Dated from Paris May 18, 1784. [2789]


Inserted between pages 4 and 5 is an Anis concerning Les Gazettes Etrangères. On the title-page is written possibly by Jefferson 24.c. [2790]

Andrews’s Essays on Republican principles.

3. ANDREWS, JOHN.

An Essay on republican principles, and on the inconveniences of a commonwealth in a large country and nation; illustrated by examples from ancient and modern history; and concluding with some reflections on the present situation of Great Britain. By John Andrews, L.L.D. London: printed for Richardson and Urquhart, M. DCC. LXXXIII. [1783.]

JOHN ANDREWS, 1736–1809, English historical writer and pamphleteer, was the author of the History of the War with America, q. v. [2791]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Political magazines for August & October 1783.

4. The Political Magazine and parliamentary, naval, military, and literary journal. For August, 1783. [–For October, 1783.] [London:] printed for J. Bew, 1783.

Parts of vol. v. 80 leaves in all, 3 plates. Sabin 63784. A Tory magazine in opposition to Almon's Remembrancer, q. v. Contains much material relative to American affairs and the Revolution including The definitive treaty between Great Britain and the United States, September 3, 1783. Contains also Sir William Hamilton's Account of the late earthquakes in Calabria, Sicily, &c. [2792]

Soule's Parliamentary Pocket book.

5. [SOULES, FRANCOIS.]


Barbier IV, 907. Quérard IX, 225.


6. HAWLES, SIR JOHN.

The Englishman’s right: A dialogue between a barrister at law and a juryman; plainly setting forth, I. The antiquity, II. The excellent designed use, III. The office, and just privileges, of juries, by the law of England. By Sir John Hawles, Knight, Solicitor-General to the late King William. London: printed in the year MDCCCLXXI. [1771.]

12mo. 30 leaves.


Sir John Hawles, 1645–1716, English lawyer. This tract was first published anonymously in 1680 in quarto with a different title. [2794]

194 Political tracts English, 1790–1 & Irish. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 187, Political Tracts, English and Irish, 1790, 1, 8vo.

This volume of tracts is no longer extant. As listed in the 1849 Catalogue the tracts were as follows:

Memorial of Lieut. John Mears to the Right Hon. Wm. W. Grenville, and presented to the House of Commons, respecting the Capture of the Vessels in Nootka Sound, 8vo; London, 1790.—Serious Enquiries into the Motives and Consequences of our Present Armament against Russia; London, 1791.—Considerations on the Approach of War, and the Conduct of the Ministers; London, 1792.—Letters [sic] to a Young Prince, on the Present Disposition in Europe to a General Revolution; with Edmund Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution; London, 1791.—Letters of Guatmazin.—Eden on Irish Affairs.—Caldwell's (James) Enquiry how far the Restrictions on the Trade of Ireland, are a Benefit or Disadvantage to the British Dominions, & c.; 8vo; Dublin, 1779.

These tracts are not in the Library of Congress catalogue of 1864, and the volume probably disappeared at the time of the fire of 1851. It is not possible to identify the editions in the Jefferson collection.

1. Mears, John.

Authentic copy of the memorial to the Right Honourable William Wyndham Grenville, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Lieutenant John

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Politics

Mears, of the Royal Navy; dated 30th April, 1790, and presented to the House of Commons, May 13, 1790. Containing every particular respecting the capture of the vessels in Nootka Sound. London: printed for J. Debrett, mdcclxx [sic]. [1790.]

38 leaves. 
Sabin 47259.

John Mears (or Meares), 1756–1800, English naval commander and voyager. This is the Memorial presented to the House (through William Wyndham Grenville, 1759–1834), concerning the capture of British ships in Nootka Sound by the Spanish. [2795]

2. Serious enquiries into the motives of our present armament against Russia . . . London: J. Debrett, 1791.

8vo. 32 leaves, frontispiece, folded table. No copy was seen for collation. Not in Halkett and Laing. [2796]


8vo. 21 leaves; no copy was seen for collation. Not in Halkett and Laing. [2797]

4. [WILLIAMS, DAVID.]

Lessons to a young prince by an old statesman, on the present disposition in Europe to a general revolution. To which is added, a lesson on the mode of studying and profiting by Reflections on the French Revolution, by Edmund Burke. London: printed for H. D. Symonds, m.dcc.xci. [1791.] AC901 .M5 vol. 554

Halkett and Laing III, 259.

This work by David Williams, q. v., the founder of the Royal Literary Fund, was written for the Prince of Wales. Several editions appeared in 1791 in London and also in the United States. It cannot be ascertained which edition was in the Jefferson collection. [2798]

5. [JEBB, FREDERICK.]

Guatimozin’s letters on the present state of Ireland, and the right of binding it by British acts of Parliament, &c . . . London: printed for E. Johnson, M DCC LXXIX. [1779.]

98 leaves. 
Halkett and Laing II, 416; III, 327. [2799]


William Eden, Baron Auckland, 1744–1814, English statesman and diplomat, published several pamphlets on Irish affairs about this time. [2800]

7. CALDWELL, SIR JAMES.

An Enquiry how far the restrictions laid upon the trade of Ireland by British acts of Parliament, are a benefit or disadvantage to the British Dominions . . . With an Address to the gentlemen concerned in the woollen commerce . . . To which is prefixed a letter to Sir John Duntze, Bart. member of Parliament for

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Tiverton . . . Dublin: printed by R. Marchbank, for the Company of Booksellers, M, DCC, LXXIX. [1779.]

50 leaves—no copy was seen for collation.
Bradshaw 22938. Not in Jones.

For another work by Sir James Caldwell, Irish baronet, see no. 2932.

J. 195 Political pamphlets. English. 1800. 1801. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 197, as above.

A collection of seven pamphlets bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo., half calf (front cover gone). Label on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets/English/ and a later label with Vol. 31.; original silk bookmark.

JA36 .P8 vol. 31

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows (the numbering probably by a different hand):

1 The petition of the Sharks of Africa to the British parlia[ment].
2 Cooper's reply to Burke's invective.
3 Cooper's Political arithmetic.
4 Keith on the excellence [of the] British constitution.
5 Keith's examination of the French constitution.
6 Morgan's view of the finances.
7 Boyd's letter to Pitt.

1. The petition of the Sharks of Africa to the British parlia[ment].

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled. The Petition of the Sharks of Africa. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

Broadside, folded.
Not in Halkett and Laing.

Begins:

Sheweth,

That your petitioners are a numerous body, and at present in a very flourishing situation, owing chiefly to the constant visitation of the shipping of your island. That by hovering round these floating dungeons your petitioners are supplied with large quantities of their most favourite food—human flesh.

That your petitioners are sustained, not only by the carcasses of those who have fallen by distressed, but are frequently gratified with rich repasts from the bodies of living negroes who voluntarily plunge into the abodes of your petitioners, preferring instant destruction by their jaws, to the imaginary horrors of a lingering slavery . . .

2. Cooper's reply to Burke's invective.

COOPER, THOMAS.

A Reply to Mr. Burke's invective against Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Watt, in the House of Commons, on the 30th of April, 1792. By Thomas Cooper. London: printed for J. Johnson, and M. Falkner and Co. Manchester, M, DCC, xcii. [1792.]

44 leaves: A–C¹⁵, D¹ [some leaves cut into].
Watt I, 256.

Presentation copy from the author who has written on the half-title: M* Cooper to M* Jefferson.

This pamphlet was occasioned by the criticism by Edmund Burke of the visit to the democratic clubs of France by James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, and Thomas Cooper, who allied himself with the Girondists but eventually fled to England.

Several works by Cooper occur in this catalogue.

3. Cooper's Political arithmetic.

COOPER, THOMAS.

Political arithmetic, by Thomas Cooper, Esq. of Northumberland. [Without name of place or printer, n. d.]
Politics

20 leaves; half-title as above, no title-page.
Sabin in note to 16621.
Jefferson mentioned this pamphlet in a letter to Joseph Priestley written from Philadelphia January 18, 1800:

... the papers of Political arithmetic both in your's & mr Cooper's pamphlets are the most precious gifts

that can be made to us; for we are running navigation-
mad, & commerce-mad, and navy-mad, which is
worst of all . . .

He also quoted from it in letters concerned with political
finance. See for instance the letter to John W. Eppes
dated from Monticello, November 6, 1813. [2804]

KEITH, GEORGE SKENE.


30 leaves; printer's imprint at the end. The margins are cut down, and it is possible that a presentation inscription was cut away from the title-page—see the next entry.


This and the next following pamphlet were sent to Jefferson by the author who wrote from Keith hall by Aberdeen, June 22, 1801:

I take the Liberty of sending your Excellency two political pamphlets, one of them a Prize

Dissertation on the Excellence of the British Constitution, the other, a particular examination of the last French Constitution—The two contain as many examples as I could easily get introduced—of the different beauties or defects both of ancient and modern governments . . .

GEORGE SKENE KEITH, 1752–1823, Scottish minister and miscellaneous writer. This was the Blackwell Prize Dissertation. [2805]

5. Keith's examination of the French constitution.
KEITH, GEORGE SKENE.

A Particular examination of the new French constitution, which was offered to the people for their acceptance, or rather imposed on them, in December, 1799. By George Skene Keith, A. M. Minister of Keith-Hall and Kinkell, author of "Tracts on the Corn Laws;" and on "Weights, measures, and coins," &c. &c. &c. Aberdeen: printed by J. Chalmers & Co. for F. and C. Rivington, London; W. Creech, Edinburgh; and A. Brown, Aberdeen, 1801.

First Edition. 50 leaves; list of errata and printer's imprint at the end.

Watt II, 564.

Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. The margins are cut close, and a presentation inscription from the author

has been for the most part cut away. It now reads:

the United States of America, from The A

For Keith's presentation letter see the previous entry. [2806]

6. Morgan's view of the finances.
MORGAN, WILLIAM.

A Comparative view of the public finances, from the beginning to the close of the late administration . . . by William Morgan, F. R. S. London: printed, at the Oriental Press, by Wilson & Co. for J. Debrett, 1801.

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The Library of Thomas Jefferson

40 leaves of text followed by 8 leaves, numbered 1–16, of publisher's advertisements dated April, 1801; advertisement on the back of the title; margins cut close and one leaf of table folded and repaired.
Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I.


BOYD, WALTER.


3 parts in 1 with separate signatures and pagination: i. Preface to the first edition, 28 leaves; ii. text, 44 leaves; iii. Appendix, 44 leaves. 96 leaves in all.
Watt I, 142 (first edition only).
Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I.

Sent to Jefferson by the author who wrote from London on April 28, 1801:

. . . I have taken the liberty to send by this conveyance a few Copies of a Pamphlet which I have published lately on the present state of the Circulation of this country . . .

WALTER BOYD, 1754?–1837, English financier. This tract, of which the first edition was published in the same year, was called forth by a pamphlet on the effect of the suspension of cash payments in 1797.

J. 196 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 199, Political, English, 1804–7, 8vo.

Six tracts, bound together in one volume, 8vo., half russia, silk bookmark, by Joseph Milligan on February 24, 1809. Milligan's original label lettered Pamphlets/Political./English/and his dates 1805–7 lettered in gilt on the back remain; a new label has been added, lettered Vol. 34. The tracts numbered serially in ink on the title-pages. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Milligan's price for the binding was 75 cents.

1. [STEPHEN, JAMES.]

War in disguise; or, the frauds of the neutral flags. London: printed by C. Whittingham, and sold by J. Hatchard, 1805.

First Edition. 110 leaves, printer's imprint at the end; the Preface dated October 18th, 1805.
Halkett and Laing VI, 207. McCulloch, page 120.

On the title-page is written (not by Jefferson) By Hon: Stephens, Barrister &c. and the word James inserted in another hand.

A copy of the second edition is in chapter 21 above. "The main object of the pamphlet is to recommend the enforcement of the rule of 1756, by excluding neutrals from all intercourse with the colonies that then belonged to France."—McCulloch.

2. [FOX, CHARLES JAMES.]

Politics

8vo. 48 leaves, printer’s imprint at the end, publisher’s advertisement on the last leaf.

Halkett and Laing V, 385.

On the back of the title is pasted a clipping from the Morning Chronicle, dated London, September 1, beginning:

A Morning Paper of Saturday, quoting an obscure pamphlet lately published, accuses the late Ministers of being the authors or encouragers of the pamphlet so imprudently published last November, entitled “State of the Negotiation.” A More disgraceful and scandalous imposture than the latter pamphlet never issued from the London press; and it was immediately disavowed by Ministers . . .

According to Halkett and Laing, whose authority is the Bodleian Library, the author of this pamphlet was Charles James Fox, who died on 13 September, 1806. The Earl of Lauderdale (James Maitland, eighth Earl, 1759-1839), went to Paris on August 2, 1806, as joint commissioner with Francis Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth, for concluding a peace with France. The negotiations proved abortive, and Lauderdale returned to England in October.

[2810]


8vo. 122 leaves, including 3 leaves at the beginning with a list of works published by Archibald Constable & Co. Edinburgh, and John Murray, London [with the imprint of James Muirhead, Rose Street], and the contents of No. XV and a leaf at the end with Works in philosophy, belles lettres, &c. just published by William Creech, Edinburgh, and John Murray, London, followed by a blank. Printer’s imprint at the end.

The first article is a review of War in disguise, or the frauds of the neutral flags [no. 2809 above], followed by reviews of Griffiths’ Travels, Cumberland’s Memoirs, Inquiry into the state of the nation, Miss Edgeworth’s Leonora, and others. Pages 223 to 234 contain the Quarterly list of new publications, from 9. January to 10. April 1806.

Jefferson was a subscriber to the Edinburgh Review over a period of years, and in a letter to the Marquiss de Lafayette dated from Monticello May 17, 1816, mentioned: . . . you are aware that the Edinburgh Review is considered as the ablest work of that kind which has ever been published . . .

[2811]

4. DIACON, Joseph.


FIRST EDITION. 16 leaves, including the half-title.

Quérard II, 557.

On the title is the autograph signature of Wm. Lee, Bordeaux.

JOSEPH DIACON was at this time clerk to the Minister of War in Paris.

[2812]

5. MEDFORD, Macall.

Observations on European courts, and outlines of their politics, &c. &c. By Macall Medford, Esq. of America; during a residence of fifteen years in Europe, and upon his return to America. London: printed by Swan and Son, for J. Blacklock, and Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, 1807. [Price two shillings.]

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 26 leaves, dated at the end from 9, Grosvenor Street, King’s Road, July 23, 1807; printer’s imprint at the end.

Sabin 47301 (note).

[2813]

6. MEDFORD, Macall.

Oil without vinegar, and dignity without pride: or, British, American, and West-India interests considered. The second edition. With a preface, and additions. Together with a chart, shewing the rise and fall of the trade between the
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197 Tracts on liberty & slavery. Miller, Buchanan, Webster, Tucker. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 176, Tracts on Liberty and Slavery, 8vosc. Miller, Buchanan, Webster, Tucker.
1849 Catalogue, page 621. no. 235, Pamphlets, American.—Miller’s (Samuel) Sermon on the Independence of America, preached in 1793, 8vo; New-York.—Buchanan’s (George) Oration on the Moral and Political Evil of Slavery, delivered July 4, 1791; Baltimore, 1793.—Webster’s (Noah) Effects of Slavery on Morals and Industry; Hartford, 1793.—Tucker’s (St. George) Dissertation on Slavery; with a Proposal for the Gradual Abolition of it in Virginia; Philadelphia, 1769.—Volney’s (C. F.) Answer to Priestley’s Pamphlet on the Increase of Infidelity, 8vo; Philadelphia, 1797.

With one exception Jefferson’s copies of these tracts are no longer extant. The titles are taken from the entry in the 1849 catalogue. The tracts are not listed in the Library of Congress catalogue of 1864.

1. MILLER, SAMUEL.
8vo. 18 leaves.
Evans 25823. Sprague III, 605.
Sent by the author to Jefferson, who acknowledged the gift in a letter dated (from Philadelphia) September 3, 1793:
Th: Jefferson has the honor to present his respectful compliments & thanks to the reverend [sic] Mr.
Miller for the copy he was so kind as to send him of his very excellent and patriotic discourse preached on the last anniversary of independance, an occasion worthy of a good theme, and a theme worthy of it’s occasion.
Other sermons by Samuel Miller occur in this catalogue.

2. BUCHANAN, GEORGE.
An Oration upon the moral and political evil of slavery. Delivered at a public meeting of the Maryland Society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, and the relief of free negroes, and others unlawfully held in bondage. Baltimore, July 4th, 1791. By George Buchanan, M.D. Member of the American Philosophical Society. Baltimore: printed by Philip Edwards, 1793. [1793.] 8vo. 10 leaves.
Sabin 8845. Evans 25237.
Dedicated to The Honorable Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State, whose Patriotism, since the American Revolution, has been uniformly marked, by a sincere, steady and active Attachment to the Interest of his Country; and whose literary Abilities have distinguished him amongst the first of Statesmen and Philosophers . . .
Presentation copy from the author, to whom Jefferson wrote from Philadelphia on August 30, 1793:
Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Dr. Buchanan

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and returns him many thanks for the pamphlet he has been so kind as to send him, & particularly for the partialities expressed toward himself. he concurs sincerely in the general sentiments of the pamphlet & can say with truth that no man in the United States more ardently wishes to see some plan adopted for relieving us from this moral reproach, & at the same time preventing the physical & political consequences of a mixture. among the latter will certainly be a second chapter of the history of S't Domingo. [2816]

J. 3. WEBSTER, NOAH.


8vo. 28 leaves.


Rebound in buckram in 1912. At the foot of the title-page is written: Sold in London by Cha'. Dilly [the rest cut off by binder].

Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia was one of the source books for this pamphlet; the references are given in the footnotes.

Other works by Webster occur in this catalogue. This appears to be Jefferson's copy. It is no. 3 in his list and has the number 3 in ink on the title-page in the manner of all his bound volumes of pamphlets. [2817]

4. TUCKER, ST. GEORGE.

A Dissertation on slavery: with a proposal for the gradual abolition of it, in the State of Virginia. By St. George Tucker, professor of law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the judges of the General Court, in Virginia . . . Philadelphia: printed for Mathew Carey, 1796.

8vo. 53 leaves: A-N0, O1.

Sabin 97375. Evans 31319.

Contains references to Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia.

St. GEORGE TUCKER, 1752-1827, jurist, a native of Bermuda, emigrated in his late teens to Virginia, where he eventually married the widow of John Randolph. This Dissertation, advocating the emancipation of the children of slave mothers, was reprinted in Philadelphia in 1861. [2818]

5. VOLNEY, CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS CHASSEBOEUF, COMTE DE.

Volney's Answer to Doctor Priestley, on his pamphlet entitled, "Observations upon the increase of infidelity . . .; Philadelphia, 1797.

This tract has already been described, no. 1679. [2819]

J. 198 Pamphlets English. 1779-91. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 101, page 184, as above.

Five pamphlets bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo., half calf, repaired, the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved under the new endpaper. New labels on the back lettered: Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 27. The tracts numbered serially on the title-pages.

On the flyleaf Jefferson has listed the titles as follows: Richards's Review of Noble's memoirs of the house of Cromwell.

a fragment of 1785, on Pitt's administration & Hastings' impeachment.

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Opposition mornings with Betty’s remarks.

1. [TICKELL, RICHARD.]

Opposition mornings: with Betty’s remarks . . . Dublin: printed for the Company of Booksellers, by Byrn and Son, M DCC LXXIX. [1779.]

56 leaves including the half-title. Begins with A short word or two from Betty, signed Elizabeth O’Neil, St. James’s Street, May 21, 1779.

Halkett and Laing IV, 265. Sabin 95797.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

RICHARD TICKELL, 1751–1793, English pamphleteer and dramatist, was the brother-in-law of R. B. Sheridan. This pamphlet has references to the American Revolution.

[2820]

a fragment on an Irish association.

2. Irish association.


a fragment of 1785. on Pitt’s administration & Hastings’ impeachment.

3. PITT, WILLIAM, and HASTINGS, WARREN.

This fragment of 47 leaves is almost complete. It begins on B4, page 3, and apparently lacks only the preliminary matter; it ends properly on page 95, G4. On the first page Jefferson has written the date, 1785. [2822]

Richards’s Review of Noble’s memoirs of the house of Cromwell.

4. RICHARDS, WILLIAM.


41 leaves, publisher’s announcement and list of corrigenda on the verso of the title-leaf; dated at the end from Lynn, Dec. 24, 1787.

Lowndes III, 1695.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

WILLIAM RICHARDS, 1749–1818, a Welshman, known as the historian of Lynn, was pastor in that town for some years. He passed his life in Wales and England, but in 1793 received the diploma of M.A. from Brown University, Rhode Island, and the degree of L.L.D. in 1818, the year of his death. Richards, who had died without knowing of the latter honor, bequeathed his library of 1,300 volumes to Brown University.

The Memoirs of the Protectoral-House of Cromwell, by Mark Noble, 1754–1827, was published in 1784. [2823]

the Constitution of Poland of 1791.

5. New Constitution of the government of Poland, established by the revolution, the third of May, 1791. London: printed for J. Debrett, 1791.

22 leaves including the half-title.

Jefferson’s name written in ink on the half-title, probably by the donor. [2824]
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A collection of seven pamphlets, originally bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo.; rebound by the Library of Congress in 1920 in one volume, blue buckram, a red label on the back lettered Political Pamphlets, the volume number 85 in gilt on the buckram. Each tract numbered serially in ink on the first page. JA36 P8 vol. 85

1. BARLOW, JOEL.

A Letter to the National Convention of France, on the defects in the constitution of 1791, and the extent of the amendments which ought to be applied. To which is added the Conspiracy of Kings, a poem. By Joel Barlow, author of Advice to the privileged orders; and the Vision of Columbus. New-York: printed by Thomas Greenleaf, for J. Fellows . . . [According to act of Congress.] [1793.]

8vo. 44 leaves including one blank. The text of A Letter ends on page 70, sig. I, and is followed by a blank leaf and a half-title for The Conspiracy of Kings.


Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I.

On March 18, 1792, Barlow sent to Jefferson from London a copy of the first edition of The Conspiracy of Kings which is not in this collection. Of the poem he wrote in his covering letter:

Though one of the Kings died while the Poem was in the press, it was not my fault. If this had been the case with all of them, I should have been willing to have suppressed the publication for so good a cause . . .

JOEL BARLOW, 1754–1812, poet and statesman, was a close friend and constant correspondent of Jefferson, to whom he had been introduced originally by Richard Price. The first edition of A Letter to the National Convention of France was published in London in 1792, and as a reward Barlow was made a citizen of France. [2825]

2. PAINE, THOMAS.


FIRST EDITION. 98 leaves, including the half-title (with the price, Three shillings) and the last blank. The dedication to M. de La Fayette dated from London, Feb. 9, 1792.


Foremargins cut close, in some cases with injury to text. On the half-title Jefferson has written in ink the designations pamphlets 92.

Sent by Paine to Jefferson in 1792. No copy of Part I was sold by Jefferson to Congress, though he undoubtedly owned a copy. The first edition was originally printed in London in 1791, and reprinted in Philadelphia in the same year by Samuel Harrison Smith, which seems to have been the cause of the first meeting between Jefferson and Smith, who became a friend of Jefferson, and in 1814 took an active part in the sale of his library to Congress.

On May 8, 1791, Jefferson wrote from Philadelphia to the President of the United States [George Washington]:

The last week does not furnish one single public event worthy communicating to you: so that I have only to say "all is well." Paine’s answer to Burke’s pamphlet begins to produce some squibs in our public papers. In Feno’s paper they are Burkites, in the others Paintites. One of Feno’s was evidently from the author of the discourses on Davila. I am afraid the indiscretion of a printer has committed me with my friend Mr Adams, for whom, as one of the most honest & disinterested men alive, I have a cordial esteem, increased by long habits of concurrence in opinion in the days of his republicanism: and even since his apostasy to hereditary monarchy & nobility, tho’ we differ, we differ as friends should do.—Beckley had the only copy of Paine’s pamphlet,
& lent it to me, desiring when I should have read it, that I would send it to a mř J. B. Smith, who had asked it for his brother to reprint it: being an utter stranger to J. B. Smith, both by sight and character. I wrote a note to explain to him why I (a stranger to him) sent him a pamphlet, to wit, that mř Beckley had desired it; & to take off a little of the dryness of the note, I added that I was glad to find it was to be reprinted, that something would at length be publicly said against the political heresies which had lately sprung up among us, & that I did not doubt our citizens would rally again around the standard of Common sense that I had in my view the Discourses of Davila, which have filled Fenno's papers for a twelvemonth, without contradiction, is certain. But nothing was ever farther from my thoughts than to become myself the contradictory before the public to my great astonishment however, when the pamphlet came out, the printer had prefixed my note to it, without having given me the most distant hint of it. mř Adams will unquestionably take to himself the charge of political heresy as conscious of his own views of drawing the present government to the form of the English constitution, and I fear will consider me as meaning to injure him in the public eye. —I learn that some Anglomen have censured it in another point of view, as a sanction of Paine's principles tends to give offence to the British government. Their real fear however is that this popular & republican pamphlet, taking wonderfully, is likely at a single stroke to wipe out all their unconstitutional doctrines which their bell-weather Davila has been preaching for a twelvemonth. I certainly never made a secret of my being anti-monarchical, & anti-aristocratical: but I am sincerely mortified to be thus brought forward on the public stage, where to remain, to advance or to retire, will be equally against my love of silence & quiet, & my abhorrence of dispute . . .

The “note” prefixed by the printer reads as follows:

The following Extract from a note accompanying a copy of this Pamphlet for republication, is so respectable a testimony of its value, that the Printer hopes the distinguished writer will excuse its present appearance. It proceeds from a character equally eminent in the councils of America, and conversant in the affairs of France, from a long and recent residence at the Court of Versailles in the Diplomatic department; and, at the same time that it does justice to the writings of Mr. Paine, it reflects honor on the source from which it flows, by directing the mind to a contemplation of that Republican firmness and Democratic simplicity which endear their possessor to every friend of the “Rights of Man.”

After some preface remarks, the Secretary of State observes: "I am extremely pleased to find it will be re-printed here, and that something is at length to be publicly said against the political heresies which have sprung up among us. I have no doubt our citizens will rally a second time round the standard of Common Sense."

The day after his letter to the President, on May 9, Jefferson wrote to Madison:

... have you seen the Philadelphia edn of Paine's pamphlet? you know you left Beckley's copy in my hands. he called on me for it, before I had quite finished it, & desired me when done to send it to J. B. Smith whose brother was to reprint it. when I was proceeding to send it, I found it necessary to write a note to mř Smith to explain why I, a perfect stranger to him, sent him the pamphlet. I mentioned it to be by the desire of mř Beckley, & to take off a little of the dryness of the note, added, current calamo, that I was pleased to find it was to be reprinted here, that something was at length to be publicly said against the political heresies which had of late sprung up among us, not doubting but that our citizens would rally again round the standard of Common sense. I thought no more of this & heard no more till the pamphlet appeared to my astonishment with my note at the head of it. I never saw J. B. Smith or the printer either before or since. I had in view certainly the doctrines of Davila. I tell the writer freely that he is a heretic, but certainly never meant to step into a public newspaper with that in my mouth. I have just reason therefore to think he will be displeased. Col: Hamilton & Col: Beckwith are open mouthed against me, taking it in another view, as likely to give offence to the court of London. H. adds further that it marks my opposition to the government. thus endeavoring to turn on the government itself those censures I meant for the enemies of the government. to wit those who want to change it into a monarchy. I have reason to think he has been unreserved in uttering these sentiments ...
To his son-in-law, Thomas Mann Randolph, Jefferson wrote on July 3:

... having nothing to communicate in the line of public news, I will state something personal. you will observe by the enclosed & preceding papers, that I am mentioned on the subject of Paine’s pamphlet on the rights of man: & you will have seen a note of mine prefixed to that pamphlet, whence it has been inferred that I furnished the pamphlet to the printer & procured it’s publication. this is not true. The fact was this. mfr Beckley had the only copy of that pamphlet in town. he lent it to mfr Madison, who lent it to me under the injunction to return it to Beckley within the day. Beckley came for it before I had finished reading it, and desired as soon as I had done, I would send it to a mfr Jonathan B. Smith whose brother was to reprint it. being an utter stranger to mfr J. B. Smith, I explained to him in a note that I sent the pamphlet to him by order of mfr Beckley, and, to take off somewhat of the dryness of the note, I added ‘that I was glad to find it was to be reprinted here &c as you have seen in the printed note. I thought so little of this note that I did not even retain a copy of it: and without the least information or suspicion that it would be published, out it comes the next week at the head of the pamphlet. I knew immediately that it would give displeasure to some gentlemen fast by the chair of government who were in sentiment with Burke, & as much opposed to the sentiments of Paine. I could not disavow my note, because I had written it: I could not disavow my approbation of the pamphlet, because I was fully in sentiment with it: and it would have been trifling to have disavowed merely the publication of the note, approving at the same time of the pamphlet. I determined therefore to be utterly silent, except so far as verbal explanations could be made. the Vice president, who is at Boston, took up the cudgels under the name of Publicola. he is in turn assailed by a host of republican champions. I think it probable he will be aided by some of his compers, but, more cautious than him, they will mask themselves better. for my part I am determined to let them write & wrangle as they please, without intermeddling in word or deed.

A week later, on July 10, Jefferson wrote to Monroe:

... The papers which I send mfr Randolph weekly, & which I presume you see, will have shown you what a dust Paine’s pamphlet has kicked up here. my last to mfr Randolph will have given an explanation as to myself which I had not time to give when I sent you the pamphlet. a writer under the name of Publicola, in attacking all Paine’s principles, is very desirous of involving me in the same censure with the author. I certainly merit the same, for I profess the same principles; but it is equally certain I never meant to have entered as a volunteer into the cause. my occupations do not permit it. some persons here are insinuating that I am Brutus, that I am Agricola, that I am Philodemos &c &c. I am none of them, being decided not to write a word on the subject, unless any printed imputation should call for a printed disavowal, to which I should put my name. a Boston paper has declared that mfr Adams ‘has no more concern in the publication of the writings of Publicola than the author of the Rights of man himself’. if the equivoque here were not intended, the disavowal is not entirely credited, because not from mfr Adams himself & because the stile & sentiments raise so strong a presumption besides to produce any effect he must disavow Davila & the Defence of the American constitutions. a host of writers have risen in favor of Paine, & prove that in this quarter at least the spirit of republicanism is sound . . .

To John Adams, the Vice President of the United States, Jefferson wrote on July 17:

I have a dozen times taken up my pen to write to you & as often laid it down again, suspended between opposing considerations. I determine however to write from a conviction that truth between candid minds, can never do harm. the first of Paine’s pamphlets on the Rights of man, which came to hand here, belonged to mfr Beckley. he lent it to mfr Madison who lent it to me; and while I was reading it mfr Beckley called on me for it, & as I had not finished it, he desired me as soon as I should have done so, to send it to mfr Jonathan B. Smith, whose brother meant to reprint it. I finished reading it, and, as I had no acquaintance with mfr Jonathan B. Smith, propriety required that I should explain to him why I, a stranger to him, sent him the
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pamphlet. I accordingly wrote a note of compliment informing him that I did it at the desire of mr Beckley, &c., to take off a little of the dryness of the note, I added that I was glad it was to be reprinted here & that something was to be publicly said against the political heresies which had sprung up among us &c. I thought so little of this note that I did not even keep a copy of it: nor ever heard a little more of it till, the week following, I was thunderstruck with seeing it come out at the head of the pamphlet. I hoped however it would not attract notice, but I found on my return from a journey of a month that a writer came forward under the signature of Publicola, attacking not only the author & principles of the pamphlet, but myself as it's sponsor, by name. soon after came hosts of other writers defending the pamphlet & attacking you by name as the writer of Publicola. thus were our names thrown on the public stage as public antagonists. that you & I differ in our ideas of the best form of government is well known to us both: but we have differed as friends should do, respecting the purity of each other's motives, & confining our difference of opinion to private conversation. and I can declare with truth in the presence of the almighty that nothing was further from my intention or expectation than to have had either my own or your name brought before the public on this occasion. the friendship & confidence which has so long existed between us required this explanation from me, & I know you too well to fear any misconception of the motives of it. some people here who would wish me to be, or to be thought, guilty of improprieties, have suggested that I was Agricola, that I was Brutus &c. &c. I never did in my life, either by myself or by any other, have a sentence of mine inserted in a newspaper without putting my name to it; & I believe I never shall.

To this Adams replied on July 29 from Braintree, Mass.:

Yesterday at Boston, I received your friendly Letter of July 17th with great pleasure. I give full credit to your relation of the manner, in which your note was written and prefixed to the Philadelphia edition of Mr Paine's pamphlet on the rights of Man: but the misconduct of the person, who committed this breach of your confidence, by making it publick, whatever were his intentions, has sown the seeds of more evils, than he can ever avenge for. The Pamphlet, with your name, to so striking a recommendation of it, was not only industriously propagated in New York and Boston; but, that the recommendation might be known to every one, was reprinted with great care in the Newspapers, and was generally considered as a direct and open personal attack upon me, by countenancing the false interpretation of my writings as favouring the Introduction of hereditary Monarchy and Aristocracy into this Country. The Question every where was what Heresies are intended by the Secretary of State? The Answer in the Newspapers was, The Vice Presidents notions of a Limited Monarchy, an hereditary Government of King and Lords, with only elective commons. Emboldened by these murmurs soon after appeared the Paragraphs of an unprincipled Libeller in the New Haven Gazette, carefully reprinted in the Papers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, holding up the Vice President to the ridicule of the World, for his meanness, and to their detestation for wishing to Subjugate the People to a few Nobles. These were soon followed by a formal speech of the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts very solemnly holding up the Idea of hereditary Powers and cautioning the Publick against them, as if they were at that moment in the most imminent danger of them. These things were all accompanied with the most marked neglect, both of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State towards me; and altogether operated as an Hue and Cry to all my Enemies and Rivals, to the old constitutional faction of Pensilvania in concert with the late Insurgents of Massachusetts, both of whom consider my Writings as the Cause of their overthrow, to hunt me down like a hare, if they could. — In this State of Things, Publiola, who, I suppose thought that Mr Paine's Pamphlet was made use of as an Instrument to destroy a Man, for whom he had a regard,
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[whom] he thought innocent and in the present moment [of] some importance to the Publick, came forward.

You declare very explicitly that you never did, by yourself or by any other, have a Sentence of yours, inserted in a Newspaper, without your name to it. And I, with equal frankness declare that I never did, either by myself or by any other, have a Sentence of mine inserted in any Newspaper since I left Philadelphia. I neither wrote nor corrected Publicola. The writer in the Composition of his Pieces followed his own Judgment, Information and discretion, without any assistance from me.

You observe "That you and I differ in our Ideas of the form of Government is well known to us both." But, my dear Sir, you will give me leave to say, that I do not know this. I know not what your Idea is of the best form of Government. You and I have never had a serious conversation together that I can recollect concerning the nature of Government. The very transient hints that have ever passed between us, have been jocular and superficial, without ever coming to any explanation. If you suppose that I have or ever had a design or desire, of attempting to introduce a Government of King, Lords and Commons or in other words an hereditary Executive or an hereditary Senate, either into the Government of the United States, or that of any Individual State, in this Country, you are wholly mistaken. There is not such a Thought expressed or intimated in any public writing or private Letter of mine, and I may safely challenge all Mankind to produce such a passage and quote the Chapter and Verse. If you have ever put such a Construction on any Thing of mine, I beg you would mention it to me, and I will undertake to convince you, that it has no fair meaning...

I thank you, Sir very Sincerely for writing to me upon this occasion. It was high time that you and I should come to an explanation with each other. The friendship which has subsisted for fifteen years between us, without the smallest Interruption, and until this occasion without the slightest suspicion, ever has been and still is, very dear to my heart. There is no office which I would not resign, rather than give a just occasion for one friend to forsake me. Your motives for writing to me, I have not a doubt were the most pure and the most friendly and I have no suspicion that you will not receive this explanation from me in the same candid Light...

Jefferson replied on August 30:

I recieved some time ago your favor of July 29 and was happy to find that you saw in it's true point of view the way in which I had been drawn into the scene which must have been so disagreeable to you. the importance which you still seem to allow to my note, & the effect you suppose it to have had the unintentional in me, induce me to show you that it really had no effect. Paine's pamphlet, with my note, was published here about the 4th week in May. not a word ever appeared in the public papers here on the subject for more than a month; and I am certain not a word on the subject would ever have been said had not a writer, under the name of Publicola, at length undertaken to attack m' Paine's principles, which were the principles of the citizens of the U. S. instantly a host of writers attacked Publicola in support of those principles. he had thought proper to misconstrue a figurative expression in my note; & these writers so far noticed me as to place the expression in it's true light, but this was only an incidental skirmish preliminary to the general engagement, & they would not have thought me worth naming, had not he thought proper to bring me on the scene. his antagonists, very criminally in my opinion presumed you to be Publicola, and on that presumption hazarded a personal attack on you. no person saw with more uneasiness than I did, this unjustifiable assault and the more so, when I saw it continued after the printer had declared you were not the author. but you will perceive from all this, my dear Sir, that my note contributed nothing to the production of these disagreeable paeices. as long as Paine's pamphlet stood on it's own feet, & on my
note, it was unnoticed. as soon as Publicola attacked Paine, swarms appeared in his defence. to Publicola then & not in the least degree to my note, this whole contest is to be ascribed & all it's consequences. You speak of the execrable paragraph in the Connecticut paper. this it is true appeared before Publicola. but it had no more relation to Paine's pamphlet & my note, than to the Alcoran. I am satisfied the writer of it had never seen either; for when I fast through Connecticut about the middle of June, not a copy had ever been seen by anybody either in Hartford or New Haven, nor probably in that whole state; and that paragraph was so notoriously the reverse of the disinterestedness of character which you are known to profess by every body who knows your name, that I never heard a person speak of the paragraph but with an indignation in your behalf, which did you entire justice. this paragraph then certainly did not flow from my note, any more than the publications which Publicola produced. indeed it was impossible that my note should occasion your name to be brought into question; for so far from naming you, I had not even in view any writing which I might suppose to be yours, & the opinions I alluded to were principally those I had heard in common conversation from a sect aiming at the subversion of the present government to bring in their favorite form of a king, lords, & commons ...

On July 28, between the writing of his letter to Adams and the reply of the latter, Jefferson wrote to William Short:

... Paine's pamphlet has been published & read with general applause here. it was attacked by a writer under the name of Publicola, and defended by a host of republican volunteers. none of the defenders are known. I have desired m'f Remsen to make up a complete collection of these pieces from Bache's papers, the Tory-papers of Fanno rarely admitting anything which defends the present form of government in opposition to his desire of subverting it to make way for a king, lords & commons. there are high names here in favour of this doctrine, but these publications have drawn forth pretty generally expressions of the public sentiment on this subject, & I thank God to find they are, to a man, firm as a rock in their republicanism ...

The following day, July 29, Jefferson wrote to Paine himself, at that time in London:

Your favor of Sep. 28. 1790, did not come to my hands till Feb. 11. and I have not answered it sooner because it said you would be here in the Spring. That expectation being past, I now acknowledge the receipt. indeed I am glad you did not come away till you had written your 'Rights of man'. that has been much read here, with avidity [and] pleasure. a writer under the signature of Publicola, attacked it. a host of champions entered the arena immediately in your defence. the discussion excited the public attention. recalled it to the 'Defence of the American constitutions' and the 'Discourses on Davila', which it had kindly passed over without censure in the moment, and very general expressions of their sense have been now drawn forth: & I thank god that they appear firm in their republicanism notwithstanding the contrary hopes & assertions of a sect here, high in names, but small in numbers. these had flattered themselves that the silence of the people under the 'Defence' and 'Davila' was a symptom of their conversion to the doctrine of king, lords, & commons. they are checked at least by your pamphlet, & the people confirmed in their good old faith ...

On February 13, 1792, Paine wrote from London to Jefferson:

... I have enclosed six copies of my work for yourself in a parcel addressed to the President, and three or four for my other friends, which I wish you to take the trouble of presenting ...

Jefferson acknowledged these on June 19:

I received with great pleasure the present of your pamphlets, as well for the thing itself as that it was a testimony of your recollection. would you believe it possible that in this country there should be high & important characters who need your lessons in republicanism, & who do not heed them? it is but too true that we have a sect preaching up & panting after an English constitution of king, lords, & commons, & whose heads are itching for crowns, coronets & mitres, but our people, my good friend, are firm and unanimous in their principles of republicanism, & there is no better proof of it than that they love what you write and and read it with
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delight. the printers season every newspaper with extracts from your last, as they did before from your first part of the Rights of man. they have both served here to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to prove that tho the latter appears on the surface, it is on the surface only. the bulk below is sound & pure. go on then in doing with your pen what in other times was done with the sword; shew that reformation is more practicable by operating on the mind than on the body of man, and be assured that it has not a more sincere votary, nor you a more ardent well-wisher than, Dear Sir

Your friend & sent
Th: Jefferson

Jefferson mentioned Paine's pamphlet to various correspondents during this period. On May 11, 1791, in a letter to Benjamin Vaughan in London, he wrote:

... we have some names of note here who have apostatised from the true faith: but they are few indeed, and the body of our citizens pure & insusceptible of taint in their republicanism. mr Paine's answer to Burke will be a refreshing shower to their minds. it would bring England itself to reason & revolution if it was permitted to be read there. however the same things will be said in milder forms, will make their way among the people, & you must reform at last ... 

On July 29 in the same year, to Lewis Littlepage in Paris, Jefferson wrote:

... Mr. Paine's Rights of man have been received & read here with great avidity & pleasure. a writer under the signature of Publicola having attacked him, has served only to call forth proofs of the firmness of our citizens in their republicanism. some great names here have been preaching & patronizing the doctrine of king, lords & commons, & as men generally do, they believed what they hoped, that the people might be led to crown or coronet them at least. tho' checked, they are not yet desperate. but I am happy in a general evidence that they will be found to be all head, without a body. if the revolution in France had failed, it might have intimidated some weak nerves here, but, for the happiness of mankind, that has succeeded ... 

Jefferson sent a copy to George Wythe, who acknowledged it without comment in June 1792.

Thomas Paine, 1737–1809, revolutionary political pamphleteer, an Englishman by birth, lived at different times in England, France (of which country he was made a citizen in 1792), and the United States. He was a friend of Franklin, Jefferson, and other members of the republican party. Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, which went through numerous editions, first appeared in 1790, and was immediately answered by Paine in The Rights of Man.

3. COOPER, THOMAS.
A Reply to Mr. Burke's Invective.

This is another copy of no. 2803 above. This copy was also sent to Jefferson by Cooper, who has written on the half-title: Mr Cooper to Mr Jefferson.

4. BARLOW, JOEL.

The Advertisement is dated from Paris, 27th Sept. 1793. The first edition was published in Paris in that year.

5. FOX, CHARLES JAMES.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

25 leaves, including the half-title, and 2 leaves of advertisements at the end. Dated from South Street, Jan. 26, 1793.

6. [CURRIE, JAMES.]

A Letter, commercial and political, addressed to the Rt. Honble, William Pitt: in which the real interests of Britain, in the present crisis, are considered, and some observations are offered on the general state of Europe. The second edition corrected and enlarged. By Jasper Wilson, Esq. . . . London: printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, mcccxciii. Price one shilling and sixpence. [1793.]

Halkett and Laing III, 261.

Jasper Wilson was the pseudonym of James Currie, 1756–1805, Scottish physician. Currie lived for a few years in Virginia but eventually returned to England and practiced medicine in Liverpool. When the authorship of this letter, written to persuade the Prime Minister not to declare war on France, became known, Currie's practice suffered, and he thereafter avoided politics. The tract went through several editions in 1793 in London and Dublin, and drew an answer from Vansittart.

7. HALL, ROBERT.


First Edition. 66 leaves; list of errata on the verso of the second leaf.


Robert Hall, 1764–1831, English Baptist divine. The Preface contains critical remarks concerning the sermon of Samuel Horsley, Bishop of St. Asaph (1733–1806), preached on January 30, 1793, before the House of Lords at Westminster, depicting the dangers of the revolutionary spirit.


1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 195, Pamphlets English, 1797, 8vo.

A collection of five tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo. half sheep; two later labels on the back lettered respectively Political/Pamphlets, and Vol. 32. Each tract numbered serially in ink on the first page. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the contents as follows:

Morgan's Appeal on the public finances.
Erskine's view of the causes & consequences of the war with France.
O'Bryen's Utrum horum? the government or the country?

Morgan's Appeal on the public finances.

1. MORGAN, WILLIAM.

An Appeal to the people of Great Britain, on the present alarming state of the public finances, and of public credit . . . By William Morgan, F.R.S. London: printed for J. Debrett, m,dcc,xcvii. [1797.]

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First Edition. 46 leaves, advertisements on the back of the title-page and of the last leaf.

Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I. On the title-page is the autograph signature of James Maury (the United States Consul at Liverpool, and a close friend of Jefferson).

For another pamphlet by, and an account of Morgan, see no. 2807. This tract went quickly into four editions. [2832]

Erskine’s view of the causes & consequences of the war with France.

2. ERSKINE, THOMAS, BARON ERSKINE.

A View of the causes and consequences of the present war with France. By the Honourable Thomas Erskine. The third edition. London: printed for J. Debrett, m.dcc.xcvii. [1797.]


Initiated by Jefferson at sig. T (not at sig. I).

Thomas Erskine, First Baron Erskine, 1750–1823, barrister and sailor. Thirty-five editions of this tract were quickly published, and a translation into French in the same year ran into almost as many editions. [2833]

O’Bryen’s Utrum horum? the government or the country?

3. O’BRYEN, DENNIS.

Utrum Horum? The government; or, the country? By D. O’Bryen. Dublin: printed by H. Fitzpatrick, for P. Wogan, P. Byrne, J. Moore [and others], 1796. 48 leaves. Dated at the end: Craven-Street, October the 17th, 1796.

Not in Lowndes or the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit.

Dennis O’Bryen, 1755–1832, Irish political pamphleteer and dramatist. This work passed rapidly through three editions in London and Dublin. [2834]

O’Connor’s Address to the electors of Antrim.

4. O’CONNOR, ARTHUR.

Address to the free electors of the county of Antrim. By Arthur O’Connor, member of the Irish House of Commons.

Philadelphia: from the press of Snowden & M’Corkle, 1797.

12mo. 6 leaves, uncut. Signed and dated at the end from Belfast, January 20, 1797, followed by a note reading: It appears, by a note subjoined, that, by order of the Privy Council, Mr. O’Connor was arrested on the 2d of February, and closely confined in the castle.

Evans 32610.

Arthur O’Connor, 1763–1852, Irish rebel. This pamphlet was originally published in Dublin in 1796, in which year O’Connor joined the United Irishmen. O’Connor emigrated to France where he married the only daughter of Condorcet, and eventually became a French citizen.

For presentation copies of pamphlets from O’Connor to Jefferson, see no. 2851 and 2868. [2835]

Grattan’s Address and Answer to the citizens of Dublin.

5. GRATTAN, HENRY.

Present state of Ireland! Mr. Grattan’s Address to his fellow-citizens of Dublin, on his retiring from Parliament. To which is added, his Answer to the independent citizens of Dublin.


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22 leaves including the half-title, on which the price, 25 Cents, is on this copy, written in ink.

Evans 32204.

Henry Grattan, 1746–1820, Irish statesman. This address was written on his retirement from the Dublin Parliament in 1797 for reasons of health. In 1798 he went to England and gave evidence at the trial of Arthur O'Connor [see above] who had been charged with seditious libel.

J. 201 Letters from Junius & the papers of the day [1791–6.]

Letters on men, measures, and politics, selected from the papers of the day, beginning with Junius Redivivus. [London:] printed and sold by D. I. Eaton, bookseller to the supreme majesty of the people, n.d. [1794–5] JA36 .P8 vol. 120 8vo. 84 leaves. The letters are by Junius Redivivus, Brutus, Phocion, A Warning Voice, Philo Junius, A Patriot, and Casca. The dates are from November 1794 to July 1795.

Half calf, repaired, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved under the new endpaper. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I.

Daniel Isaac Eaton, d. 1814, English bookseller and publisher, was several times indicted before the recorder of London for publishing the works of Thomas Paine and others, and on one occasion had to flee to the United States where he remained for three years.

With this are bound six pamphlets in 8vo, as follows:

1. PIGOTT, CHARLES.

Strictures on the new political tenets of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, illustrated by analogy between his different sentiments on the American and French revolutions; together with observations on particular parts of his last letter to a member of the National Assembly, and an appeal from the old to the new Whigs. By Charles Pigott, Esq. London: printed for James Ridgway, 1791.

8vo. 51 leaves; list of errata on the recto of the second leaf. Upper margin of the title-leaf cut away.

2. A Letter from a Right Honourable Aristocrat, to the Right Honourable William Pitt, on the anti-aristocratical tendency of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke’s Letter to a Noble Lord; with hints for amending Lord Grenville’s, and Mr. Pitt’s patriotic bills. Also, a recommendation of a tax, for raising the splendid sum of four millions annually, by a mode perfectly comfortable, and never yet adopted. Pro Prativa! [sic] London: printed for D. I. Eaton, price one shilling, 1796.

8vo. 22 leaves including the half-title; signed and dated at the end: Aristocrat. April the 1st, 1796.


8vo. 12 leaves, the second with a list on the recto of Publications by D. I. Eaton. Signed at the end A Westminster Elector.

4. [Savage, Richard.]

The Progress of a Divine. Without name of place or printer, n.d.
5. THOMAS, THOMAS.

Virtues of Hazel; or, blessings of government ... By Thomas Thomas, A.B.

6. The British Cato, to the British people! printed and sold by D. I. Eaton
74, Newgate-Street, n. d.

J. 202 Politics for the people: 2. v. 8vo. 1794.5.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 191, Politics for the People, 1794, 5, 2 v 8vo.


J. 203 Barlow, Pigott, & Publicola. 8vo. 1791-5.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 190, as above.

These pamphlets were probably collected together into this volume by the republican publisher D. I. Eaton. Another volume in the Library of Congress (Miscellaneous Pamphlets 605, not part of the Jefferson collection) contains the same pamphlets in the same order and similarly bound, with the same design on the boards.

1. BARLOW, JOEL.

A Letter, addressed to the people of Piedmont, on the advantages of the French Revolution, and the necessity of adopting its principles in Italy. By Joel Barlow ... Translated from the French by the author. London: printed and sold by Daniel Isaac Eaton, printer and bookseller to the supreme majesty of the people, at the Cock and Swine, 1795. Price one shilling and sixpence. [Entered at Stationer's Hall.]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


This letter is dated from Chambéry, Dec. 27, 1792, and was immediately issued in French, but was not published in English until this London edition of 1795, followed in the same year by a New York edition. It is written from the same point of view as the author's Letter to the National Convention. Dexter cites the New York edition before that of London. [2845]

2. BARLOW, JOEL.

Advice to the privileged orders in the several states of Europe, resulting from the necessity and propriety of a general revolution in the principle of government. Part II. Second edition. By Joel Barlow... London: printed and sold by Daniel Isaac Eaton... 1795. Price two shillings. [Entered at Stationer's Hall.]

36 leaves; the introduction signed by L. Goldsmith, June 10, 1795.

Sabin 3414. This edition not in Dexter, and not in Howard. The first edition of Part II was published in Paris in 1793. For another edition of Part II see no. 2838 above. Books by Lewis Goldsmith appear in this catalogue. [2846]


4. PIGOTT, CHARLES.

Structures on the new political tenets of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke... London: printed for the author. 1794. [Price two shillings and sixpence.]

59 leaves only, should be 60, lacks the half-title; the pagination begins with page (g) immediately after the title-leaf; the text is apparently perfect; other copies examined collate similarly.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

This tract has been attributed to Joel Barlow but is not included in the list of his works by Dexter or Howard. It is concerned with the writings of Montgaillard [q.v.]. [2848]

J. 204 The Philanthropist. 8vo. 1797.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 194. The philanthropist, 1795, 6, 8vo.

The Philanthropist. Monday, March 16th, 1795 [–Monday, January 25, 1796]. London: printed for and sold by Daniel Isaac Eaton, printer and bookseller to the supreme majesty of the people... 1795. [–1796.] Price one penny. DA520 .P45

8vo. 43 numbers, all published.


Original half binding; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. A republican periodical containing pieces in prose and verse, including some signed Common Sense, and an Ode to Kentucky.

For a note on D. I. Eaton see no 2837 above. [2849] [2850]
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J. 205  Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 97.  no. 198, Etat de la Grande Bretagne, 1804, O'Connor 8vo.

O'CONNOR, ARTHUR.


First Edition.  86 leaves.
Quérard VI, 478.
Original boards, uncut and unopened, morocco label on the back lettered "Etat/Actual/de la G./Bretagne/, and the date 1804 written in ink, possibly by Jefferson. Not initialed by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Presentation copy to Jefferson from the author, who has written on the half-title: pour Thomas Jefferson President des E. U. de l'Amérique de la part de l'Auteur.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, 1763-1852, Irish rebel, was a lieutenant general in the French army, and married to the daughter of Condorcet. Other works by him appear in this catalogue.  [2851]

J. 206  European pamphlets. 1794-1805.
1815 Catalogue, page 97.  no. 118, as above, 8vo.

Seventeen pamphlets bound together in one volume, half calf, 8vo.; original bookmark; now lettered on the back on labels: Political Pamphlets. Vol. 19. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts are listed on the fly-leaf by Jefferson as follows:

1  Considerations on the French war. 1794. London.
2  The Prospect before us, or State of France. Publicola. Lond. 1794.
4  Sulla natura della moneta et del cambio dal Mazzei. Pisa. 1803.
5  Carta sobre Contribuciones. 1800.
6  Trial of Hevey. Dublin 1802.
7  Carta sobre las Colonias a gran distancia. Philad. 1803.
8  Pictet sur les douanes.
9  Parallele de Bonaparte avec Charlemagne.
11 Justification of Moreau. Norfolk. 1804.
14 Essai sur l'avantage des richesses fictives.

The tracts are numbered serially in ink on the first page of each. Jefferson has omitted an entry between no. 9 and 10 so that the subsequent numbering on the list is not in agreement with that on the pamphlets.


Considerations on the French war, in which the circumstances leading to it, its object, and the resources of Britain for carrying it on, are examined, in a letter, to the R. H. Honble William Pitt, by a British merchant . . . London: printed for D. I. Eaton, m.,dcc.,xc.,iv.  [1794-]

38 leaves, including the half-title; signed at the end: A British Merchant. Not in Halkett and Laing.  [2852]

The Prospect Before Us!!! ... By Horatius Publicola. London: Printed for the Author, 1794.

Another copy of no. 2849 above. This copy has 60 leaves including the half-title. [2853]


[MAZZEI, PHILIP.]

Riflessioni su i mali provenienti dalla questua e su i mezzi di evitargli. Pisa: dalla stamperia di Luigi Migliaresi, 1799.

12mo. 24 leaves (margins cut close).

Garlick, page 7.

On the title the name of the author is written in ink, not by Jefferson. The pamphlet was issued anonymously, but Mazzei's authorship is acknowledged on the title of the next following entry, q.v.

PHILIP MAZZEI sent copies of this and the next following pamphlet to James Madison in December 1803, but there seems to be no record of his having sent copies to Jefferson. [2854]


MAZZEI, PHILIP.


First Edition. sm. 8vo. 36 leaves, measures 6 by 4¼ inches; lower and fore-margins uncut.

Garlick, pages 167, 129.

Mazzei wrote this work originally in 1792 in protest against the proposed inflation scheme for the finances of Poland. It was immediately translated into Polish, and sold fourteen thousand copies within a week. A French translation appeared at this time, but it was not published in the original Italian until 1803. [2855]

5. *Carta sobre Contribuciones. 1800.*

[FORONDA, VALENTIN DE.]

Carta sobre Contribuciones. Las verdades politicas se engendran en la fermentacion que producen las opiniones contrarias.—Carta sobre los efectos productores de la educacion. Escrita á un principe imaginario. Without name of place or printer, 1800.

2 parts in 1. 8 leaves, caption titles; the first part signed V.F. and dated V. Agosto 20 de 1798, and the second signed F. and dated V. Agosto, 8 de Octubre de 1800. [2856]


Trial by Nisi Prius, in the Court of King’s Bench, Ireland, in the case wherein Mr. John Hevey was plaintiff, and Charles Henry Sirr, Esq. was defendant. On an action for an assault, and false imprisonment. This trial was had before the
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32 leaves and a slip containing a Copy of the apology, which should appear In page 22, dated 11th September, 1801. The date of the trial was Monday, seventeenth of May, 1802.

Charles Henry Sirr, 1764–1841, town-major of Dublin, was sued by John Hevey for £5000 damages for false imprisonment. The jury found a verdict against Sirr for £150 and sixpence costs. Sirr was instrumental in the arrests of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, and others. One of the counsels for the plaintiff was J. P. Curran, whose speech is reprinted in his Forensic Eloquence, q.v., in which it is dated Monday May 16, 1802.

7. Carta sobre las Colonias a gran distancia. Philadá 1803.


PICTET, MARC-AUGUSTE.


9. Parallele de Bonaparte avec Charlemagne.

[CHAS, JEAN.]

Parallèle de Bonaparte avec Charlemagne. [Without name of place or printer, n.d.] [Paris, 1801.]

First Edition. 8 leaves including one for the half-title, no title-page.

Barbier III, 777. This edition not in Quérard.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote from Paris May 17, 1801 (received by Jefferson on July 15):

Daignez accepter quelques exemplaires du parallèle de bonaparte avec charlemagne. L'amour de la vérité, et du bien public m'ont dicté cet ouvrage . . .

Jefferson acknowledged the receipt of this and other books by Chas on September 3, 1801.

Jean Chas, c. 1750–c. 1830, French jurisconsult and author. Other works by him have appeared in this catalogue.

The date of the letter to Jefferson quoted above suggests the date for this pamphlet, undated or wrongly dated by the bibliographers. Barbier dates the tract 1802. A second edition in 1803 has the author's name on the title-page.

[Omitted by Jefferson from his list.]

MONTGAUILLARD, JEAN GABRIEL MAURICE ROQUES, COMTE DE.

De la France et de l'Europe sous le gouvernement de Bonaparte . . . Par J. G. M. R. Montgaillard; dédié à son fils Jérôme, embarqué sur la flotille de

892868—53—12

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First Edition. 32 leaves. Dated at the end from Lyon, ce 1.° floréal an 12; list of fautes et omissions on the last page.

Quérand IV, 253.
A presentation inscription cut away from the upper margin of the title leaf, leaving only the lower part of the word Jefferson.

Jean Gabriel Maurice Roques, Comte de Montgaillard, 1761-1841, French political agent and writer, received a salary from Napoleon for reports on political questions and for pamphlets written to help the imperial policy.

This pamphlet was omitted from his list by Jefferson, but is numbered 10 by the binder on the title-page. [2861]


Moreau, Jean Victor Marie.


4 leaves, printer’s imprint at the end.

Not in Quérand.

Jean Victor Marie Moreau, 1763-1813, French general, was arrested for supposed intrigues against Napoleon and banished. He lived for some time in Morrisville, New Jersey. For his Mémoire justificative see no. 2873. [2862]


Moreau, Jean Victor Marie.

Justification of General Moreau, from a charge of conspiracy; exhibited against him by the imperial Republick of France. Translated by Geo. L. Gray. Norfolk: printed and published at the office of the Publick Ledger, 1804.

28 leaves including the last blank.

Sent to Jefferson by the translator, George L. Gray, who wrote from Alexandria on December 17, 1804:

... Hoping that there may be something in the Justification of an illustrious man, which may deserve your attention, I take the liberty of requesting your acceptance of the Defence of General Moreau...

For the original French text, and Jefferson’s opinion of Moreau, see no. 2873. [2863]


26 leaves including the last blank, caption title, no title-page. The Rapport, signed Regnier and dated from Paris, le 20 germinal an 12, finishes on page 12, and is followed by a number of reports and copies of letters.

In the upper margin of the first page are the remains of an autograph inscription.

Claude Antoine Regnier, 1736-1814, député from Nancy in the Constituante and the Anciens, was named grand juge in 1802 and later minister of justice. [2864]

Origine des malheurs de Saint-Domingue, développement du système colonial,
et moyens de restauration . . . A Bordeaux: de l'imprimerie de Dubois et Coudert,
an xiii. [1805.]

First Edition. 32 leaves. The dedication à l'Empereur
signed Chotard ainé, propriétaire, de Saint-Domingue.

The autograph signature on the title-page of Wm. Lee,
who was living in Bordeaux at this time and who sent to
Jefferson a number of pamphlets. [2865]


[SAINT-PAUL, N. D. F. DE.]

Essai sur l'avantage des richesses fictives, par l'auteur des moyens d'éteindre les
dettes publiques. An xiii. Without name of place or printer, 1805.

17 leaves.
Not in Barbier. Not in Quérard.
On page 13 Jefferson's name is included in a list of
American and English men dont le nom est destiné à
enricher les archives de la postérité.
Sent to Jefferson by the author with the next following
tract, q. v., of which it may be intended as the second
part. [2866]


SAINT-PAUL, N. D. F. DE.

De la Possibilité d'éteindre les dettes publiques, ou moyen de fonder une caisse
d'amortissement qui puisse sensiblement atteindre le but de son établissement. Par
M. D. de Saint-Paul, ancien capitaine d'artillerie . . . A Paris: de l'Imprimerie
Expédition, an xii. (1804.)

64 leaves including the half-title and two Tables; some
margins badly cut into.
Not in Quérard.
Sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote from Paris on
October 27, 1804:

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser un ouvrage dont
le but est de répondre la plus grande masse de
bonheur individuel dans les Empires. J'ai suivi
en partie les traces que la sagesse de votre admin-
istration m'avait marquée, etant convaincu que
le système des richesses fictives est le seul qui
puisse convenir à une Grande Nation. J'ai prié
son Excellence M. de Levingston, de vouloir bien
vous faire remarquer que je m'empressei de
me rendre aux Invitations qui pourroient m'être
faites au nom des Etats unis, pour associer mes
pensées aux travaux de l'administration que vous
dirigez, dans le cas ou vous viendriez, Monsieur
le Président, à reconnoître qu'il seroit utile de
mettre en activité le mode D'Emprunt que j'ai
développé, soit pour e teindre les dettes publiques,
soit pour en arreter les progrés . . .

At the head of his letter to Jefferson the author describes
himself as ancien capitaine d'artillerie, and the initials
may possibly stand for F. Noizet de Saint-Paul. [2867]


O'CONNOR, ARTHUR.

the booksellers. Year xii.—1804.

[173]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

74 leaves including the half-title. Dated at the end: Paris, 30th [sic] December, 1803.

Presentation copy to Jefferson from the author, with his autograph inscription on the half-title: for Thomas Jefferson President of the U S of America from the Author. A leaf of manuscript inserted at page 122.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, 1763-1852, Irish rebel, went to France in 1803 after his release from prison, and was received by Napoleon as the accredited agent of the Irish revolution during Emmet's rebellion. In 1804 he was made a General of division and after his marriage to Mademoiselle Condorcet became a naturalized French citizen. See also no. 2835 and 2851. [2868]

J. 207 European pamphlets 1801-4. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 375, as above.

A collection of seven tracts bound together in one volume, 4to., half calf, labels on the back now lettered: Political/ Pamphlets./Vol. 5./ The tracts numbered serially on the titles. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JA36 .P8 vol. 5

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

Convention of 1801. between Britain & Russia.
Political state of Europe. 1803.
Lettre du Gén. Moreau au Premier Consul. An. XII.

This volume was originally bound for Jefferson, the back lettered European Pamphlets, 1803-1804, by John March in August 1805 (cost $1.00).

Convention of 1801. between Britain & Russia.

1. Convention between his Britannick Majesty, and the Emperor of Russia. Signed at St. Petersburg, the 5th June 1801. Published by Authority. London: printed by A. Strahan, 1801.

10 leaves, the last a blank, English and French text printed in parallel columns; imprint repeated at the end.

ALEXANDER I succeeded to the throne of Russia on March 24, 1801, after the assassination of Paul I; this treaty was signed less than three months later. [2869]

Political state of Europe. 1803.

2. [SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.]

On the political state of Europe, drawn up for the consideration of a foreign statesman, in a high political situation. [Edinburgh:] Alex. Smellie, Printer. [1803.]

3 leaves, caption title, no title-page, printer's imprint at the end, paper watermarked with the date, 1803. Dated at the end 25th December 1803.

Halkett and Laing IV, 258.

This is the second copy of this tract to appear in this catalogue; for the other see no. 2698 above. Both copies have the same small correction by the author.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR was in the habit of sending copies of his pamphlets and other works to Jefferson. Six months before the publication of this tract, on June 30, 1803, Jefferson had written to thank Sinclair for “various publications received from time to time”. In view of the fact that he does not mention the name of the author in his list at the beginning of the book, it is impossible to know whether Jefferson was aware of the authorship or not. [2870]
Politics


Another copy of no. 2699. This copy has the first blank, probably the cover as issued, on the recto of which is written in ink: Mr. Jefferson. [2871]

Lettre du Genl Moreau au Premier Consul. An. XII.


2 leaves, caption title, no title-page, imprint at end. See the next entry. [2872]

[Not listed by Jefferson.]

[4] MOREAU, JEAN VICTOR MARIE.


22 leaves, caption title, no title-page, imprint at the end. Sig. F (2 leaves, misbound) has the Observations additionnelles. On the title is the autograph signature of Jefferson’s friend, Wm. Lee.

JEAN VICTOR MARIE MOREAU, 1763–1813, French general, was compelled to justify himself against a charge of treason, and, after the seizure of the conspirators of the club Moreau, was banished, and lived for some time in Morrisville, New Jersey.

Regarding his entry into the United States, Jefferson wrote from Monticello on August 25, 1805, to Madison:

I confess that the inclosed letter from General Turreau excites in me both jealousy & offence in undertaking, & without apology, to say in what manner we are to receive & treat Moreau within our own country. had Turreau been here longer he would have known that the national authority pays honors to no foreigner. that the state authorities, municipalities & individuals are free to render whatever they please, voluntarily, & free from restraint by us; & he ought to know that no part of the criminal sentence of another country can have any effect here . . .

Jefferson expressed an opinion as to Moreau in a letter to William Short, written from Washington on November 15, 1807:

... with respect to Genl Moreau, no one entertains a more cordial esteem for his character than I do: and altho’ our relations with France have rendered it a duty in me not to seek any public manifestation of it, yet were accident to bring us together, I could not be so much wanting to my own sentiments & those of my constituents individually, as to omit a cordial manifestation of it . . .

For an English translation see no. 2863. [2873]

Report of a Committee on the Sierra Leone company. 1802.

5. Report from the Committee on the petition of the court of directors of the Sierra Leone Company. Ordered to be printed 25th May 1802. Without name of place or printer, [London] 1802.

[175]
Jefferson was interested in establishing a colony in Africa for the colored people in the United States. On July 13, 1802, in a letter to Rufus King, dated from Washington, he wrote:

... but there being already such an establishment on that coast by the English Sierra Leone company, made for the express purpose of colonizing civilized blacks to that country, it would seem better, by incorporating our emigrants with theirs, to make one strong, rather than two weak, colonies. This would be the more desirable because the blacks settled at Sierra Leone, having chiefly come from these states, would often receive among those we should send, their acquaintances and relations ... .

Letters from Jefferson on the same subject were written to John Lynch, January 21, 1811, to Jared Sparks on February 4, 1824, and to other correspondents. [2874]


6. FABBRONI, GIOVANNI.


13 leaves. In this copy the margins of all leaves except the first have been cut down to fit in the volume. The lower margin of the first leaf is folded to fit and has the author's presentation inscription:

Al' Egregio Presidente degli Stati Uniti d'America Tommaso Jefferson invia questa debole produzione  
Il suo rispetto ed Antico Servo Giovanni Fabbroni di Firenze

Some corrections in the text by hand. On page 8 is a cancel slip pasted down.

Mémoire de la Société Itallienne II, 92.

Giovanni Valentino Matte Fabbroni, 1732-1824, Italian savant, was made conservateur of the Musée at Florence in 1789 when it was feared that its treasures might be lost to the French. [2875]

J. 208 St. Amand's historical essay on parliament. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 104. No. 201, as above.

ST. AMAND, GEORGE.

An Historical Essay on the legislative power of England. Wherein the origin of both Houses of Parliament, their antient constitution, and the changes that have happen'd in the persons that compos'd them, with the occasions thereof, are related in a chronological order. And many things concerning the English government, the antiquities of the laws of England, and the feudal law, are occasionally illustrated, and explain'd. By George St Amand, of the Inner Temple, Esq; ... London: printed for Tho. Woodward, m dcc xxv. [1725.] JN539 1725 S2

First Edition. 8vo. 118 leaves, the last two for the publisher's catalogue of books; list of errata at the end of the Index.

Lowndes IV, 2169.

Old calf, repaired, gilt back. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [2876]
Politics

J. 209  Gurdon's history of parliament. 2. v. 8°.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 202, as above.

GURDON, THORNHAGH.
The History of the High Court of Parliament, its antiquity, preeminence and authority; and the History of Court Baron and Court Leet . . . Volume the first [-second]. London: printed for R. Knaplock and J. Tonson, m dcc xxxi. [1731.]

JN505 .G8

FIRST EDITION. 2 vol. 8vo. I. 151 leaves including the last blank; II. 199 leaves. The dedication to Sir John Wodehouse signed Thornhagh Gurdon; the list of authors made use of on 11 pages at the beginning of vol. I; the errata slip pasted down at the foot of the eleventh page. The title for the History of Court Baron and Court Leet on Q5 in vol. II.

Lowndes II, 959.

J. 210  Arcana parliamentaria.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 54, as above, 12mo.

C., R.

Arcana Parliamentaria: or precedents concerning elections, proceedings, privileges, and punishments in Parliament. Faithfully collected out of the common and statute-law of this realm. With particular quotations of the authors in each case. By R. C. of the Middle Temple, Esq; to which is added, the authority, form, and manner of holding parliaments. By the learned Sir Tho. Smith, Doctor of Laws. London: printed for M. Gilliflower, 1685.

JN534 1685 .A8

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. 60 leaves: A–E¹²; A catalogue of the authors and books made use of on the verso of the first leaf, recto blank. Old calf, repaired. A manuscript Index in a contemporary hand on two original fly-leaves at the beginning, and the name R. Corbin on the title-page. [2878]


With this is bound:

i. S[COBELL,] H[ENRY].


60 leaves: A–E¹². Halkett and Laing IV, 62. This edition not in Hazlitt. HENRY SCOBELL, d. 1660. The first edition of this work, which was reprinted several times, appeared in 1656. The initials on the title-page stand for Henry Scobell Esquire Clerk of the Parliament. [2879]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


46 leaves only, should be 48: A-B¹⁰, C⁷, D¹¹, E⁴; this copy lacks B₂₄. On D₁ is the title for The Method of passing bills in Parliament. Written by Henry Ethinge, Cler. Par . . . London: printed by F. L. for Matt. Gilliflower, 1685, with separate pagination; on the last page is a list of the Errors of the press, in the opinions of the antiquaries.

This edition not in the STC (1658 only).

HENRY ELSYNGE, 1598–1654, the author of the second part of this book, resigned in 1648 his appointment as clerk of the House of Commons in order to avoid taking part in the proceedings against Charles I. The first edition was published in 1663.

This volume is most likely Jefferson’s copy. It has written inside the cover the chapter number, 24.64, which was its number in all the early catalogues after that of 1815, in all of which it is ascribed to the Jefferson library. The 1849 catalogue lists the books contained in the volume.

[2880]

J. 211 Hollis’s remains. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 204, as above

HOLLES, DENZIL, BARON HOLLES.


First Edition. 8vo. 212 leaves, irregular pagination; separate titles for Considerations touching that question, whether the prelates have right to sit among the Lords, and vote with them in Parliament in capital cases . . . London: printed in the year 1682; and Reflections upon Antidotum Britannicum, and Mr. Hunt’s late book and post-script, as far as concerns the controversy between Doctor Brady and the author of Jani Anglorum facies nova, and of Jus Anglorum ab antiquo, ib., 1682.


DENZIL HOLLES, BARON HOLLES, 1599–1680, English statesman. See also no. 2888. [2881]

J. 212 Orders of the house of Commons. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 58, as above.

Orders, essential, fundamental and standing orders, reports, declarations, memorandums, rules, agreements and resolutions of the House of Commons relating to their forms of proceeding, privileges, &c. Collected out of the Journals. And the matter relative to the same subject chronologically connected, whereby the judgment of the House at sundry times, is at once seen. To which are added, Proceedings of the House against the Honourable Mr. Murray. The second edition. Corrected and brought down to this time. London: printed for James Lymans; and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1756.

JN688 .A3

12mo. 151 leaves including the last blank (partly torn away).

This edition not in Watt.

Original calf, repaired. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

[2882]
Politics

213 Pettus's constitution of parliament. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 203, as above.

Pettus, Sir John.
The Constitution of Parliaments in England, deduced from the time of King Edward the Second, illustrated by King Charles the Second in his Parliament summon'd the 18 of February 1660, and dissolved the 24 of January 1673, with an appendix of its sessions. Observed by Sr. John Pettus of Suffolk, Knight. London: printed for the Author, and are to be sold by Thomas Basset, 1680.

JN534 1680 .P4

8vo. 226 leaves, the last for Basset's catalogue of books. Sweet & Maxwell I, 106, 59. Arber I, 408.

Sir John Pettus, 1615–1690, English royalist, was deputy governor of the Royal Mines. Another issue of this book appeared in the same year with a different set-up and with Basset's name only in the imprint, the phrase for the Author being omitted, and also with an additional leaf in the Corollary at the end. It is possible that the copy described above may be Jefferson's though it is without definite marks of identification. It is in old calf, and has the Library of Congress 1822 bookplate, with the chapter and book number as entered in the early catalogues after that of 1815. [2883]

J. 214 Brown's privilegia Parliamentaria. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 207, as above.

Brown, William.

JN571 .B8

First Edition. 8vo. 84 leaves, the last for the publishers' advertisements. Old calf, repaired. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate (under the new endpapers). [2884]

J. 215 Petyt's antient rights of the Commons of Engl. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 208, as above.

Petyt, William.

JN681 .P4

[179]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. 8vo. 136 leaves including one blank (14).

Sweet & Maxwell I, 116, 12.

Original calf, marbled endpapers; on the back a label lettered: Petyt's/Ancient/Right/of the/Commissions. Inside the book is inserted a slip of paper with the lettering instructions for the binder written in ink (with Ancient Right in one line). Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. Acquired by Jefferson with his purchase of the Bland Library.

WILLIAM PETYT, 1641-1707, English archivist and antiquary, was for many years keeper of the records at the Tower of London. This work gave rise to a controversy and several replies were written. [2885]

J. 216 Hale’s jurisdiction of parliaments. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 205, as above.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW.

The Original institution, power and jurisdiction of Parliaments. In two parts... being a manuscript of the late Judge Hales. London: printed for Jacob Tonson, Benjamin Barker, and Charles King, 1707. 11539 1707 .H2

First Edition. 8vo. 124 leaves.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 103, 32. Not in Arber, Term Catalogues.

Rebound in half red morocco. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I.

According to Sweet & Maxwell, “This work is ascribed to Hale on the title-page but appears not to have been written by him.”

Other works by Sir Matthew Hale, q. v., appear in this catalogue. [2886]

J. 217 Selden on the judicature of parliaments. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 206, as above, but 8vo.

SELDEN, JOHN.

John Selden, of the judicature in Parliaments, a posthumous treatise: wherein, the controversies and precedents belonging to that title, are methodically handled. London: printed for Joseph Lawson, and sold by the booksellers in London, n.d. [?1689]

First Edition. 8vo. 104 leaves in eights including two blanks at the end.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 110, 86. Arber, Term Catalogues, II, 251.

Original calf. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and with the date 1681 written by him in the imprint. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Selden acquired this volume through his wife’s family; the autograph signature of John Wayles occurs in three places, written respectively, John Wales, John Wayles, and John Wylys. According to Arber’s Term Catalogues this book was entered in the Easter term, 1689, and therefore could not have been printed before that date. The British Museum catalogue suggests the date 1690. Sweet & Maxwell give the date as 1681 for the 8vo. edition and list also a 4to. edition, n.d.

Other works by Selden occur in this catalogue, q. v. [2887]

J. 218 Considerations on the right of prelates to sit in capital cases. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 56, as above.

[HOLLES, DENZIL, BARON HOLLES.]

Considerations touching that question, whether the prelates have right to sit among the Lords, and vote with them in Parliament in capital cases, when the Lords sit in their judicial way of proceeding upon the tryal of any of their peers?

[180]
Politics

In which it is asserted, that they have no right to sit and vote with them in such cases; neither can it be made appear, they have ever practised the same. In answer to the reasons and records urged by the learned author of the grand question, &c.

London: printed in the year 1682.

This book from Jefferson's library with the above title is a fragment of Lord Hollis his remains and contains the General Preface and the first tract [A Second letter to a friend, concerning the judicature of the Bishops in Parliament], preceded by the title leaf as above to the second tract, the text of which is not present in the book.

The volume therefore does not contain a book, but has the first part only of Lord Hollis his remains without a title-page, and with the separate title of the second part of the book substituted. The complete book is in three parts [see no. 2881], which were not issued separately.

Jefferson's catalogue entry has been followed by all the Library of Congress catalogues, which makes it safe to assume that this was his copy. The book was bound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, the original sprinkled edges and red silk bookmark preserved, but with no marks of provenance.

JN639 .H73

J. 219 Ryley's placita parliamentaria. fol.

1615 Catalogue, page 104. no. 426, as above.

RYLEY, WILLIAM.


Folio. 366 leaves in fours; the Latin title followed by a leaf with a translation into English.


William Ryley, d. 1675, were associated in the production of this book, which was first issued in June 1661, and reissued in September of the same year with a slightly different title-page and the son's name as author. The senior Ryley was of the Middle and the junior of the Inner Temple. Ryley was Lancaster Herald at the time William Prynne was Keeper of the Records.

DA25 .Z5 1661

J. 220 Prynne's parliamentary writs, p. 40.

1615 Catalogue, page 103. no. 209, as above.

PRYNNE, WILLIAM.

The First [second] part of a Brief Register, kalendar and survey of the several kinds, forms of all parliamentary writs ... By William Prynne Esq; a Bencher of Lincolnes Inne ... London: printed for the author, and sold by Edward Thomas, and Henry Brome, 1659 [by T. Childs and L. Parry, 1660].

First Edition. 4to. 2 parts in 1. 1. 253 leaves only, should be 255, lacks sig. i Ss (2 leaves), the last leaf for the Errata; ii. 93 leaves, separate signatures and pagination.


Calf. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Other works by William Prynne, q. v., appear in this catalogue. A third and fourth part of the Brief Register were published in 1662 and 1664, respectively.

JN568 .P8
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 221 Hakewell's Modus tenendi Parl. Memorial of the method of passing bills. \[16 \]

HAKEWILL, WILLIAM.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress; some leaves cut close. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I, and a marginal note in his hand on page 49.

WILLIAM HAKEWILL, 1574-1655, legal antiquary and a member of the first Society of Antiquaries. The first edition of this book was published in 1659, the second part had been previously printed in 1641. [2891]

J. 222 Petyt's Jus parliamentarium. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 425, as above.

PETYT, WILLIAM.
Jus Parliamentarium: or, the ancient power, jurisdiction, rights and liberties, of the most high court of Parliament, revived and asserted. In two parts. By William Petyt, Esq; late of the Inner-Temple, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. London: printed for and sold by John Nourse [and others], MDCCXXXIX. [1739.]
Folio. 231 leaves in two; title-page printed in red and black. List of subscribers on two leaves at the beginning.

Original calf, gilt back, silk bookmark, marbled endpapers and edges. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.
WILLIAM PETYT, 1641-1707, English archivist and antiquary, was for many years Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London. The Ancient rights of the Commons of England asserted was originally published in 1680 and drew several replies. The names of the subscribers in this edition of 1739 are chiefly of members of the Temples and of lawyers and others from Yorkshire, Petyt's native county, but include also the name of Philip Ludwell Esq. of Virginia, a number of whose books are in this Jefferson collection. See also no. 2885. [2892]

223 Lex parliamentaria. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 210, as above.

[PETYT, GEORGE.]
Lex Parliamentaria: or, a treatise of the law and custom of the Parliaments of England. By G. P. Esq; with an appendix of a case in Parliament between Sir Francis Goodwyn and Sir John Fortescue, for the Knights place for the county of

[182]
Politics


First Edition. 8vo. 168 leaves in eights.
The election for Buckinghamshire in January 1604 was the cause of a dispute between the Crown and the House of Commons. Sir John Fortescue, 1531-1607, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was defeated by Sir Francis Goodwin, whose election was declared void on the ground that a judgment of outlawry had been passed against him. See also no. 2897.

224 Hatsell’s Precedents of proceedings in the H. of Commons. 3. v. in i. 4th
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 384, as above.

[HATSELL, JOHN.]

3 vol. 4to. 133, 179 and 202 leaves including the last blank; each volume with a half-title, and with a different dedication signed by John Hatsell.

This edition not in Marvin. Sweet & Maxwell I, 116, 7.

Jefferson ordered a copy from John Payne in a letter written from Paris on January 28, 1780. One of the copies in the Library of Congress has the three volumes bound in one (rebound in blue buckram) and may be Jefferson's copy.

Jefferson mentioned this book in connection with his own Parliamentary Manual in a letter to Mathew Carey written from Monticello on January 27, 1812:

... when I first printed it [i.e. the Parliamentary Manual] I had never seen Hatsell's 3d volume. a subsequent perusal of that suggested the inclosed amendments . . .

JOHN HATSELL, 1743-1820, was a clerk to the House of Commons. The first edition was published in 1781, and a fourth volume added to the edition of 1796 and later editions.

J. 225 Determinations of the commons in Elections. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 211, as above.

Laws concerning the election of members of Parliament; with the determinations of the House of Commons thereon, and all their incidents; continued down to the present time. The whole digested under proper titles; also an Appendix of precedents, with a table of the principal matters. By a Gentleman of the Inner-Temple. London: printed for W. Owen, M DCC LXVIII. [1768.] JN1005 1768

8vo. 184 leaves in eights; leaf of errata on b4, separate title on G7 for Determinations of the Honourable House of Commons, concerning elections . . . The fourth edition, continued down to the end of the session of Parliament, 1767.


Original calf (repaired), gilt back, marbled endpapers and edges, silk bookmark. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

[2894]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 226  Aylesbury election. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 385, The Aylesbury Election, 4to.

Two tracts on the Aylesbury elections bound together in one volume, folio, sheepskin, a red label on the back lettered: Queens/Bench./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

i. A Letter to a friend, giving some account of the proceedings in her Majesties Court of Queens-Bench, in the case of the Aylesbury electors: with the arguments of the learned judges pro and con. London: printed for Benj. Bragge, 1705.

6 leaves in twos.

ii. All the proceedings in relation to the Aylesbury-men, committed by the House of Commons: and the report of the Lords Journal, and reports of the conferences, and of the free conference. Together with what stands upon the Journal of the House of Commons, in the reign of King James I. in the case between Sir Francis Goodwin and Sir John Fortescue. London: printed for Edward Jones, and Timothy Goodwin, 1704.

40 leaves in twos including the half-title; separate title for The Case between Sir Francis Goodwin, and Sir John Fortescue, on Q4, continuous signatures and pagination. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

See no. 2893 above.

J. 227  Ashby v. White. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 212, as above.

ASHBY, MATTHEW, and WHITE, WILLIAM.

Ashby and White: or, the great question, whether an action lies at common law for an elector, who is deny'd his vote for members of Parliament? debated and resolv'd. Together with the case of Jay and Topham: and the defence made by Sir Francis Pemberton and Sir Thomas Jones for their judgment given therein. With other cases. Printed in the year 1705.

8vo. 131 leaves; half-title for the case of Jay and Topham on page [117].


Rebound in half red morocco. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

Begins:
The House being inform'd, That there had been an Extraordinary Judgment given in the House of Lords upon a Writ of Error from the Court of Queen's-Bench, in a Cause between Matthew Ashby and William White, wherein the Privileges of the House were concern'd, appointed some of their Members to search the Journals of the House of Lords as to their Proceedings upon the said Writ of Error, and to report the same to the House.

They also order'd the same Members to inspect the Journals of the House of Lords, as to what they had done formerly in the Case of Soam and Barnardiston; and likewise to report that matter to the House.

For the Case of Soam and Barnardiston see no. 2903.

SIR FRANCIS PEMBERTON, 1625–1697, English judge, and Sir Thomas Jones, d. 1692, Welsh barrister, chief justice of the Common Pleas, were accused of disallowing a plea to the jurisdiction of the court set up by John Topham, sergeant at arms, in an action of trespass, and were both committed to gaol.
Politics

J. 228 [Blackstone's case of the Middlesex election. s op.]
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 213, Blackstone's Case of the Middlesex Election, p 4to.

[BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM.]

An Interesting appendix to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England. Containing, I. Priestley's Remarks on some paragraphs in the fourth volume of Blackstone's Commentaries, relating to the dissenters. II. Blackstone's Reply to Priestley's Remarks. III. Priestley's Answer to Blackstone's Reply. IV. The Case of the late election of the County of Middlesex considered on the principles of the constitution and the authorities of law. V. Furneaux's Letters to the Hon. Mr. Justice Blackstone concerning his exposition of the Act of Toleration, and some positions relative to religious liberty, in his celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. VI. Authentic copies of the argument of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Foster in the Court of Judges Delegates, and of the speech of the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield in the House of Lords, in the cause between the City of London and the dissenters. America: printed for the subscribers, by Robert Bell, at the late Union Library, in Third-street, Philadelphia. MDCCCLXXIII. [1773.] BX5202 .B65 4to. 146 leaves, continuous signatures, pagination divided into two parts, general title as above, separate title for each part, publishers advertisement on the last page.

Sabin 5697. Evans 12584. Hildcurn 2859.

Of this collection, first issued by Bell in 1772, the fourth tract is the only one with a separate entry in Jefferson's manuscript or in the 1815 catalogue. Jefferson's entry is in square brackets as above.

[2899]

J. 229 Parliamentary & Political tracts by Atkyns & others. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 417, Tracts on Constitutional Questions, by Hawles, Atkyns, Mackworth, and others, fol.

Thirteen tracts bound together in one volume folio, contemporary panelled calf. Later labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets/English./Vol. 6./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts numbered in ink serially on the title-pages.

On the inside of the cover Jefferson has listed and numbered the tracts as follows:

1 Remarks on several trials by Hawles.
2 Enquiry into the power of Dispensation. by St Rob. Atkyns.
3 The power, jurisdiction & privileges of parliament & antiquity of the H. of Commons. by d^9
4 Defence of L^4 Russell by d^9
5 the Case of Bernardston & Soames. by d^9
6 Reasons of initing the Prince of Orange.
7 Fundamental Constitution of the English govt. by W. A.
8 Allegations in behalf of Mary Q. of Scots touching the succession.
9 Reflections on B^9 Overall's Convocation book concern^9 the govt^9 of the church.
10 Proceedings in the H. of Commons respecting the impeached Lords. 1700.
11 Proceedings in the H. of Lords respecting the impeached Lords.
12 Vindication of the rights of the Commons of England by Mackworth.
13 Vindication of the rights & prerogatives of the H. of Lords.

In this list Jefferson has made an error in number 5; his title as above being the second part of no. 4 with continuous pagination and signatures. He has omitted the real title for no. 5.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

1. Remarks on several trials by Hawles.

HAWLES, SIR JOHN.


First Edition. 54 leaves, errata slip pasted at the foot of the Contents leaf. The last leaf damaged and repaired. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

Sir John Hawles, 1645–1716, English lawyer, was for several years solicitor general, and was knighted for his services. [2900]


ATKYNNS, SIR ROBERT.


32 leaves including the last blank; the first leaf has Goodwin’s advertisement on the verso, recto blank. Exchequer, wrote this treatise in reply to Lord Chief Justice Herbert’s review of the authorities cited in his decision in the case of Sir Edward Hales, a Roman Catholic convicted of holding a commission without conforming to the provisions of the Test Act. The first edition was published earlier in the same year. [2901]

3. The power, jurisdn & privileges of parliament & antiquity of the H. of Commons. by d' ATKYNNS, SIR ROBERT.

The Power, jurisdiction and priviledge of Parliament; and the antiquity of the House of Commons asserted. Occasion’d by an information in the Kings Bench, by the Attorney General, against the Speaker of the House of Commons. As also A Discourse concerning the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the realm of England, occasion’d by the late commission in ecclesiastical causes. By Sir Robert Atkyns . . . London: printed for Timothy Goodwin, 1689.

First Edition. 2 parts in 1. 38 leaves; the title, with imprint, for A Discourse concerning the ecclesiastical juris-
diction is on sig. [S1], page [65], neither marked.

STC A4141. Sweet & Maxwell I, 99, 2. [2902]
4. Defence of Ld Russell by d.

5. the Case of Bernardston & Soames. by d.

ATKYNs, Sir Robert.

A Defence of the late Lord Russell's innocency, by way of answer or confutation of a libellous pamphlet, intituled, An Antidote against poysen; with two letters of the author of this book, upon the subject of his lordship's tryal. Together with An Argument in the great case concerning elections of members to Parliament, between Sir Samuel Barnardiston Bar. plaintiff, and Sir Will. Soames sheriff of Suffolk, defend'd in the Court of Kings-Bench, in an action upon the case, and afterwards by error sued in the Exchequer-Chamber. By Sir Robert Atkyns . . . ib., 1689.

27 leaves only, possibly should be 28; the title for An Argument in the great case concerning election of members to Parliament . . . is on H2, which leaf is followed by I1; the pagination also has a gap from [28] to (31), though the matter seems to be complete.

STC A4136.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, LORD RUSSELL, 1639-1683, known as the patriot, was executed in 1683 for supposed complicity in the Rye-house plot.

SIR SAMUEL BARNARDISTON, 1620-1707, Whig politician, was deputy governor of the East Indies Company. After the Suffolk election of 1672, caused by the death of Sir Henry North, in which Barnardiston defeated Lord Huntingtower, Sir William Soames, sheriff of Suffolk, sent up to the Commons a double return announcing the names of both candidates, and leaving the House to decide the issue. Barnardiston was declared elected, but brought action against Soames to recover damages for malicious behaviour towards him. In 1684 Sir Samuel was fined £10,000 for having written letters expressing dissatisfaction with the proceedings in connection with the Rye-house plot, and lamenting the death of Lord Russell.

[2903]

[5.] [Omitted by Jefferson, who treated the above tract as two.]

ATKYNs, Sir Robert.


First Edition. 10 leaves. Goodwin's advertisement on the verso of the first leaf (recto blank) and at the end.

STC A4149.

6. Reasons of inviting the Prince of Orange.


First Edition. 15 leaves, margins cut close. Addressed to Monsieur Benting at The Hague. [2905]
7. Fundamental Constitution of the English govt. by W. A.

ATWOOD, WILLIAM.


8. Allegations in behalf of Mary Q. of Scots touching the succession.

[MORGAN, THOMAS.]

Allegations in behalf of the High and Mighty Princess the Lady Mary, now Queen of Scots, against the opinions and books set forth in the part and favour of the Lady Katherine, and the rest of the issues of the French Queen, touching the succession of the Crown. Written in the time of Queen Elizabeth. London: printed by J. D. in the year 1690.


[ATWOOD, WILLIAM.]

Reflections on Bishop Overall’s Convocation-Book, M. Dc. VI. concerning the Government of God’s Catholick Church; and of the kingdoms of the whole world. London: printed in the Year M. Dc. XC. [1690.]

3 leaves. STC A4178 (the only copy located).

John Overall, 1560–1619, Bishop of Norwich, was prolocutor of the lower house in the convocation of Canterbury, and left copies of the canons drawn up by convocation written in his own hand. In 1690 William Sancroft published Overall’s manuscript of the first book under the title Bishop Overall’s Convocation Book MDCVI . . . with portraits of Overall and Sancroft. [2908]

10. Proceedings in the H. of Commons respecting the impeached Lords. 1700.

A State of the proceedings in the House of Commons, with relation to the impeached Lords: and what happened thereupon between the two Houses. London: printed for Edward Jones, and Timothy Goodwin, MDCCI. [1701.]

30 leaves; license to print on the verso of the first leaf, recto blank, and on the recto of the last leaf (verso blank) the advertisement concerning the non-printing of the copy of the answer of Charles Lord Halifax, and of John Lord Haversham.

Not in Sweet & Maxwell.

William Bentinck, first Earl of Portland, 1649–1709, and other lords were impeached after the signing of the Second Partition Treaty in 1700. Portland’s impeachment was dismissed by the Lords on the last day of the session. [2909]
Politics

11. *Proceedings in the H. of Lords respecting the impeached Lords.*


50 leaves, printed in double columns; some margins cut. Sweet & Maxwell II, 21, 13.


[MACKWORTH, SIR HUMPHREY.]

A Vindication of the rights of the Commons of England. By a Member of the Honourable the House of Commons ... The second edition. London: printed by F. Collins, and are to be sold by J. Nutt, 1701.

26 leaves; the Epistle Deductive to the King, and other preliminary letters signed by the author.

SIR HUMPHREY MACKWORTH, 1657-1727, English politician, capitalist and writer. The first edition of this tract was published in the same year. It was included in the editions of the Somers tracts, 1751 and 1809.


A Vindication of the rights and prerogatives of the Right Honourable the House of Lords. Wherein a late discourse entitled, A Vindication of the rights of the Commons of England is consider'd ... London: printed and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, MDCCXI. [1701.]


J. 230  *Jurisdiction of the H. of Lords in impositions.* 12\(^{\text{mo}}\)

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 55, as above.

[HOLLES, DENZIL, BARON HOLLES.]

The Case stated of the jurisdiction of the House of Lords in the point of impositions. London: printed in the year 1676.

First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 58 leaves.
Not in Halkett and Laing. STC H2453. Sweet & Maxwell I, 114, 12.
Old sheep (repaired), label on the back. Many leaves partly eaten away with considerable damage to the text. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

J. 231 *Votes of the H. of Commons 1727. 1728.* fol.

Votes of the H. of Commons of 1726-1745. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 106:
no. 431, Votes of the H. of Commons, 1727, fol.
no. 432, Do. 1726-1745, fol.

The Library of Thomas Jefferson

[and others, the later numbers for Thomas Cox], 1727–1745. J301.H273 J301.K4
2 vol. folio, some numbers printed on single sheets, the imprint at the end of each number. The first volume contains no. 1–88 (lacks no. 17, 30, 39, 47, 59), the second contains no. 41–83, 3–102.

In volume 1, the title Votes of the House of Commons is preceded by:

1. His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament. On Saturday the twenty seventh day of January, 1727. London: printed by John Baskett, printer to the King's most excellent Majesty; and Thomas Norris, assignee to George Hills, 1727.
2 leaves.

2. The Humble address of the Right Honourable the Lords spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Monday the twenty ninth day of January, 1727. With his Majesty's most gracious answer. ib. 1727.
6 leaves.

Between no. 14 and 15 is:
The Humble address of the Archbishop, the bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled; presented to his Majesty at St. James's, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of February, 1727. Together with his Majesty's most gracious answer. ib. 1727.
2 leaves.

Volume 1 in half green morocco, the second volume rebound in half brown morocco. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I in the first and at sig. Tt in the second volume which was from the library of Colonel Charles Carter of King George County, with manuscript notes by him and his autograph signature (with the reading Chales) dated 1745. On the last blank leaf is a manuscript index by Colonel Carter, with additions by Jefferson.

[2914]

J. 232 Aislabie's case in parliament. g. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 93, no. 386, Aislabie's Case in Parliaments, 4to.

AISLABIE, JOHN.
The Case of the Right Honble John Aislabie, Esq . . . [London:] printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. (Price 6 d.) Where may also be had Mr. Aislabie's two speeches in the House of Lords against the bill for taking away the estates of the late South-Sea Directors. [1721] DA483 .A5A3 4to. 20 leaves in twos; advertisement on the back of the title, errata list at the end.
Not in Watt.
Bound in tree calf probably for Jefferson; the date [1721] written in ink at the foot of the imprint. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JOHN AISLABIE, 1670–1742, English statesman and politician, was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of the South Sea Bubble.

[2915]

AISLABIE, JOHN.
The Speech of the Right Honourable John Aislabie, Esq; upon his defence made in the House of Lords, against the bill for raising money upon the estates of
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the South-Sea directors, on Wednesday the 19th of July 1721. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1721. (Price six pence.)

4to. 12 leaves in twos; advertisement of the next following tract and of Books printed for J. Graves at the end. Watt I, 12.

And

AISLABIE, JOHN.

Mr. Aislabie’s second speech on his defence in the House of Lords, on Thursday, July 20, 1721. London: printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane; and J. Graves, in St. James’s-Street; at which places may be had the third edition of Mr. Aislabie’s first speech. (Price six-pence each.)

4to. Imperfect, 10 leaves only, in twos.

And

The Last dying speech and confession of the late Parliament; made on Saturday the 10th of March, before their execution . . . London: printed for J. Jones, near the Royal-Exchange; and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1722. (Price three pence.)


J. 233 Lownd’s case of the third Auditor. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 387, Lownd’s case of the 3d Auditor, 4to.

LOWNDES, WILLIAM.

The Case of the third auditor, as stated by Mr. Lownds, and referr’d by the Commissioners of the Treasury to the Attorney and the late Solicitor General; with their reports thereupon. The third edition corrected. London: printed for Thomas Cope, mdccxv. [1715.]

Folio. 10 leaves in twos. Law 290.

Not in Watt. Not in Sweet & Maxwell. William Lowndes, 1652–1724, was Secretary to the Treasury.

Contemporary tree calf (marbled endpapers washed away). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

J. 234 Townshend’s historical collections. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 427, as above.

TOWNSHEND, HEYWOOD.

Historical collections: or, an exact account of the proceedings of the four last Parliaments of Q. Elizabeth of famous memory. Wherein is contained the compleat Journals both of the Lords & Commons . . . Faithfully and laboriously collected, by Heywood Townshend Esq; a member of those parliaments. The like never extant before. London: printed for T. Basset, W. Crooke, and W. Cademan, 1680.

DA350 .T6
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. Folio. 176 leaves in twos, the last a blank but for Townsend’s Historical Collections printed vertically down the page; publisher’s advertisement at the foot of the preface.


Rebound in ruby buckram in 1923. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T. On the back of the title, in an early hand, possibly that of Sir John Randolph, is a manuscript account of Hayward Townsend from Woods Athenae Oxôn. 315 b. headed Our Author.

Heywood [or Hayward] Townsend, fl. 1602, English barrister and the youngest member of the House of Commons. This book was posthumously published in 1680. It contains the Journal of the proceedings of Parliament from 4 February 1588 to 19 December 1601.

J. 235 History of the parliaments & convocation of 1710. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 219, as above.


First Edition. 8vo. 2 parts in 1, 188 and 72 leaves. The dedication to Charles Eversfield of the first part is signed W.P.; that of the second part to Sir Simeon Stuart is signed with the author’s name, Wm. Pittis.

Halkett and Laing III, 88.


WILLIAM PITTIS, 1674–1724, was a member of the Inner Temple.

J. 236 Debates of the parl. of 1680. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 214, Debates of the Parliament of 1679, on the popish plot, 8vo.

A True copy of the Journal-Book of the last Parliament, begun at Westminster the sixth day of March 1678. Containing the transactions from the first day of their sitting, to the day of their prorogation and dissolution. Wherein is comprised a fuller and further discovery of the Popish Plot. With several other remarkable passages, which with the preceding Journal, lately printed, declares the history of that horrid conspiracy. London: printed in the year MDCLXXX. [1680.] DA430 .G65

First Edition. 8vo. 171 leaves, irregular signatures Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

and pagination.

STC E4748.

Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress.

The Popish Plot was that fabricated by Titus Oates, 1649–1705, English perjurer.

237 Debates on Abdication. 12mo (1689.)

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 59, Debates on Abdication, 1698, 12mo.

The Debate at large, between the House of Lords and House of Commons, at the free conference, held in the Painted Chamber, in the session of the convention, Anno 1688. Relating to the word, abdicated, and the vacancy of the throne, in the Common’s vote. [London:] printed for J. Wickins; and to be sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1695.

JN339 .A5 1695
Politics

Sm. 8vo. 80 leaves; the pagination begins on page 19. Hazlitt III, 189. STC D566. The date in the 1815 catalogue seems to be a misprint.

This is the first edition of this Debate, and is assigned to the Jefferson collection in the early Library of Congress catalogues.

238 Ephemera Parliamentaria, or Register of transactions of 3. 4. Car. 1. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 429, Ephemera Parliamentaria, or Register of Transactions of 3, 4, Car. 1, fol.

[Fuller, Thomas.]

Ephemera Parliamentaria; or a faithfull register of the transactions in Parliament, in the third and fourth years of the reign of our late Sovereign Lord King Charles: containing the severall speeches, cases, and arguments of law transacted between his Majesty and both Houses. Together with the grand mysteries of the Kingdome then in agitation ... London: printed for John Williams and Francis Eglesfield, 1654.

DA385 .G6

First Edttion. Folio. 154 leaves; title printed in red and black, the preface signed T. F.

Halkett and Laing II, 177. STC F2422. Sweet & Maxwell I, 93, 16.

Thomas Fuller, 1608–1661, English divine, author of Fuller’s Worthies and other well known theological books.

J. 239 Parliamentary history. 24. v. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 217, as above, 1106-1660.

The Parliamentary or constitutional history of England; from the earliest times, to the restoration of King Charles II. Collected ... by several hands. The second edition, in twenty-four volumes. Vol. I ... [–XXIII.] London: printed for J. and R. Tonson, and A. Millar; and W. Sandby, 1762–1761.

J301 .H18

24 vol. 8vo. Each title-page denotes the period covered by the volume concerned.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 86, 45.

Original calf, repaired, labels on the back lettered: Parliamentary/History/ and the dates covered by the volume. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T in each volume. With the 1815 Library of Congress bookplate. Several volumes have been damaged by fire and water, notably vol. IV (back gone), V, XVIII, XIX and others.

From the library of Benjamin Franklin.

He offered to Jefferson the books that remained to him of this library, including The Parliamentary history in 24 vols. 8vo price 30.D. should it not be disposed of before you receive this I will thank you to send it. perhaps the vessel may still be not departed which was to bring the others ... .

Jefferson replied from Washington on November 1:

Among the books mentioned in the letter of Oct. 22, with which you favored me is one only which I would wish to acquire: it is the Parliamentary history 24. vols 8vo price 30.D. should it not be disposed of before you receive this I will thank you to send it. perhaps the vessel may still be not departed which was to bring the others . . .

Dufief wrote on November 13 to report that he had the previous day sent the books by the sloop Highland, bound for Alexandria and Georgetown.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

240 Scobel’s acts of the Commonwealth parl. from 1648. to 1651. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 430, as above.

SCOBELL, HENRY.

A Collection of several acts of Parliament, published in the years 1648, 1649, 1650 and 1651, very useful, especially for Justices of the Peace and other officers in the execution of their duties . . . London: John Field, 1653.

Folio. No copy was seen for collation.
Sweet & Maxwell I, 354, 34.
There is no copy of this book in the Library of Congress.

It is entered by Jefferson and in the 1815 catalogue in chapter 24. In the later Library of Congress catalogues it is transferred to chapter 18, Criminal Law and Trials, and not ascribed to the Jefferson collection. [2926]

J. 241 Debates in the H. of Lords. Chandler. 7. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 220, Chandler’s Debates of the H. of Lords, 1660–1741, 7 v 8vo.


J301 .H2

Together 8 vol. 8vo., the period covered in each volume stated on the title-page after the volume number.
Old calf. Not initialed by Jefferson. The autograph signature of Ebenezer Timberland on the back of the title of Vol. VIII. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate (numbered 221, the number of the Debates of the Commons, see the next entry).

This work, published by Ebenezer Timberland, is a companion work to the Debates of the House of Commons by Richard Chandler, to whom this work is frequently though erroneously ascribed, and is so ascribed by Jefferson. Jefferson’s copy of Chandler’s Debates in the House of Commons (no. 2928) came from the library of Reuben Skelton, it was probably therefore to the Debates in the House of Lords that Jefferson referred in his letter to Payne written from Paris on January 28, 1789:

I received last night from Mr. Trumbull the account of the books you had sent me. the books themselves had arrived some time before. among those not yet purchased you note Chandler’s debates at £9.9. I am glad you have not purchased it at that price, and will beg the favor of you to strike it out of my list altogether . . .

[2927]

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 221, Chandler’s Debates of the H. of Commons 1660–1743, 14 v 8vo.


J301 .H22

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14 vol. 8vo., some with half-titles, several with the publisher’s advertisements at the end; the title varies in the last two volumes; and variations in the imprints occur.


From the library of Reuben Skelton with his armorial bookplate in each volume.

This was one of the books (a 22-volume edition) offered to Jefferson but not accepted by him, from Franklin’s library in October 1801.

ROBERT CHANDLER, d. 1744, English printer and bookseller in partnership with Caesar Ward. The publication of this work was undertaken by Chandler as a private speculation. After the publication of the first eight volumes Chandler was admitted to an audience with Frederick, Prince of Wales, who accepted the dedication. Chandler blew his brains out in 1744 to avoid the debtor’s prison. The last volume is printed by his successor, William Sandby. [2928]

243 Debates on the exclusion of the D. of York. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96, no. 215, Debates of 1680, 8vo.
2 copies—to wit, ed’ns. of 1681,—and 1725

i. A Collection of the substance of several speeches and debates made in the Honourable House of Commons, relating to the horrid Popish plot, upon occasion of the bill for disabling James Duke of York from inheriting the Imperial Crown of this realm. To which is prefixt a Speech of the Noble Lord L—— against Roger L’Estrange, in the House of Peers: and also a copy of two bills, the one for disabling James D. of York, the other for ease to all Protestant dissenters, by taking away the Stat. 23. & 28. Q. Eliz. & 3. K. Jam. &c. which passed the House of Commons last session of Parliament, begun at Westminster the 21. Nov. and dissolved by proclamation 18. Jan. 1680. Published to prevent the abuses of written copies. London: printed for Francis Smith, 1681. AC901 .M5 vol.1050

Folio. 10 leaves.
STC E2538.
The Exclusion Bill, passed on May 21, 1679, was an effort to prevent the succession to the throne of James Duke of York (later James II), suspected of Catholicism. [2929]


8vo. 128 leaves in eights.
Original panelled calf (repaired). Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

From the library of Lord Dunmore, with his autograph signature on the inside cover, with the date, June 5, 1795, and the cost, 4!

JOHN MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE, 1732–1809, was the colonial governor of Virginia at the time of the Revolution. [2930]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 244 Bohun’s debates, reports &c on the election of members. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 428, as above.

BOHUN, WILLIAM.
A Collection of debates, reports, orders, and resolutions, of the House of Commons, touching the right of electing members to serve in Parliament, for the several counties, cities, burroughs, and towns corporate, in England and Wales: together with several ancient charters, and extracts, out of Domesday-Book, and other records, relating to the said right. By William Bohun, of the Middle-Temple, Esq. . . . London: printed for Bernard Lintott, and sold by Joshua Lintott, n. d. [c. 1700.]

Folio. Should have 183 leaves in twos; this copy lacks 14 leaves: sig. Tt-Zz (pp. 161-180) and Fff, Gggg (pp. 293-300); publisher’s advertisements on 3 pages at the end.

Sweet & Maxwell I, 117, 2. Not in the STC.

245 Debates of the Irish commons. 2. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 230, as above.

[CALDWELL, SIR JAMES.]
Debates relative to the affairs of Ireland; in the years 1763 and 1764. Taken by a Military Officer . . . To which are added, An enquiry how far the restrictions laid upon the trade of Ireland, by British Acts of Parliament, are a benefit or disadvantage to the British Dominions in general, and to England in particular, for whose separate advantage they were intended. With extracts of such parts of the statutes as lay the trade of Ireland under those restrictions. Volume I [-II]. London: m.dcc.lxvi. [1766.]

2 vol. 8vo. 211 and 239 leaves, continuous pagination and signatures; the text ends on page 741 in volume II, and is followed by 12 leaves of Contents and Index, unpaged, and one leaf of errata; on page [743] begins An Enquiry how far the restrictions laid upon the trade of Ireland . . . with caption title.

Halkett and Laing II, 17.


SIR JAMES CALDWELL, 3rd baronet of Castle Caldwell, County Fermanagh, and Count of Milan of the Holy Roman Empire (the latter title conferred by Maria Theresa).

246 Parliamentary debates of 1790. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 224, as above.


8vo. 402 leaves; no copy was seen for collation. 10, 1791.

Contains the Debates from November 30, 1790, to June . . . Jefferson bought his copy from Stockdale.

[2933]
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247 Grey's debates 10. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 218, as above.

GREY, ANCHITELL.
Debates of the House of Commons, from the year 1667 to the year 1694. Collected by the Honble Anchitell Grey, Esq; who was thirty years member for the town of Derby; chairman of several committees; and deciphered Coleman's letters for the use of the House. In ten volumes. Volume I [-X]. London: printed for D. Henry and R. Cave, and J. Emonson, m dccc lxxiii. [1763.] J301.H24
10 vol. 8vo.

ANCHITELL GREY, d. 1702, of Groby (Leicestershire). He took notes for his own convenience of the Debates, which were eventually published, and was himself present at nearly all the transactions he describes. [2934]

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 222, Parliamentary Register, 1774-7, Almon, 7 v 8vo.
The Parliamentary Register; or history of the proceedings and debates of the House of Commons [—House of Lords]; containing an account of the most interesting speeches and motions; accurate copies of the most remarkable letters and papers; of the most material evidence, petitions, &c. laid before, and offered to, the House . . . London: printed for J. Almon, 1775–1777. J301 .H34
7 vol. 8vo. Contains the Debates from the first to the third session of the fourteenth Parliament, both Houses. The Debates are largely concerned with American affairs. Sabin 58817. [2935]

249 Debates of the H. of Commons in 1785. 3. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 223, as above.
[Debates and proceedings of the House of Commons during the second [–third] sessions of the sixteenth Parliament of Great Britain. London: John Stockdale, 1785.]
3 vol. 8vo. Stockdale's edition is no longer in the Library of Congress.
The Debates are largely concerned with taxation. Among the listed contents are:

- Substance of the speech of Mr. Beaufoy on the petition of the merchants of London against smuggling tobacco.
- On the Report brought up relative to the American Loyalists.
- Mr. Pitt introduces a bill, in addition to the American Intercourse Bill.
- Debate on the Intercourse Bill between the Ports of the United States of America and his Majesty's subjects in the island of Newfoundland.
- Debate on the Newfoundland Intercourse Bill.
- Debate on the third reading of the Newfoundland Intercourse Bill.
- Account of the gross produce of the stamp duties for ten years.
- Account of the imports and exports of tobacco, rice, indigo, rum, and sugar, into and from England for one year.
- Account of the imports into Ireland from America for one year.
- Account of the imports from Ireland to America for one year.
- Mr. Burke calls the attention of the House to the situation of persons sentenced to transportation. [2936]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

250 Petty's Political arithmetic.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 328, as above, 8vo.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM.


8vo. 158 leaves, separate title-pages for the different tracts, continuous signatures and pagination.


A book by Petty was purchased by Jefferson from Lackington in 1787, price 1/.

Sir William Petty, 1623–1687, English political economist, was one of the founders of the Royal Society. This work originally appeared in 1682 and contained fewer essays than the later editions which were enlarged and improved. The Essay on the extent and value of lands, people, buildings... first appeared posthumously in the edition of 1691.

[2937]

J. 251 Malthus on the principle of population. 2. v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 329, as above, reading principles.

MALTHUS, THOMAS ROBERT.


This edition not in Lowndes, not in the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit. See McCulloch 259, Seligman X, 68, and Palgrave II, 668.

Original calf repaired and with new endpapers. A folded leaf from Science, vol. XIV, no. 341, August 16, 1889, has been pasted in vol. II. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes and with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved in the later endpapers.

Purchased by Jefferson from Milligan on November 7, 1807, one copy in 2 vols. calf gilt, $8.00.

Jefferson had previously ordered a copy, if an 8th edition can be had, from Duane in a letter written on October 14, 1807, to which Duane replied on October 16:

... I have laid aside for you a copy of Jarrold's animadversions by way of Answer to Malthus, in which my side of the question is taken against Malthus with much ability, tho' I think he has left a great deal unsaid. ...

Jefferson first mentioned reading this work, in a borrowed copy, in a letter to Dr. Priestley, written from Washington on January 29, 1804:

... Have you seen the new work of Malthus on population? it is one of the ablest I have ever seen. altho' his main object is to delineate the effects of redundancy of population, and to test the poor laws of England & other palliations for that evil, several important questions in political economy, allied to his subject incidentally, are treated with a masterly hand. it is a single 4th volume, and I have been only able to read a borrow'd copy, the only one I have yet heard of. probably your friends in England will think of you & give you an opportunity of reading it . . .

A few days later, on February 1, in acknowledging the receipt of his work on Political Economy to J. B. Say, Jefferson wrote:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter and with it of two very interesting volumes on Political economy. these found me engaged in giving the leisure moments I rarely find to the perusal of Malthus's work on population, a work of sound logic, in which some of the opinions of Adam Smith, as well as of the economists, are ably examined . . .

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Priestley died on February 6, without receiving Jefferson’s letter. On February 16, Thomas Cooper, who had announced Priestley’s death to Jefferson, wrote:

Before your Letter arrived Dr. Priestley was dead: of which I informed you hastily on the same afternoon.

The work you mention of Mr. Malthus, I have perused with deep interest and melancholy conviction of the general truth of his Theory, but I cannot help thinking he carries it much too far. Granting the tendency of the procreative passion to increase the human species far beyond the ratio of the increase of subsistence, this cannot over-cede the benefits that may arise from improvements in the Science of Government, and in all the Arts that contribute to the comforts of human existence, nor do I think that he allows sufficiently for a studied and improved system of gradual emigration...

Cooper’s letter of criticism of Malthus’s work consists of 4 folio pages.

To this Jefferson replied on February 24:

. . . A review of Malthus’s anonymous tract had given me great prejudices against his principles. But he has greatly mended their appearance in his last work. He has certainly furnished some sound corrections of former errors, and given excellent views of some questions in political economy. But I think with you he is particularly defective in developing the resource of emigration. Were half the money employed under the poor laws in England, laid out in colonising their able-bodied poor both the emigrants and those who remained would be the happier. From the singular circumstance of the immense extent of rich & uncultivated lands in this country, furnishing an increase of food in the same ratio with that of population, the greater part of his book is inapplicable to us, but as a matter of speculation . . .

Thomas Robert Malthus, 1766–1834, English political economist. The first edition of this work was published anonymously in 1798. This third edition has certain changes, pointed out in the Advertisement to the Third Edition at the beginning. The book was written as a result of the essay on Avarice in William Godwin’s The Enquirer, see no. 2360.

[2938]

J. 252 Sinclair on the revenues of the British empire. 4th.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 408, as above.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.


First Edition. 3 parts in 1. 4to. 107, 65 and 49 leaves, the last a blank. The two parts of the History with separate signatures and pagination.


The Appendix was sent to Jefferson by Sinclair who has written on the half-title: From the author.

Several works by Sir John Sinclair, a friend of Jefferson, appear in this catalogue.

[2939]

J. 253 Arithmetique Lineaire de Playfair. 4th.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 401, as above.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM.

Tableaux d’arithmétique linéaire, du commerce, des finances, et de la dette nationale de l’Angleterre. Par M. W. Playfair. Suivis d’un essai sur la meilleure manière de faire les emprunts publics; d’après la comparaison des emprunts
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


First Edition of this translation. 4to. 52 leaves including the half-title, 12 folded color plates.


WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, 1759–1823, English publicist, lived in France for a number of years where in 1789 he succeeded Joel Barlow as agent to the Scioto (Ohio) land companies. This work was first published in English in 1786. The dedication to the Baron de Breteuil in the French edition is dated ce premier Mars 1789.

HENRI JANSEN, 1741–1812, was for a time librarian to M. de Talleyrand, prince de Bénévent, and later became the imperial censor.

[2940]


1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 330, Playfair's Statistical Breviary and Commercial and Political Atlas, 8vo.

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM.

The Statistical breviary; shewing, on a principle entirely new, the resources of every state and kingdom in Europe; illustrated with stained copper-plate charts, representing the physical powers of each distinct nation with ease and perspicuity. By William Playfair. To which is added, a similar exhibition of the ruling powers of Hindoostan. London: printed by T. Bensley for J. Wallis [and others], 1801.

First Edition. 8vo. 64 leaves, 5 folded plates in color; publisher's advertisement on page 63.

Lowndes IV, 1881.

Originally bound with the next following entry, the two books rebound together in ruby buckram by the Library of Congress.

[2941]

PLAYFAIR, WILLIAM.

The Commercial and political atlas, representing, by means of stained copper-plate charts, the progress of the commerce, revenues, expenditure, and debts of England, during the whole of the eighteenth century. The third edition, corrected and brought down to the end of last year. By William Playfair. London: printed by T. Burton for J. Wallis [and others], 1801.

8vo. 57 leaves, 26 plates in color, advertisement of the Statistical Breviary at the end.

Lowndes IV, 1881.

Bound with the above. Initialed by Jefferson with the letter T on page xiii before the figure 1 in the lower margin. First published in 1786.

[2942]

J. 255 Tracts in English finance. viz.

The E. of Stair's state of the public debts in 1784. 8vo.

Crawford's essay on the actual resources of Gr. Brit

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 362, Tracts on English Finance, by the Earl of Stair and Crawford, 8vo.

Three tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo, French calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, red silk book-
Politics

mark, labels on the back now lettered: Financial/Pamphlets/Vol. 8. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the two main tracts:

Earl of Stair’s State of the public debts in 1784.
Crawfurd’s essay on the actual resources of Gr. Britain.

Earl of Stair’s State of the public debts in 1784.

1. DALRYMPLE, JOHN, EARL OF STAIR.
State of the public debts, and of the annual interest and benefits paid for them; as they will stand on the 5th of January, 1783. Likewise, as they will stand (if the war continues) on the 5th of January, 1784. To which the attention of the public is humbly requested, before they decide as to peace or war. Together with some thoughts on the extent to which the State may be benefited by oeconomy; and a few reflections on the conduct and merit of the parties contending for power. By John Earl of Stair . . . Seventh edition. To which is now first added, a Postscript, in answer to a postscript addressed to the Earl of Stair, by the author of “A Defence of the Earl of Shelburne.” London: printed for J. Stockdale, 1783. [Price one shilling.] Entered at Stationers Hall.

26 leaves in fours; the Postscript dated from Culhorn, Nov. 21, 1782. Stockdale’s advertisement on the last page.

2. DALRYMPLE, JOHN, EARL OF STAIR.
An Address to the public, on the present peace, by John Earl of Stair.

4 leaves with sig. A, caption title, no title-page; the Address is dated from Dover-Street, Feb. 3, 1783, and ends at the head of the second leaf, page 4; it is followed by Stockdale’s advertisements on 4½ pages.
McCulloch, page 333.
John Dalrymple, Fifth Earl of Stair, d. 1789, “the Cassandra of the nation”, a member of the faculty of advocates, and one of the representative peers in Parliament, was the author of several pessimistic tracts on the financial position of England at the close of the American war. His gloomy apprehensions were refuted by Sir John Sinclair.

[2943]

3. CRAUFURD, GEORGE.
An Essay on the actual resources, for reestablishing the finances of Great Britain, by George Craufurd Esqre . . . London: printed in the year M. DCC. LXXXV. [1785.]

60 leaves.

Crawfurd’s essay on the actual resources of Gr. Britain.

Not in McCulloch. Not in Palgrave.

[2945]

J. 256 Casaux sur la mechanisme des societes. 8°

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 363, as above, reading Societes.

CASAUX, CHARLES, MARQUIS DE.
Considérations sur quelques parties du mécanisme des sociétés. Par le Marquis de Casaux, de la Société Royale de Londres, et de celle d’Agriculture de Florence
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

... A Londres: de l'imprimerie de T. Spilsbury, se trouve chez P. Elmsley, M. DCC. LXXXV. [1785.]

First Edition. 201 leaves.
Quérard II, 69.


Charles, Marquis de Casaux, d. 1796, French economist and writer. This is the first part of a work which extended to five, and was published from 1785 to 1788. [2946]

257 Gale's essay on public credit. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 361, as above.

[GALE, SAMUEL.]


First Edition. 8vo. 120 leaves. The Preface is signed S. Gale. Charles-Town, South Carolina, October 1782.


A rebound copy in the Library of Congress of this Essay has had all marks of provenance destroyed but may have been from Jefferson's library.

J. 258 Political tracts on the finances of France, Engl. & the U. S. 89. 90. 4to.

viz. Finances de France et de l'Angleterre.
Income & expenditure of Gr. Br. by Rayment.
Essai encyclopedique sur les Etats U. par Demeunier.

1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 409, Political Tracts on the Finances of France, England and the United States, 1789, 90, 4to.

Three tracts bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 4to., half-calf, numbered serially in ink on the title-pages.

Jefferson referred to this volume in a letter to L. H. Girardin written from Monticello on August 28, 1814: which article I have separately bound with some pamphlets on the Finances of France & England, and now send you ... .

i. [MAISONCELLE, DE.]


First Edition. 70 leaves.

Many leaves with uncut edges. Marginal annotations in ink by Jefferson. [2948]
Politics

ii. RAYMENT, Robert.

The Income and expenditure of Great-Britain of the last seven years, examined and stated. By Robert Rayment. London: printed for J. Debrett, 1791.

First Edition. 58 leaves including the half-title (on which is the price, five shillings), 10 folded charts. [2949]

iii. DÉMEUNIER, Jean Nicolas.


46 leaves, text in double columns.


The Avertissement on the verso of the first leaf reads:

Le Morceau qu'on imprime ici, forme l'article État-Unis dans l'Encyclopédie politique & la Diplomatique, partie de l'Encyclopédie méthodique. On a cru qu'il serait utile de le publier séparément.

Les articles auxquels renvoie ce morceau se trouvent dans la partie de l'Encyclopédie méthodique, dont on vient de parler.

Jefferson is mentioned in the text in several places—on page 15 as a signer of the Declaration of Independence; on pages 57, 58 and 59 in connection with the slave question; on page 73 he is quoted on population where he is referred to as Un homme qui nous a fourni avec une bonté extrême des notes de tous les genres pour la composition de ce morceau, M. Jefferson . . .

This Essai was recommended to Professor Ebeling by Jefferson in his manuscript article headed: Notes on Professor Ebeling's letter of July 30, 95:

... The article 'États Unis de l'Amerique' in the Dictionnaire d'Economie politique et diplomatique, de l'Encyclopédie Methodique. this article occupies about 90 pages, is by de Meunier, and his materials were worthy of confidence, except so far as they were taken from the Abbe Raynal. against these effusions of an imagination in deliria is it presumed Professor Ebeling needs not be put on his guard. the earlier editions of the Abbé Raynal's work were equally bad as to both South & North America. a gentleman however of perfect information as to South America undertook to reform that part of the work, and his changes & additions were for the most part adopted by the Abbé in his latter editions, but the North-American part remains in its original state of worthlessness.

Jean Nicolas Déméunier, 1751-1814, was secretary to Monsieur at the time of the Revolution. He was a deputé in the tiers état, a member of the Assemblée Nationale, and held important positions. [2950]

J. 259  Cavendish's public accounts of Ireland. 1791. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 364, as above.

CAVENDISH, Sir Henry.


8vo. First Edition. 126 leaves including 8 with Stockdale's advertisements at the end.

Not in Lowndes. This edition not in Bradshaw.


Sir Henry Cavendish, bt., 1732-1804, English parliamentary reporter, was appointed Receiver General for Ireland in 1779 and in 1795 became Deputy Vice-treasurer for that country. [2951]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 260 Maddox's history of the Exchequer. fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 451, as above.

MADOX, THOMAS.

The History and antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England, in two periods: to wit, from the Norman Conquest, to the end of the reign of K. John; and from the end of the reign of K. John, to the end of the reign of K. Edward II: Taken from records. Together with a correct copy of the Ancient Dialogue concerning the Exchequer, generally ascribed to Gervasius Tilburiensis; and A Dissertation concerning the most ancient great roll of the Exchequer, commonly styled the Roll of Quinto Regis Stephani. London: printed by John Matthews, and sold by Robert Knaplock, MDCCXI. [1711.]

J. 261 Davenant on grants & resumptions. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 357, as above.

[DAVENANT, CHARLES.]

A Discourse upon grants and resumptions. Showing how our ancestors have proceeded with such Ministers as have procured to themselves grants of the Crown-revenue; and that the forfeited estates ought to be applied towards the payment of the publick debts. By the author of, The Essay on ways and means. The second edition . . . London: printed for James Knapton, 1700. HJ1012.D22

8vo. 228 leaves, the last 4 for the Postscript; publisher's advertisements on the verso of the last preliminary leaf and on the last leaf.


Old calf, rebacked and with new endpapers; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

CHARLES DAVENANT, 1656-1714, political economist, the eldest son of Sir William D'Avenant, was Inspector-General of Imports and Exports in the reign of Queen Anne. The first edition of this work was published earlier in the same year. [2953]

J. 262 Davis's impositions. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 87, as above.

DAVIES, SIR JOHN.

The Question concerning impositions, tonnage, poundage, prizage, customs, &c. Fully stated and argued, from reason, law, and policy. Dedicated to King James in the latter end of his reign. By Sir John Davies, his then Majesties At-
Politics

Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Sir John Davies, 1569–1626, English poet, attorney and member of Parliament, was for a time Attorney-General for Ireland. This is the first edition of this work, published thirty years after his death.

J. 263 Stevens’s history of taxes. 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 358, as above, 8vo.

STEVENS, John.
The Royal Treasury of England: or, a general history of taxes, from the Conquest to the present time. Collected from the best antient and modern historians; as likewise from many valuable manuscripts in the Cotton, and other libraries; as well as from some peculiar offices in this Kingdom. Shewing when the Crown was supplied, and impositions laid on the people, only by virtue of the King’s prerogative; at what time the House of Lords alone has done the same; and when reduced to the parliamentary method now establish’d. The whole intermixt with divers remarkable occurrences; and a considerable number of particulars, which have not hitherto appear’d in print. By the late Capt. John Stevens. The second edition; with a continuation to the end of the last reign. London: printed for Tho. Tebb, and J. Jackson, m.dcc.xxviii. [1728.] HJ2603 .S8

8vo. 204 leaves. Tebb’s advertisement at the end. at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.


Original calf, gilt back, repaired. Initialed by Jefferson

J. 264 Davenant’s reports on the public accīs. 1711.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 359, Devenant’s reports on the public accounts, 1711, 8vo.

DAVENANT, Charles.

First Edition. 8vo. 40 and 40 leaves, half-title to the first part, separate titles, signatures and pagination. On the title to the second part Davenant is described as Inspector General of the Exports and Imports of the trade between England and Holland.

Not in Lowndes or the Cambridge Bibl. of Eng. Lit. Not in McCulloch. Palgrave I, 484.

Rebound in half red morocco; not initialed by Jefferson; numerous marginal corrections in ink. With the autograph signature of T. H. Corbin on the half-title. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

For another tract by Davenant, see no. 2953 above.
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J. 265 Baldwin's survey of the British customs. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 405, Baldwin's British customs, or rates of merchandize, 4to.

Baldwin, Samuel.

A Survey of the British customs; containing the rates of merchandize as established by 12 Car. II. C. 4, II Geo. I. C. 7, and other statutes; with tables of the net duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c. payable thereon, under all circumstances of importation and exportation. Also a distinct and practical account of the several branches of the revenue called the customs. With an Appendix, containing an abstract of all the laws now in force relative to the customs. The whole continued to the end of the session of 9 Geo. III. By Samuel Baldwin, of the Custom-House, London. London: printed for J. Nourse, MDCCLXX. [1770.] HJ6192 .A5

First Edition. 4to. 2 parts in 1, 122 and 155 leaves (together 277 leaves), the tables at the beginning printed horizontally across the page. Not in McCulloch. Not in Palgrave. Old calf, iniialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [2957]

J. 266 Excise tracts. 2. v. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 360, as above.

A collection of 21 pamphlets bound in two volumes 8vo., the first in ruby buckram (bound in 1904), lettered in gilt on the back: Financial/Pamphlets/26; the second in old calf, later labels on the back lettered Financial/Pamphlets/ 27.; and with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
The pamphlets were originally numbered continuously through the two volumes; later hands have changed this and numbered the contents of the two volumes separately.
Jefferson's definition of excise, as distinguished from impost, written from Paris on April 3, 1789, to the Comte de Sarsfield, was as follows:

... Impost is a duty paid on any imported article in the moment of it's importation, and of course it is collected in the seaports only. Excise is a duty on any article, whether imported or raised at home, and paid in the hands of the consumer or retailer; consequently it is collected through the whole country. these are the true definitions of these words as used in England, and in the greater part of the United States . . .

Volume I

1. A Letter to a freeholder, on the late reduction of the land tax to one shilling in the pound. By a Member of the House of Commons. London: printed for J. Peele, MDCXXXII. (Price one shilling.) [1732.]

32 leaves, Erratum at the foot of the last page.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Seligman, page 408.
Vol 1 written on the title-page.
In 1731 Sir Robert Walpole reduced the land tax from two shillings to one shilling in the pound. [2958]

2. D'Anvers, Caleb, pseudonym.

An Argument against excises, in several essays, lately published in the Craftsman, and now collected together. By Caleb D'Anvers of Gray's-Inn, Esq . . . The second edition. London: printed by H. Haines, at Mr. Francklin's, 1733. (Pr. 18.)

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38 leaves.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. Probably by Nicholas Amhurst but sometimes ascribed to Sir William Pulteney. The pseudonym Caleb D’Anvers was used chiefly by Amhurst, and also by Pulteney and other contributors to The Craftsman, q.v.
The first edition was published on January 8 of the same year. [2959]

3. D’ANVERS, CALEB, pseudonym.
The Second part of An Argument against excises; in answer to the objections of several writers; especially with regard to that part of the subject, which relates to the power and conduct of the commissioners and officers of excise. With some remarks on the present state of affairs. By Caleb D’Anvers of Gray’s-Inn, Esq . . . London: printed by H. Haines, at Mr. Francklin’s, in the year M DCC XXXIII. [Price one shilling.] [1733.]
First Edition. 36 leaves, separate pagination for the Appendix on the last six leaves; publisher’s advertisement at the end. Probably by Sir William Pulteney, but ascribed also to Nicholas Amhurst and to Henry Saint John, Viscount Bolingbroke. [2960]

4. G., Z.
Excise anatomiz’d. Declaring that unequal imposition of excise to be the only cause of the ruin of trade, the universal impoverishment, and destructive to the liberties of the whole nation. By Z. G. a Well-wisher of the common good . . . London: printed and sold by M. Smith, 1733. (Price six pence.)
First Edition. 16 leaves, the last a blank (sig. C misprinted D).

5. Observations upon the laws of excise: shewing, I. That excises must be destructive of trade in general. II. That excises are inconsistent with the liberties of a free people. London: printed for J. Wilford . . . Price six-pence. n.d. [?1735.]
16 leaves, Appendix on four leaves at the end.

14 leaves.

7. The Right of British subjects, to petition and apply to their representatives, asserted and vindicated. In a letter to ***** . . . London: printed for M. Smith, M DCC XXXIII. (Price 6 d.) [1733.]
15 leaves: A–C4, D3.
Not in Halkett and Laing. [2964]

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8. Excise: being a collection of letters, &c. containing, the sentiments and instructions of the merchants, traders, gentry, and inhabitants of the principal cities, counties, towns, and boroughs, in England, to their representatives in Parliament, against a new excise, or any extension of excise laws, in what shape soever. The whole alphabetically digested, with the names of the members who represent the said cities and counties, &c. London: printed for W. Mears, at the Lamb, on Ludgate-Hill; and sold at all the pamphlet-shops in London and Westminster. MDCCXXXIII. (Price 6 d.) [1733.]


10. The Nature of the present excise, and the consequences of its farther extension, examined. In a letter to a member of Parliament ... London: printed for J. Roberts, M.DCC.XXXIII. [1733.]

First Edition. 30 leaves: A³, B-G¹, sig. F repeated, Not in Halkett and Laing. Seligman, page 411. the half-title with the price, one shilling. Arents 681. [2967]

Volume II

11. Considerations occasioned by the Craftsman upon excises ... London: sold by J. Roberts, 1733. (Price six-pence.)


12. An Answer to the Considerations, occasioned by the Craftsman upon excise, so far as it relates to the tobacco trade. London: printed for E. Nutt, MDCCXXXIII. [1733.]

First Edition. 10 leaves: A-B¹, D², the last two leaves probably a cancel. A reply to the previous number, probably by Nicholas Amhurst or Sir William Pulteney; published on January Not in Halkett and Laing. Seligman, page 409. Arents 10, 1733. 672. [2969]

13. [WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT.]

Some General Considerations concerning the alteration and improvement of publik revenues. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1733.

First Edition. 15 leaves, the half-title with the price, Halkett and Laing V, 308. Seligman, page 410. [2970] six pence. [208]
14. The Genuine thoughts of a merchant: shewing, that in all the libels, remonstrances, and pretended letters against A New Method of levying the duties on tobacco and wine, there is not so much as one word worth answering. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1732–3. Price 6 d.

First Edition. 8vo. 16 leaves.

15. [WALPOLE, SIR ROBERT.]
A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his friends in the country, concerning the duties on wine and tobacco . . . London: printed for T. Cooper, MDCCXXXIII. [1733.]
First Edition. 18 leaves. A defence of the extension of the excise. [2972]


First Edition. 20 leaves.

17. A Letter from a merchant of London to a Member of Parliament: in answer to a Letter from a Member of Parliament to his friends in the country, concerning the duties on wine and tobacco. London: printed for A. Dodd, MDCCXXXIII. [1733.]

18. [PULTENEY, SIR WILLIAM.]
The Budget opened. Or, an answer to a pamphlet intitled, A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his friends in the country, concerning the duties on wine and tobacco . . . London: printed by H. Haines, at Mr. Francklin's, 1733. (Pr. 6 d.)
First Edition. 18 leaves, advertisement on the recto of the last, verso blank. An answer to Sir Robert Walpole’s letter, no. 15 above. [2975]
Halkett and Laing I, 259. Seligman, page 410. Arents

19. The Case of the planters of tobacco in Virginia, as represented by themselves; signed by the President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses. To which is added, A Vindication of the said representation. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1733. Price 1 s.
20. A Reply to the vindication of the representation of the case of the planters of tobacco in Virginia. In a letter to Sir J. R. from the merchants or factors of London. London: printed for R. Charlton, 1733. (Price one shilling.)

21. The Vintner and tobacconist’s advocate, being remarks upon, and a full answer to those scandalous papers published in The Daily Courant, under the title of The Occasional Financer, and under the names of Carus and Meanwell. London: printed for T. Reynolds, (Price 1 s.) M DCX XXXIII. [1733.]

On the flyleaf Jefferson has written the two titles as follows:

Comparaison des ligues des Acheens, des Suisses, et des provinces unies.

1. MEERMAN, JEAN DE, SEIGNEUR.

Discours qui a remporté le prix de l’Académie Royale des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, de Paris sur la question proposée en 1782: Comparer ensemble la Ligue des Achéens 280 ans avant J. C., celle des Suisses en 1507 de l’Ere Chrétienne, & la Ligue des Provinces-Unies en 1579; développer les causes, l’origine, la nature & l’objet de ces Associations Politiques. Par J. de Meerman, seigneur de Dalem ... A La Haye: chez Nicolas van Daalen, M. D. CC. LXXXIV. [1784.]
Politics

First Edition. 4to. 28 leaves.

Quérard VI, 14.

Not initialled by Jefferson.

Seigneur Jean de Meereman, 1753–1815, the only son of Gerard de Meereman, was Director of Fine Arts and of Public Instruction in Holland.

In a letter to the editor of the Journal de Paris, written from Paris on August 29, 1787, Jefferson mentions the book with a similar title, published in that year by Charles Joseph de Mayer:

... in your Journal of this day you announce & criticise a book under the title of ‘les ligues Acheenene, Suisse, & Hollandoise, et resolution des etats unis de l'Amerique par M. de Mayer.’ I was no part of the Acheen, Swiss or Dutch confederacies & have therefore nothing to say against the facts related of them ...

A copy of Mayer's book in the Library of Congress has the 1815 Library of Congress bookplate, but seems not to have been part of the Jefferson Collection sold to Congress in 1815.

[2979]

De Lolme on the Union of Scotland & England, & the present situation of Ireland.

2. LOLME, JEAN LOUIS DE.

An Essay, containing a few strictures on the Union of Scotland with England; and on the present situation of Ireland. Being an introduction to De Foe's History of the Union. By J. L. de Lolme, Adv. London: printed for John Stockdale, MDCCLXXXVII. Entered at Stationers Hall. [1787.]

49 leaves and 2 leaves at the end, one with Stockdale's advertisement, the other blank.

Lowndes II, 625.

J. 268 Tracts on English Foreign possessions. viz.

Politique Anglaise dans l'Inde.

Sundry pieces relative to Ireland.

La cause de l'Irlande.

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 231, Tracts on the English Foreign Possessions, 8vo.

Six tracts (numbered as 8) bound together in one volume 8vo., mottled calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, later labels on the back lettered Colonial/Pamphlets./Vol. 2r./ The tracts numbered serially in ink on the title-pages. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.


8 leaves; uncut.

Not in Barbier.

The chapter number, 24, written in ink on the title-page possibly by Jefferson.

2–3. O'BRIEN, SIR LUCIUS HENRY.

Letters concerning the trade and manufactures of Ireland, principally so far as the same relate to the making Iron in this Kingdom, and the manufacture and export of Iron Wares, in which certain facts and arguments set out by Lord Sheffield, in his Observations on the trade and present state of Ireland, are examined. By Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. With a letter from Mr. William Gibbons of Bristol, to Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart. and his answer. To which is added, The Resolutions of

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England and Ireland relative to a commercial intercourse between the two kingdoms. London: printed for John Stockdale, M.DCC.LXXXV. [1785.]
2 parts in 1, 36 and 16 leaves, separate titles, signatures and pagination. This edition not in Bradshaw.
The chapter number, 24, written in ink on the title-page. The Resolutions of England and Ireland has been numbered 3, as a separate tract, on the title-page.

Sir Lucius Henry O'Brien, d. 1795, Irish politician, took a prominent part in the debates on Pitt's proposals for removing the restrictions on Irish trade. The first edition of this work was published in Dublin in the same year. [2982]

4. La Cause de l'Irlande expliquée . . . Dublin, M. DCC. LXXXV. [1785.]
28 leaves in fours including the half-title and a blank at the end. Not in Barbier. Not in Bradshaw. Not in Jones. [2983]

5. [ROSE, GEORGE.]
First Edition. 30 leaves including the half-title and a blank at the end; the price on the half-title, one shilling and six pence.
Halkett and Laing IV, 447. Bradshaw 7498.

George Rose, 1744-1818, statesman, was a friend of Pitt and held many important offices in the government, including that of Secretary of the Treasury. This work called forth several replies. [2984]

24 and 30 leaves (the latter for the Appendix which ends with the catchword Forgery), followed by 6 leaves of Stockdale's advertisements dated at the end London, Feb. 5, 1785.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Bradshaw 7495.
The chapter number written in ink on the title-page (cut into).
The first edition was published in Dublin in the same year. [2985]

7-8. O'BRIEN, SIR LUCIUS HENRY.
Letters concerning the trade and manufactures of Ireland.
A duplicate of no. 2-3 above. On the title-page is the chapter number, 24, written in ink. [2986]

J. 269 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 433, Ogle's Accounts, 1787, fol.

OGLE, WILLIAM.
The Accounts of William Ogle, Esq; Superintendent of the Newry Canals, from the 13th day of February, 1774, to the 25th of March, 1786. Delivered to the Clerk of the House of Commons, pursuant to Act of Parliament, on Thursday, January 18, 1787. Dublin: printed by James King, and Abraham Bradley King,
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(Stationer to the King's most excellent Majesty) printers to the Honorable House of Commons of Ireland. M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.] Samuel Martin Red 3rd May. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

WILLIAM OGLE was superintendent of the Newry Canals, at Newry in County Down, an important port in the province of Ulster. [2987]

Deane's intercepted letters. 12mo.

For this work, entered also and described in chapter 4, sec no. 478. [2988]

J. 270 Tracts. Britain & America. viz. . . . . . . . . . . . .
L'Indépendance des Anglo-Américains utile à la G. B. par Warville.
Testament politique de l'Angleterre. par Warville.
Lettre à l'auteur du Mercure politique.
La Crise de l'Europe par S. John Sinclair . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 105, no. 62, Tracts, Britain and America, by Warville and Sinclair, 12mo.

Four tracts bound together in one volume, duodecimo (one tract in 8vo.), French calf, marbled endpapers, now with labels on the back lettered Political Pamphlets. Vol. 139.; sprinkled edges, pink silk bookmark. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts numbered serially in ink. JA36.P8 Vol. 130

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the contents in ink as follows:
L’Indépendance des Anglo-Americains utile à la Gr. Bretagne.

1. [BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.]
42 leaves in twelves, half-title as above, no title-page.


On the half-title Jefferson has written in ink: par M. de Warville. Another hand has added the full name. Other works of Brissot de Warville appear in this catalogue. [2989]

Testament politique de l’Angleterre.

2. [BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.]
Testament politique de l’Angleterre. M.DC.LXXX. [i.e. 1780.]

62 leaves in twelves, including the title and half-title.
Barbier IV, 683.

On the title-page Jefferson has written: by M. de Warville.

Another hand has added the fuller name, and inserted the missing C in the date.
This edition was probably printed in Paris. The first edition was published in Philadelphia in 1779. [2990]
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Lettre à l’Auteur du Mercure politique.

3. [BRISOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.]
   8vo. 16 leaves including the last blank; dated from Amsterdam, 20 Juillet, 1787.
   On the title-page Jefferson has written in ink: par M. de Wareville (the full name added by another hand).
   The letter begins: Permettez-nous, Monsieur, de répondre à une accusation que vous avez dirigée contre nous dans votre Mercure politique du 30 Juin dernier, page 222 ... and concerns the alleged fortune of Warren Hastings.
   For the Traité intitulé: De la France et des États-Unis by Étienne Clavière and Jacques Pierre Brisot de Warville, see no. 3609. [2991]

La Crise de l’Europe. par St John Sinclair.

4. SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.
   18 leaves in twelves, including the half-title.
   Barbier I, 819 (du chevalier Sinclair Webster. 1763, in-12).
   On the half-title Sir John Sinclair has written: A Monsieur—Monsieur Jeffers[on] a l’Aute[r] (partly cut into by the binder), and on the title-page, following the word Anglais, he has written: De le Chevalier Sinclair Ulbster, membre de Parl[am]ent d’Angleterr[e] (cut into with some letters missing).
   Other works by Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster appear in this catalogue. The cause of Barbier’s error is obvious, and he must have seen a similarly inscribed copy. [2992]

271 Tracts. Britain & America. viz.
   Price on the importance of the American revolution. 8vo.
   Price on the nature of Civil liberty.
   815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 245, Tracts, Britain and America, by Price, 8vo.
   Jefferson’s copies of these two tracts, bound together for him, are no longer in the Library of Congress. There were at one time four copies in this Library of the first tract, Ef11.P945, but no copy can now be found.

PRICE, RICHARD.


No copy of this edition was seen for collation. At the end of the tract is a letter written by the late M. Turgot, Comptroller-General (in the Years 1774, 1775, and 1776,) of the finances of France. It contains observations in which the United States are deeply concerned, addressed to Mr. Price, and dated from Paris, March 22d, 1778. The dedication to the Free and United States of America is dated July 6, 1784.

Sabin 65450.

According to all the Library of Congress catalogues Jefferson had the first edition of this pamphlet. In 1785 Dr. Price sent him a copy of the second edition, printed in that year. On March 21, 1785, he wrote to Jefferson from Newington Green a letter beginning:

I received with peculiar pleasure the favour of your letter by D’ Bancroft, and I return you my best thanks for it. Your favourable reception of the pamphlet wth I desired D’ Franklin to present to you cannot but make me happy;
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and I am willing to infer from it that this effusion of my zeal will not be ill received in America...
The postscript reads:
I have desired Dr. Franklin to convey to you a copy of an edition of my Observations &c. which has been just published here. You will find that I have made considerable additions by inserting a translation of Mr. Turgot's letter and also a translation of a French tract conveyed to me by Dr. Franklin. The Observations are the very same except two or three corrections of no particular consequence, and an additional note in the Section on the dangers to with the Am. States are exposed.

PRICE, RICHARD.

Observations on the nature of civil Liberty, the principles of Government, and the justice and policy of the war with America. To which is added an Appendix, containing a state of the national debt, an estimate of the money drawn from the public by the taxes, and an account of the national income and expenditure since the last war... By Richard Price, D.D. F.R.S. London: printed for T. Cadell, in the Strand, M.DCC.LXXVI. [1776.] AC901 .M5 vol. 742

68 leaves; the 4 leaves in the first signature contain the half-title, with the price, two shillings; the title, the advertisement; and the list of contents; with Published by the same Author, on the verso (4 numbered books).
Sabin 65452.
Several thousand copies of this tract, for which the author was presented with the freedom of the City of London, were sold within a few days, and a number of editions were issued. It is said to have had considerable influence on the American colonists, and to have encouraged them in declaring their independence. For another edition see no. 3109.

Remarks on the History of the colonization &c. by Symonds.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 291, Tracts, Britain and America; on the Colonization of the Free States of Antiquity, 4to.

Two pamphlets bound together in one volume 4to., french calf, marbled endpapers, silk bookmark, later labels on the back lettered: Colonial Pamphlets. [Vol. 23.] With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. E187 .C72 Vol. 23

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

History of the colonization of the free states of antiquity.

1. [BARRON, WILLIAM.]

History of the colonization of the Free States of Antiquity, applied to the present

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contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies. With reflections concerning the future settlement of these colonies. London: printed for T. Cadell, M,DCC,LXXVII. [1777.]


Remarks on the History on the colonization of the free states of antiquity. By Symonds.

2. SYMONDS, JOHN.

Remarks upon an essay, intitled, The History of the colonization of the Free States of Antiquity, applied to the present contest between Great Britain and her American Colonies. By John Symonds, LL.D. Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. London: printed by J. Nichols, Successor to W. Bowyer; and sold by T. Payne, Mews-Gate; W. Owen, Temple-Bar; P. Elmsly, Strand; T. Evans, Pater-noster Row; J. Woodyer, Cambridge; and J. Fletcher, Oxford. MDCCLXXXVIII. [1778.]

FIRST EDITION. 28 leaves including the half-title. Sabin 94124. McCulloch, page 90.

J. 273 Bougainville sur les droits des Metropoles Grecques. 12\textsuperscript{mo}

BOUGAINVILLE, JEAN PIERRE.


FIRST EDITION. 12mo. 91 leaves in twelves; Fautes à corriger on the last leaf. Quérard I, 446.
French marbled calf, gilt back, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, blue silk bookmark. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

J. 274 Deslandes sur l’Importance de la revolution Americaine.

DESLANDES, LE CHEVALIER.

Discours sur la grandeur & l’importance de la révolution qui vient de s’opérer dans l’Amérique Septentrionale; sujet proposé par l’Académie des Jeux Floraux.
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First Edition. 12mo. 93 leaves in alternate eights and fours; list of errata at the end; with the leaf of dedication to M. de la Vallée, ancien Capitaine d’Infanterie. Quérard II, 516. Sabin 19743. Fay, page 20.

Contemporary tree calf (probably bound in the United States for Jefferson), some leaves scorched and some damaged possibly by damp. Not initialled by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [2998]

J. 275 Triomphe du Nouveau monde. 2. v. in 1. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 249, as above.

[BRUN, JOSEPH ANDRÉ, ABBÉ.]


2 vol. in 1. First Edition. 8vo. Vol. I, 127 leaves including one blank; vol. II, 153 leaves; errata list at the end of each volume, printer’s imprint at the end of vol. II.


This work caused a lawsuit between the general of the Oratory and the author, resulting in the expulsion of the latter from the congregation. [2999]

J. 276 Adams’s Essays. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 240, as above.


Adams, John: Collection of State Papers, relative to the First Acknowledgment of the Sovereignty of the United States of America, and the Reception of their Minister Plenipotentiary, by the States General of the United Netherlands, 8vo; London, 1782.

-- Essay on Canon and Feudal Law, 8vo; London, 1782.

-- History of the Dispute with America, from its Origin in 1754, 8vo; London, 1784.


ADAMS, JOHN.

A Collection of State-Papers, relative to the first acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States of America, and the reception of their Minister Plenipotentiary, by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands. To which is prefixed, the political character of John Adams, Ambassador Plenipotentiary from the States of North America, to their High Mighti-
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8vo. 48 leaves in fours; on L1 is the half-title for An Essay on canon and feudal law.

Sabin 229. Cronin and Wise, no. 8.

Rebound in buckram.
The first edition was printed in The Hague earlier in the same year.

In this copy John Adams has written at the end of the

With this is bound:


46 leaves in fours, the last three pages with Stockdale's advertisements.

Sabin 243. Cronin and Wise, no. 35. [3001]

2. MABLY, GABRIEL BONNOT DE.

Remarks concerning the government and the laws of the United States of America: in four letters, addressed to Mr. Adams; Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to those of Holland; and one of the negotiators for the purpose of concluding a general peace, from the French of the Abbé de Mably: with notes, by the translator. London: printed for J. Debrett, M.DCC.LXXXIV. [1784.]

142 leaves in fours.

Sabin 42925.

These three books are bound together, and were probably originally so done by Jefferson, with the title Essays on the back. The new buckram binding is lettered with the name of the author and the title of the first Essay: Adams's A Collection of State-Papers. The various Essays are not initialed by Jefferson, but have inscriptions by John Adams as shown. In the 1831 Library of Congress Catalogue all these books, including Mably's Remarks are listed under the one number, J. 321, Adams' Essays.

Jefferson stated that he owned a copy of the Essay on Canon and Feudal Law in a letter to Van der Kemp written from Monticello on March 16, 1817:

... Mt Adams's book on Feudal law, mentioned in your letter of Feb. 2. I possessed, and it is now in the library at Washington which I ceded to Congress . . .

JOHN ADAMS, 1735–1826, second President of the United States.

Other works by the Abbé de Mably appear in this catalogue. [3002]


[STEVEN, JOHN.]

Observations on government, including some animadversions on Mr. Adams's Defence of the constitutions of government of the United States of America: and on

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J. 278 Adams’s Defence of the American constitutions. 3. v. 8vo. 1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 247, as above, 2 v.

ADAMS, JOHN.

A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America. By John Adams, LL.D. and a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston . . . [-Vol. II.] London: printed for C. Dilly, m.dcc.lxxxvii. [1787.]

These volumes, which were published separately, were each sent by John Adams, at that time Ambassador in London, to Jefferson, the Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

On February 6, 1787, Jefferson wrote to Adams from Paris:

. . . I thank you much for the valuable present of your book. the subject of it is interesting & I am sure it is well treated. I shall take it on my journey that I may have time to study it. you told me once you had had thoughts of writing on the subject of hereditary aristocracy. I wish you would carry it into execution. it would make a proper sequel to the present work . . .
been judiciary also, had not the Confederation required them for certain purposes to appoint a judiciary. it has accordingly been the decision of our courts that the Confederation is a part of the law of the land, & superior in authority to the ordinary laws, because it cannot be altered by the legislature of any one state. I doubt whether they are at all a diplomatic assembly. on the first news of this work, there were proposals to translate it. fearing it might be murdered in that operation, I endeavored to secure a good translator. this is done, & I lend him my copy to translate from. it will be immediately announced to prevent others attempting it . . .

Adams replied to this in a letter dated from London March 1:

. . . The approbation you express in general of my poor volume, is a vast consolation to me. it is an hazardous enterprise, and will be an unpopular work in America for a long time.—When I am dead, it may be regretted that such advice was not taken in the season of it.—But as I have made it early in life and all along a Rule to conceal nothing from the People which appeared to me material for their Happiness and Prosperity, however unpopular it might be at the time or with particular Parties, I am determined not now to begin to flatter popular Prejudices and Party Passions however they may be countenanced by great authorities.

The opinion you object to “p. 362,” that Congress is not a legislative “but a diplomatic assembly” I should wish to have considered as a Problem, rather for Consideration, than as an opinion: and as a Problem too, relative to the Confederation as it now stands, rather than to any other Plan that may be in Contemplation of the states.—It is a most difficult Topick, and no Man at a distance can judge of it, so well as those in America. if the Book should be translated into french, I wish you would insert this, in a Note. You have laid me under great obligation, by taking the trouble to secure a good Translator.—if the Thing is worth translating at all, it will not surely have to loose any Thing by the Translation.—But will not the Government pro-

scribe it?—if I should get well home, and spend a few years in Retirement, I shall pursue this subject, somewhat further: but I hope never to be left, again, to publish so hasty a Production as this . . .

With regard to the translation into French, Jefferson wrote to Stockdale on February 27:

. . . Be so good as to send by the next Diligence a copy of Mr Adams’s book on the American constitution printed by Dilly, in boards, it being for a bookseller here . . .

Stockdale wrote on August 3 to say that he had sent a copy by the “Diligence” the day before, price 5/-.

On August 25 Adams sent to Jefferson a copy of the second volume:

. . . I will endeavour to send you a Copy, with this Letter of the Second Volume of the Defence &c. if Frouillé the Bookseller has a Mind to translate it he may, but it may not strike others as it does Americans. Three Editions of the first volume have been printed in America.—The Second volume contains three long Courses of Experiments in Political Philosophy. every Tryal, was intended and contrived to determine the Question whether Mr Turgots System would do. The Result you may read. it has cost me a good deal of Trouble and Ex pense to search into Italian Rubbish and Ruins. But enough of pure Gold and Marble has been found to reward the Pains.—I shall be suspected of writing Romances to expose Mr Turgots Theory. But I assure you, it is all genuine History. The vast Subject of Confederations remains: but I have neither head heart, hands, Eyes, Books or Time, to engage in it. besides it ought not to be such an hasty Performance as the two volumes already ventured before the Public . . .

On September 28 Jefferson wrote:

I received your favour by Mr. Cutting, and thank you sincerely for the copy of your book. the departure of a packet boat, which always gives me full employment for sometime before, has only permitted me to look into it a little. I judge of it from the first volume which I thought formed to do a great deal of good . . . the
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article of Confederations is surely worthy of your pen. it would form a most interesting addition to show what have been the nature of the Confederations which have existed hitherto . . .

On October 9 Adams wrote to Jefferson:
I sent you a Copy of my second volume by Mr Barthelemy the French Chargé here, now

John Adams was appointed envoy to the Court of St. James, 1785. A third volume of this work was subsequently published, and is listed in Jefferson’s manuscript catalogue but was not sold to Congress in 1815. [3004]

J. 279 Recherches historiques et Politiques sur les E. U. de l’Amérique. par Mazzei. 4 v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 245, as above.

[Mazzei, Philip.]


First Edition. 4 vol. 8vo. I. 266 leaves; II. 132 leaves; III. 296 leaves; IV. 185 leaves; half-title in each volume.


Original calf (probably bound for Jefferson), gilt backs (slightly scorched), blue silk bookmarks. Not initialed by Jefferson who has written Philip Mazzei on the title, under the words “un Citoyen de Virginie;” par Condorcet is added in another hand to indicate the authorship of the quatre Lettres. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate in each volume.

Bought from Froullé, on December 27, 1788, price 12 (livres).

Jefferson himself provided portions of the material for this work, written partly in refutation of the works of Mably and of the Abbé Raynal.

Mazzei’s explanation of the legal system of the United States (volume I) is based on a seven page letter written by Jefferson on this subject on November 28, 1785, at Mazzei’s request.

The Notes on the State of Virginia, described as imprimé en 1782, mais qui n’est pas encore publiqué (II, 115), is quoted on several occasions, and in volume IV, page 159, is an account of the Logan and Cresap affair, cité par M. Jefferson dans ses Notes sur la Virginie, nous donne une juste idée du caractère des Sauvages.

Several other quotations from the Notes on the State of Virginia occur, including (III, 92) a reference to Buffon, and (IV, 216) the statement that On trouve une excellente carte de la Virginie, de la Pensylvanie, & des parties adjacentes des états limittrophes, par M. Jefferson, dans son ouvrage intitulé Notes sur l’Etat de Virginie.

In Volume II page 119 refers to Jefferson as the “rédacteur” of the Virginia code. Volume III page 95 gives an account of Jefferson’s attempts to introduce into Virginia the wine-producing grape.

In Volume I, page 140, is a mention of Dubney [sic] Carr, and the statement (in a footnote) that Un de ses parents, qui lui étoit tendrement attaché, en a consacré la mémoire par une inscription qu’il a fait graver sur son tombeau. Relative to this, after the sale of his library to Congress, Jefferson wrote to George Watterston on March 2, 1816:

... I suspect that I stuck a paper containing an epitaph intended for Dubney Carr into the Recherches historiques of Mazzei where they speak of that gentleman. this work is Ch. 24. No. 246. if there, will you be so good as to inclose it to me? . . .

Jefferson mentioned this book more than once before its publication. A postscript to a letter to John Page dated May 4, 1786, reads:

Mazzei is here and will publish soon a book on the subject of America.

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On August 25, 1786, in a letter to Van Hogendorp, Jefferson wrote:

... there will be another good work, a very good one, published here soon by a Mr. Mazzei who has been many years a resident of Virginia, is well informed, and professes a masculine understanding. I should rather have said it will be published in Holland, for I believe it cannot be printed here ...

Again, on January 14, 1787, he wrote to Louis Guillaume Otto:

... Mazzei will print soon 2. or 3. vols 8° of Recherches historiques & politiques sur les etats unis d'Ameriques, which are sensible ...

For a note on Mazzei see no. 2443. The Recherches was written originally in Italian; this translation into French was made by M. Faure, with the exception of Chapter VIII, Volume IV, De la société de Cincinnatus, translated by the Marquis de Condorcet, and Chapter IX, Du général Washington & du marquis de la Fayette, relativement à la société de Cincinnatus, translated by her husband, the Marquis de Condorcet.

For a separate edition of the Lettres d'un Bourgeois de New-Heaven [sic] à un Citoyen de Virginie (vol. I) by the Marquis de Condorcet, see no. 2443, and for a separate reprint of Benjamin Franklin's De l'Emigration (Vol. IV, Chapter VII), see no. 2567.

280 Constitutions of the several states of America. 8°. Stockdale.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 299, Constitutions of the States of America, 8°

1839 Catalogue, page 357. no. J. 380, Constitutions of the several Independent States of America; the Declaration of Independence; and the Articles of Confederation: to which are added, the Declaration of Rights; the Non-Importation Agreement; and the Petition of Congress to the King, delivered by Mr. Penn, &c.: the whole arranged, with a Preface, by William Jackson, 8vo; London, 1783.

The Constitutions of the several independent States of America; the Declaration of Independence; and the Articles of Confederation between the said States. To which are now added, the Declaration of Rights; the Non-Importation Agreement; and the Petition of Congress to the King delivered by Mr. Penn. With an Appendix, containing the treaties between his most Christian Majesty and the United States of America; the provisional treaty with America; and (never before published) an authentic copy of the Treaty concluded between their high mightinesses the States-General, and the United States of America. The whole arranged, with a preface and dedication, by the Rev. William Jackson. London: printed for J. Stockdale, 1783.

8vo. 240 leaves in eights; sig. Aa in the second alphabet is followed by sig. Dd, and the pagination jumps from 367 to 401; but the text appears to be perfect; 3 pages of Stockdale's advertisements at the end.

This edition not in Sabin who has other editions by Stockdale.

Jefferson purchased a copy of this book from Stockdale, calf, gilt, price 7/6, in September, 1784.

On page xxviii Jefferson is mentioned as one of the signers of the Petition of September 4, 1775, to King George III. By an error his name, with that of other Virginia signers, is placed under Pennsylvania. On page 9 his name occurs as one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The Constitutions of the Several Independent States was first printed by Bailey in Philadelphia in 1781, and was frequently reprinted. Stockdale's first edition appeared in 1782. The issue described here is not in Sabin, who has another edition of the same year with Second Edition on the title-page, and which is preceded by an engraved portrait by W. Sharp, purporting to be of George Washington, dated Feb. 22, 1783. This edition collates the same as the one described and has the same errors in the list of Signers of the Petition.

WILLIAM JACKSON, 1751-1815, Bishop of Oxford. [3006]
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281 Constitutions of the States, and of the U. S. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 96, no. 70-71, Do. [i. e., Constitutions of the States of America] 12mo. 2 cop.

The Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments: to which are annexed, the Declaration of Independence; and the Federal Constitution; with the amendments thereto. This edition contains the late constitutions of New-Hampshire, Kentucky and Tennessee, not in any former one. Philadelphia: printed by E. Oswald, for W. Woodhouse, M.DCC.XCVI. [1796.] JK18 1796 12mo. 125 leaves in sixes. Neither of the two copies sold by Jefferson to Congress is now in the Library of Congress. [3007]

Sabin 16099. Evans 31493.

282 Debates in the Convention of Massachusetts of 1788. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 96, no. 252, Debates on the Constitution in the Convention of Massachusetts 8vo, 1788.

Debates, resolutions and other proceedings, of the Convention of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, convened at Boston, on the 9th of January, 1788, and continued until the 7th of February following, for the purpose of assenting to and ratifying the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. Together with the Yeas and Nays on the decision of the grand question. To which the Federal Constitution is prefixed. Boston: printed and sold by Adams and Nourse, and Benjamin Russell, and Edmund Freeman, M.DCC.LXXVIII. [1788.] JK161.M4 First Edition. Sm. 4to. 112 leaves. This first edition was made up from newspaper reports. The official record by the State of Massachusetts was not published until 1856. [3008]


283 Debates in the Convention] of Pennsylvania of 1788. 8vo


284 Debates in the Convention] of New York. of 1788. 8vo

The Debates and proceedings of the Convention of the State of New-York, assembled at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th June, 1788. To deliberate and decide on

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the form of federal government recommended by the General Convention at Philadelphia, on the 17th September, 1787. Taken in shorthand. New-York: printed and sold by Francis Childs, m DCG, LXXXVIII. [1788.] 25-7 5135
This book is not checked as having been received in the working copy of the 1815 catalogue. [3010]

J. 285 [Debates in the Convention] of Virginia. of 1788. 8vo. 2. cop.

Debates and other proceedings of the Convention of Virginia. Convened at Richmond, on Monday the 2d day of June, 1788, for the purpose of deliberating on the Constitution recommended by the Grand Federal Convention. To which is prefixed, the Federal Constitution. [-Volume II, III.] Petersburg: printed by Hunter and Prentis, m, DCG, LXXXVIII [sic]. [Vol. II and III printed by William Prentis, m, DCG, LXXXIX.] [1788, 1789.]
JK161 .V8 1788a
First Edition. 3 vol. in 1, 97, 98 and 114 leaves in fours (24-letter alphabets); list of errata at the end of each volume.
Sabin 100029. Evans 21551, 22225. Swem 7588.
Ford 157.
Original calf. Not initialled by Jefferson; some passages marked and underscored in ink and a few manuscript marginal notes; at the beginning and end is a manuscript index. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Taken in shorthand by David Robertson. Jefferson's manuscript catalogue calls for two copies but only one was sold to Congress in 1815. According to Ford it was printed without being proof-read, and was described as a rare book as early as 1805. [3011]

286 Tracts on the American Constitution. viz. . . . \nThoughts on the political situation of the U. S. of America.
Wilson's speech on the Federal constitution.
Examination of the leading principles of the federal constitution. Phila.
Genuine information of Luther Martin.
Pinkney's observatio on the plan of gouvmt submitted to the fed! convent.
Jay's address to the people of N. York.
Monroe's observatio on the Const.
Remarks on the Address of the 16. members of Pennsylvan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 257, Tracts on the American Constitution, by Wilson, Martin, Pinckney, Jay, Monroe, 8vo.

This collection of eight tracts listed by Jefferson as above is not checked as having been received in the working copy of the 1815 Library of Congress catalogue, and the entry is dropped from the later catalogues. Of the Library
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of Congress copies of these tracts, however, one is undoubtedly from Jefferson's library and two others have indications of having come from his collection.

*Thoughts on the political situation of the U. S. of America.*

1. [JACKSON, JONATHAN.]

Thoughts upon the political situation of the United States of America, in which that of Massachusetts is more particularly considered. With some observations on the Constitution for a Federal Government. Addressed to the people of the Union. By a Native of Boston ... Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas. MDCCCLXVIII. [1788.] E303 .J13

First Edition. 8vo. 105 leaves; the letter is signed Civil, and is followed by an Appendix which begins on page 191. The authorship is now usually attributed to Jonathan Jackson; the pamphlet has been ascribed also to George Richards Minot and to James Sullivan. [3012]

Wilson's speech on the Federal constitution.

2. WILSON, JAMES.

The Substance of a speech delivered by James Wilson, Esq. explanatory of the general principles of the proposed Fœderal Constitution; upon a motion made by the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, in the Convention of the State of Pennsylvania. On Saturday the 24th of November, 1787. Philadelphia: printed and sold by Thomas Bradford, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.] AC901 .H3 vol. 56

First Edition. 8vo. 6 leaves, the last blank on the recto, the verso with the certificate of J. B. Smith, dated 26th day of November, 1787. James Wilson, 1742–1798, congressman, was born in Scotland, and came to America in the midst of the Stamp Act disturbances. He is mentioned several times in Jefferson's autobiography. Other pamphlets by him are in this catalogue. [3013]

Examinû of the leading principles of the federal constûn. Philadû.

3. [WEBSTER, NOAH.]

An Examination into the leading Principles of the Federal Constitution proposed by the late Convention held at Philadelphia. With answers to the principal objections that have been raised against the system. By a Citizen of America ... Philadelphia: printed and sold by Prichard & Hall, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787.] JA36 .P8 vol. 122

First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves: A–G4; the anonymous dedication to Benjamin Franklin is dated from Philadelphia, October 10th, 1787. Noah Webster, 1758–1843. For correspondence with Jefferson, see his *Essays*, chapter 44. [3014]

Genuine information of Luther Martin.

4. MARTIN, LUTHER.

The Genuine information, delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to the proceedings of the General Convention, lately held at Phila-
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

delphia; by Luther Martin, Esquire, Attorney-General of Maryland, and one of
the delegates in the said Convention. Together with a Letter to the Hon. Thomas
C. Deye, Speaker of the House of Delegates, an Address to the citizens of the
United States, and some Remarks relative to a standing army, and a Bill of Rights

First Edition. 8vo. 51 leaves: A–M4, N4; the dedica-
tion to the Honorable Thomas Cockey Deye dated from
Baltimore, January 27, 1788.
Sabin 44897. Evans 21220. Ford, Bibliography of the
Constitution, 119.
For Luther Martin, see no. 3225.

Pinkney’s observns on the plan of govt submitted to the fed! conventn.

J. 5. PINCKNEY, CHARLES.

Observations on the Plan of Government submitted to the Federal Convention,
in Philadelphia, on the 28th of May, 1787. By Mr. Charles Pinckney, delegate
from the State of South-Carolina. Delivered at different times in the course of their
First Edition. 4to. 14 leaves.
Sabin 62895. Evans 20649. This issue not in Ford, who
cites only the issue with the author’s name on the title
printed as The Hon. Charles Pinckney, Esq. L.L.D.

This pamphlet is now rebound in half morocco; the
leaves have been at one time folded, probably to fit into
an octavo volume.

Charles Pinckney, 1757–1824, a native of South Carolina,
was Governor of that state over a period of years. He was
a Federalist in politics for a time, but later became a
Jeffersonian Republican. In 1801 he was appointed by
Jefferson minister to Spain. Pinckney married the
daughter of Henry Laurens, q. v.

Jay’s address to the people of N. York.

6. [JAY, JOHN.]

An Address to the people of the State of New-York, on the subject of the Con-
stitution, agreed upon at Philadelphia, the 17th of September, 1787. New-York:
printed by Samuel and John Loudon, printers to the State, n. d. [1787.] JK171.J4
First Edition. 4to. 10 leaves: [3], B–E3, signed at the end: A Citizen of New-York.

Monroe’s observns on the Constn.

J. 7. [MONROE, JAMES.]

Some Observations on the Constitution, &c. Without name of place or printer,
n. d. [?Petersburg: Hunter and Prentis? 1788.]
4to. 11 leaves, lacks the first leaf which may have had
a title, the first present leaf is numbered [3] and has a
caption title; list of Errata at the end.
Not in Sabin. Evans 21263. Not in Ford. Cronin and
Wise, 89.

Rebound in half morocco, the leaves folded, probably in
order to fit into an octavo volume.

On the first leaf, below the caption title, Jefferson has
written: by Coln James Monroe. Corrections and annota-
tions in ink occur in the text by Monroe.

This is probably the pamphlet referred to by Monroe in
a letter to Jefferson written from Fredericksburg on July
12, 1788, when the latter was in Paris.
Politics

... From the first view I had of the report from Phil. I had some strong objections to it. But as I had no inclination to insist myself on either side, made no communication or positive declaration of my sentiments until after the Convention met, being however desirous to communicate them to my constituents, I address'd the enclos'd letter to them, with intention of giving them a view thereof eight or ten days before it met, but the impression was delayed so long, & so incorrectly made, and the whole performance upon reexamination so loosely drawn that I thought it best to suppress it. There appear'd likewise to be an impropriety in interfering with the subject in that manner in that late stage of the business. I enclose it you for your perusal & comment on it...

Remarks on the Address of the 16. members of Pennsylv. [3018]

J. 8. [WEBSTER, PELATIAH.]

Remarks on the Address of Sixteen Members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, to their Constituents, dated September 29, 1787. With some stricture on their objections to the Constitution, recommended by the late Federal Convention, humbly offered to the public. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: printed by Eleazer Oswald, M,DCC,LXXXVII. [1787.]

First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 14 leaves; dated at the end from Philadelphia, October 12, 1787.


This pamphlet is similarly bound in half morocco to no. 3016 and no. 3018 above, and is probably from Jefferson's library. On the first page is written in ink the chapter number 24, in the same hand (probably Jefferson's) that appears on the first page of a number of the pamphlets in the collection.

PELATIAH WEBSTER, 1726-1795, was a native of Connecticut. [3019]

J. 287 The Federal farmer. 12mo

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 63, as above.

[LEE, RICHARD HENRY.]

Observations leading to a fair examination of the System of Government proposed by the late Convention; and to several essential and necessary alterations in it. In a number of letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican. Printed in the year M,DCC,LXXXVII. [New York: Thomas Greenleaf, 1787.]

First Edition, second issue. 12mo. 2 parts in 1, 20 and 71 leaves with separate signatures and continuous pagination. The title for the second part, on page [41], reads: An Additional number of letters from the Federal Farmer to the Republican; leading to a fair examination of the System of Government, proposed by the late Convention; to several essential and necessary alterations in it; and calculated to illustrate and support the principles and positions laid down in the preceding letters. Printed in the year M,DCC,LXXXVII. Halkett and Laing IV, 214. Sabin 39784 (not this issue). Evans 20455. Ford 110.

Original calf, rebacked, some margins badly cut into. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

RICHARD HENRY LEE, 1732-1794, Revolutionary statesman, and brother of Arthur Lee, was a friend and political associate of Jefferson. An earlier issue of this work in the same year has an ornament on the title-page and a misprint in the date in the imprint. [3020]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 288 The Federalist. 2. v. 12th 2 copies. same 2. v. 8th
1815 Catalogue, page 105, no. 64, The Federalist, by Madison and Hamilton, 2 v 12mo.


First Edition. 2 vol. 12mo. Vol. I, 114 leaves, the first a blank; vol. II, 186 leaves only, should have 192, lacks sig. F.


On the fly-leaf of vol. I Jefferson has written in ink:

№ 2. 3. 4. 5. 64. by Mr Jay.
43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55.
56. 57. 58. 62. 63. by Mr Madison.
the rest of the work by Alexander Hamilton.

This copy at one time belonged to Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, and has her autograph signature, Elizabeth Hamilton, on both title-pages. It then passed to her sister Angelica Church, who has written above Mrs. Hamilton's signature in vol. I: For Mr Church from her sister [Elizabeth Hamilton].

Elizabeth Hamilton and Angelica Church were the daughters of General Philip Schuyler. Angelica Church was a close friend of Jefferson, of Mrs. Cosway, and of Madame Corny, and others of their circle in Paris, and was in frequent correspondence with Jefferson.

Below Jefferson's analysis of the authors written on the fly-leaf is a statement signed N. Harrison and dated Jan. 13, 1809: The foregoing I believe to be in the hand writing of Mr. Jefferson former President of the United States.

This is followed by a statement signed by Joseph Nourse, on the same date: I concur in opinion with Mr Harrison that the above is in the hand writing of Thomas Jefferson formerly President of the United States.

Various markings in pen and pencil appear in the text, and the names of the authors have been added in pencil in the Contents list in each volume.

This is the first edition in book form of this work, containing eighty-five essays which originally appeared in three New York newspapers, The Independent Journal, The New York Packet, and The Daily Advertiser, from October 27, 1787, to October 16, 1788. Few copies were printed on thick paper.

On November 18, 1788, Jefferson wrote from Paris to James Madison:

... m'r Carrington was so kind as to send me the 2d vol. of the Amer. phil. transactions, the federalist, and some other interesting pamphlets; and I am to thank you for another copy of the federalist ... with respect to the Federalist, the three authors had been named to me. I read it with care, pleasure & improvement, and was satisfied there was nothing in it by one of those hands, & not a great deal by a second. it does the highest honor to the third, as being, in my opinion, the best commentary on the principles of government which ever was written. in some parts it is discoverable that the author means only to say what may be best said in defence of opinions in which he did not concur. but in general it establishes firmly the plan of government. I confess it has rectified me in several points ... .

In a letter to Thomas Mann Randolph, dated from New York, May 30, 1790, with advice as to the books to be read for the study of the law, Jefferson wrote:

... descending from theory to practice: there is no better book than the Federalist ... .

To Joseph Priestley in a letter from Washington November 29, 1802, concerning Alexander of Russia, Jefferson mentioned the Federalist as one of the books that would furnish the principles of our constitution.

Jefferson's analysis of the authors should be compared with that of others, see the authorities cited. [3021]

[See Illustration]
The following is believed to be in the handwriting of Mr. Jefferson, former President of the United States:

13 Jan. 1829. Joseph Nowak

The rest of the work by Alexander Hamilton.

I concur in opinion with Mr. Hamilton that the above is in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, former President of the United States.

FEDERALIST:
A COLLECTION
OF
ESSAYS,
WRITTEN IN FAVOUR OF THE
NEW CONSTITUTION,
as agreed upon by the Federal Convention,
September 17, 1787.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY J. AND A. MCEAN,
No. 41, HANOVER-SQUARE.
MDCCLXXXIII.
Politics

289 Debates of the assembly of Pennsylvä on the bank in
1786.
of the assembly of Pennsylvä in 1787. & 1788.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 256, Debates of the Assembly of Pennsylvania on the Bank
1788, 8vo.

i. Debates and proceedings of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the
Memorials praying a repeal or suspension of the law annulling the charter of the
and Pritchard. m.dcc.lxxxvi. [1786.] HG2613 .P54 B25

First Edition. 8vo. 68 leaves.
Dedicated by Mathew Carey to Benjamin Franklin,
President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on
April 20, 1786.
Jefferson’s manuscript catalogue has the correct date for
this book; there was no edition in 1788, the date in the
Library of Congress catalogue of 1815.

In 1785 a bill was introduced to repeal the charter which
had been granted by the State of Pennsylvania in 1782.
This pamphlet by Carey is a record of the debate in the
General Assembly.

J. ii. Proceedings and debates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as
taken in short hand by Thomas Lloyd. Volume the third. Philadelphia: printed
for the Editor. m.dcc.lxxxviii. [1788.] J87 .P4 1788c

First Edition. 8vo. 121 leaves in foures.
Sabin 60402. Evans 21370.
Original tree calf, not initialed by Jefferson. With the
Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
The first and second volumes, printed in 1787, were ap-
parently not in the Jefferson collection. A fourth vol-
ume appeared in 1788.

J. 290 Mirabeau sur l’ordre de Cincinnatus. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 250, as above, reading Mirabeau.

Mirabeau, Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de.
Considérations sur l’Ordre de Cincinnatus, ou imitation d’un pamphlet Anglo-
Américain. Par le comte de Mirabeau. Suivies de plusieurs pièces relatives à cette
Institution; d’une lettre signée du Général Washington, accompagnée de remarques
par l’auteur François; d’une lettre de feu Monsieur Turgot, Ministre d’Etat en
France, au Doctor Price, sur les législations Américaines; & de la traduction d’un
pamphlet du Docteur Price, intitulé: Observations on the importance of the
American Revolution, and the means of making it a benefit to the world; accom-
pagnée de réflexions & de notes du traducteur . . . A Londres: [de l’imprimerie de
T. Spilsbury] chez J. Johnson, m.dcc.lxxxiv. [1784.] E202 .1 .A7B95

First Edition. 8vo. 201 leaves in eights. This copy
has both the cancelled leaf (H1) and the cancel, the
latter placed immediately following the title leaf. On N2
is the half-title for the Lettre de M. Turgot, Ministre d’Etat en
France, à M. le Docteur Price; on O2 the half-title for
Observations sur l’importance de la Revolution de l’Amerique . . .
par Richard Price, D.D.L.L.D.; on U5 the half-title for the
Réflexions sur l’ouvrage précédent [par Jean Baptiste Target];
printer’s imprint on the penultimate leaf, list of errata on
three pages at the end.

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Original French calf, gilt back, r. e., marbled endpapers. Initialed at sig. I and T by Jefferson, who has written at the foot of the cancelled leaf (page [101]): see this leaf corrected by another which is the next after the title page. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Jefferson several times expressed his opinion of the Order of the Cincinnati.

On April 16, 1784, he wrote from Annapolis a long letter to George Washington on this subject, beginning:

I received your favor of Apr. 8. by Colº Harrison. the subject of it is interesting, and, so far as you have stood connected with it, has been matter of anxiety to me; because whatever may be the ultimate fate of the institution of the Cincinnati, as in it's course it draws to it some degree of disapprobation, I have wished to see you standing on ground separated from it, and that the character which will be handed down to future ages at the head of our revolution may in no instance be compromised in subordinate alterations. the subject has been at the point of my pen in every letter I have written to you, but has been still restrained by a reflection that you had among your friends more able counsellors, and, in yourself, one abler than them all . . .

On November 14, 1786, in a letter from Paris to George Washington, giving an account of the alterations he had made in the article by Demeusnier in the Encyclopédie on the États Unis, particularly in reference to the Cincinnati, Jefferson wrote:

... what has heretofore passed between us on this institution makes it my duty to mention to you that I have never heard a person in Europe, learned or unlearned, express his thoughts on this institution, who did not consider it as dishonourable & destructive to our governments, and that every writing which has come out since my arrival here, in which it is mentioned considers it, even as now reformed, as the germ whose development is one day to destroy the fabric we have reared. I did not apprehend this while I had American ideas only, but I confess that what I have seen in Europe has brought me over to that opinion; & that tho' the day may be at some distance, beyond the reach of our lives perhaps, yet it will certainly come, when, a single fibre left of this institution, will produce an hereditary aristocracy which will change the form of our governments from the best to the worst in the world . . .

In his letter to M. Demeusnier, with the corrections in his article, Jefferson wrote a full account of the history of the Society of the Cincinnati (now in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress).

On December 28, 1794, in a letter dated from Monticello to James Madison, Jefferson wrote:

... The denunciation of the democratic societies is one of the extraordinary acts of boldness of which we have seen so many from the faction of Monocrats. it is wonderful indeed that the President should have permitted himself to be the organ of such an attack on the freedom of discussion, the freedom of writing, printing & publishing. it must be a matter of rare curiosity to get at the modifications of these rights proposed by them and to see what line their ingenuity would draw between democratical societies, whose avowed object is the nourishment of the republican principles of our constitution, and the society of the Cincinnati, a self-created one, carving out for itself hereditary distinctions, lowering our constitution eternally, meeting together in all parts of the Union periodically, with closed doors, accumulating a capital in their separate treasury, corresponding secretly & regularly, & of which society the very persons denouncing the democrats are themselves the fathers, founders & high officers. their sight must be perfectly dazzled by the glittering of crowns & coronets, not to see the extravagance of the proposition to suppress the friends of general freedom, while those who wish to confine that freedom to the few, are permitted to go on in their principles & practices . . .

This is the first edition of this work, printed in England as it could not be printed in Paris, and was several times reprinted. An English version translated by Samuel Romilly was published in 1785. This work is founded on that of Aedanus Burke (see the next entry).

In his "Avis" Mirabeau states:

Le titre de cet ouvrage n'est point une fraude officieuse. Il a paru l'année passée à Philadelphie, chez Robert Bell, in Third-street, un pamphlet écrit en Anglois sous ce titre: Considerations on the society or order of Cincinnati, lately

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Politics

instituted by the Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and other officers of the American army, proving that it creates a race of hereditary Patricians or Nobility; interspersed with remarks on its consequences to the freedom and happiness of the Republic: addressed to the people of South-Carolina, and their representatives: by Cassius. Supposed to be written by Ædanus Burke, Esquire, one of the Chief Justices of the State of South Carolina: Avec cette épigraphie, Blow ye the trumpet in Zion.

Ce pamphlet, peu ou point connu en Europe, contient en substance l’ouvrage que nous rendons public. Si je me suis permis de changer l’ordre des idées, d’élaguer des longueurs, de supprimer quelques détails relatifs à la Caroline Méridionale, qui m’ont paru trop particuliers à cet Etat pour ne pas faire digression dans des observations générales; c’est que je pense, qu’à transporter dans notre langue des écrits étrangers, il faut les rendre les plus faciles à lire qu’il est possible. Or chaque langue & chaque nation a des manières différentes d’arranger & d’énoncer ses idées.

The Order of the Cincinnati was founded by Henry Knox, its first Secretary General, in 1783, with George Washington the first President.

Other works by Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de Mirabeau, appear in this catalogue. [3024]

J. 291 Tracts. Politics of America. viz. . . . . . . . . .
Burke on the Cincinnati.
Circular letter of the Cincinnati.
Considérations on the act of Virginia for religious freedom.
Knox’s plan for the militia of the U. S. . . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 251, Tracts, politics of America, to wit, Burke, Knox, &c. 8vo.

Seven pamphlets bound together in one volume, small 8vo., including one tract in quarto, the leaves folded to fit the octavo volume, French calf, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Only four are listed by Jefferson in the manuscript catalogue, the same four titles written by him on the fly-leaf at the beginning. Five of the tracts are numbered on the title-pages.

Burke on the Cincinnati.

i. BURKE, ÆDANUS.

Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati; lately instituted by the Major-Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and other officers of the American army. Proving that it creates a race of hereditary patricians, or nobility. Interspersed with remarks on its consequences to the freedom and happiness of the Republic. Addressed to the people of South-Carolina, and their representatives. By Cassius. Supposed to be written by Ædanus Burke, Esquire, one of the Chief Justices of the State of South-Carolina . . . Philadelphia: printed and sold by Robert Bell, in Third-Street. Price, one-sixth of a dollar. m,dcc,lxxxiiii. [1783.]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8 leaves, publisher’s advertisement on the lower half of the last page.

Sabin 9278. Evans 17863. Hildeburn 4279.

Jefferson purchased a copy from Froullé in Paris on October 13, 1788, price 3.12. The remains of a money addition on the last page is probably in Jefferson’s hand.

Jefferson wrote a long account of the Cincinnati in his notes on Demeusnier’s article on the Etats-Unis for the Encyclopédie:

Pa. 290. “Les officiers Americains &c. to pa 264. "qui le meritoient." I would propose to new-model this Section in the following manner. 1. give a succinct history of the origin & establishment of the Cincinnati. 2. examine whether in its present form it threatens any dangers to the state. 3. propose the most practicable method of preventing them . .

In his article which follows, Jefferson mentions this work by Adanus Burke:

... Politicians, who see in everything only the dangers with which it threatens civil society, in fine the labouring people, who, shielded by equal laws, had never seen any difference between man and man, but had read of terrible oppressions which people of their description experienced in other countries from those who are distinguished by titles & badges, began to be alarmed at this new institution [i.e. the Cincinnati]. a remarkable silence however was observed. their solicititudes were long confined within the circles of private conversation. at length however a mr Burke, chief justice of South Carolina, broke that silence. he wrote against the new institution; foreboding it’s dangers very imperfectly indeed, because he had nothing but his imagination to aid him. an American could do no more: for to detail the real evils of aristocracy they must be seen in Europe. Burke’s fears were thought exaggerations in America; while in Europe it is known that even Mirabeau has but faintly sketched the curses of hereditary aristocracy as they are experienced here, and as they would have followed in America had this institution remained. the epigraph of Burke’s pamphlet was “Blow ye the trumpet in Zion.” it’s effect corresponded with it’s epigraph . .

Adanus Burke, 1743-1802, congressman and jurist, was born in Ireland. This work was the source material for Mirabeau’s book above.

For Jefferson’s opinion of the Society of the Cincinnati see the previous entry.

[3025]

Circular letter of the Cincinnati.


Sabin 13117. Evans 1787. Hildeburn 4457.

Listed by Jefferson, but not numbered on the title-page.

[3026]

iii. Journal of a Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina; held in Christ-Church, in the City of Philadelphia, from September 27th to October 7th, 1785. Philadelphia: printed by Hall and Sellers, MDCCCLXXXV. [1785.]

First Edition. 10 leaves, including the half-title.

Sabin 66157. Evans 19209.

Not listed by Jefferson, but numbered 2 on the title-page.

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Politics

Considēns on the act of Virginia for religious freedom.

iv. [SWANWICK, JOHN.]

Considerations on an Act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled, an Act for the establishment of religious freedom. By a citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: printed and sold by Robert Aitken, m, dccc, lxxvi. [1786.]


A condemnation of Jefferson's Act for the Establishment of Religious Freedom, and contains a reprint of its text. [3028]

v. BELL, ROBERT.

Bell's Address to every free-man; but especially to the free citizens of Pennsylvania, concerning, a tyrannical embargo, now laid upon the free-sale of books by auction . . . Philadelphia: printed and sold by Robert Bell, in Third-Street. m, dccc, lxxxiv. Price four pence. [1784.]

4 leaves. Sabin 4478. Evans 18345. Hildeburn 4429. Numbered 4 in ink on the title-page. Not listed by Jefferson. Robert Bell, 1732–1784, publisher, bookseller and auctioneer, was a native of Glasgow. He came to America circa 1766 and set up in business in Philadelphia. In 1784 he was accused before the April Sessions of selling books by Public auction without license. In this Address, Momus writes these lines to Bell:

Pray, stop, Master Bell, with your selling of Books,
Your smart witty Sayings, and cunning arch Looks:
By Auction I mean — ‘tis a shocking Offence,
To sell Wit, or Humour, or e'en common Sense,
Unsanction'd by Law, on any Pretence:
Read the Act of Assembly, by Mood, and by Tense,
There's none can vend Knowledge without A Lie—sense.

The fourth line refers to the fact that Bell was the publisher of Paine's Common Sense. [3029]


4to. 4 leaves, the last a blank; no title-page or imprint. Evans 18864. The first leaf, printed on both sides, begins:

We, the underwritten, having associated for the purpose of preserving and handing down to posterity, those pure and sacred principles of liberty, which have been derived to us, from the happy event of the late glorious revolution, and being convinced, that the surest mode to secure republican systems of government from lapsing into tyranny, is by giving free and frequent information to the mass of people . . .

At the foot of the recto is a list of the members, 34 names. Jefferson's name is not in this list, which includes John Blair, James Madison, James Mc'Clurg, John Page, Mann Page, Patrick Henry, Edmund Randolph, William Short, John Breckenridge, B. Randolph, James Marshall (The James erased in this copy, and John written beside it in ink), Richard Henry Lee, Philip Mazzei, Wilson C. Nicholas, Spencer Roane, James Monroe, Arthur Lee, and others. The second leaf is printed on one side only, and has a manuscript note at the foot:

At the time of this meeting there were only 23. Subscribers, [th]e [ph]ilip Mazzei is in the 25th place on the Subscription-paper [th]is was occasioned by his writing his name below, and others [signing above his signature.]

All the meetings took place in June, 1784. Every leaf in this copy is folded to fit into the small 8vo. volume. Not listed by Jefferson, and not numbered on the title-page. [3030]
Knox's Plan of Militia for the U. S. vii. [KNOX, HENRY.]

A Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [New York, 1786.]

First Edition. 8vo. 17 leaves; the title quoted above is on the recto of the second leaf; the first leaf contains the preliminary letter of the Secretary of the United States, for the Department of War, signed and dated H. Knox, War-Office, 28th March, 1786.

On the upper margin of recto of the first leaf are written in ink the words (under consideration, being part of a longer inscription, cut away by the binder. Numbered 5 in ink on the title-page.

HENRY KNOX, 1750-1806, major general, was Secretary of War from 1785 to 1794. He was the founder of the Order of the Cincinnati, see no. 3024 above. [3031]

292 Tracts on banks & paper money. viz. . . . . . . .

Considãns on the bank by James Wilson.
Address on the abolition of the bank by Gouverneur Morris.

True interest of the U. S. with respect to State paper money & a bank.

Dissertations on govïnt. the bank & paper money by T. Paine.

Essay on credit with remarks on the bank. . . . . .

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 327, Tracts on banks and paper money, to wit, Wilson, Morris, Paine, 8vo.

This volume of tracts is no longer in the Library of Congress. The contents were contributions to the controversy over the repeal by Pennsylvania of the charter of the Bank of North America.

Considãns on the bank by James Wilson.

1. [WILSON, JAMES.]


First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 18 leaves in fours; on D₄ begins the Appendix. An Ordinance, to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of North-America.


Address on the abolition of the bank by Gouverneur Morris.

2. [MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR.]


AC901 .H3 vol. 103

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Politics

8vo. 14 leaves, the last with Aitken's advertisement for printing work on the recto, verso blank.


This pamphlet is entered anonymously by Sabin and Evans. It is properly ascribed to Gouverneur Morris by Jefferson, and is reprinted in full in the third volume of Sparks' Life of Gouverneur Morris. Miller ascribes the authorship to Morris on the authority of Sparks.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, 1752–1816, statesman and diplomat. From 1781 to 1785 he acted as assistant to Robert Morris, the Superintendent of Finance. [3093]

True interest of the U. S. with respect to State paper money & a bank.

3. [BARTON, WILLIAM.]

The True interest of the United States, and particularly of Pennsylvania, considered; with respect to the advantages resulting from a State paper-money: with some observations on the subject of a bank, and on agriculture, manufactures and commerce. By an American. Philadelphia: printed by Charles Cist, m,dcc,lxxxvi. [1786.]

8vo. 36 leaves in fours, the first a blank.

Sabin 97122. Evans 19498.

An edition was published by Mathew Carey earlier in the same year, which may have been the one in Jefferson's library. Francis Hopkinson's bill to Jefferson sent from Philadelphia on December 1, 1790, included under date May 19, 1786, For a Pamphlet on the Bank, 5/–, which could have been this one.

Other works by Barton occur in this catalogue. He was the nephew of David Rittenhouse, who was at this time Treasurer of Philadelphia. [3094]

Dissertations on gov't. the bank & paper money by T.Paine.

4. [PAINE, THOMAS.]

Dissertations on government, the affairs of the bank, and paper-money. By the author of Common Sense. Philadelphia: printed by Charles Cist, and sold by Messrs. Hall & Sellers, Robert Aitken and William Prichard, m,dcc,lxxxvi. [1786.]

8vo. 30 leaves, in fours, the last a blank. The preface, which is signed Thomas Paine, is dated from Philadelphia, Feb. 18, 1786.

Sabin 58221. Evans 19880. [3035]

Essay on credit with remarks on the bank.

5. [WEBSTER, PELATIAH.]

An Essay on credit, in which the doctrine of banks is considered, and some remarks are made on the present state of the Bank of North-America. By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: printed by Eleazer Oswald, m,dcc,lxxxvi. [1786.]

8vo. 22 leaves, the last a blank, in fours.

Sabin 102403. Evans 20129.

PELATIAH WEBSTER, 1726–1795, was a native of Connecticut. This essay is one of several united into a volume in 1791, with the title: Political Essays on the nature and operation of money, public finances, and other subjects. [3096]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 293 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 441, The Public Debt, 1794, fol.

Statements in relation to the foreign and domestic debt of the United States, and the funds appropriated for the reduction of the domestic debt; prepared at the Treasury, for the committee appointed to examine into the state of the Treasury Department, pursuant to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th of February, 1794. [—Statements exhibiting the periods at which monies were received for the sale of bills on Amsterdam, and of the dates of warrants for passing said monies to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States.] Published by order of the Committee. [Philadelphia:] printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine [1794].

HJ8106 .A3 1794

On the title is written in pencil For Mr. Jefferson. C.24/441. [i.e. chapter 24, no. 441.]

In the working copy of the 1815 catalogue this book is not checked as having been received with the rest of the library. Beside the entry is written: returned July 30th by Mr. Hickey.

Mr. W. Hickey was in 1863 chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate. [3037]

J. 294 Doddridge's Wales. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 225, as above.

DODRIDGE, SIR JOHN.

An Historical account of the ancient and modern state of the Principality of Wales, Dutchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester. Collected out of the records of the Tower of London, and divers ancient authors. By Sir John Dodridge, Knight. The second edition: to which is added his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Patent both in Latin and English; also an account of his dignity, privileges, arms, rank and titles, and of his sons and daughters. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1714. [Price two shillings stichct.]

DA715 .D64 1714

8vo. 82 leaves, signature E repeated; the Epistle dedicatory to George Augustus, Prince of Wales, in English and Latin.

Lowndes II, 655.

Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I.

SIR JOHN DODRIDGE (or Doddridge), English barrister and member of Parliament, was for a time Solicitor General. The first edition of this work, chiefly compiled from the records in the Tower, was published in 1630. [3038]

J. 295 Atwood's dominion of England over Scotland. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 226, as above.

ATWOOD, WILLIAM.

The Superiority and direct dominion of the Imperial Crown of England, over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, and the divine right of succession to both

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Politics

crowns inseparable from the civil, asserted. In answer to Sir Thomas Craig’s Treatises of homage and succession . . . London: printed for J. Hartley, 1704. JN1239

First Edition. 8vo. 293 leaves, the last leaf with the errata list.
Lowndes I, 85.

William Atwood, d. 1705, English barrister and writer, was from 1701 to 1702 chief justice of New York and a judge of the court of admiralty. This book was ordered by the Scottish Parliament to be burnt by the common hangman. [3039]

J. 296 State of the Union of Great Britain.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 227, as above, 8vo.

[PATERSON, WILLIAM.]
An Enquiry into the state of the Union of Great Britain, and the past and present state of the trade and publick revenues thereof. By the Wednesday’s Club in Friday-street. London: printed for A. and W. Bell, and J. Watts: and sold by B. Barker and C. King; W. Mears and J. Brown; and W. Taylor, 1717. HJ1013.P3

First Edition. 8vo. 157 leaves in eights, including 8 leaves at the end, sig. A-B. With lists of books printed for William Taylor at the Ship in Pater-noster-Row, with a woodcut ship at the head.

Halkett and Laing II, 175. Not in Lowndes.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, some leaves cut into, original silk bookmark. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T. On the title-page is the autograph signature of Th. Corbin.

William Paterson, 1658–1719, a native of Dumfriesshire, was the founder of the Bank of England, of which this work gives an account, and the originator of the scheme for the colonisation of Darien. [3046]

297 Mollyneux’s case of Ireland. 12mo
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 228, Mollyneux’s case of Ireland, 8vo.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM.

12mo. No copy of this edition was seen for collation.
Jefferson’s copy is no longer in the Library of Congress.
The 1839 Library of Congress catalogue ascribes to the Jefferson collection the Belfast edition of 1776, 12mo. This entry is omitted from the later catalogues, and it is to be assumed that the copy was lost in the fire of 1851.

William Mollyneux, 1656–1698, Irish philosopher and a friend of John Locke. The first edition of this book appeared in 1698, and was concerned with the effect of the recent legislation of the English Parliament on the linen and woollen industries of Ireland. It was answered by John Carey and William Atwood. [3041]

298 Petty’s political survey of Ireland. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 229, as above.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM.
Sir William Petty’s Political Survey of Ireland with the establishment of that Kingdom when the late Duke of Ormond was lord lieutenant; and also an exact list of the present peers, members of Parliament, and principal officers of state . . . The second edition, carefully corrected, with additions. By a fellow of the Royal Society. London: D. Browne [and others] 1719.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8vo. No copy was seen for collation.

Lowndes IV, 1845. This edition not in Bradshaw.

For a biographical note on Sir William Petty, see no. 2937. The first edition of this work, with a slightly different title, was published in 1691. [3042]

J. 299 Case of the Sugar trade. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 388, as above.

A True state of the case between the British Northern-Colonies and the Sugar Islands in America, impartially considered, with respect to the bill now depending in the Right Honourable the House of Lords, relating to the Sugar Trade. M. DCC. XXXII. [London, 1732.]

FIRST EDITION. 4to. 23 leaves in fours.

Written in the form of a letter to an anonymous lord, and dated at the end London, 5 April, 1732. The pamphlet refers to the Molasses act, passed in 1733.

This pamphlet is entered twice in Jefferson's manuscript catalogue. Only one copy was sold to Congress. [3043]

300 Hazard's Historical collection of American State papers.
4to
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 390, as above.

HAZARD, EBENEZER.

Historical Collections; consisting of State papers, and other authentic documents; intended as materials for an history of the United States of America. By Ebenezer Hazard, A.M. . . . Volume I . . . Philadelphia: printed by T. Dobson, for the author, M DCC XCIJI. [1792.]

E187 .H42

HAZARD's printed Prospectus for this work was dated August 3, 1774, and Jefferson's copy, much annotated on the back, is in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. Appendixed is a list of the subscribers in manuscript, 19 names; some, including that of Thos Jefferson, are not autograph signatures. The autograph signatures include Thomas M. Randolph, Edm. Randolph, and others.

On June 30, 1775, Hazard wrote from New York to Jefferson:

Your very obliging Letter of 30th April did not come to hand before a few Days ago, or it should have been answered sooner.

I am happy that you coincide with me in Sentiment respecting the Utility of my Undertaking, and, judging of the whole from the Materials I am already possessed of, I cannot help thinking the Collection will be vastly more important than I at first imagined.

The polite Manner in which you offer your Assistance lays me under great Obligations, and I beg you will be assured I shall cheerfully embrace Opportunities of rendering you any Service in my Power here.

To prevent your having unnecessary Trouble respecting my Collection I take the Liberty of sending you the following List of the Papers I have relating to Virginia; viz:

Queen Elizabeth's Patent to Sir W. Raleigh for making Discoveries.——
The names of the Persons who composed the 1st & 2nd Colonies which settled in Virginia.——
First, Second, & Third Charters, from Stith's History.——
King James's Commission to Sir Walter Raleigh in 1617——

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Politics


This last is from Stith.

A Commission to the Archbishop of Canterbury & eleven others for governing the American Colonies 1634;—and

The Commonwealth’s Instructions to Cap† Dennis &c “appointed Commissioners for the reducing of Virginia, & the Inhabitants thereof, to their due Obedience to the Commonwealth of England.”—1651.

These are all I have yet been able to procure . . .

These tracts are all printed by Hazard in this volume.

On February 17, 1791, Hazard wrote to Jefferson:

M* Hazard presents his respectful Compliments to M* Jefferson. It has occurred to him that if M* Jefferson would favor him with a Line or two recommendatory of his Undertaking, which he might be permitted to publish, it would expedite the printing of his Collection of State Papers, and render the public Appearance of that work less problematical than it will otherwise be, as the Sanction of M* Jefferson’s name will undoubtedly occasion considerable Additions to the List of Subscribers.

J. 301 Colony tracts. 8°

A collection of six tracts bound together, now rebound in half red morocco, 8vo.

1. The Importance of the Sugar Colonies to Great-Britain stated, and some objections against the Sugar Colony Bill answer’d. In a letter to a Member of the House of Commons. London: printed for J. Roberts, 1731.

20 leaves in fours. Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 34936. [3045]

2. Considerations on the Bill now depending in Parliament, concerning the British Sugar-Colonies in America. Wherein all the arguments for the support of the said Bill are considered. In a letter to a Member of Parliament. London: printed for J. Peele, M DCC XXXI. [1731.] Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 15971. [3046]
3. Some considerations humbly offer’d upon the Bill now depending in the House of Lords, relating to the trade between the Northern Colonies and the Sugar-Islands. In a letter to a Noble Peer. MDCCXXXII. [London, 1732.] 10 leaves in fours. Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 86616. [3047]


6. The Present state of the unhappy sufferers of the charitable corporation, consider’d. With reasons humbly offer’d for their relief . . . London: printed in the year 1733. 14 leaves, including the half-title, in fours. Not in Halkett and Laing. [3050]

J. 302 The right to tonnage, duties, fines & forfeitures in Maryland.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 389, The right of Tonnage, Duties, Fines, and Forfeitures, in Maryland, fol p.

[DULANY, DANIEL.]
Original tree calf. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. 1.

J. 303 Letters to the E. of Hillsborough.
Enter cancelled. See No. 3074.

J. 304 Franklin’s political works. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 298, as above.
FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN.
Political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces; arranged under the following heads, and distinguished by initial letters in each leaf: [G. P.] General politics;

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Politics

8vo. First Edition. 293 leaves, 3 engraved plates, 1 table. This copy lacks the engraved portrait.


Original calf, rebacked with new endpapers. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T; the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved.

Several corrections and notes occur written in ink, some by Jefferson, in accordance with the Addenda and Corrigenda at the end prepared by Franklin.

On pages 479, 486, 511, the changes indicated by Franklin are made by Jefferson who has also drawn attention to other corrections to be made by crossing out passages and adding: see Addenda. To one of the corrigenda, Jefferson has added a footnote of four lines in his handwriting.

On page 72, beginning the Parable against Persecution, a footnote has been added, signed W T:

This Piece was taken by Dr Franklin, from an old German Author, and is now supposed by many to be the Doctor's own, but the fact is otherwise: —it is an imposition on the public.

Benjamin Franklin, 1706-1790. This is the only edition of Franklin's writings, other than his scientific pieces, published during his lifetime and with his consent. The editor was his friend Benjamin Vaughan (q. v.). The addenda and corrigenda were prepared by Franklin himself.

305 Administration of the colonies by Gov. Pownall. Wilkie.
1764.
1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 236, Administration of the Colonies, by Governor Pownall, 1764, 8vo.

[POWNALL, THOMAS.]

First Edition. 8vo. 67 leaves: [i], B-18, K2. At the end: The End of the First Part.

Sabin 64814.

Jefferson's copy was acquired by him with the Bland Library.

Thomas Pownall, 1722-1805, a friend of Benjamin Franklin, was born in England and came to America in 1753. From 1755 to 1761 he was successively Lieutenant Governor of New Jersey, Governor of Massachusetts, and Governor of South Carolina. He later returned to England and became a Member of Parliament.

This edition was published anonymously. Later editions, enlarged and with the addition of an Appendix, were published over the author's name.

J. 306 Dickinson's Political writings. 2. v. 8vo. 2. copies.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 241, Dickinson's political writings, 2 v 8vo.

DICKINSON, JOHN.
The Political writings of John Dickinson, Esquire, late President of the State of Delaware, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In two volumes. Vol I [-II]. Wilmington: printed and sold by Bonsal and Niles, 1801. (Entered according to Act of Congress.)
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

2 vol. 8vo. Vol. I, 216 leaves; vol. II, 200 leaves, in fours, each in a 24-letter alphabet; list of errata and list of subscribers at the end of vol. II, the latter including the name of Thomas Jefferson, esq. President of the United States.

Sabin 20048.
Red straight grain morocco, probably bound for presentation to Jefferson, gilt ornaments on the back, marbled endpapers. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Jefferson owned two copies of this work, one for which he had subscribed (see above), and one which was sent to him as a gift, and which was the only one sold to Congress in 1815.

Volume I of this copy was sent to Jefferson by John Vaughan, with a letter dated from Wilmington December 29, 1801:

It has been suggested to me by a member of Congress, who has seen the specimen volumes of the political writings of M'r Dickinson, that you would probably accept one of those volumes for the present. On this belief, I have enclosed a copy per mail, which you will please to accept:—permit me to add, the work will be completed & delivered about the first of February; & the editors design to prefix a portrait of the Author, to convey his likeness with his precepts to posterity.

The late fugitive condition of those valuable papers, rendered them useless to the public, & they would eventually have been forgotten in the lumber rooms of political science; but it is to be hoped, their present aggregated form will tend to preserve & disseminate the important doctrines they contain, & contribute to the final establishment of republicanism in our much envied country.

John Dickinson, 1732–1808, statesman, lawyer, and member of Congress, was a member of the convention to frame the Federal Constitution.

J. 307 Miscellanies on America. 3. v. 8vo. viz. Further examin of American measures. 1776.

Tucker on separating from the colonies. 1776. M. S. notes by Dr. Franklin.

Considerations on the terms of peace with America. 1778.

Robinson's peace the best policy. 1777.

The Memorial of Common sense on the present crisis with America. 1778.

Tucker's Address on a separation from the colonies. 1775.

Pulteney's thoughts on the present affairs with America. 1778.

Prospect of the consequences of the conduct of G. B. towards America. 1776.

Pownal's memorial of affairs between the old and new world. 1780.

A translation of Pownal's memorial into common sense & English. 1781.
Politics

Anticipation. 1778.
Letter to the E. of Chatham. 1777.
annals of administré. 1775.


3 vol. 8vo. in uniform half bindings, labels on the back lettered Colonial/Pamphlets./Vol. 7 [-8-9]/ With
the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate in each volume.

From the library of Benjamin Franklin, and with annotations by him. On the leaf facing the first title-page in
each volume, Franklin has listed the contents of the volume omitting the first tract, the entry for which is replaced
by a figure 1, and an arrow pointing to the printed title on the opposite leaf. In the first volume the list is therefore
on the back of the half-title and not on the fly-leaf.

These volumes were sent to Jefferson by N. G. Dufief from Philadelphia on February 14, 1803, at the same
time he sent the deux petits ouvrages sur la Révolution américaine [see no. 3073]. With regard to these Miscel-
lanies Dufief wrote:

... Et pour que vous ayez un reliquaire complet, j'y joindrai un ouvrage en 3 vol², intitulé,
Miscellanies of America, ou se trouvent dans le 1er Tome plusieurs notes Marginales au crayon
& à la plume, que je crois être du même Grand

Homme. c'est une offrande que je vous fais & qui vous est du puisque vous êtes l'amî & l'un
des Collaborateurs de l'illustre Mort. Aucun
Grec ne fut surpris de voir Philoctète posseder
les armes d'Hercule ...

Jefferson acknowledged the receipt of the volumes three
months later, on May 5. For this letter, and the corre-
spondence on these books from Franklin's library, see
no. 3073.

Franklin and Jefferson's volume I, Library of Congress Colonial Pamphlets Vol. 7, contains three tracts (num-
bered in ink on the title-pages) as follows:

Further examñ of American measures. 1776.

1. [MORRIS, MATTHEW ROBINSON-, BARON ROKEYBY.]

A Further Examination of our present American measures and of the reasons
and the principles on which they are founded. By the author of Considerations
on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North-America
... Bath: printed by R. Cruttwell, for R. Baldwin, and E. and C. Dilly, London,
M DCC LXXVI. [1776.]

First Edition. 8vo. 131 leaves in eights, including the
half-title (with the price, Three Shillings) and the last
blank; list of Errata [sic] on the verso of the fourth pre-
liminary leaf.


Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. Franklin's list of the
contents of the volume on the verso of the half-title.

Tucker on separating from the colonies. 1776. M. S. notes by Dr Franklin.

2. [TUCKER, Josiah.]

A Series of answers to certain Popular Objections, against separating from the
Rebellious Colonies, and discarding them entirely; being the concluding tract of
the Dean of Glocester, on the subject of American affairs. Glocester: printed by
R. Raikes; and sold by T. Cadell, London, M DCC LXXVI. [1776.]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. 8vo. 64 leaves in eights; publisher's advertisements on 6 pages at the end.
Sabin 97360.

Initialed by Jefferson at sig. l. Numerous marginal notes by Benjamin Franklin. The margins have been cut down, in such cases where there was a Franklin note the margins are cut round the note and the paper folded in; the last leaf repaired. The author's name written on the title-page (not by Franklin or Jefferson).

Josiah Tucker, 1712–1799, Welsh economist and divine, became dean of Gloucester in 1758. He was the author of a number of political tracts including several on the American colonies and revolution. [3057]

Considerations on the terms of peace with America. 1778.

3. Considerations on the mode and terms of a Treaty of Peace with America ... London: printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, M.DCC.LXXVIII. [1778.]
16 leaves including the last blank. Not in Halkett and Laing. This edition not in Sabin, who has the second edition of the same year, 15995.

The margins have been cut down. A manuscript marginal note by Franklin on page 27 is cut round, and the paper folded in. [3058]

Franklin and Jefferson's volume II, Colonial Pamphlets Vol. 8, contains 5 tracts, listed and numbered by Franklin on the fly-leaf.

Robinson's peace the best policy. 1777.

1. Morris, Matthew Robinson-, Baron Rokeby.

Peace the best policy or Reflections upon the appearance of a Foreign War, the present state of affairs at home and the commission for granting pardons in America. In a letter to a friend by Matt. Robinson M. London: printed for J. Almon, MDCCLXXVII. [1777.]
First Edition. 8vo. 57 leaves. Dated at the end December, 1776.
Sabin 72155.

In this copy one leaf, sig. Hs, pages (99), (100), is missing, and the text has been supplied in ink by Franklin.

See the first tract in volume I above, no. 3056. [3059]

the Memorial of Common sense on the present crisis with America. 1778.

2. [CARTWRIGHT, John.]
The Memorial of Common-Sense, upon the present crisis between Great-Britain and America ... London: printed for J. Almon, M.DCC.LXXVIII. [1778.]
First Edition. 8vo. 15 leaves, including the half-title and the last blank.
Halkett and Laing IV, 60. Sabin 47640.

John Cartwright, 1740–1824, English political reformer, was the author of several tracts on American independence, with which he was in sympathy. [3060]

Tucker's Address on a separation from the colonies. 1775.

3. Tucker, Josiah.

An Humble Address and Earnest Appeal to those respectable personages in Great-Britain and Ireland, who, by their great and permanent interest in Landed Property, their liberal education, elevated rank, and enlarged views, are the ablest to judge, and the fittest to decide, whether a connection with, or a separation from the Continental Colonies of America, be most for the national advantage, and the lasting benefit of these Kingdoms ... By Josiah Tucker, D.D. Dean of Glocester.

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Politics


First Edition. 8vo. 48 leaves in fours, folded leaf with table, list of errata at the foot of the last page of text, followed by two pages with list of books by the same author.

Sabin 97350.

Pulteney's thoughts on the present affairs with America. 1778.

4. PULTENEY, WILLIAM.


8vo. 52 leaves in fours. On sig. L (page 73) begin the Appendices: Appendix. No. I. Letters of Dr. Franklin, published in the London Chronicle, from the 6th to the 8th of February, 1766. Appendix. No. II. Extract from a Treatise, entitled, "Letter from a Merchant in London to his Nephew in America," written in 1766, by Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, and now republished in a Book, entitled, "Four Tracts on political and commercial Subjects."

Sabin 66647. Ford 697.

In the list of the pamphlets written by him on the flyleaf, Franklin has drawn attention to the first Appendix:

4. Thoughts on the present State of Affairs with America, (Pulteney).


On the relative page, unnumbered, Franklin has written Page 73.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, English politician, was member of Parliament for Shrewsbury. A second edition of this pamphlet in the same year has a third Appendix containing a copy of a letter from Franklin dated from Passy March 12, 1778, written after his receipt of a copy of the first edition, in order to correct a mistake by the author.

Prospect of the consequences of the conduct of G. B. towards America. 1776.


First Edition. 8vo. 50 leaves in eights, including a leaf of advertisement at the end.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 66069. [3063]

Franklin and Jefferson's volume III, Colonial Pamphlets Vol. 9, contains 5 tracts, listed and numbered by Franklin on the fly-leaf.

Pownall's memorial of affairs between the old and new world. 1780.

1. [POWNAII, THOMAS.]

A Memorial, most humbly addressed to the sovereigns of Europe, on the present state of affairs, between the Old and New World. London: printed for J. Almon, 1780. [Price half a crown.]

First Edition. 8vo. 70 leaves in fours including a leaf of advertisement at the end. Sig. F is missed in printing but the text and pagination are correctly printed. The Preface dated from Paris, Jan. 25, 1780.

Halkett and Laing IV, 159. Sabin 64826.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. L. By Thos. Pownall written on the title-page by Franklin.

See no. 3054 above. [3064]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

a translation of Pownal's memorial into common sense & English. 1781.

2. [JENINGS, EDMUND.]
A Translation of the Memorial to the sovereigns of Europe upon the present state of affairs, between the Old and the New World, into Common Sense and intelligible English. London: printed for J. Stockdale, M.DCC.LXXXI. [1781.]

First Edition. 8vo. 24 leaves in fours. For Edmund Jenings, see no. 512. [3065]
Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 33986.

Anticipation 1778.

3. [TICKELL, RICHARD.]
Anticipation: containing the Substance of his M----y's most gracious speech to both H----s of P----t, on the opening of the approaching session ... The fifth edition, corrected. London: printed for T. Becket, 1778.

8vo. 42 leaves in fours, including the half-title (with the price, One Shilling and Sixpence) and a leaf of publisher's advertisement at the end.
Richard Tickell, 1751-1799, English pamphleteer and dramatist, was a brother-in-law of Sheridan. The earlier editions of this pamphlet, a satirical forecast of the proceedings at the opening of parliament, were published in the same year. The Advertisement at the beginning is dated November 23, 1778. [3066]
Halkett and Laing 1, 109. Sabin 95788.
On the title-page is written: Oliver Wendell Esq. from his very Oblig'd bible [the rest cut off by the binder].

Letter to the E. of Chatham. 1777.

4. A Letter to the Earl of Chatham, concerning his speech and motion in the House of Lords, on the memorable 30th of May: with some observations on the speeches of Lord Gower, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Camden, Lord Weymouth, the Arch-Bishop of York, Lord Shelburne, and Lord Mansfield. To which are subjoined Reflections on his Majesty's most gracious speech from the Throne, and an Index to Peace with America. London: printed for T. Evans, M.DCC.LXXVII. [Price one shilling.] [1777.]

First Edition. 8vo. 27 leaves only, should be 28, in fours. In this copy the first leaf of text has been cut away. Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 40467. [3067]

annals of administrift. 1775.


First Edition. 8vo. 18 leaves in fours; errata list at the end.

The Author. A few corrections and interpretations in the text in the same hand.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 1599.
The Translator's dedication to Edmund Burke dated Feb. 10, 1775. [3068]

On the title-page is written: Presented to D: Franklin by
Politics

J. 308  Sharpe's declaration of the people's natural right.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 235, Sharpe's Declaration of the people's natural rights, 8vo.

SHARP, GRANVILLE.
A Declaration of the people's natural right to a share in the legislature; which is the fundamental principle of the British Constitution of State. By Granville Sharp . . . London: printed for B. White, m.dcc.lxxxiv. [1774.] DA507 1774 .S48

First Edition. 8vo. 12 leaves. Sig G is missing, but was probably a blank.
Sabin 79810.


Granville Sharp, 1735-1813, English scholar, pamphleteer and philanthropist. Sharp is best known for his work against slavery. It was he who fought on behalf of James Somersett, q. v., and this first great victory in the struggle for the emancipation of the slaves was due to him. This pamphlet was written on behalf of the colonists. Sharp was given an honorary LL.D. by Harvard, Providence College, Rhode Island, and by William and Mary College at Williamsburg.  [3069]

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 244, The Remembrancer, 14 v 8vo, 1775-82.


14 vol. 8vo. First Edition with the exception of vol. I; printed in double columns, engraved maps, printed tables, etc.
Sabin 955.


Loosely attached at the beginning of the first volume is a letter signed R. W. containing quotations from Lord Chatham on the Declaration of Independence.

Purchased from N. G. Dufief, who wrote to Jefferson from Philadelphia on October 22, 1801:

J. 310  American gazette. N° 1. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 242, as above.


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8vo. 5 numbers in one volume, 162 leaves, continuous signatures and pagination, no half-title to Number I, no separate title to Number IV, separate titles and half-titles to the other numbers.
Sabin 1068.
Jefferson's manuscript and the early Library of Congress catalogues call for the first number only. The five numbers in one volume were sold to Congress in 1815. Signature T, signed by Jefferson, occurs in the third number.

J. 311 Reflections moral & political on Gr. Br. & her colonies.
8vo. 1770. MS. notes by Dr. Franklin.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 239, Reflections moral and political on Great Britain and her Colonies, with MS. notes, by Dr. Franklin, 1770, 8vo.

[WHEELOCK, MATTHEW.]
Reflections moral and political on Great Britain and her colonies. London: printed for T. Becket and Co. in the Strand, M.DCC.LXX. [Price one shilling.]
[1770.]
First Edition. 8vo. 36 leaves in fours [part of the upper blank margin of the title cut away].
With this is bound:

[RAMSAW, ALLEN.]
Thoughts on the origin and nature of government. Occasioned by the late disputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies: written in the year 1766 . . . London: printed for T. Becket and P. A. de Hondt, MDCCCLXIX. [1769.]
First Edition. 32 leaves in eights. [The lower margin of A3, with signature and catchword, cut away.]
Halkett and Laing V, 43. Sabin 103221.

Halkett and Laing V, 40. Sabin 67679.
The two pamphlets bound together in one volume. English red straight grain morocco, gilt, uncut; the fly-leaves are watermarked Edmonds & Fine, 1800; the two tracts were originally numbered 5 and 6 in ink on the two titles (now partially erased); it is to be assumed therefore that they were removed from a larger volume of tracts, and especially bound. The labels on the back are now lettered Colonial/Pamphlets./Vol. 26. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
From the library of Benjamin Franklin, and with a running commentary by him in the margins of the text, he in pamphlets in his autograph. Franklin's last note reads: This Writer is concise, lively, & elegant in his Language, but his Reasonings are too refin'd and Paradoxical to make Impression on the Understanding or convince the Minds of his Readers. And his main Fact on which they are founded is a Mistake.
This volume was sent to Jefferson by N. G. Dufief, from Philadelphia, on January 31, 1803, originally as a loan. Dufief wrote:
Je vous envoie le catalogue des livres qui me restent de la Bibliothèque du Dr Franklin . . .
J'ai cru vous faire plaisir & vous donner une preuve non équivoque de ma profonde estime en joignant au Catalogue deux petits ouvrages sur la Revolution américaine, rendus inestimables par les notes posthumes de votre illustre cooperator dans le grand & glorieux ouvrage de l'indépendance. Lisez-les, communiquez-les, si vous le désirez, à vos amis, & ensuite renvoyez-moi le volume qui les contient, par la même voie dont je me sers pour vous le faire parvenir . . .
Jefferson replied on February 4, from Washington, and asked Dufief to send certain books from Franklin's library (see no. 42 and 1396). He added:
. . . to this I should certainly add the volume enclosed in your letter, containing two small pamphlets with copious marginal notes by Dr F., but that from the binding, and the desire expressed to have it returned, I conclude you wish to preserve it for yourself as a relic of a saint . . .
THOUGHTS

they drop the birth-right, and bring forth their charters. When they are thrown that these charters are no other than what are given to every common corporation and trading company, they then cease to be charters, and become all at once compacts. At one time it is the love of liberty that made them take shelter in those distant climes, from the tyranny of prerogative; yet when we ask them with whom they made those compacts just mentioned; they tell us, with a King JAMES or a King CHARLES. How much the great shades of ALGERNOON SIDNEY and JOHN LOCKE exclaim, how much they rage in their independent mansions, to hear that there should be Englishmen who pretend to read and admire their writings, and yet understand them so little as to own that they had entered into a compact, or as these patriots would call it, a conspiracy, with a King, in order to obtain a dispensation from the laws of the land, and the authority of parliament.

ON GOVERNMENT.

The assertion that these charters are not charters, but PaJa conventa, is brim-full of absurdity. For, putting over the manifest illegality already hinted, of one part of the sovereign power dispending with the authority of the whole; the whole sovereign power could not, by the nature of things, enter into any indefeasible compact of that sort. Nor is this more to be considered as matter of reasoning than as matter of language. Sovereignty admits of no degrees, it is always supreme, and to level it, is, in effect, to destroy it; I mean with regard to those who suffer it to be levelled: for, as to sovereignty itself, it is unassailable to destruction; and, like the sun, only fells in one place, that it may rise, with full splendour, in another. PaJa conventa cannot, with any propriety, subsist, but amongst parties independent of one another; nor are they then of much significance, unless there be, at the same time, some despotic power provided, for explaining any difficulty that might arise concerning the several conditions of a war.
Politics

On February 14, Dufief wrote giving the volume to Jefferson, and at the same time sent the three volumes of Miscellanies described above (no. 3056-3058):

... J'ai cru sentir en lisant votre lettre que vous seriez charmé de posséder les seules Reliques littéraires qui nous restent probablement de l'immortel Franklin, Saint bien plus grand qu'aucun de ceux du Calendrier du peuple le plus dévot, puisqu'il a contribué par ses miracles à fonder une Nation, où Dieu est adoré suivant la Conscience, & où ses interprètes ne sont que ce qu'ils devraient être partout de simples ministres de la Religion; veuillez donc les accepter malgré le désir religieux de les garder qu'elles m'avaient inspiré. Et pour que vous ayez un reliquaire complet, j'y joindrai un ouvrage en 3 vol*, intitulé, Miscellanies of America ... [for the continuation of this letter see the introduction to no. 3056.]

Three months later, on May 5, Jefferson acknowledged the volumes to Dufief. In a letter dated from Washington he wrote:

... I find that I omitted in due time to make you my acknowledgements for the precious reliques of Doct! Franklin, which you were so obliging as to spare from your particular collection. Not only the intrinsic value of whatever came from him, but my particular affection for him, extend the measure of my obligation to you for this kindness ...

ALLEN RAMSBAY was the son of Allen Ramsay the poet; other works by him are in this catalogue. [3073]

J. 312 Great Britain & America. tracts. 1765-1781. 10 v. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 237, Great Britain & America, pamphlets from 1765-1781, 10 v 8vo.

Nine volumes from Jefferson's library have been identified as follows:

Volume 1


8vo. 84 leaves, with the inserted leaf R between sig. Q and R. This copy is without the 4 leaves of Almon's advertisement at the end.

Sabin 4924.

Rebound in half morocco by the Library of Congress. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T. This tract has a separate listing in Jefferson's manuscript catalogue; it is possible therefore that he had two copies.

SIR FRANCIS BERNARD, 1712-1779, governor of Massachusetts Bay.

WILLS HILL, EARL OF HILLSBOROUGH and first Marquess of Downshire, 1718-1793, was Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time this pamphlet was written. The first edition was published in folio in Boston and the second in quarto at Salem. [3074]

2. [BUSHE, GERVASE PARKER.]


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The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8vo. 24 leaves in fours.

GERVASE PARKER BUSSE, 1744?-1793, was attaché to his Majesty's legation in the District of Frankfort. The manuscript of the first edition (published earlier in the same year) may have been sent from Frankfort; the author's statement at the beginning reads as follows: In this edition, the author has endeavoured to remedy some of the greatest defects of the preceding one, many of which were owing to himself, and some, to an accident which befell the manuscript, which was sent from some distance, to London. He is far from flattering himself, that this publication is free from many errors; but as he hopes that it is less imperfect than the former one, he wishes that the first edition of this pamphlet may be forgotten.

[3075]

3-4. [DICKINSON, JOHN.]
The Farmer's and Monitor's Letters, To The Inhabitants Of The British Colonies. Williamsburg: Printed by William Rind, M DCC LXIX [1769]. E215.5 D559

Sm. 4to 2 parts in 1 with continuous signatures and pagination, 54 leaves: [1] A–K (repeated), L–O, P–Q, R–T, S–Z; the half-title for The Monitor on Qs. Signature K and the pagination numerals, 33–36, are repeated, the text is correctly printed.


Unbound, the first leaf mounted. Initialled at sig. I and T by Jefferson, who has written By John Dickinson on the title-page, and By Arthur Lee M.D. on the half-title for The Monitor. The second part is separately numbered, 4, on the title-page.

On the last page is a poem by the two authors:

THE LIBERTY SONG
Come join hand in hand, brave AMERICANS all,
And raise your bold hearts at fair LIBERTY'S call;
No tyrannous act shall suppress your free claim,
Or stamp the word SLAVE, on AMERICA'S name.
In freedom we're born, and in freedom we'll live,
Our money is ready,
Steady, boys, steady,
Let's give it as Freemen, but never as Slaves.

II.
Our worthy Forefathers, let's give them a cheer,
To climates they knew not, full bravely did steer,
Thro' oceans, to deserts, in freedom they came,
And dying, bequeath'd us their freedom and fame.
In freedom, etc.

III.
The tree their own hands had to liberty rear'd,
Deep rooted in earth, grew strong and rever'd:
Then, from all assaults, we this tree will maintain,
And leave to you children the fruit of our pain.
In freedom, etc.

IV.
Here's a health to our King, and the Nation at home,
AMERICA and BRITAIN should ever be one:
In liberty's cause, we united shall stand
The envy and dread of each neighbouring land,
In freedom, etc.

V.
Then join hand in hand, brave AMERICANS all,
By uniting, we stand, by dividing, we fall;
In so righteous a cause, we must surely succeed,
For Heaven approves of such generous deed.
In freedom, etc.

Arthur Lee, 1740-1792, diplomat, was born in Virginia, and studied law in London in Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple. In 1776 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to France (in place of Jefferson who had declined), with Silas Deane and Benjamin Franklin.

Concerning Lee, Jefferson wrote from Paris to James Monroe on June 17, 1785 (partly in cipher, here transcribed):

... I am sorry to see a possibility of A. L.'s being put into the Treasury. He has no talents for the office, and what he has will be employed in rummaging old accounts to involve you in eternal war with R. M. and he will in a short time introduce such dissensions into the Commission as to break it up. If he goes on the other appointment to Kaskaskia he will produce a revolt of that settlement from the U. S. ...

In a letter to John Adams, addressed from Monticello on August 22, 1813, discussing the ascription of the petition to the King, 1774, by John Marshall to Richard Henry Lee, Jefferson wrote of the latter:

... he was a poorer writer than his brother Arthur; and Arthur's standing may be seen in his Monitor's
letters, to ensure the sale of which they took the precaution of tacking to them a new edition of the Farmer's letters; like Mezentius who 'mortua juncteapt corpora vivis.'

John Dickinson, 1732–1808, statesman, originally published these letters anonymously in the Pennsylvania Chronicle. The first published edition was in Boston, 1768. At the time of the Revolution Dickinson was anxious for conciliation and voted against the Declaration of Independence, though he fought for his country with the Revolutionists.

In 1786, in answering the questions of Soulès [see no. 484] Jefferson wrote of Dickinson:

... but when they proposed to consider us as objects of taxation, all the states took the alarm. Yet so little had we attended to this subject that our advocates did not at first know on what ground to take their stand. Mr. Dickinson, a lawyer of more ingenuity than sound judgment and still more timid than ingenious, not daring to question the authority to regulate commerce so as best to answer their own purposes, to which we had so long submitted, admitted that authority in its utmost extent . . .

After Dickinson's death, Jefferson wrote to Joseph Bringhamston on February 24, 1808:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th it gave me the first information of the death of our distinguished fellow citizen John Dickinson, a more estimable man, or truer patriot, could not have left us. among the first of the advocates for the rights of his country when assailed by Great Britain, he continued to the last the orthodox advocate of the true principles of our new government, and his name will be consacr. in history as one of the great worthies of the revolution . . .

Richard Henry Lee, mentioned in Jefferson's letter, was the author of the Preface to this pamphlet. This is the only copy located in any bibliography consulted. [3076]

5. [KNOX, WILLIAM.]

The Controversy between Great-Britain and her Colonies Reviewed; the Several Pleas of the Colonies. In Support of their Right to all the Liberties and Privileges of British Subjects, and to Exemption from the Legislative Authority of Parliament, Stated and Considered; and The Nature of their Connection with, and Dependence on, Great-Britain, shewn upon the Evidence of Historical Facts and Authentic Records. Boston: Printed by Mein and Fleeming, m dccc lxxix. [1769]

Sm. 4to. 50 leaves.


Unbound. Initialled at sig. I by Jefferson, who has written on the title-page By George Grenville. In other hands are written: Mr. Richman and By Wm. Knox.

William Knox, 1732–1810, statesman, was born in Ireland. From 1757–1761 he lived in America as Provost Marshal of Georgia. On his return to England he was made agent in Great Britain for Georgia and East Florida, and later became Under Secretary of State for American Affairs. This pamphlet was in part dictated by George Grenville, the Prime Minister. It was formerly attributed to Thomas Whately, and to John Meine, the Boston printer and bookseller, whose serious financial complications resulting from its publication caused him to be imprisoned in the Fleet in London. [3077]

6. A short Narrative of The horrid Massacre in Boston, perpetrated in the Evening of the Fifth Day of March, 1770. By Soldiers of the XXIXth Regiment; which with the XIVth Regiment were then Quartered there: With Some Observations on the State of Things prior to that Catastrophe. Printed by Order of the Town of Boston, And Sold by Edes and Gill, in Queen-Street, And T. & J. Fleet, in Cornhill, 1770.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition, second issue. 66 leaves. This copy is without the printed slip relative to the leaves not included in the copies sent to England.

Bound in half morocco by the Library of Congress (2 leaves misbound). Not initialled by Jefferson.

Prepared by a Committee consisting of James Bowdoin, Joseph Warren and Samuel Pemberton. For a full account of this and the first issue, see the Church Catalogue, no. 1076 and 1077. [3078]

Volume 2

Five pamphlets bound together in one volume, 8vo. calf, labels on the back lettered: Colonial/Pamphlets/Vol. 11.

1. [MEIN, JOHN.]

Sagittarius's Letters and Political Speculations, Extracted From the Public Ledger. Humbly Inscribed To the very Loyal and Truly Pious Doctor Samuel Cooper, Pastor of the Congregational Church in Brattle Street . . . Boston: Printed By Order of the Select Men, and sold at Donation Hall, for the Benefit of the distressed Patriots, MDCCLXXV. [1775]

12mo. 64 leaves only, lacks the last leaf with text on the recto, and the first leaf, possibly blank.


Not initialled by Jefferson, and a correction in ink on page 53 is not in his hand.

A loyalist pamphlet, directed against the colony of Massachusetts, the city of Boston, Dr. Franklin and others. Samuel Cooper, 1725–1783, to whom the Letters are inscribed, was active in the cause of American freedom, and the author of pamphlets and newspaper articles. He was a friend of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and other leaders. [3079]

2. [GLOVER, RICHARD.]

The Substance of the Evidence Delivered to a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons by the Merchants and Traders of London, Concerned in the Trade to Germany and Holland, and of the Dealers in Foreign Linens, As Summed up by Mr. Glover. To which is Annexed, His Speech, introductory to the Proposals laid before the Annuitants of Mess. Douglas, Heron and Co. At the King's-Arms Tavern, Cornhill, on the Ninth of February, 1774. London: Printed for J. Wilkie, M DCC LXXIV. [Price One Shilling and Six-Pence.]

8vo. 37 leaves in fours, half-title on Ki for A Speech Introductory to the Proposals Laid before the Annuitants of Mess. Douglas, Heron and Co. at the King's-Arms Tavern, Cornhill, on the Ninth of February, 1774.

Sabin 27609.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

Richard Glover, 1712–1785, English poet and politician, appeared twice before committees of the House of Commons to sum up evidence as to commercial grievances, and took a prominent part in arranging the affairs of Douglas, Heron and Co., whose failure had occurred in 1762. [3080]

3. [BURKE, EDMUND.]

8vo. 40 leaves in fours.
This edition not in Sabin. Evans 13852.
Initalled by Jefferson at sig. I.

4. [MORRIS, MATTHEW ROBINSON-, BARONROKEBY.]
Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. The Second Edition. With Additions and an Appendix relative to the present State of Affairs on that Continent ... London: Printed for R. Baldwin; E. and C. Dilly; J. Johnson; Richardson and Co; and J. Almon, n. d. [1774].
2 parts in 1, 85 and 22 leaves only (lacks the leaf before the title and the last leaf); the second part contains the Appendix with separate (starred) signatures and pagination: signature E in the first part contains only four leaves which appear to be a cancel. Four lines of Errata on the back of the title-leaf.
Halkett and Laing I, 416. Sabin 72152.
Initalled at sig. I by Jefferson who has written on the title-page By Robinson.

5. [SHIPLEY, JONATHAN.]
A Speech intended to have been spoken on the Bill for Altering the Charters of the Colony of Massachusetts's Bay. The Third Edition. London, Printed; Philadelphia: Re-printed and Sold, by William and Thomas Bradford. M DCC LXXIV. [1774]
8vo. 18 leaves including the half-title.
The name of the author written on the title-page by Jefferson: By Jonathan Shipley Bishop of St Asaph.

Volume 3


1. QUINCY, JOSIAH.
Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port-Bill; with thoughts on civil society and standing armies. By Josiah Quincy, Junior ... Philadelphia: printed for John Sparhawk, MDCGLXXIV. [1774.]
30 leaves; the dedication To the Freeholders and Yeomanry of my Country dated from Boston, May 14, 1774.
Josiah Quincy, 1744-1775, lawyer, was educated at Harvard. He died of tuberculosis at the age of thirty-one on board the ship on which he was returning to Boston after a secret mission to England. The first edition of the pamphlet was published in Boston by Edes and Gill in 1774. Dilly published an edition in London in the same year.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

2. [JEFFERSON, THOMAS.]
A Summary View of the rights of British America. Set forth in some resolutions intended for the inspection of the present delegates of the people of Virginia. Now in convention. By a native, and Member of the House of Burgesses. Williamsburg: printed by Clementina Rind, n.d. [1774-]

First Edition. 12 leaves: A-C'.

With several manuscript notes by Jefferson, who has written on the title-page: by Thomas Jefferson.

On page 8 the footnote of 12 lines has been crossed out in ink, and Jefferson has written in the lower margin of this and the next page a replacing note:

*in 1621. Nova Scotia was granted by James I. to St. Wm. Alexander. in 1632. Maryland was granted by Charles I. to Lord Baltimore. in 1664. New York was granted by Charles II. to the D. of York: so also was New Jersey, which the D. of York conveyed again to Ld Berkeley & St. Gen. Carteret. so also were the Delaware counties which the same Duke conveyed again to Wm. Penn. in 1664. the country including North & South Carolina, Georgia & the Floridas was granted by Charles II. to the E. of Clarendon, D. of Albemarle, E. of Craven, Ld Berkeley, Ld Ashley, St. George Carteret, St. John Coloten, & St. Wm. Berkeley. in 1681. Pennsylvania was granted by Charles II. to Wm. Penn.

On page 13 the word New England has been completely erased in ink, and replaced by Massachusetts written by Jefferson in the margin.

On page 14 a reference to the hope of a few worthless ministerial dependents to obtain a British knighthood has been annotated by Jefferson in a footnote:

*alluding to the knighting of Francis Bernhard. [For Francis Bernard see no. 3074.]

On page 17 Jefferson has made two corrections. He has changed his original African corsairs to British corsairs in a marginal correction, and has erased his majesty’s from the phrase his majesty’s governor of the colony of Virginia, and substituted the definite article to read: the governor of the colony of Virginia.

On page 18 Jefferson has added a footnote in black ink (the other annotations are in brown ink) probably at a later date. Concerning the power of the King to dissolve parliament, he has written in the lower margin:

*since this period the king has several times dissolved the parliament a few weeks before it’s expiration, merely as an assertion of the right.

On the second paragraph of the same page an alteration has been made. The original text read:

Since the establishment, however, of the British constitution, at the glorious revolution . . .

This has been changed with ink to read:

Since the reign of the Second William however, under whom the British constitution was settled . . .

This note, and the word British, unlike the other annotations, are written in broken script.

On page 19 Jefferson has written (in brown ink) the footnote:

*insert 'and the frame of government thus dissolved, should the people take upon them to lay the throne of your majesty prostrate, or to discontinue their connection with the British empire, none will be so bold as to decide against the right or the efficacy of such avulsion.'

On page 20, in the passage Our ancestors . . . were farmers, not lawyers, Jefferson has changed farmers to laborers.

[For a complete list of Jefferson’s manuscript corrections, see the Introduction to Thomas Perkins Abernethy’s facsimile reprint of this copy.]

Jefferson mentioned these annotations in a letter to John W. Campbell of Petersburg, Virginia, who was proposing to publish a collected edition of Jefferson’s works.

Jefferson’s first letter to Campbell on this subject was dated from Monticello September 3, 1809:

Your letter of July 29 came to hand sometime since, but I have not sooner been able to acknowledge it. In answer to your proposition for publishing a compleat edition of my different writings, I must observe that no writings of mine, other than those merely official have been published, except the Notes on Virginia, & a small pamphlet under the title of a Summary view of the rights of British America . . .

The Summary view was not written for publication. it was a draught I had prepared of a petition to the king, which I meant to propose in my place as a member of the Convention of 1774. being stopped on the road by sickness, I sent it on to the Speaker, who laid it on the table for the perusal of the members. it was thought too

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to be expected that those here, much less able at that time to oppose the designs of delusion, should be exempted from injury.

Accordingly that country, which had been acquired by the lives, the labours, and the fortunes, of individual adventurers, was by these princes, at several times, parcelled out and distributed among the favourites and followers of their fortunes; and, by an assumed right of the crown alone, was divided into distinct and independent governments; a measure which it is believed his majesty's prudence and understanding would prevent him from imitating at this day, as no exercise of such a power, of dividing and dismembering a country, has ever occurred in his majesty's realm of England, though now of very antient standing; nor could it be justified or acquiesced under there, or in any other part of his majesty's empire.

That the exercise of a free trade with all parts of the world, policed by the American colonists, as of natural right, and which no law of their own had taken away or abridged, was next the object of unjust encroachment. Some of the colonies having thought proper to continue the administration of their government in the name and under the authority of his majesty king Charles the first, whom, notwithstanding his late deposition by the commonwealth of England, they continued in the sovereignty of their state, the parliament for the commonwealth took the same in high offence, and assumed upon themselves the power of prohibiting their trade with all other parts of the world, except the island of Great Britain. This arbitrary act, however, they soon recalled, and by

A treaty, entered into on the 12th day of March, 1660, between the said commonwealth and their commissioners, and the colony of Virginia by their house of burgesses, was expressly stipulated, by the 8th article of the said treaty, that they should have "free trade as the people of England do enjoy to all places and with all nations, according to the laws of that commonwealth. But that, upon the restoration of his majesty Charles the second, their rights of free commerce fell once more a victim to arbitrary power; and by several acts of his reign, as well as of those of his successors, the trade of the colonies was laid under such restrictions, as these what hopes they might form from the justice of a British parliament, were its uncontrolled power admitted over these states. History has informed us that bodies of men, as well as individuals, are susceptible of the spirit of tyranny. A view of these acts of parliament, for regulation, as it has been affectedly called, of the American trade, if all other evidence were removed out of the case, would undeniably evince the truth of this observation. Besides the duties they impose on our articles of export and import, they prohibit our going to any markets northward of Cape Finisterre, in the kingdom of Spain, for the trade of commodities which Great Britain will not take from us, and for the purchase of others, with which she cannot supply us, and that for no other than the arbitrary purpose of purchasing for themselves, by a sacrifice of our rights and interests, certain privileges in their commerce with an allied state, who in confidence that their exclusive trade with America will be continued, while the principles and power of the British parliament be the same, have indulged themselves in every exorbitance which their avarice could dictate, or our necessities excite; they have raised their commodities, called for in America, to the double and treble of what they sold for before such exclusive privileges were given them, and of what better commodities of the same kind would cost us elsewhere, and at the
strong for the times & to become the act of the convention, but was printed by subscription of the members with a short preface written by one of them. if it had any merit it was that of first taking our true ground, & that which was afterwards assigned & maintained . . .

A month later, on October 1, 1809, Jefferson sent to Campbell this volume of pamphlets containing The Summary View, and mentioned the annotations:

I received last night your favor of Sep. 19. and being about commencing a journey which will keep me from home some time, I answer it immediately. I think you have done well to restrict your intentions to the Summary view,

Reports as Secretary of state, &
Messages to Congress.

as I do not know that a copy of the Summary view can now be found anywhere else, I send you a volume of the pamphlets of that day (1774) containing it. I had written it hastily at home, & hazarded some things not certain, because I expected to ascertain them on arriving at the convention. but as I was stopped on the way & the piece was published by others before I knew of it, it went forth with its errors uncorrected. on receiving the copy in this volume I made the M.S. corrections which you will see in it, & which, in the republication, should be made in the text. . . .

Referring in the same letter to this volume and a volume containing his Reports as Secretary of State, Jefferson commented:

. . . these two volumes making part of the collection of value & constant recurrence to myself, I need not recommend them to your particular care, & to be returned as soon as you can make the necessary use of them. I never before suffered them to go out of my own hands . . .

Jefferson's first account of his writing the Summary View seems to be a contemporary one. In a document in his autograph, headed: On the instructions given to the 5th delegation of Virginia to Congress in August 1774, and beginning: The legislature of Virginia happened to be in session in Williamsburg when news was received of the passage, by the British parliament, of the Boston port bill. this was to take effect on the 1st day of June then ensuing . . ., his account is as follows:

At the election, the people re-elected every man of the former assembly as a proof of their approbation of what they had done. before I left home to attend the Convention, I prepared what I thought might be given in instruction to the Delegates who should be appointed to attend the General Congress proposed. they were drawn in haste with a number of blanks, with some uncertainties & inaccuracies of of historical facts, which I neglected at the moment, knowing they could be readily corrected at the meeting, I set out on my journey, but was taken sick on the road, and unable to proceed. I therefore sent on by express two copies, one under cover to Patrick Henry, the other to Peyton Randolph, who I knew would be in the chair of the Convention. of the former no more was ever heard or known. m' Henry probably thought it too bold as a first measure, as the majority of the members did. on the other copy being laid on the table of the convention by Peyton Randolph, as the proposition of a member who was prevented from attendance by sickness on the road, tamer sentiments were preferred, and I believe, wisely preferred; the leap I proposed being too long as yet for the mass of our citizens. the distance between these, and the instructions actually adopted is of some curiosity however, as it shews the inequality of pace with which we moved, and the prudence required to keep front and rear together. my creed had been formed on unsheathing the sword at Lexington. they printed the paper however, and gave it the title of 'a Summary view of the rights of British America'. in this form it got to London, where the opposition took it up, shaped it to Opposition views, and in that form it ran rapidly thro' several editions . . .

In a letter to William Plumer, sometime Governor of New Hampshire, dated from Monticello, January 31, 1815, Jefferson wrote:

. . . In aid of your general work I possess no materials whatever, or they should be entirely at your service: and I am sorry that I have not a single copy of the pamphlet you ask, entitled 'a Summary view of the rights of British America'. it was the draught of an Instruction which I had meant to propose for our Delegates to the first Congress: being prevented by sickness from attending our Convention, I sent it to them, and they printed without adopting it, in the hope that conciliation was not yet desperate. it's only merit
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

was in being the first publication which carried the claim of our rights their whole length, and asserted that there was no rightful link of connection between us and England but that of being under the same king ...

In his autobiography, written many years later, in 1821, Jefferson wrote:

The next event which excited our sympathies for Massachusetts was the Boston port bill, by which that port was to be shut up on the 1st of June 1774. This arrived while we were in session in the spring of that year ... I prepared a draught of instructions to be given to the delegates whom we should send to the Congress, and which I meant to propose at our meeting ... I sat out for Wm. two days before that appointed for our meeting, but was taken ill of a dysentery on the road, & unable to proceed. I sent on therefore to Wm. two copies of my draught, the one under cover to Peyton Randolph, who I knew would be in the chair of the convention, the other to Patrick Henry, whether m I Henry disapproved the ground taken, or was too lazy to read it (for he was the laziest man in reading I ever knew) I never learnt, but he communicated it to nobody. Peyton Randolph informed the Convention he had received such a paper from a member prevented by sickness from offering it in his place, and he laid it on the table for perusal. It was read generally by the members, approved by many, but thought too bold for the present state of things; but they printed it in pamphlet form under the title of 'A Summary view of the rights of British America'. It found it's way to England, was taken up by the opposition, interpolated a little by Mr. Burke so as to make it answer opposition purposes, and in that form ran rapidly thro' several editions. This information I had from Parson Hurt, who happened at the time to be in London, whither he had gone to receive clerical orders, and I was informed afterwards by Peyton Randolph that it had procured me the honor of having my name inscribed in a long list of proscriptions enrolled in a bill of attainder commenced in one of the houses of parliament, but suppressed in embryo by the hasty step of events which warned them to be a little cautious ...

On October 15, 1804, Meriwether Jones wrote from Richmond to Jefferson:

Some time in the month of June last, I defended you in the Enquirer against a charge, that shortly before the declaration of Independence, you had drafted & signed an humble and adulatory address to the King of England. In the defence alluded to, I mentioned, that at that crisis of American affairs, you were always considered foremost of your cotemporaries; and in support of my assertion, I instanced a string of Resolutions of which you were the author, and which were forwarded to the moderator of the convention at Williamsburg in 1774. These Resolutions, Mr. Edm. Randolph informed me, were considered a day or two in advance of the spirit of the times; but that himself, & some other young patriots were so captivated with their point and elegance, that they procured their publication by subscription: he told me too, that he had a copy of the Resolutions which were at my command. Upon this information, I promised the readers of the Enquirer, to prove, by shewing them the resolutions in question, that you foresaw very early in the progress of our revolution, that independence & liberty were inseparable. After my promise to the Public, M. Edm. Randolph & myself made several unsuccessful searches for these resolutions: and as I feel some solicitude to redeem my word which still stands pledged, I have taken the liberty to ask of you a copy of them.—I am of opinion that their publication at this epoch will be of service, by proving a political consistency of character, and by calling the public feeling to a period which should be brought to their recollection as frequently as possible ...

Jefferson replied from Washington on October 19:

I received last night your favor of the 15th. I have but a single copy of the pamphlet you ask for, and that is bound up in a volume of pamphlets of the same year and making one of a long suite of volumes of the same nature. I mention this to impress you with the value I set on the volume as part of the history of the times,
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and to justify a request of attention in the use and return of it. It happens that Mr. Duval sets out this afternoon for Richmond & furnishes an opportunity of conveying it to you. It should be noted in the republication that the title, the motto and the preface were of the editors, and, with the piece itself, were printed without my knowledge. I had drawn the paper at home, set out for the convention; was taken ill on the road, & sent on the paper to Peyton Randolph moderator of the convention. It was laid by him on the table of the convention for the persual of the members, and by them justly deemed ahead of the sentiments of the times: but some of them deemed it useful to publish it, & they affixed the title, epigraph & preface. I was informed by parson Hurt who was in England when it arrived there, that it ran through several editions there. As to the humble petition to the king in 1775. Which I have been charged with drawing & signing, every body knows it was drawn by Mr. Dickinson, & the journals shew it was reported to congress some days before I took my seat there. The opposition to it was almost universal, and we let it pass at last merely because those who advocated it declared that if the king should not answer it satisfactorily they would then go all lengths with us. To produce this unanimity we let it pass, and we all signed it, because the king would not receive a paper from the President of Congress . . . [3085]

3. [DICKINSON, JOHN.]
An Essay on the Constitutional Power of Great-Britain over the colonies in America; with the resolves of the committee for the province of Pennsylvania, and their instructions to their representatives in assembly. Philadelphia: printed and sold, by William and Thomas Bradford, M.DCC.LXXIV. [1774.]
First Edition. 68 leaves: A⁴, A–Q⁵, Errata and Appendix on the last page.

4. [FISHER, JABEZ.]
Americanus examined, and his principles compared with those of the approved advocates for America, by a Pennsylvanian. Philadelphia: printed in the year, M.DCC.LXXIV. [1774.]
12 leaves: [1], B–C⁴.
Margins cut close; a few manuscript corrections in ink.

5. [DRAYTON, WILLIAM HENRY.]
A Letter from Freeman of South-Carolina, to the deputies of North-America, assembled in the High Court of Congress at Philadelphia. South-Carolina: Charles-Town, printed by Peter Timothy. M.DCC.LXXIV. [1774.]
4to. 24 leaves: [1], A–B⁴, F³. Signed and dated at the end: Freeman, South-Carolina, Charles-Town, August 10, 1774. 5 lines of Errata at the foot of the page.
Sabin 49277. Evans 13256.
The margins cut close at the fore-edge, sometimes with injury to the text; the upper margin of the last leaf, with several lines of text, torn away.

WILLIAM HENRY DRAYTON, 1742–1779, Revolutionary leader, denied in this pamphlet the right of Parliament to legislate for the American colonies. [3088]

6. [WILSON, JAMES.]
Considerations on the nature and the extent of the Legislative Authority of the
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20 leaves; the Advertisement dated August 17, 1774.
For James Wilson see no. 3092 above. This pamphlet was published anonymously and was at first ascribed to Franklin. Several references to Wilson are made by Jefferson in his autobiography. [3089]

7. [NICHOLAS, ROBERT CARTER.]
Considerations on the present state of Virginia examined. [Williamsburg:]
Printed in the year M.DCC.LXXIV [by Purdie and Dixon, 1774.]
22 leaves: [1], B-E, F-.
In his Notes on the State of Virginia (1782 ed. page 325) Jefferson includes this pamphlet, with the author's name, as one of the four pamphlets on the controversy with England, published in the State of Virginia: 1774, Considerations, &c. by Robert Carter Nicholas.
ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, 1728-1780, colonial official and revolutionary patriot, was well-known to Jefferson.
In his autobiography begun in 1821, in connection with the day of prayer, humiliation and fasting on June 1, 1774, on the closing of the Boston port, Jefferson wrote:
... to give greater emphasis to our proposition, we agreed to wait the next morning on m'r Nicholas, whose grave & religious character was more in unison with the tone of our resolution, and to solicit him to move it ...
[3090]

8. [LEE, CHARLES.]
Strictures on a pamphlet, entitled, a "Friendly address to all reasonable Americans, on the subject of our political confusions." Addressed to the People of America ... Philadelphia: printed and sold by William and Thomas Bradford, M.DCC.LXXIV. [1774.]
First Edition. 8 leaves.
On the title-page Jefferson has written in ink: by General Lee.
CHARLES LEE, 1731-1782, originally a soldier in the British Army, become a Revolutionary general in the American Army, having settled in America in 1773. The author of A Friendly Address against whom this pamphlet was written was Dr. Myles Cooper, Loyalist, president of King's College, New York. [3091]

9. [HOPKINSON, FRANCIS.]
A Pretty Story written in the Year of our Lord, 2774. By Peter Grievous, Esquire, A. B. C. D. E. ... Williamsburg: printed by John Pinkney, for the benefit of Clementina Rind's Children, M DCC LXIV. [1774.]
8 leaves: [1], B-.
Sabin 32980. Evans 13340. Clayton-Torrence 415-Wright 1232 (this copy only).
FRANCIS HOPKINSON, 1737-1791, statesman, musician and author. A Pretty Story is his first political satire, and is an allegorical account of the trouble between England and the colonies. For an account of the work, sometimes referred to as the first American novel, see Arthur Hobson Quinn, American Fiction, page 4. [3092]

10. [LEE, ARTHUR.]
An Appeal to the justice and interests of the people of Great Britain, in the present disputes with America. By an old Member of Parliament. London: printed for J. Almon, MDCCLXXIV. [1774.]
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Lee has written: from the author (partly cut away); on the title-page he has signed his name: By Arthur Lee and on the half-title he has written: Attorney at Law, Amherst County, Virginia.

For Arthur Lee, see no. 3076.


To the Inhabitants of the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

To the Inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, signed Henry Middleton, President, October 26, 1774.

Friday, October 14, 1774. The Congress came into the following Resolutions. Signed Peyton Randolph, President.

The Association, &c. Dated at the end October 20, 1774, and signed by Peyton Randolph, President, and the delegates from the various states.

Volume 4


First Edition. 16 leaves only, lacks the last leaf with one page of text. The half-title has the price, Sixpence.

2. GLOVER, RICHARD.

The Substance of the evidence on the petition presented by the West-India planters and merchants to the Hon. House of Commons, as it was introduc’d at the bar, and summ’d up by Mr. Glover on Thursday the 16th of March, 1775. London: printed by H. S. Woodfall, for T. Cadell, and sold by J. Wilkie. [1775.]

First Edition. 26 leaves in fours, including the half-title with the price, One shilling; errata list on the back of the title leaf.

Sabin 27610.

3. BURKE, EDMUND.

4. [HARTLEY, DAVID.]
   Speech and motions, made in the House of Commons on Monday, the 27th of March, 1775. Together with a draught of a letter of requisition to the Colonies. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [London, 1775.]
   First Edition. 10 leaves, no title-page, half-title as above.
   Sabin 30691 (with wrong collation).
   Part of a written name has been cut away from the half-title.
   For a note on David Hartley see no. 2788. A second edition of this pamphlet was published in the same year with the name of the author on the title-page, and with the imprint of J. Almon.

5. The Speeches in the last session of the present Parliament, delivered by several of the principal advocates in the House of Commons, in favour of the rights of America. Viz. Governor Johnstone, Mr. Cruger, the Hon. Capt. Lutterell, Colonel Acland, the Hon. Henry Temple Lutterell, Mr. Hartley, the Marquis of Granby, son of the late magnanimous hero, John Manners, Marquis of Granby. With the speech of Mr. Edmund Burke, in favour of the Protestant Dissenters, in the second Parliament of George the 3d. New-York: printed by James Rivington, MDCCLXXV. [1775.]
   First Edition. 8vo. 36 leaves in fours; Rivington's advertisement on the back of the title-page.
   Sabin 89210. Evans 14092.
   Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

6. [DALRYMPLE, SIR JOHN.]
   The Address of the people of Great-Britain to the inhabitants of America. London: printed for T. Cadell, M DCC LXXV. [1775.]
   First Edition. 8vo. 32 leaves including the half-title (with the price, 1 s.).
   On the title-page is the autograph signature of William Anderson.

   Sir John Dalrymple, 1726-1810, was baron of the exchequer. This pamphlet is attributed to him in an article in the Monthly Review, June 1775.

7. From the London Evening Post, 29th of April 1775. To the three Generals, with Scotch orders, on their voyage to North-America . . . Critical and faithful extracts from Colonel Cavallier's Memoirs of the wars of the Cevennes, or Lower Languedoc, in his own hand writing, and in the French language. [Philadelphia: John Dunlap, 1775.]
   Folio broadside cut into four pieces of 8vo. size (lower margins folded in) and so bound in this 8vo. volume.


EDMUND BURKE, 1729-1797, British statesman, born in Dublin. This is a reprint of the third English edition printed by Dodsley in the same year. The speech took three hours to deliver.
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8. Affidavits and depositions, relative to the commencement of the late hostilities in the province of Massachusetts Bay: together with an address from the Provincial Convention of said province, to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, transmitted to the Congress, now sitting in this city, and published by their order. Charles Thomson, Secretary. [Philadelphia: printed by John Dunlap, 1775.]

[JOHNSON, SAMUEL.]
8vo. 47 leaves.
SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1709-1784, English lexicographer.
This was one of the political pamphlets written by Johnson after receiving a pension of £300 a year from the government. According to Boswell more than one insulting passage was cut out by the ministry. The earlier editions were published in the same year. [3103]

First Edition. 8vo. 20 leaves.
One of the several pamphlets written in answer to Johnson's Taxation No Tyranny. [3104]

11. LEE, CHARLES.
First Edition. 8vo. 6 leaves; A copy of General Burgoyne's Answer (dated July 8, 1775) to General Lee's letter of June 7, 1775, on the last 2 leaves, has separate pagination and signatures.
Sabin 39170. Evans 14150.
The price, 64, written in ink on the title-page.
CHARLES LEE, 1731-1782, soldier of fortune and Revolutionary general, was a native of England and served both in the British and American armies. See also no. 3091 above. [3105]

8vo. 8 leaves; signed at the end: Casca. [Price Fourpence.]
Several corrections made in ink, not by Jefferson.
Concerns General Gage's Proclamation. Ascribed by Sabin to Thomas Paine, the author of the pamphlet entitled The Crisis Extraordinary, see no. 3138, which pamphlet is omitted by Sabin. [3106]

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Volume 5

Five tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo. Calf, green silk bookmark. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

1. [MACPHERSON, JAMES.]
The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the claims of America: being an answer to the declaration of the General Congress. The eighth edition. To which is now added, a refutation of Dr. Price's State of the national Debt. London: printed for T. Cadell, M.DCC.LXXVI. [1776.]
8vo. 64 leaves, folded table; the text ends on page 97, sig. O, recto; on the verso of the leaf is printed in large letters the word Appendix.
Halkett and Laing V, 124. Sabin 27145, 18347.
On the title-page Jefferson has written: by L² George Germaine; the fore-margins cut close.

This is the first edition of this pamphlet to include A Refutation of Dr. Price's State of the National Debt. The authorship is now usually attributed to James Macpherson, 1736–1796, the author of the Ossian poems. Macpherson lived in America from 1764 to 1766 as secretary to Governor Johnstone at Pensacola, West Florida. On his return to England in the latter year he was employed by the government as a political writer, and by Lord North's ministry to write a pamphlet in defence of their American policy.

The authorship is attributed by Jefferson, and also by others, to Lord George Germaine, 1716–1785, who in 1775 was appointed by Lord North, Secretary of State for the colonies. Other attributions are to Sir John Dalrymple, and to Henry Mackenzie, the "Man of Feeling". Sabin has three entries for the pamphlet, under the title, Dalrymple, and Germaine. He does not enter it under Macpherson.

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2. TUCKER, JOSIAH.
The True Interest of Britain, set forth in regard to the Colonies; and the only means of living in Peace and Harmony with them, including five different plans, for effecting this desirable event. By Jos. Tucker, D.D., Dean of Glocester. Author of the Essay on the advantages and disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great-Britain, with regard to trade. To which is added by the Printer, A few more Words, on the freedom of the press in America. Philadelphia: printed, and sold, by Robert Bell, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]
8vo. 36 leaves, the last with Bell's advertisement, the two preceding (unnumbered) with the publisher's "few more Words", the last with reference to Plain Truth and Additions to Plain Truth, published in 1776 (see no. 3113).

Other pamphlets by Tucker occur in this catalogue. q.v.

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3. PRICE, RICHARD.
Observations on the nature of civil liberty, the principles of government, and the justice and policy of the war with America. To which is added, an Appendix, containing A State of the national debt, an Estimate of the money drawn from the public by the taxes, and an Account of the national income and expenditure since the last war . . . By Richard Price, D.D. F.R.S. London printed, 1776. Philadelphia: reprinted and sold by John Dunlap, n. d. [1776]

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4. PRICE, RICHARD.


The first edition appeared in London in 1777. [3110]

5. PRICE, RICHARD.


First Philadelphia Edition. 8vo. 9 leaves, the last for the Advertisement.

Volume 6

Five tracts (Paine's Common Sense and four relative tracts) bound together in one volume 8vo., calf, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate partly concealing the armorial bookplate of William Logan. The tracts numbered in ink serially on the title-pages or first pages.

1. [PAINE, THOMAS.]

Common Sense; with the Whole Appendix: the Address to the Quakers: also, the large additions, and A Dialogue between the ghost of General Montgomery, just arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American delegate in a wood, near Philadelphia: on the grand subject of American Independancy. Philadelphia: printed, and sold, by R. Bell, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]

First Edition with the Appendix. 8vo. 87 leaves: [1], B-L', [1'], N-U', A'. The title as given above is preceded by the half-title (advertisement on the back) and followed by a title reading: Common Sense; addressed to the inhabitants of America, on the following interesting subjects. I. Of the origin and design of Government in general, with concise remarks on the English Constitution. II. Of Monarchy and hereditary succession. III. Thoughts on the present state of American affairs. IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous reflections. The third edition . . . with Bell's imprint; the text ends on page 79, sig. L, recto, Bell's advertisement on the verso; the next leaf has the title, with imprint, for Large additions to Common Sense, a poem entitled The American Patriot's Prayer on the verso of the leaf; the text ends on page 147, sig. U, recto, the verso with Additions; U, has Robert Bell, Bookseller, to the Public, followed by a leaf with the title, with imprint, for A Dialogue between the Ghost of General Montgomery just arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American Delegate, in a wood near Philadelphia; 6 leaves of text with separate pagination.


The autograph signature of Charles Logan on the second title.

THOMAS PAINE, 1737-1809, who was brought up as a Quaker, originally came to America in 1774, with introductions from Benjamin Franklin whom he had met in London. This pamphlet, written at the suggestion of Benjamin Rush, was rejected by several publishers before
being accepted by Bell, whose first edition appeared on January 8, 1776. The publication was anonymous and the authorship at first attributed to Franklin, John Adams and others. The attribution to Franklin was mentioned in a letter written by Jefferson on January 19, 1831, to Francis Eppes, who had requested Jefferson’s opinion on Bolingbroke and Paine:

... no writer has exceeded Paine in ease and familiarity of style; in perspicuity of expression, happiness of elucidation, and in simple and unassuming language. In this he may be compared with Dr. Franklin: and indeed his Common sense was, for a while, believed to have been written by Dr. Franklin, and published under the borrowed name of Paine, who had come over with him from England ... [3112]

2. CANDIDUS.

Plain Truth; addressed to the inhabitants of America, containing, remarks on a late pamphlet, entitled Common Sense: wherein are shewn, that the scheme of independence is ruinous, delusive, and impracticable: that were the author’s asseverations, respecting the power of America, as real as nugatory; reconciliation on liberal principles with Great Britain, would be exalted policy: and that circumstances as we are, permanent liberty, and true happiness, can only be obtained, by honorable connections, with that kingdom. Written by Candidus. The second edition ... Philadelphia: printed, and sold, by R. Bell, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]

Beckley brings me the pamphlet written by Hamilton before the war in answer to Common Sense. It is entitled ‘Plain Truth.’ Melancton Smith sends it to Beckley & in his letter says it was not printed in N. York by Loudon because prevented by a Mob, and was printed in Philadelphia, and that he has these facts from Loudon.

The first edition of this tract was published by Bell in Philadelphia earlier in the same year and has been ascribed to various authors, including Hamilton, though, according to some of the authorities referred to above, not before 1792, and only by his political enemies. For a discussion of the authorship see Hildeburn and Evans, and an article by Paul Leicester Ford entitled “The Authorship of ‘Plain Truth’” in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. XII, page 421. Ford discusses Jefferson’s statements above, and ascribes the pamphlet to William Smith of Philadelphia. Oliver Ellsworth, in his copy now in the Library of Congress, has written on the title-page By William Smith. [3113]

3. [GREEN, JACOB.]

Observations: on the Reconciliation of Great-Britain, and the Colonies; in which are exhibited, arguments for, and against, that measure. By a friend of American Liberty ... Philadelphia: printed, by Robert Bell, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]

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JACOB GREEN, 1722–1790, Presbyterian minister, was educated at Harvard. "He was an earnest advocate for American Independence. He even published a pamphlet to show its reasonableness and necessity, at a period when such an opinion was very extensively branded as a political heresy."—Sprague III, 138. [3114]

4. [INGLIS, CHARLES.]

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 36 leaves in fours.
CHARLES INGLIS, 1734–1816, Loyalist Anglican clergyman, became the first Bishop of Nova Scotia. He was born in Ireland and came to America in 1755. Inglis was in New York at the time of the publication of Paine's Common Sense, "one of the most artful, insidious and pernicious pamphlets I have ever met with", and immediately wrote this reply to counteract its influence. A copy of the second edition is in the next following volume of tracts. [3115]

5. An Affectionate Address to the inhabitants of the British Colonies in America. By a lover and friend of mankind ... Printed in the year M.DCC.LXXVI. [Philadelphia: W. and T. Bradford, 1776.]

8vo. 31 leaves.
Halkett and Laing ascribe this pamphlet to John Adams in error. They cite Evans as their authority for this ascription, though actually Evans lists the tract anonymously under the title, John Adams being the author of the preceding tract. [3116]

Volume 7

A collection of nine pamphlets, consisting of Paine's Common Sense and eight relative tracts (some of them duplicates of those in the preceding volume), bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf; the tracts numbered in ink serially on the titles or first pages; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

The numbering of the titles follows that of a faulty list on the fly-leaf, not written by Jefferson.

1–2. [PAINE, THOMAS.]

Common Sense; with the Whole Appendix: the Address to the Quakers: also, the Large additions, and a Dialogue between the ghost of General Montgomery, just arrived from the Elysian Fields; and an American delegate in a wood, near Philadelphia: on the grand subject of American Independancy. Philadelphia: printed, and sold, by R. Bell, MDCCLXXVI. [1776.]

Another copy of no. 3112 above, q. v. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. [3117]

3. The Ancient testimony and principles of the people called Quakers, renewed, with respect to the King and Government; and touching the Commotions now prevailing in these and other parts of America, addressed to the people in general. [Philadelphia, 1776.]

4to. 2 leaves; signed at the end John Pemberton, Clerk, and dated the 20th day of the first month, 1776. Sabin 59614. Evans 14765. Hildeburn 3323. Not in Smith. Folded to fit in the 8vo. volume. [3118]
4. [INGLIS, CHARLES.]
The True interest of America impartially stated ... The second edition. Philadelphia: printed and sold by James Humphreys, junr; m, dcc, lxxvi. [1776.]
A reprint of no. 3115 above. By the same printer.

5. CANDIDUS.
Plain Truth; addressed to the inhabitants of America, containing, remarks on a late pamphlet, entitled Common Sense ... written by Candidus ... Philadelphia: printed, and sold, by R. Bell, mdcclxxvi. [1776.]
First Edition, second issue. 2 parts in 1; 71 leaves only, should be 72; this copy lacks the first leaf with The Printer to the Public.
Evans 15088, other references as for the second edition, described above, no. 3113.
On the title-page, and on the title for the Additions to

Plain Truth, Jefferson has written in ink: by Alexander Hamilton (on the second title without the word "by").
For a discussion of the authorship of this pamphlet and Jefferson's opinion that it was by Alexander Hamilton, see the description of the second edition, no. 3113 above.

6. [DICKINSON, JOHN.]

7-8. [GREEN, JACOB.]
Observations, on the Reconciliation of Great-Britain, and the Colonies, in which are exhibited Arguments for, and against, that measure. By a friend of American Liberty ... Philadelphia: printed, by Robert Bell, mdcclxxvi. [1776.]
Another copy of no. 3114 above, another issue. In this issue the word Observations on the title-page is followed by a comma and the four leaves of Plan at the end are printed on blue paper.

Sabin 60427. Evans 14974. Hildeburn 3452.

10. [ADAMS, JOHN.]
Thoughts on Government: applicable to the present state of the American Colonies. In a letter from a gentleman to his friend. Philadelphia: printed by John Dunlap, m, dcc, lxxvi. [1776.]
11. [BRAXTON, CARTER.]

An Address to the convention of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia; on the subject of government in general, and recommending a particular form to their consideration. By a native of that Colony. Philadelphia: printed by John Dunlap, MDCCCLXXVI. [1776.]

This tract is no longer in the volume, though called for on the list on the fly-leaf and on the early Library of Congress cards. No copy has been found in the Library of Congress though this copy was evidently seen by Sabin whose note reads: Attributed to Carter Braxton, in Jefferson’s handwriting, in the copy in the Library of Congress.

16mo. 13 leaves.


8vo. 13 leaves.


Volume 8

Seven pamphlets bound in one volume, 8vo., original calf, later labels on the back lettered: Colonial Pamphlets. / Vol. 17. / original silk bookmark. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The pamphlets numbered in ink serially on the titles or first pages.

1. An Address to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by those freemen, of the city of Philadelphia, who are now confined in the Mason’s Lodge, by virtue of a general warrant. Signed in council by the vice president of the Council of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: printed by Robert Bell, MDCCCLXXVII. [1777.]

First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves.


According to the Monthly Review these freemen were imprisoned on account of their refusal “not to depart from their dwelling-houses and engage to refrain from doing anything injurious to the United States, by speaking, writing, or otherwise, and from giving intelligence to the commander of the British forces, or to any other person, concerning publick affairs.”
2. [RUSH, BENJAMIN.]
FIRST EDITION. First issue, with the list of errata at the end. 8vo. 12 leaves in fours. This catalogue contains a number of the works of Benjamin Rush, q. v. [3128]

Following no. 2 is a fragment of two separate leaves from a
The first leaf, sig. A, pages 1 and 2, has the caption as above, the second leaf is pages 15 and 16 of the same work. [3129]

3. [PULTENEY, WILLIAM.]
Thoughts on the present state of affairs with America, and the means of conciliation.
This copy is imperfect, lacks the title. For a perfect copy (originally from Franklin’s library), see no. 3062. [3130]

4. BURGOYNE, JOHN.
The Substance of General Burgoyne’s Speeches, on Mr. Vyner’s motion, on the 26th of May; and upon Mr. Hartley’s motion, on the 28th of May, 1778. With an Appendix, containing General Washington’s letter to General Burgoyne. &c. Dublin: printed by John Exshaw, MDCCLXXVIII. [1778.]
24 leaves, the last 3 (unnumbered) for the Appendix with the Copy of a letter from General Washington to Lieutenant General Burgoyne. Head-quarters, Pennsylvania, March 15th, 1778, and Notes respecting the first and second debates. JOHN BURGOYNE, 1722–1792, British general, was the leader of the campaign in North America in 1777, for which he was severely criticised. For his account of this expedition see no. 479. [3131]
Sabin 9257.

5. [MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR.]
Observations on the American Revolution. Published according to a resolution of Congress, by their Committee. For the consideration of those who are desirous of comparing the conduct of the opposed parties, and the several consequences which have flowed from it. Philadelphia: printed by Styner and Cist, M DCC LXXIX. [1779.]
FIRST EDITION. 64 leaves including the half-title and the last blank. with his autograph inscription on the half-title: Thomas Jefferson esquire from R. H. Lee. On the title-page Jefferson has written by Gouverneur Morris.
Sabin 59070. Evans 16625. Hildeburn 3907. Other works by Gouverneur Morris occur in this Catalogue. [3132]
6. [REED, JOSEPH.]
Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament; with a collection of all
the letters and authentic papers, relative to his proposition to engage the interest of
one of the delegates of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Congress of the States of
America, to promote the views of the British Commissioners. Philadelphia: printed
by Francis Bailey, m.dcc.lxxix. [1779.]
4to. 30 leaves in twos; signed and dated at the end:
Joseph Reed. Philadelphia, Sept. 8, 1779. This copy
lacks the first leaf, probably a half-title; the fore-margins
cut down.
JOSEPH REED, 1741-1785, lawyer, Revolutionary states-
man and soldier, was military secretary to George
Washington, a member of the Continental Congress, and
George Johnstone, 1730-1817, Scottish commodore,
one time governor of West Florida, was one of the com-
missoners sent from England to treat with the American
colonies. He was compelled to withdraw from the com-
misson on account of the incident, reported by Reed, in
which he endeavoured to win over the American members
by a private arrangement, offered in writing. [3133]

7. GALLOWAY, JOSEPH.
The Examination of Joseph Galloway, Esq; late Speaker of the House of
Assembly of Pennsylvania, before the House of Commons, in a Committee on
the American Papers, with explanatory notes. London: printed for J. Wilkie,
MDCCLXXIX. [1779.]
First Edition. 40 leaves, the last a blank; uncut.
Sabin 26427.
Joseph Galloway, 1730-1803, was born in Maryland,
and in 1774 was elected a member of the first Continental
Congress. In 1776 he took advantage of the procla-
mation of indemnity and served with the British army. On
the evacuation of Philadelphia, where he was a magis-
trate, in 1778, he left for England, and in 1779 was
examined before the House of Commons.

Jefferson made a reference to Galloway, in a letter to
Samuel Adams Wells, written from Monticello May 12,
1819:
... I will now proceed to your quotation from m'r
Galloway's statements of what passed in Congress on
their declaration of independence in which statement
there is not one word of truth, and where bearing some
resemblance to truth, it is an entire perversion of it. I
do not charge this on m'r Galloway himself; his desertion
having taken place long before these measures, he dou-
bleless received his information from some of the loyal
friends whom he left behind him ...

Volume 9

Six tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., half bound, later labels on the back lettered: Colonial Pamphlets./ Vol.
18./ The pamphlets numbered in ink on the titles or first pages.

1. HARTLEY, DAVID.
Letters on the American War. Addressed to the Right Worshipful the Mayor
and Corporation, to the Worshipful the Wardens and Corporation of the Trinity-
House, and to the worthy burgesses of the town of Kingston-upon-Hull. By David

[269]
2. [GALLOWAY, JOSEPH.]

[Letters to a nobleman, on the conduct of the war in the middle Colonies.]

London: J. Wilkie, 1779.

8vo. 44 leaves only, should have 46, lacks the title and one preliminary leaf. This edition seems to have been issued without the map, and has an Appendix III. American Enquiry, not found in earlier editions.

This edition not in Sabin.

3. [MACPHERSON, JAMES.]

A Short history of the opposition during the last session of Parliament. Dublin: printed for the Company of Booksellers, m.dcc.lxxix. [1779.]

31 leaves.

Halkett and Laing V, 256. Sabin 43633.

Several of the works of James Macpherson, 1736-1796, the "translator" of the Ossianic poems, appear in this catalogue. The first edition of this pamphlet was printed in London in 1779, and was followed by at least six editions in the same year.

4. [PAINE, THOMAS.]

The Crisis Extraordinary. It is impossible to sit down and think seriously on the affairs of America . . . Philadelphia: sold by William Harris in Second-Street . . . [Price four dollars single, or thirty six dollars the dozen.] [1780.]

First Edition. 8 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end. The Crisis Extraordinary ends on the penultimate leaf, signed and dated Common Sense. Philadelphia, October 4, 1780; it is followed by a Postscript signed C.S.

Uncut. This is one of the copies in which the words at his store are omitted from the imprint. The Postscript is concerned with the treachery of General Arnold. It is possible that Sabin failed to distinguish between this pamphlet and that entitled A Crisis Extraordinary (see no. 3106 above) ascribed by him to Thomas Paine.


First Edition. 8vo. 12 leaves including the half-title; John André, 1751-1780, major in the British Army in America, was executed on October 3, 1780.

Politics

6. [GERARD DE RAYNEVAL, JOSEPH MATHIAS.]
   Observations on the Justificative Memorial of the Court of London. Paris,
   printed by the royal authority. Philadelphia: printed by F. Bailey, M.DCC.LXXXI.
   [1781.]

First Edition of this translation. 4to. 65 leaves in twos.
On the title-page is written: His Excellency The Governor.
Another copy of no. 2132 q.v.
The translation is by Peter Stephen du Ponceau, later
   concerned in the Batture case, q.v. The Justificative Memorial was by Edward Gibbon the historian. A different
   work with the same title was published by Caron de Beaumarchais, with his name on the title-page, in 1779.

J. 315 Colony titles, to wit of Pensvâ, N. York, & Vermont.
   tracts. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 234, Colony titles—to wit, of Pennsylvania, New York and
   Vermont, 8vo.

1. Report of the Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly of this
   Colony, to treat with the proprietaryes of Pennsylvania, respecting the boundaries
   of this Colony and that Province. Norwich: printed by Green & Spooner, 1774.
   4to. 20 leaves in fours; ends on sig. E6, page 36, with the catchword "We", but is perfect according to the bibliogra-
   phies cited below.
Sabin 15685. Evans 13214. Trumbull 1294.
On the title-page is written in ink in an early hand: Library of Congress.

2. The Susquehanna case. [Norwich: Green & Spooner, 1774.]
   4to. 13 leaves, the last a blank.
Sabin 94946. Evans 18971 (under date 1785). Trumbull 1477.
Cut into at the fore-edges, with damage to the marginalia.
This and the following three tracts are relative to the Pennsylvania-Connecticut boundary dispute, caused by
   the support given by Connecticut in 1774 to the claim of the Susquehanna Company to the northeastern portion
   of what was then Pennsylvania, but to which Connecticut had legal claim. See The Susquehanna Papers, edited
   by Julian P. Boyd.

3. [SMITH, WILLIAM.]
   An Examination of the Connecticut claim to lands in Pennsylvania. With an
   Appendix, containing extracts and copies taken from original papers. Philadelphia:
   printed by Joseph Crukshank, MDCCLXXIV. [1774.]
   2 parts in 1, 47 and 16 leaves, separate signatures and pagination, folded map; Postscript at the end of the first
   part; the second part for the Appendix.
Hildeburn 3113.
   By William Smith, provost of the College of Philadelphia. Other works by him appear in this catalogue,
   q.v.

4. TRUMBULL, BENJAMIN.
   A Plea, in vindication of the Connecticut title to the contested lands, lying west
   of the province of New-York, addressed to the public, by Benjamin Trumbull, A.M.

[271]
New-Haven: printed by Thomas and Samuel Green, M.DCC.LXIV. [1774.]

First Edition, second issue. 8vo. 81 leaves, the last for the list of errata; on page 103 of this issue begins: An Appendix, in three parts, exhibiting several copies and extracts of ancient Charters and Papers, to which reference is had in the preceding sheets; and also quotations from ancient history, reflecting light on the controversy in hand, as well as on the general history of Connecticut.


5. [WHARTON, SAMUEL.] Plain facts: being an examination into the rights of the Indian nations of America, to their respective countries; and a vindication of the grant, from the six united nations of Indians, to the proprietors of Indiana, against the decision of the legislature of Virginia; together with authentic documents, proving that the territory, westward of the Alleghany Mountain, never belonged to Virginia, &c. Philadelphia: printed and sold by R. Aitken, M.DCC.LXXXI. [1781.]

8vo. 82 leaves in fours.


With a few marginal annotations by Jefferson and others.

Samuel Wharton, 1732-1800, Philadelphia merchant and land speculator. The six United Nations ceded the “Indian grant” in 1768, and the following year Wharton went to England to have this grant validated by the Crown.

This tract is an enlargement of one published by Wharton in 1776 with a different title. It has been attributed to Benjamin Franklin, Anthony Benezet and Thomas Paine.

6. ALLEN, ETHAN. A Vindication of the opposition of the inhabitants of Vermont to the government of New-York, and of their right to form into an independent State. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the impartial world. By Ethan Allen. [Dresden:] printed by Alden Spooner, 1779, Printer to the state of Vermont.

Sm. 4°. 86 leaves: [I, B-X, Y].; the Appendix begins on page 90, sig. M, verso. Printed on blue paper.


Ethan Allen, 1737-1789, Revolutionary soldier and author, was deeply concerned in the recognition of Vermont as a separate state.

This tract was entered by Jefferson in chapter 4 as a separate entry. It seems probable that he had two copies. See no. 498.

J. 316 Journals of Congress to it’s dissolution Oct. 88. with dupl. of some parts.


This set now consists of vol. III-XIII only, the first two having disappeared; 8vo., bound in old calf or sheep, repaired, and all, with the exception of vol. VIII which has a new bookplate, have the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate on the original marbled end papers or preserved on the new end papers. None of the volumes is signed by Jefferson, whose name occurs in the text of several volumes.
Politics

The set is as follows:

313 leaves including the Index (with continuous signatures, separate pagination). The first four-and-a-half sheets, as far as E₄, are in eights, the rest of the book is in fours; F₁ begins with the syllable “vour” [for “favour”] as in Dunlap’s edition, though the complete word is needed and exists only in the catchword.
Sabin 15545 (for all volumes). Evans 16138 (Dunlap’s edition).
Several corrections are made in ink.

Journals of Congress, containing the Proceedings from January 1st, 1778, to January 1st, 1779. Published by order of Congress. Volume IV. Philadelphia: printed by David C. Claypoole, Printer to the Honorable the Congress, n. d.
376 leaves (in a 25 letter alphabet) including the last blank, and 48 leaves, with separate signatures and pagination for the Index and Appendix.
Evans 16584.

240 and 37 leaves, the latter for the Index with separate signatures and pagination.
Evans 17766.

This copy is of the corrected issue. The back cover is missing.

128 and 22 leaves, the latter for the Index, with separate signatures and pagination.
Evans 20079.

An abridgment of the Journals of Congress for 1780.

Journals of Congress . . . for the year 1781 . . . Volume VII. New-York: printed by John Patterson, M,DCC,LXXXVII. [1787.]
276 leaves including the last blank and 40 leaves for the Index, with separate signatures and pagination.
Evans 20773.


242 and 18 leaves, the latter for the Index, with separate signatures and pagination.
Evans 18266.

Journal of the United States in Congress assembled: containing the Proceedings from the third day of November, 1783, to the third day of June, 1784. Volume IX . . . Philadelphia: printed by John Dunlap, Printer to the United States in
Congress assembled, n. d.—Journal of the Committee of the States: containing the Proceedings from the first Friday in June, 1784, to the second Friday in August, 1784 . . . ib. m, DCC,LXXXIV. [1784.]
2 parts in 1, 159, 9 (Index), and 24 leaves. Evans 18840, 18841.

Journal . . . containing the Proceedings from the first Monday in November, 1784 . . . [Philadelphia:] printed by John Dunlap . . . m, DCC,LXXXV. [1785.] [Volume X.]
184 and 13 leaves; some sheets in quarto. Evans 19316.

146 leaves including the Index (with separate pagination); on the title-page is corrected in ink. The error Evans 20068.

Journal of the United States in Congress assembled; containing the Proceedings from the sixth day of November, 1786. to the fifth day of November, 1787. Vol. XII . . . m, DCC,LXXXVII. [New-York, 1787.]
133 leaves including the Index, with continuous signatures; some sheets in quarto. Evans 20072.

Journal . . . from the 5th day of November, 1787. to the 3d day of November 1788. Volume XIII . . . printed by John Dunlap, n. d. [1788.]
139 leaves including the Appendix and Index (which is misprinted volume XIV). Evans 21562. [3147]

J. 317 Constitution des treize etats-Unis de l'Amerique. 4°
1815 Catalogue, page 96, no. 395, Constitutions des Treize Etats Unis de l'Amerique, par le Duc de la Rochefoucault, 4to.


Original French calf, gilt line borders on sides, gilt back, marbled end papers, marbled edges, green silk bookmark. Not initialled by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

LOUIS ARMAND, DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT, 1732-1792, French statesman, held several important offices including that of President of the Department of Paris. He was assassinated in 1792. [3148]
Politics

318 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

AMERICAN CHARTERS:
Six charters bound in one volume folio, as follows:

i. Maryland Charter.

ii. Connecticut. Charter granted by King Charles the Second, in the 14th year of his reign. Undecima pars Patentium anno regni Regis Caroli Secundi quartodecimo. [1662.]
5 leaves.

iii. Rhode-Island Charter granted by King Charles the Second, in the 15th year of his reign. Quintadecima pars Patentium de anno regni Regis Caroli Secundi quintodecimo. [1663.]
7 leaves.

iv. Pennsylvania Charter granted by King Charles the Second, in the 33d year of his reign. Prima pars Patentium de anno regni Regis Caroli Secundi tricesimo tertio. [1681.]
6 leaves.

v. Massachusetts Bay Charter granted by King William and Queen Mary, in the third year of their reign. Septima pars Patentium, de anno regni Regis Gulielmi tertii, et Marie tertio. [1691.]
11 leaves.

vi. Georgia Charter granted by his present Majesty, in the fifth year of his reign. [1731.]
9 leaves.

Caption titles only, no title-pages or imprints.
Not in Sabin, who cites similar collections printed in 1774 and 1776 (8vo) and 1766 (4to). The present collection was printed during the reign of George II, that is, before 1760.

[3149]

J. 319 Political tracts American. viz.
Phocion’s second letter by A. Hamilton.
Murray’s Political sketches.
Decius’s letters
Plea for the poor soldiery.
Considèns on the reduction of the int. of the public debt.
Sullivans observèns on the govt of the U. S.
Logan’s lîes to the yeomanry of the U. S.
Leavenworth on Colony commerce.
Census of the U. S. of 1791.

[275]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 262, Political Tracts, American, 1784–91, to wit, Hamilton, Murray, Logan, Leavenworth, &c 8vo.

Nine pamphlets, all in uncut condition, bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf, by the Library of Congress in 1907. A list in pencil is on the fly-leaf, not made by Jefferson. JA36 .P8, vol. 96

Sullivan’s Observations is not in the volume, and is not listed as being in this volume in the early Library of Congress catalogues. The eighth pamphlet, Tatham’s Topographical Analysis, is not listed by Jefferson.

Phocion’s second letter by A. Hamilton.

1. [HAMILTON, ALEXANDER.]


First Edition. 8vo. 22 leaves, uncut.


On the title-page Jefferson has written: by Alexander Hamilton.

Phocion’s first letter, written on behalf of the Tories, against whom public feeling was strong, was published in 1784 in several editions. The reply of Mentor [i.e. Isaac Legard] quickly followed, and was answered by Phocion’s Second Letter. For a history of the Phocion-Mentor controversy see J. B. McMaster, History of the People of the United States, I, 127. [3150]

Murray’s Political sketches.

2. [MURRAY, WILLIAM VANS.]

Political Sketches, inscribed to his Excellency John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Great Britain. By a Citizen of the United States . . . London: printed for C. Dilly, M DCC LXXXVII. [1787.]

First Edition. 8vo. 52 leaves in eights.

Halkett and Laing IV, 392. Sabin 51550.

Presentation copy from the author, with his autograph letter inserted at the beginning:

Mr. Murray returns “The Preface to Belendenus” with many thanks to Mr. Jefferson—and begs leave to add the pamphlet which accompanies this (as a Juvenile essay,) to Mr. Jefferson’s collection of American pieces.

Thursday morning.

275. So. Front.

The author’s name was written on the half-title, but obscured with ink.

On the title-page Jefferson has written under the words By a Citizen of the United States: William Vans Murray. William Vans Murray, 1760–1803, diplomat, was for some time minister to the Netherlands, and minister plenipotentiary to France.

For the Preface to Belendenus see no. 2772. [3151]

Decius’s letters.


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Politics

8vo. 67 leaves, including the half-title; errata list at the end.


On the title-page Jefferson has written:
written by Dr. Montgomery. except the dedication which was by John Nicholas of Albemarle
M. S. notes by John Nicholas.

The Dedication, signed The Author, is To the Honorable the Assembly of Virginia.

There are several notes and corrections by Nicholas, and one or two by Jefferson.

Evans states that this was attributed by John Adams to John Nicholas, and quotes Jefferson's note on the title-page of this copy as to the authorship without mentioning that the handwriting was that of Jefferson. The letters were written to the Virginia Independent Chronicle between December 1, 1788, and July 1789.

James Montgomery was a member of the Virginia Convention.

John Nicholas, 1756-1819, represented Albemarle in the Assembly. He was originally a friend of Jefferson, who appointed him to command the militia which attempted to defend Richmond against Arnold. Later he and Jefferson became estranged.

This tract is an attack on Patrick Henry and the Anti-Federalists in Virginia. [3152]

Plea for the poor soldiers.

4. [WEBSTER, PELATIAH.]

A Plea for the poor soldiers; or an Essay, to demonstrate that the soldiers and other public creditors, who really and actually supported the burden of the late war, have not been paid! ought to be paid! can be paid! and must be paid! By a Citizen of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: printed by Francis Bailey, M.DCC.LXC. [i. e. 1790.]

First Edition. 8vo. 19 leaves only, lacks the first leaf (probably the half-title); dated at the end from Philadelphia, January 2, 1790.


The title is written in ink: The Printer, To the hon James Madison, Esqr.

Other works by Pelatiah Webster appear in this catalogue, q. v. [3153]

Considerations on the reduction of the int. of the public debt.

5. Fallacy detected, by the evidence of facts; or, Considerations on the impolicy and injustice of a compulsory reduction of the interest on the publick debt, in a letter to a Member of Congress. Printed in the year, M.DCC.XC. [Philadelphia, 1790.]

First Edition. 22 leaves.


On the title-page is the autograph signature of J. Madison. [3154]

Sullivans observns on the govt of the U. S.

6. SULLIVAN, JAMES.


First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves in fours, including the half-title.

Sabin 95301. Evans 28312.

This pamphlet is no longer in its place in the volume, and was removed before 1849, as it is not in the catalogue of that year. A copy in the Library of Congress may have been Jefferson's. It is unbound, in uncut condition, and was an autograph presentation copy from the author with his inscription on the half-title. The name of the addressee has been torn away.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Jefferson’s copy was sent to him by Sullivan, to whom Jefferson wrote from Philadelphia on July 31, 1791:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to M’t Sullivan & thanks him for the perusal of the pamphlet he was so kind as to send him. He sees with great pleasure every testimony to the principles of pure republicanism; and every effort to preserve untouched that partition of the sovereignty which our excellent constitution has made, between the general & particular governments. He is firmly persuaded that it is by giving due tone to the latter, that the former will be preserved in vigour also, the constitution having foreseen it’s incompetency to all the objects of government & therefore confined it to those specially described. when it shall become incompetent to these also, instead of flying to monarchy for that semblance of tranquillity which it is the nature of slavery always to hold forth, the true remedy would be a subdivision as m’t Sullivan observes. But it is hoped that by a due poise & partion of powers between the general & particular governments we have found the secret of extending the benign blessings of republicanism over still greater tracts of country than we possess, and that a subdivision may be avoided for ages, if not for ever.

James Sullivan, 1744-1808, statesman and author, was for several years Governor of Massachusetts. He was one of the earliest members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Logan’s ëres to the yeomanry of the U.S.

7i. [LOGAN, GEORGE.]

Letters, addressed to the yeomanry of the United States: shewing the necessity of confining the public revenue to a fixed proportion of the net produce of the land; and the bad policy and injustice of every species of indirect taxation and commercial regulations. By a Farmer. Philadelphia: printed by Eleazer Oswald, m,dcc,xciii. [1791.]

Halkett and Laing III, 318. Sabin 39243 (under Dr. Laughan). Evans 23507.
In line with the words By a Farmer Jefferson has written: D: Logan.

George Logan, 1753-1821, Quaker physician and farmer and United States Senator, was a friend of Jefferson. These letters have been wrongly attributed to Alexander Hamilton and to M. G. St. Jean Crevecoeur.

7ii. [LOGAN, GEORGE.]

Five letters, addressed to the yeomanry of the United States: containing some observations on the dangerous scheme of Governor Duer and Mr. Secretary Hamilton, to establish National Manufactoryes. By a Farmer. Philadelphia: printed by Eleazer Oswald, m,dcc,xciiII. [1792.]

On the title-page Jefferson has written in ink the name of the author, D: Logan.
The last two letters are concerned with trade and manufactures. Dr. Logan himself always wore homespun to encourage home manufactures.

Leavenworth on Colony commerce.

8. BROWN, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL [i. e. MARK LEAVENWORTH].

Colony Commerce; or, Reflections on the commercial system, as it respects the West-India islands, our Continental Colonies & the United States of America: with some remarks on the present high price of sugar, and the means of reducing it. By Alexander Campbell Brown. London: printed for R. Faulder, sold also by W. and J. Stratford. [Price two shillings.] n. d. [1792.]
Politics


This pamphlet was sent to Jefferson by M. Leavensworth who wrote from London on April 14, 1792 (received by Jefferson on June 1):

I have lately published (in a fictitious Name) the inclosed Pamphlet. The object was to evince that it was for the interest of G. Britain to admit into their service American built ships, to admit American Vessels into their West Indies and American Provisions into their Ports.

I the more readily engaged in this, as many seem to wish for a treaty of Commerce between our Country and G. Britain who appeared not to know what to ask for. They did not seem to have defined in their own Minds what they might expect.

The object will explain some things in the title and Manner of the Pamphlet which at first might appear strange.

On July 14, 1792, Tench Coxe (q. v.) wrote to Jefferson from Philadelphia:

I do myself the honor to transmit to you the pamphlet on the Colony Commerce of Great Britain, which you were so kind as to lend me. It was not until six o’clock yesterday afternoon, that I could find it, when I was sorry to learn you had set out, as it was my intention to have paid my respects to you before your departure.

I beg your acceptance of the other pamphlet, which will be found in this Inclosure . . .

A postscript reads: I have good reason to believe the pamphlet said to be written by Alext Campbell Brown was produced by a Citizen of Connecticut, now in England.

All bibliographies consulted list this tract under Alexander Campbell Brown without further information concerning him.

The note to the letter from Leavensworth in the Bixby catalogue (by Worthington Chauncey Ford) reads: “The pamphlet is mentioned in the Jefferson library, but unfortunately without any suggestion of its title. It was probably lost in the burning of a part of the Library of Congress in 1851, as it does not appear in the catalogue of 1861. No pamphlet answering this description is in the British Museum under Leavensworth.”

Mark Leavensworth, 1752–1812, a native of Connecticut, lived in Paris and in London. [3158]

9. TATHAM, WILLIAM.

A Topographical Analysis of the Commonwealth of Virginia, compiled for the year 1790–1. Shewing the extent and relative situation of the several counties; their distance from the seat of government; population, force, county lieutenants, representatives, &c. also the district, and county courts, the civil list of the Commonwealth, &c. carefully collected from public records and other authorities. To be continued annually . . . Richmond: printed by Thomas Nicolson exclusive printer for the author at that place n.d. [1791].

Folio broadside, folded and mounted.

Sabin 94413. Evans 23820.

Sent to Jefferson by the author with a printed circular letter dated from the Capitol of Virginia, September 3, 1791. The letter reads in part:

I herewith inclose A Topographical Analysis of Virginia, which I desire you to accept. I have handed this to the World under a State title only, that the community may have the imme-

diate use of it: But it is my intention to extend the plan throughout the Union. Our Citizens, and Youth, may hereby acquire, a competent information of of [sic] their Country . . .

If the gentlemen who have direction in our universities and colleges are of my opinion, their official recommendation will be advantageous to Society.

Other works by Tatham appear in this catalogue. [3159]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Census of the U. S. of 1791.

10. Return of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, according to “An Act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States;” passed March the first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one. Philadelphia: printed by Childs and Swaine, M,DCC,XCI. [1791.]

First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves.
Sabin 11662. Evans 23916.

The first published census of the inhabitants of the United States. Blank spaces were left for pasting down the printed slips of additional matter received during the printing. In this copy these are so filled with the pasted-down matter [returns for Kentucky and South Carolina]. The first page of text is attested by Jefferson: Truly stated from the original Returns deposited in the Office of the Secretary of State. Th. Jefferson, October 24, 1791.

The copy from the library of Oliver Wolcott, now in the Library of Congress, has the autograph signature of Jefferson at the end. Sabin erroneously states that “Each copy of the Philadelphia edition is signed with the autograph of Thomas Jefferson, at that time Secretary of State.” This copy has no autograph signature.

Jefferson several times mentioned the census in his correspondence, both before and after publication.

In a letter to De Moustier, written from Philadelphia on December 3, 1790, Jefferson wrote:

... we are now going on with a census of our inhabitants. it will not be completed till the next summer; but such progress is already made as to shew our numbers will very considerably exceed the former estimates ... .

On January 23, 1791, he wrote to William Short:

... The census has made considerable progress, but will not be completed till midsummer. it is judged at present that our numbers will be between 4. and 5. millions. Virginia it is supposed will be between 7. & 800,000 ... .

On July 29, 1791, to Lewis Littlepage, Jefferson wrote:

... our Census, according to the progress made in it promises our numbers to be about three millions & a half, of which Virginia will be about 700,000 exclusive of Kentucké which is about 74,000 ... .

A month later, on August 24, Jefferson sent a copy, presumably in manuscript, to William Carmichael:

... I inclose you a copy of our census, which so far as it is written in black ink is founded on actual returns, what is in red ink being conjectural, but very near the truth. making very small allowance for omissions which we know to have been very great, we may safely say we are above four millions ... .

Similarly to William Short, a few days later, on August 29:

... I inclose you also a copy of our census written in black ink so far as we have actual returns, & supplied by conjecture in red ink where we have no returns. but the conjectures are known to be very near the truth. making very small allowance for omissions which we know to have been very great, we are certainly above 4. millions, probably about 4,100,000 ... .

J. 320 Journals of the H. of Burgesses of Virginia. from — to ——.


Politics


Evans 4618, 5083, etc. Swem 1999 etc. Clayton-Torrrence 166, 172, etc. Wroth 111.

The first three volumes only from the Jefferson collection; his copy of the fourth volume cannot be identified with certainty. A copy rebound in half red morocco has been cut off at the end of 1785, the date called for in the 1815 catalogue, and for that reason may be Jefferson's. The first volume rebound in half morocco, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved; the second volume in original sheep, repaired, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate; the third volume rebound in buckram, initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T in various places. Several leaves damaged and defective, some leaves missing, some misbound, and many leaves badly cut into.

Some of the numbers (if not all) of the first volume were from the library of Richard Bland, with his autograph signature on the title-page of the Journal for 1752, and a note in his hand at the end of the Journal for 1742, the year in which he entered the House of Burgesses for Prince George County.

[3161]


Folio. 7 Journals in 2 volumes.

Sabin 15554. Evans 22208, 22980, 22981, 23098, 23899, 24910, 26332.

A copy was half-bound for Jefferson on June 17, 1809, by Milligan. Jefferson's copy for the year m,dcc,xc, printed in Philadelphia by Childs and Swaine, 1791, is extant, half-bound, with the 1815 bookplate of the Library of Congress removed, but with the offset clearly visible on the opposite fly-leaf. This volume has an Appendix containing the Proceedings of the District of Kentucky for Admission into the Union as an Independent State.

The 1815 catalogue calls for two sets, one in 2, the other in 5 volumes.

[3162]

322 Journals of the Senate of the U.S. 1789–93. 2. v. fol.—d° 8°


1. Journal of the First Session of the Senate of the United States of America, begun and held at the city of New-York, March 4th, 1789, and in the thirteenth year of the Independence of the said States. New-York: printed by Thomas Greenleaf, m,dcc,lxxxix. [1789.].—Journal . . . being the second session of the Second Congress, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, November 5th, 1792,
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[2 March, 1793] in the seventeenth year of the sovereignty of the said United States. Philadelphia: printed by John Fenno, m.dcc.xxiv [i.e. 1793].  
Folio. 6 Journals in 2 volumes. A copy was half-bound for Jefferson by Milligan on June 7, 1809. 
Sabin 15551. Evans 22207, 22982, 23900, 23901, 24911, 26333.

The first 8vo. volume is that for the first session of the Fourth Congress, begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, December 7, 1795. Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno, m.dcc.xcv [1795]. The Journals were printed in Philadelphia until 1800, when the Government moved to Washington, and were then printed by Way and Groff, by A. & G. Way, and later by William Duane and others. The volume for 1809, the last one sold to Congress by Jefferson, is for the second session of the Eleventh Congress begun and held in the City of Washington November 27th 1809... Washington City: Printed by Roger C. Weightman, 1809.  

323 Official Reports. 1790–92. fol.  

Official reports from the Executive Departments to the House of Representatives of the United States, 1790–1792.  
Copies of the Reports of the Secretary of State [Jefferson], the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and other officials to the House of Representatives are in the Library of Congress, and a number may have been part of the Jefferson collection, but have no specific marks of identification.  
A copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Establishment of a Mint has the date Jan. 28, 1791, written in ink at the head, in what may be Jefferson’s handwriting.  
A copy of the Report of the Secretary of State [i.e. Jefferson], on the lands not claimed by the Indians nor by any citizens, dated November 10, 1791, is in the original blue wrappers, on which is written Secretary of State and Western lands (not by Jefferson).  
A copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury’s Report for November 19, 1792, has in Jefferson’s autograph at the head: Nov. 19, 1792 damages during war.  

?J. 324 Robert Morris’s Accounts. fol.  
[MORRIS, ROBERT.]  
A Statement of the Accounts of the United States of America, during the administration of the Superintendent of Finance, commencing with his appointment, on the 20th day of February, 1781, and ending with his resignation, on the 1st day of November, 1784. Philadelphia: printed by Robert Aitken, m.dcc.lxxxv. [1785.]  
Folio. 109 leaves in twos.  
Sabin 50867. Evans 19333.  
Half-bound, the title written in ink on the upper cover. This volume is not initialed by Jefferson but was probably his copy. On the title is written in pencil the chapter and number from the 1815 catalogue (that is, Jefferson’s number, but not in his hand). This number was changed in all later catalogues.  
The book was missing when George Watterston, the Librarian of Congress, first arranged the Jefferson collection and he so reported it to Jefferson in a letter dated from Washington, December 7, 1815:  
... I find, on reexamining the book, that there are two works which have not been received viz—"Rays American Tars in Tripoli & Morris’ Accounts". These are the only deficiencies I know of...  
Jefferson replied from Monticello on March 2, 1816:  
... I think you may be assured you have Morris’s...
Politics

acc. C. 24. N° 439. and that they are evidently out of place...

A postscript to a letter to Jefferson written by Watterston on March 8 states:

... am happy to state that I was under a mis-

take in relation to Morris' Accounts.

Robert Morris, 1734-1806, Superintendent of Finance for the American Revolution. He was born in England and came to the United States at the age of thirteen. [3165]

J. 325 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 444. Receipts and Expenditures, 1793, 4, 8, 1801, 2, 4, 5, 6, fol, 7 v.

Of the seven volumes called for by the 1815 Library of Congress catalogue as above, only five can now be found. The volume for 1794 was missing at an early date, and is so marked in the contemporary working copy of that catalogue.

The five available volumes are for the years 1801, 1802, 1804, 1805 and 1806:


With the 1815 Library of Congress bookplate in each volume.

The 1815 catalogue calls for a volume of Public accounts, 1797-1801, 2 v fol (page 103, no. 443). The Library of Congress has many volumes of public accounts for this period, none of which can be placed definitely in the Jefferson collection. [3166]

326 State papers 1793.4 — 94.5 — 94.7 — 95.6 — 96.7. — 97.
Blount—97.


State papers and public documents of the United States from 1793 to 1812. Philadelphia and Washington, 1795 to 1812.

36 volumes, 8vo.

State papers. 1797-8. 98.9—99.1800.—1800—1800.1—
1801.2—1802. to 1809.

1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 443. State papers, 1795-1809, 8 v fol.

State papers and public documents from 1795 to 1809. Philadelphia and Washington, 1795 to 1810.

8 volumes, folio.

With two exceptions, Jefferson's copies of these two sets are no longer in the Library of Congress as such. Many of the Library copies have been obviously torn from bound volumes and may have been from Jefferson's library. Some few have notes in his hand or have his name written on in another hand. The working copy of the Library of
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Congress 1815 catalogue, annotated when the books were received, states that the octavo set was imperfect, and that the folio set had nine volumes.

The volumes which are unquestionably from Jefferson's library are the following:

J. i. WASHINGTON, GEORGE.

A Message of the President of the United States to Congress relative to France and Great-Britain. Delivered December 5, 1793. With the papers therein referred to. To which are added the French originals. Published by order of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia: printed by Childs and Swaine, M.DCC.XCIII. [1793.]

This is the official statement concerning the Genet affair, and contains copies of the correspondence of which many of the originals and polygraph copies are to be found in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. Between the first and second parts is an authentication of the documents with the printed signature of Th: Jefferson.

J. ii. Documents accompanying a Message from the President of the United States, with sundry statements of expenditures; containing detailed accounts of the expenditures of public monies, by naval agents; from the 1st January, 1797, to 31st December, 1801. Contingencies of the Navy Department, and copies of contracts for cannon, timber, and other military and naval stores, during the same period. 23d December, 1803. Ordered to lie on the table. Part III. Printed by order of the House of Representatives. Washington City: printed by William Duane and Son, 1803.

This volume of pamphlets seems to have disappeared at an early date, and there is no entry in the 1849 catalogue, and no entry for some of the individual authors in the catalogue of 1861.
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In view of the names and dates provided by the catalogue of 1839, some of the tracts would seem to have been as follows:

1. [HAMILTON, ALEXANDER.]


32 leaves, the last with Samuel H. Smith's advertisement. Sabin 29567. Evans 30533. Ford, Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana, 60.

This is the first edition in pamphlet form. The Letters were published originally in the Gazette of the United States.

Jefferson mentioned these letters in the postscript of a letter to James Madison dated from Philadelphia, June 29, 1793:

... you will see a piece signed pacifus in defense of the proclm. you will readily know the pen. I know if the more readily because it is an amplification only of the topics urged in discussing the question when first proposed. the right of the Executive to declare that we are not bound to execute the guarantee was then advanced by him and denied by me. no other opinion expressed on it. in this paper he repeats it, & even considers the proclamation as such a declaration. but if any body intended it as such (except himself) they did not then say so.—the passage beginning with the words 'the answer to this is &c. is precisely the answer he gave at the time to my objection that the Executive had no authority to issue a declaration of neutrality, nor to do more than declare the actual state of things to be that of peace.—'for until the new government is acknowledged the treaties &c. are of course suspended.' ... On July 7, Jefferson again wrote to Madison:

I wrote you on the 30th ult. and shall be uneasy till I have heard you have received it. I have no letter from you this week. you will perceive by the enclosed papers that they are to be discontinued in their present form & a daily paper published in their stead, if subscribers enough can be obtained. I fear they cannot, for nobody here scarcely has ever taken his paper. you will see in these Col's H's 2d and 3d pacifus. nobody answers him, & his doctrine will therefore be taken for confessed. for god's sake, my dear Sir, take up your pen, select the most striking heresies, and cut him to pieces in the face of the public. there is nobody else who can & will enter the lists with him ...

Madison replied to this on July 18:

... I have read over the subject which you recommend to my attention. It excites equally surprise & indignation, and ought certainly to be taken notice of by some one who can do it justice ...

On July 30 he again wrote:

... I have forced myself into the task of a reply. I can truly say I find it the most gratifying one I ever experienced ... [3169]

2. [MADISON, JAMES.]

Letters of Helvidius: Written in reply to Pacifus, on the President's Proclamation of Neutrality. Published originally in the year 1793. Philadelphia: printed by Samuel H. Smith, No. 118, Chestnut Street, M DCC.XCVI. [1796.]


It was with this pamphlet, originally printed in the Gazette of the United States, that Madison "entered the lists" against Pacifus. The first number appeared on August 24, 1793.

Madison was in constant communication with Jefferson with regard to these papers and on August 22nd, two days before the publication of the first number in the Gazette, he wrote:

I left home the day before yesterday which was the date of my last. it was to be accompanied by 2. and perhaps tho' not probably 3 additional

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N° of Hel-vi-s. The last to wit N° 5 contained two paragraphs the one relating to the accession of S. & P. to the war against F. the other to the answers of the P. to the addresses on his proclamation, which I particularly requested you to revise, and if improper, to erase. The whole piece was more hurried than it ought to have been ... I mention this as the only apology for the gross error of fact committed with respect to the term neutrality, which it is asserted the P has not used in any of his answers ...

3. RAVARA, JOSEPH.

11 leaves. No copy was seen for collation.
Sabin 67979. Evans 26053.
On May 25, 1793, Jefferson, in Philadelphia at the time, wrote to Ravara:

I sincerely lament the situation in which you are unhappily placed, though circumstances have worn such an aspect as to render it necessary in the opinion of the magistrate to subject them to a legal enquiry, yet I hope they will be found finally inconclusive.

but till that enquiry, there is no power in this country which can withdraw you from the custody of the law, nor shorten it's discretion. I learn that your cause will be taken care of by able counsel and I am sure you will have upright judges. under such circumstances, innocence has nothing to fear; & that that innocence may be yours is the sincere hope of Sir

Your very humble servant
Th: Jefferson.

4. FRAUNCES, ANDREW G.

An Appeal to the Legislature of the United States, and to the Citizens individually, of the several States. Against the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. By Andrew G. Fraunces, citizen of the State of New-York, late in the Treasury of the United States . . . [New-York:] Printed for Andrew G. Fraunces, Esq.

MDCCXCIII. [1793.]

12mo. 12 leaves.

Contains copies of the correspondence between Andrew G. Fraunces and Alexander Hamilton, with other relative letters, concerning the non-payment of two Treasury Warrants which Hamilton had disallowed.

5. LOGAN, GEORGE.
The pamphlet by George Logan in this collection was probably the edition of 1793 of the Letters addressed to the Treasury of the United States, printed in Philadelphia by Childs and Swaine. For the first edition of this pamphlet see no. 3156.

6. [SMITH, WILLIAM Loughton.]
The Pretensions of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency examined; and the charges against John Adams refuted. Addressed to the Citizens of America in general; and particularly to the electors of the President. United States, October [—November] 1796.
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2 parts, 8vo., 32 and 22 leaves, the second part with both title and half-title; at the end of Part II is an Appendix. Vindication of Mr. Adams's defence of the American Constitutions.


These pamphlets contain a series of anti-Jefferson essays, originally published in the United States Gazette from October 14 to November 24, 1796. The essays were signed Phocion and were by William Loughton Smith with the assistance of Oliver Wolcott; they were written in answer to a writer named Hampden, as is stated in the opening paragraph:

A writer under the signature of Hampden, in the Richmond paper of the 1st instant, after asserting the exclusive right of Virginia to fill the office of President, calls the attention of the citizens of that state to the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, as the fittest character in the union to fill the President's chair, and proceeds to enumerate the various pretensions of that gentleman...

WILLIAM LOUGHTON SMITH, c. 1758–1812, Congressman from South Carolina, wrote more than one anti-Jefferson pamphlet during his political career.

7. [TAYLOR, JOHN.]

FIRST EDITION. 48 leaves; addressed To the President of the United States.


John Taylor, 1753–1824, known as John Taylor of Caroline, wrote this and other pamphlets against the funding and banking system of Alexander Hamilton. Concerning these pamphlets he wrote to James Madison June 20, 1793:

In coming from Philadelphia, alone, and meditative, after Congress had risen, the occurrences which had trodden on each other's heels, in too rapid succession for much reflection during the session, began to pass muster in my mind, and to peace themselves together, so as to exhibit a unity of design. Connecting these with several important laws of the union, a variety of fantasies were engendered between them, some of which, like youthful dreams, made such an impression on me, that I have employed the few intervals of leisure which have occurred, in writing them down. And they are now presented to you.

Should you approve of the production, ought it to appear in a pamphlet or in the newspapers?

Or would it be proper to print it in Phila., to be distributed either among the state assemblies at their fall meeting, or at the opening of the next Congress?

The repeal of the bank law, and some emendations of the constitution, are the only fruits, to be expected from any such impression.

I have not written to Mr. Jefferson, because a justification for wasting any portion of his time did not present itself. But if you have an opportunity, the production may be laid before him, and I hereby invest him with a power over it, coextensive with your own.

8. R. B. Lee and John Nicholas.
Pamphlets printed during the years 1793–1796 have not been found.


JA36.P8 vol. 97

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows (the numbering probably by another hand):

1 Spurious Letters from Genl Washington to his friends in 1776.
2 Political observations. by James Madison.
3 Letters of Franklin on the conduct of the Executive & treaty with G. Brit.
4 Oration on the 4th of July 1796. by James Martin M.S.
5 Vindication of M'r Randolph's resignation.
6 The eyes opened or the Carolinians convinced as to the treaty with G. Brit.
7 Gallatin's speech on the elections in the Western counties of Pensylv.
8 Callendar's history of the nature & consequences of Excise laws.
9 Callendar's Political progress of Britain. part 2d
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1. **Spurious Letters from Genl Washington to his friends in 1776.**

WASHINGTON, GEORGE.

Letters from General Washington to several of his friends, in June and July, 1776; in which is set forth, an interesting view of American politics, at that all-important period. Philadelphia: republished at the Federal Press, [by Benjamin Franklin Bache] 1795.

8vo. 22 leaves including the first blank.
Evans 28969.

On the title-page Jefferson has written the word _spurious._
These letters were declared to be forgeries by Washington on their original publication in 1778 by James Rivington.

There was no “Boston edition, now out of print”, of which this edition is stated in the Preface to be a reprint. The supposed author was John Randolph, the attorney general of Virginia under Lord Dunmore. This republication was due to Washington’s attitude towards Jay’s treaty.

2. **Political observations. by James Madison.**

[MADISON, JAMES.]

Political observations. [Philadelphia, 1795.]

8vo. 12 leaves with signatures A–C3, caption title, no title-page, dated at the end April 20, 1795. One leaf is lacking, and is supplied from the galley proof (cut into two leaves).
Evans 29017. Cronin and Wise, 85.

Below the title Jefferson has written: *by James Madison.*
The numerous corrections in the text and the manuscript note on one of the inserted leaves are not in the handwriting of Jefferson, as they are stated by Evans to be. The handwriting is neither that of Jefferson nor Madison.

3. **Letters of Franklin on the conduct of the Executive & treaty with G. Brit.**

FRANKLIN (pseudonym).

Letters of Franklin, on the conduct of the Executive, and the treaty negociated, by the Chief Justice of the United States with the Court of Great Britain. Philadelphia: printed by E. Oswald, m,ddc,xcv. [1795.]

8vo. 28 leaves in fours.
Evans 29256 (under Eleazer Oswald).
The Address to the Citizens of the United States at the beginning is dated Philadelphia, 18th June, 1795. The letters, written over the pseudonym Franklin, are addressed to the Printer of the Independent Gazetteer, in which paper they first appeared, and range in date from March 9 to June 6, 1795; these are followed by a letter dated June 12 signed *Philo-Franklin.*

For a note on this pseudonymous publication see Evans, who quotes from William Cobbett that the Letters are in the nature of a translation from the French by the printer in whose paper they first appeared—a Colonel who went to France in 1792 to combat for liberty and returned to Philadelphia in 1793 about the same time as Genet.

4. **Oration on the 4th of July 1796. by James Martin. M.S.**

[MARTIN, JAMES.]

Oration delivered 4th July 1796 at Jamaica Long Island.

Manuscript written on both sides of 12 quarto leaves folded to fit into the octavo volume, 25 lines to a page, title written on one 8vo. leaf.

This oration does not appear to have been published, and the entry in Evans, 30745, [New York] 8vo. is an error for this manuscript.

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5. Vindication of Mr Randolph’s resignation.  
RANDOLPH, EDMUND.


First Edition. First Issue. 54 leaves: A–N⁴, O⁴, +3 leaves, being the cancel N⁴, O⁴. This copy is misbound. The errata leaf is correctly placed after the title, and is followed by Appendix No. 1 (N⁴ O⁴) in its original state; this is followed by sig. F, G, E, in the wrong order, then the text (with these leaves omitted from their proper place) and at the end the cancel N⁴ and O⁴.

Sabin 67817. Evans 29384.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. On the blank verso of the cancelled O⁴ (which is at the beginning, but should be the last leaf), Jefferson has written a chronology of the events of which the headline, probably reading Order of dates, has been partially cut away. Jefferson has also written two clarifying notes in the margins, and made the textual corrections listed in the errata.

Jefferson first mentioned Randolph’s impending resignation in a letter to Madison, November 17, 1793:

... R. has given notice that he means to resign ...

On September 6, 1795, he announced the accomplished fact to Monroe:

... the same post which brought your letter, brought also advice of the death of Bradford, Atty Gen¹ the resignation of E. Randolph (retiring perhaps from the storm he saw gathering) ...

This copy seems to have been sent to Jefferson by William Giles, to whom Jefferson wrote from Monticello on December 31, 1795:

... Randolph seems to have hit upon the true theory of our constitution, that when a treaty is made, involving matters confided by the constitution to the three branches of the legislature conjointly, the representatives are as free as the President & Senate were to consider whether the national interests requires or forbids their giving the forms & force of law to the articles over which they have a power.—I thank you much for the pamphlet. His narrative is so straight & plain, that even those who did not know him will acquit him of the charge of bribery: those who know him had done it from the first. Tho he mistakes his own political character in the aggregate, yet he gives it to you in the detail. Thus he supposes himself a man of no party (page 57.) that his opinions not containing any systematic adherence to party, fall sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. (pa. 58,) yet he gives you these facts, which show that they fall generally on both sides, & are complete inconsistencies.

1. he never gave an opinion in the Cabinet against the rights of the people (pa. 97.) yet he advised the denunciation of the popular societies (67)

2. he would not neglect the overtures of a commercial treaty with France (79) yet he always opposed it while at the general, and never seems to have proposed it while Secretary of state.

3. he concurs in resorting to the militia to quell the pretended insurrections in the West (81.) and proposes an augmentation from 12,500 to 15,000 to march against men at their ploughs (pa. 80.) yet on the 5th of Aug[us] he is against their marching (83, 101.) and on the 25th of Aug. he is for it. ([84].)

4. he concurs in the measure of a mission extraordinary to London ([as] inferred from pa. 58.) but objects to the men, to wit Hamilton & Jay (50.)

5. he was against granting commercial powers to Mr. Jay (58.) [yet] he besieged the doors of the Senate to procure their advice to ratify.

6. he advises the President to a ratification on the merits of the tre[alty] (97.) but to a suspension till the provision order is repealed. (98.)

The fact is that he has generally given his principles to the one party & his practice to the other; the oyster to one, the shell to the other. Unfortunately the shell was generally the lot of his friends the French and republicans, & the oyster of their antagonists. Had he been firm to [the] principles he professes in the year 1793, the President would have been kept from a habitual concert with the British & Antirepublican party. But at that time I do not know which R. feared most, a British fleet, or French disorderers. Whether his conduct is to be ascribed to a superior view of things, an adherence to right without regard to party, as he pretends, or to an
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anxiety to trim between both, those who know his character & capacity will decide. were parties here divided merely by a greediness for office, as in England, to take a part with either would be unworthy of a reasonable or moral man. but where the principle of difference is as substantial and as strongly pronounced as between the republicans & the monocrats of our country I hold it as honorable to take a firm & decided part, and as immoral to pursue a middle line, as between the parties of Honest men, & Rogues, into which every country is divided.

A copy of the pamphlet came by this post to Charlotteresville. I suppose we shall be able to judge soon what kind of impression it is likely to make. it has been a great treat to me, as it is a continuation of that Cabinet history with the former part of which I was intimate.

On March 2, 1796, Jefferson wrote to Monroe in Paris:

... the resignation or rather removal of R. you will have learnt. his vindication bears hard on the executive in the opinions of this quarter, and tho’ it clears him in their judgment of the charge of bribery, it does not give them high ideas of his wisdom or steadiness ...

EDMOND RANDOLPH, 1753–1813, succeeded Jefferson as Secretary of State and resigned on being accused in captured letters of Joseph Fauchet, the French minister, of having asked for money from France to influence the administration against Great Britain. [3180]

6. The eyes opened or the Carolinians convinced as to the treaty with G. Brit.

[S密TH, WILLIAM LOUGHTON.]

The Eyes opened, or the Carolinians convinced, by an honourable and eloquent Representative in the Congress of the United States, in the whole well received and candid examination of the objections to his Excellency Governor Jay’s late treaty with Great-Britain; and which has been ratified by President Washington, at the city of Philadelphia. New-York: printed for, and sold by J. Rivington, 1795.

8vo. 28 leaves: [1], A–E, F, [4], the last a blank. The title as above is followed by a title reading: A Candid examination of the objections to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, as stated in the report of the committee appointed by the citizens of the United States, in Charleston, South-Carolina. By a Citizen of South-Carolina . . . Addressed to the Citizens of South-Carolina. Charleston: printed, New-York: re-printed for James Rivington, No. 156 Pearl-street. 1795. This is the original title, and was printed with the first part of the pamphlet ending on F, page 43. On the ratification of the treaty on August 15, 1795, the new title and the Postscript were added, the half-title for the Postscript forming a part of sheet F.

Sabin 84,819. Evans 29,535.

On the title-page Jefferson has written: by Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, and has deleted it with ink. A note in the lower margin signed S draws attention to this fact.

WILLIAM LOUGHTON SMITH, 1758–1812, congressman from South Carolina and political pamphleteer. For a note on his authorship of this pamphlet see Sabin, and for another pamphlet by the same author see no. 3174. [3181]

7. Gallatin’s speech on the elections in the Western counties of Pensylvá.

GALLATIN, ABRAHAM ALBERT ALPHONSE.

The Speech of Albert Gallatin, a Representative from the County of Fayette, in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the important question touching the validity of the elections held in the four Western Counties of the State, on the 14th day of October, 1794. With notes and an appendix, containing sundry documents relative to the Western Insurrection. Philadelphia: printed by William W. Woodward, Franklin’s Head, (New Sign) south side Chesnut Street, 1795.

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8. Calendar's history of the nature & consequences of Excise laws.
[CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.]
A Short History of the nature and consequences of excise laws; including some account of the recent interruption to the manufactories of snuff and refined sugar... Philadelphia: printed for the booksellers, December 7, 1795.

First Edition. 8vo. 58 leaves.
On the title-page Jefferson has written: by Calender.

For a note on Calender and his relations with Jefferson see the next following tract.

9. Calendar's Political progress of Britain. part 2d
[CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.]
The Political Progress of Britain: or, an Impartial History of abuses in the Government of the British Empire, in Europe, Asia, and America. From the Revolution, in 1688, to the present time: The whole tending to prove the ruinous consequences of the popular system of Taxation, War, and Conquest... Part second. Philadelphia: printed for Richard Folwell, and sold in New-York by James Rivington, 1795. [Price three shillings.]

First Edition. 8vo. 48 leaves.
Sabin 10066. Evans 28338.

On the title is written the name of the author (not by Jefferson).

James Thomson Calender, 1758-1809, was born in Scotland; in 1793 he fled to the United States to escape prosecution for his Political Progress of Britain, Part I, first published anonymously in London in the autumn of 1792. On July 15, 1802, Jefferson wrote from Washington a letter to James Monroe in explanation of his dealings with Calender, at that time in jail (owing to the Alien and Sedition Act), and mentioned the Political Progress, Part I (not in Jefferson's library sold to Congress), and this pamphlet:

... When the Political progress of Britain first appeared in this country, it was in a periodical publication called the bee, where I saw it. I was speaking of it in terms of strong approbation to a friend in Philadelphia, when he asked me if I knew that the author was then in the city, a fugitive from prosecution on account of that work, and in want of employ for his subsistence. This was the first of my learning that Calender was author of the work. I considered him as a man of science fled from persecution, and assured my friend of my readiness to do whatever could serve him. It was long after this before I saw him: probably not till 1798. He had in the meantime written a 2d part of the Political progress much inferior to the first, and his history of the US... his first writings here had fallen far short of his original Political progress, and the scurrilities of his subsequent ones began evidently to do mischief. As to myself no man wished more to see his pen stopped; but I considered him still as a proper object of benevolence...

Again, in an explanatory letter to Abigail Adams, written from Washington on July 22, 1804, Jefferson wrote:

Your favor of the 1st inst. was duly received, and I would not again have intruded on you but to rectify certain facts which seem not to have been presented to you under their true aspect. My charities to Calender are considered as rewards for his calumnies. As early, I think, as 1796, I was told in Philadelphia that Calender, the author of the Political progress of Britain, was in that city, a fugitive from persecution for having

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written that book, and in distress. I had read and approved the book: I considered him as a man of genius, unjustly persecuted. I knew nothing of his private character, and immediately expressed my readiness to contribute to his relief, & to serve him. it was a considerable time after, that, on application from a person who thought of him as I did, I contributed to his relief, and afterwards repeated the contribution. himself I did not see till long after, nor ever more than two or three times. when he first began to write he told some useful truths in his coarse way; but nobody sooner disapproved of his writings than I did, or wished more that he would be silent. my charities to him were no more meant as encouragements to his scurrilities than those I give to the beggar at my door are meant as rewards for the vices of his life, & to make them chargeable to myself. in truth they would have been greater to him had he never written a word after the work for which he fled from Britain . . .

For the full history of Jefferson and Callender, see Jefferson's correspondence.

329 d° [Pamphlets American] 1796. 8°:
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 271, Pamphlets, American, 1796 8vo.
1849 Catalogue, page 631. no. 461, Pamphlets. American.—British Honour and Humanity, by T. Callendar, 8vo; Philadelphia, 1796.—Political Truths; with an Inquiry into the Charges preferred against Mr. Randolph; Philadelphia, 1796.—Agrarian Justice; the Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance; and Letter to George Washington, &c., by Thomas Paine; Philadelphia, 1796.—Remarks occasioned by the late Conduct of Mr. Washington, as President of the United States; Philadelphia, 1797.—Address to the Citizens of the District of York, in Virginia, by their Representative, John Page, of Rosewell,—Letter to George Washington, President of the United States; containing strictures on his Address of the 17th of September, 1796, notifying his Relinquishment of the Presidential Office, by Jasper Dwight, of Vermont, 8vo; Philadelphia, 1796.

The titles of this collection of eight tracts are taken from the 1849 Library of Congress Catalogue. The volume that was in the Jefferson collection has disappeared.

1. British honour and humanity; or, the Wonders of American Patience, as exemplified in the modest publications, and universal applause of Mr. William Cobbet; including a variety of anecdotes and remarks, personal and political, and a survey of the modern state of American newspapers: by a friend to regular government. Philadelphia: printed for and sold by Robert Campbell, 1796. E313 .B86
First Edition. 8vo. 29 leaves. The Preface dated from Philadelphia, Octb. 8, 1796.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 8110 (under title).
Evans 31255 (under Swanwick).
In the 1849 Library of Congress catalogue the pamphlet is listed as British Honour and Humanity, by T. Callendar . . . which may have been taken from Jefferson's listing at the beginning of his volume of these pamphlets, though this cannot be proved. Evans's note reads: . . . This is sometimes erroneously attributed to Mathew Carey; but it is more probably written by John Swanwick, of whom, in a large measure, it is a defence.

2. RANDOLPH, EDMUND.

Political Truth: or Animadversions on the past and present state of Public Affairs; with an inquiry into the truth of the charges preferred against Mr. Randolph. Philadelphia: printed by Samuel Harrison Smith, m.dcc.xcvi. [1796.]
E311 .R19
First Edition. 8vo. 22 leaves. Sabin 67815. Evans 31072. See also Randolph's Vindication, no. 3180.

Agrarian justice, opposed to agrarian law, and to agrarian monopoly. Being a plan for meliorating the condition of man, by creating in every nation, a national fund, to pay to every person, when arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the sum of fifteen pounds sterling, to enable him or her to begin the world! And also, ten pounds sterling per annum during life to every person now living of the age of fifty years, and to all others when they shall arrive at that age, to enable them to live in old age without wretchedness, and go decently out of the world. By Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, Age of Reason, &c. &c. Philadelphia: printed by R. Folwell, for Benjamin Franklin Bache. n. d. [1797.]

AC901 M5 vol. 1

8vo. 16 leaves. (author of An Apology for the Bible, in answer to Paine's Age of Reason), on The Wisdom and Goodness of God, in having made both rich and poor . . .

Evans 32630.

An edition dated 1797 was published in Baltimore.

[3187]

4. Paine, Thomas.


HJ8624 P34

8vo. 24 leaves including the half-title (with the price, One shilling). Signed at the end by Thomas Paine, and dated from Paris, 19th Germinal, 4th year of the Republic. April 8, 1796.

Lowndes IV, 1762.

At the end the author states: I have now exposed the English system of finance to the eyes of all nations; for this work will be published in all languages.

[3188]

5. Paine, Thomas.


AC901 M5 vol. 70

8vo. 39 leaves, the last with the publisher's advertisement. The letter is dated from Paris, July 30th, 1796. At the end is an Appendix containing a copy of Paine's Memorial to Monroe, from the Prison of the Luxembourg, Sept. 10th, 1796.

Sabin 58224.

Jefferson is mentioned once in this letter, when Paine states that he had written to Mr. Jefferson his opinion of Gouverneur Morris on his appointment as Minister to France.

In this letter Paine complains bitterly that Washington did not obtain his liberation from his imprisonment in France under Robespierre.

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6. [BACHE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.]
Remarks occasioned by the late conduct of Mr. Washington, as President of the United States. M.DCC.XCVI. Philadelphia: printed for Benjamin Franklin Bache, 1797. [Copy-right secured according to law.] 

Benjamin Franklin, states in the preface that the design of these remarks is to prove the want of claim in Mr. Washington either to the gratitude or confidence of his country... [3190]

8vo. 44 leaves.
Sabin 69338. Evans 31759.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BACHE, 1769–1798, grandson of

7. PAGE, JOHN.
An Address to the citizens of the District of York, in Virginia. By their representative, John Page, of Rosewell. s. n. [Philadelphia, 1796.]

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 16 leaves; no copy was seen for collation.

Sabin 58150. Evans 30938.

8vo. 24 leaves, signed at the end: Jasper Dwight. 12th November, 1796.

Sabin 20989. Evans 31314 (under Treziulney).

In Memoirs of Thomas Jefferson, by S. C. Carpenter, II, 131, this work is ascribed to Duane. After a most unflattering account of Duane, the author writes:... His very first essay in America was a letter to General Washington, under the fictitious signature of Jasper Dwight—a production which, for the depravity of the heart that could dictate it, for insolence of temper and scurrility of language, stands unsurpassed even in the multitudinous effusions of turpitude which have long conferred such ignominious distinction on the press of the Aurora. This outrage upon Washington was the first thing which afforded the author a claim upon Mr. Jefferson's particular kindness, and marked him out as a proper object of that gentleman's patronage and protection... [3192]

8vo. 24 leaves.

2. vols.—1801.

This heading in Jefferson's manuscript catalogue includes the following seven entries from the 1815 Catalogue. Many of the volumes have been rebound with a different arrangement of the tracts:

1. 1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 272, Pamphlets, American, 1797, 8vo.

This volume of pamphlets was apparently not delivered to Congress in 1815. It is not checked as having been received in the working copy of the 1815 Library of Congress Catalogue, and is on the list of books missing from the Congressional Library made at a later date. It is possible however that the contents have been transferred to some of the rebound volumes included under Jefferson's general heading.

2. 1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 284, Political American, 1791–1802, 8vo.

J. Seven tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf, labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 98./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The tracts numbered serially in ink on the titles or first leaves. A list of the contents in ink on the fly-leaf is not by Jefferson.

JA36 .P8 vol. 98
Politics

1. WILSON, JAMES.
A Charge delivered by the Hon. James Wilson, Esq. one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the Grand Jury, impannelled for the Circuit Court of the United States, holden for the middle-circuit at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, on Monday, the 23d day of May, 1791. Richmond: printed by Augustine Davis, m,dcc,xci. [1791.]

JAMES WILSON, 1742-1798, jurist and Congressman, was born in Scotland and emigrated to New York in 1765.

2. [MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COMTE DE.]
[Considerations sur l'ordre de Cincinnatus . . . Londres, 1785.]
Another edition of no. 3024 above, q. v.
This copy lacks the title, all but the last leaf of the preliminary matter, and eight leaves at the end of Mirabeau's text. It is without the letters of George Washington and Turgot and the Observations of Dr. Price.

3. OGILVIE, JAMES.
A Speech delivered in Essex County in support of a Memorial, presented to the citizens of that County and now laid before the Assembly on, the subject of the Alien and Sedition Acts; by James Ogilvie. Richmond: printed by Jones & Dixon, Printers to the Commonwealth, m,dcc,xiv. [1798.]
FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 6 leaves.
Sabin 56837. Evans 34269.

JAMES OGILVIE, 1760-1820, Scottish scholar, emigrated to Virginia in 1779, and established an academy at Milton, where he became acquainted with Jefferson and eventually tutor to his grandchildren. Later he returned to Aberdeen, Scotland, where he is said to have died by his own hand. Jefferson had much correspondence with him.

4. NICHOLAS, GEORGE.
FIRST EDITION. 17 leaves, the last 4 with separate pagination for the Appendix: Observations on Judge Addisons Charge to the Grand Jury, on the Liberty of the Press.
The name Col. Thomas Bell—of Char[lottes]vil[lle] [partly cut away] written in ink on the title-page.
Sent to Jefferson by Philip Norborne Nicholas, who wrote from Richmond, Virginia, on October 8, 1799:
Inclosed is a little posthumous work work [sic] of my brother Colo. Geo. Nicholas. It contains some very severe strictures on the measures of the last session of Congress. This pamphlet is characterized by that freedom of inquiry and independence of spirit which is conspicuous in all the writings of the author. Harper if not calous must feel some of the cutting truths which it contains . . .
Jefferson wrote to Nicholas on November 2, but the letterpress copy in the Library of Congress is illegible.
This is the second of two pamphlets by Nicholas on the Kentucky resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Laws. The chief letter is dated June 10, 1799, so that Jefferson's efforts to distribute one of Nicholas's pamphlets on this subject must have referred to the earlier one, published in 1798.

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On February 11, 1799, he wrote to Monroe:

... under two other covers you will receive a copy of the French originals of Gerry's communications for yourself and a doz. of G. N.'s pamphlets on the laws of the last session. I wish you to give these to the most influential characters among our country-men, who are only misled, are candid enough to be open to conviction, & who may have most effect on their neighbors. It would be useless to give them to persons already sound. do not let my name be connected with the business ...

On February 13, he wrote similarly to Archibald Stuart:

... under separate cover, you will receive some pamphlets written by George Nicholas on the acts of the last session. these I would wish you to distribute, not to sound men who have no occasion for them, but to such as have been misled, are candid & will be open to the conviction of truth, and are of influence among their neighbors. it is the sick who need medicine & not the well. do not let my name appear in the matter ...

George Nicholas, 1754-1799, Virginia politician, was the brother of Wilson Cary Nicholas. He was born in Williamsburg and made his political debut in the House of Delegates by moving an investigation into the conduct of Jefferson during Arnold's invasion. He later retracted the charges and became one of Jefferson's leading supporters. In 1790 he removed to Kentucky and became the first Attorney General of that State. In 1798 he took a leading part in framing and advocating Jefferson's anti-federalist resolutions of that year. He died whilst this pamphlet was in the press.

Robert Goodloe Harper, 1765-1828, was admitted to the bar in South Carolina in 1786. A federalist and opposed to Jefferson, he was an advocate of the Alien and Sedition Laws.

5. [CLINTON, DE WITT.]


First Edition. 24 leaves in fours; errata list at the end.
Sabin 13724 (this copy only). Johnston, page 27.
On the title-page Jefferson has written the name of the author: De Witt Clinton.
Sent to Jefferson by the author on May 16, 1807, when he wrote from New York:
In looking over some old Pamphlets I came across a pamphlet which I transmit by this mail. It was written by me in reply to a furious priest of the name of Linn, during a season of leisure in the country. As I presume you have not seen it, the perusal of it may fill up a vacant hour ...
Jefferson replied from Washington on May 24:
Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to m'r Clinton & his thanks for the pamphlet sent him. he recollects the having read it at the time with a due sense of his obligation to the author whose name was surmised tho' not absolutely known, and a conviction that he had made the most of his matter. the ground of defense might have been solidly aided by the assurance (which is the absolute fact) that the whole story fathered on Mazzei was an unfounded falsehood. Dr Linn, as aware of that, takes care to quote it from a dead man, who is made to quote from one residing in the remotest part of Europe. equally false was Dr. Linn's other story about Bishop Madison's lawn sleeves, as the bishop can testify, for certainly Th: J. never saw him in lawn sleeves. had the Doctor ventured to name time, place & person for his third lie, (the government without religion) it is probable he might have been convicted on that also. but these are slanders & slanderers whom Th: J. has thought it best to leave to the scourge of public opinion. he salutes m'r Clinton with esteem & respect.

For Dr. Linn's pamphlet see no. 3226.
De Witt Clinton, 1769-1828, statesman and scholar, Mayor and later Governor of New York. Other works by him appear in this catalogue.

[3196]
Politics

6. AUFRERÉ, ANTHONY.

[The Cannibals’ Progress; or the dreadful horrors of French invasion, as displayed by the Republican officers and soldiers, in their perfidy, rapacity, ferociousness and brutality, exercised towards the innocent inhabitants of Germany. Translated from the German, by Anthony Aufrer, Esq . . . London: published by Wright, Cadel and others; and republished at Philadelphia By William Cobbett. Price only 6 cents, 11 for half a dollar, 25 for a dollar, 56 for 2 dollars, three dollars and a half per hundred.] n. d. [1798.]

12mo. 22 leaves only, should be 24; this copy lacks the first two leaves, with the title and the Introductory Address to the People of America [by Cobbett]; the last leaf is defective. The text ends on D₈, page 40, and is followed by four leaves with an address headed Americans.

Evans 33334.

Anthony Aufrere, 1756–1833, English antiquary. His first edition of this translation was published in London in 1798. Evans lists fourteen American editions for this year.

7. OGILVIE, JAMES.


Sm. 8vo. 23 leaves, list of Irrata [sic] on the last page. Sabin 56837n.

For a note on Ogilvie and another pamphlet by him see no. 3195 in this volume.

3. 1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 274, Political Pamphlets, American, 1798, 8vo.


The fourteen pamphlets originally bound together in one volume have disappeared and cannot be traced. They are not in the 1864 catalogue, and possibly may have disappeared in the fire of 1851.

In cases of prolific authors, it has not been possible to determine which particular pamphlet was included in this volume.

1. [GRiffith, thomas Waters.]


HF3025 .G86

8vo. 77 leaves, the last with Errata.


Mentions Jefferson and the Notes on the State of Virginia.

2. nICHOLAS, W. C.

No pamphlet by Wilson Cary Nicholas was published during the years 1798 or 1799.
3. GALLATIN, ALBERT.
[It cannot be stated positively which of Gallatin’s speeches made in the years 1798–9 was included in this collection. In that his name is followed by that of A. Addison, it seems probable that the pamphlets referred to are Gallatin’s speech on the Foreign Intercourse bill, and Addison’s Observations on that speech. These two pamphlets are therefore inserted here.]

8vo. 24 leaves.
Sabin 26996. Evans 33777.
The first edition, without the Appendix, appeared in the same year. The above entry is taken from the copy of the second edition in the Duane pamphlets in the Library of Congress. [3202]

4. ADDISON, ALEXANDER.
8vo. 28 leaves including the half title (with the price, Twenty-five cents). Sabin 378. Evans 33268. [3203]

5. LOGAN, GEORGE.
An Address on the natural and social order of the world, as intended to produce universal good; delivered before the Tammany Society, at their anniversary, on the 12th of May, 1798 . . . By George Logan. Philadelphia: printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache. [1798.] HN61 .L8
8vo. 6 leaves. Sabin 41790. Evans 34011. For a note on George Logan see no. 3156. [3204]

6. COXE, TENCH.
It cannot be determined which of the pamphlets by Tench Coxe was in this volume. For Jefferson’s collection of pamphlets by Coxe, see nos. 3624–31. [3205]

7. [NELSON, WILLIAM.]
An Enquiry whether the Act of Congress “in addition to the Act, entitled an Act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,” generally called the Sedition Bill, is unconstitutional or not. Richmond: Printed by S. Pleasants, Jun. Nov. 1798. AC901 .D8 vol. 53
8vo. 8 leaves, signed at the end Philodemos.
Sabin 22652. Evans 34375.

William Nelson, 1760–1815, professor at the College of William and Mary. This pamphlet is ascribed to him in view of the fact that on the title-page of the copy in the University of Virginia, Joseph G. Cabell, to whom it belonged, has written “By William Nelson esq.”, and on the title-page of the copy in the Library of Congress (a Duane pamphlet) is written “Judge Nelson”. The pamphlet is entered anonymously in all the bibliographies. [3206]

8. THOMPSON, WILLIAM.
It has not been possible to identify this pamphlet. [3207]
9. [MARTIN, ALEXANDER.]

A New Scene interesting to the citizens of the United States of America, additional to the historical play of Columbus, by a Senator of the United States . . . Lately performed with applause at the New-Theatre, in Philadelphia. [Philadelphia:] printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, m, dccxcviii. [1798.] PS801 .M8 8vo. 6 leaves. In blank verse.


Mentions Jefferson on page 9 in a speech by “Genius”:

Their councils shall my FRANKLIN guide, great sage,
Who first dare check the lightning of the skies;
My ADAMS and my JEFFERSON with him;
By these great aids shall wrest the sceptre from
A tyrant hand . . .

ALEXANDER MARTIN, 1740–1807, Governor of North Carolina and United States Senator. This tract is included as being apparently the only one published by Martin in either 1798 or 1799. Two issues were printed, of which the other has Thomas Condie’s name in the imprint.

10. [OGDEN, JOHN COSENS.]

A Short History of late ecclesiastical oppressions in New-England and Vermont, by a citizen. In which is exhibited a statement of the violation of religious liberties, which are ratified by the Constitution of the United States. Richmond: printed by James Lyon, 1799. 8vo. 10 leaves.

Sabin 80634.

JOHN COSENS OGDEN addressed several letters to Jefferson from Litchfield prison. On March 5, 1799, he wrote to him from that address a letter which mentioned:

. . . To-morrow my design is to open the aris-
tocracy and spiritual tyranny to view, in an-
other pamphlet. They are well assured, that
I shall industriously endeavor to make a revo-
lution in opinions in this state, which violate
the constitution & laws & disturb the public
tranquility . . .

11. [ADAMS, JOHN.]


This issue not in Evans, who has John Fenno’s edition, 34812. Cronin and Wise no. 70 (Phila. 1798).

Relates to the X Y Z affair. Jefferson is mentioned on page 54 in the comments on Article 14 of the treaty of

amicity and commerce, in the instructions to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Republic. On page 8 is a reference to Major Mountfleose, one of whose original letters is in Jefferson’s collection, see no. 2563.

12. [DUANE, WILLIAM.]

A Caution; or, Reflections on the present contest between France and Great-Britain. [Philadelphia:] printed by Benj. Franklin Bache, m, dccxcviii. [1798.] AC901 .D8 Vol. 38 8vo. 8 leaves, the last a blank; dated at the end January 25, 1798; the penultimate leaf contains Ode, on the French Revolution, four stanzas.

Sabin 11586 (under the title). Evans 33647 (under the author). Not in Clark.

The copy in the Library of Congress, in the Duane collection of pamphlets, has By Wm Duane written in ink on the title-page, apparently by Duane himself.
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13. VIRGINIA. House of Delegates.

Debates in the House of Delegates of Virginia, upon certain resolutions before the House, upon the important subject of the acts of Congress passed at their last session, commonly called, the Alien and Sedition Laws. Richmond: printed by Tho* Nicolson, M,DCC,cxviii. [1798.] JK176 1798 8vo. 96 leaves, 2 pages of errata at the end.

J. 14. BARLOW, JOEL.


Sabin 3423. This edition not in Howard. Sabin 100104. Evans 34935. Swem 7928. [3212]

1801, in which he introduced Robert Fulton and his submarine to Jefferson's notice, and of which the postscript reads:

I take the liberty to send you by Mr. Skipwith a little pamphlet I published last year on a subject which I thought useful.

This pamphlet is not mentioned in the list in the 1849 catalogue, and may have been in a different volume of tracts.

4. 1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 278, Political Pamphlets, American, 1799, 8vo.

1849 Catalogue, page 622. no. 466, Pamphlets, American.—Political, &c., by A. Gallatin, W. C. Nicholas, C. Pinckney, Joseph Priestley, Thomas Cooper, Mr. Ogden, and John W. Fenno; also, French Originals of all the Documents, translations of which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States, of the 18th January, 1799, relative to the Affairs of the United States with the French Republic, &c., &c., 8vo; Philadelphia, Charleston, Northumberland, Richmond, New-York, 1799-1800.

This collection of pamphlets is no longer in the Library of Congress; the pamphlets are not listed in the Library of Congress Catalogue of 1864, and may have disappeared at the time of the fire of 1851.

1. GALLATIN, ALBERT.

The Substance of two speeches of Mr. Gallatin, on the bill for augmenting the navy establishment of the United States, in the House of Representatives, on the 7th and 11th of February, 1799. Philadelphia: printed by Joseph Gales, 1799. VA54.G3 8vo. 14 leaves; the speeches were delivered on February 7 and February 11, 1799.

Sabin 26399 (in the note). Evans 35531. [3214]

2. NICHOLAS, WILSON CARY.

This pamphlet cannot be definitely identified. A Richmond imprint is called for in the 1849 catalogue, and Nicholas published his "An Address from Wilson C. Nicholas, a Representative in Congress from Virginia, to his Constituents. Together with a Speech delivered by him on the Bill to Interdict Commercial Intercourse with France, England, &c."", at the Enquirer Office, Richmond, in 1809.

This pamphlet is much beyond the date of the others in the collection and is on the Embargo. No pamphlet was published by Nicholas in 1799 or 1800.

[3215]
POLITICS

3. PINCKNEY, CHARLES.

Three Letters, addressed to the people of the United States, which have lately appeared under the signature of “A South-Carolina Planter.” The first, on the case of Jonathan Robbins. The second, on the recent captures of the British cruisers, and the right of a citizen to expatriate himself. The third, on the claims of the British creditors, and the proceedings of the British Commissioners under the sixth article of Mr. Jay’s treaty. By Charles Pinckney, Senator in Congress, for South-Carolina. Charleston: printed by T. C. Cox, Dec. 1799. E310 .P64

8vo. 36 leaves including the half-title. The letters are signed A South-Carolina Planter and dated August 28, October 3d and October 26th, 1799.

Sabin 62899.

The 1849 catalogue calls for a tract printed in Charleston, this edition of Pinckney’s Three Letters has therefore been included here. That Jefferson had a copy of the earlier edition, printed at the Aurora-Office in Philadelphia, is clear from his letter to Pinckney written from Monticello on October 29, 1799:

Your favor of Sep. 12. came to hand on the 3d inst. I have delayed acknowledging it in hopes of receiving the longer one you mentioned to have written, but that has not yet reached me. I was both pleased and edified by the piece on Robbins’s case. it ought to be a very serious case to the judge. I think no one circumstance since the establishment of our government has affected the popular mind more. I learn that in Pennsylvania it had a great effect. I have no doubt the piece you inclosed will run through all the republican papers, and carry the question home to every man’s mind . . .

Charles Pinckney, 1757–1824, Governor of South Carolina, was at first a Federalist in politics, but later became a Jeffersonian Republican. In 1801 he was appointed by Jefferson minister to Spain. Pinckney married the daughter of Henry Laurens, q. v. [3216]

4. PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH.


First Edition, 2 parts. 8vo. 26 and 22 leaves. At the end of Part II is Maxims of Political Arithmetic, applied to the case of the United States of America. First published in the Aurora for February 26 and 27, 1798. (By a Quaker in Politics.), with caption title, continuous signatures and pagination.


Jefferson’s copies were sent to him by the author, to whom Jefferson wrote on January 18, 1800:

I have to thank you for the pamphlets you were so kind as to send me. you will know what I thought of them by my having before sent a dozen sets to Virginia to distribute among my friends. yet I thank you not the less for these which I value the more as they came from yourself. the stock of them which Campbell had was I believe exhausted the first or second day of advertising them. the papers of Political arithmetic both in your’s & mř Cooper’s pamphlets are the most precious gifts that can be made to us; for we are becoming navigation-mad, & commerce-mad, and navy-mad, which is worst of all. how desirable is it that you could produce that subject for us. from the Porcupines of our country you will receive no thanks; but the great mass of our nation will edify & thank you . . .

Priestley wrote from Northumberland on January 30:

I am flattered by your thinking so favourably of my pamphlets, which were only calculated to give some satisfaction to my suspicious neighbors. Chancellor Livingston informs me that he has got an edition of them printed at Albany, for the information of the people in the back country, where, he says, it is most wanted. Indeed, it seems extraordinary, that in such a country as
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dthis, where there is no court to dazzle men’s
eyes, maxims as plain as that 2 and 2 make 4
should not be understood, and acted upon . . .

On April 10, 1801, Priestley wrote to Jefferson:

. . . Your resentment of the treatment I have
met with in this country is truly generous, but
I must have been but little impressed with the
principles of the religion you so justly commend,
if they had not enabled me to bear much more
than I have yet suffered. Do not suppose that,
after the much worse treatment to which I was
for many years exposed in England (of which
the pamphlet I take the liberty to inclose will
give you some idea) I was much affected by this.
My Letters to the Inhabitants of Northumberland
were not occasioned by any such thing, tho it served
me as a pretence for writing them, but the
threatenings of Mt. Pickering, whose purpose to
send me out of the country Mt. Adams (as I
conclude from a circuitous attempt that he made
to prevent it) would not, in the circumstances
in which he then was, have been able directly
to oppose. My publication was of service to
me in that and other respects, and I hope, in
some measure, to the common cause . . .

For Cooper’s Political Arithmetic see no. 2804 and for
other works by Priestley see the Index. [3217]

5. COOPER, THOMAS.

Political Essays, originally inserted in the Northumberland Gazette, with additions
By Thomas Cooper, Esq. Northumberland: printed by Andrew Kennedy,
1799.

First Edition. 8vo. 34 leaves including one blank.
Sabin 16614. Evans 33354.
This tract is included here as being the only one published
by Cooper in 1799. An Account of the trial of Thomas
Cooper was published in 1800, and is in another collection
of tracts, see no. 3224. [3218]

6. [OGDEN, JOHN COSENS.]

A View of the New-England Illuminati: who are indefatigably engaged in
destroying the religion and government of the United States; under a feigned
Regard for their safety—and under an impious abuse of true religion. Philadel-
phia: printed by James Carey, 1799. [Copy-right secured.] F8 .034

First Edition. 8vo. 10 leaves.
Sabin 99569.
The New England Illuminati was the name given in 1798 to
certain New England clergymen who were accustomed
to meet from 1790 to 1800 to discuss politics and in
particular the French revolution. The name rose from
the fear that the European cult founded by Adam Weis-
haupt and known as the Illuminati had penetrated into
the United States. See also the pamphlet by John
Wood, no. 3280.

John Cosens Ogden wrote several letters to Jefferson
and to John Adams during 1799. On February 7 he
wrote to Jefferson from Litchfield, Connecticut, and on
February 20 he wrote to Adams (the original in the
Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress) from Litch-
field prison. [3219]

7. [FENNO, JOHN WARD.]

Desultory reflections on the new political aspects of public affairs in the United
States of America, since the commencement of the year 1799 . . . New-York:

E321 .F33

[302]
Politics

John Ward Fenno was the son of John Fenno whose Gazette [q. v.] he continued to publish after the death of his father in September 1798 until 1800, when he sold the paper.

8. French originals of all the documents, translations of which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States, of the 18th January, 1799, relative to the affairs of the United States with the French Republic. Philadelphia: printed by Charles Cist, M.DCC.XCIX. [1799.]

Contains a number of letters from Talleyrand to Elbridge Gerry with some of the replies of the latter, and other matters.

J. 5. 1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 280, Do. [Political Pamphlets, American.] 1800, 2 v 8vo.

This 8vo. volume contained originally 21 tracts bound together in half calf (front cover now gone). No. 2 and 10 have been removed, and have disappeared from the Library. The tracts are numbered serially on the first pages. The titles of the missing tracts have been obtained from the Library of Congress Catalogue of 1864. J.A36.P8 vol. 100

The 1815 Library of Congress Catalogue called for 2 volumes; a note in the contemporary working copy states that the 1st volume is missing.

A number of these pamphlets are concerned with the 1800 election.

1. COBBETT, WILLIAM.


24 leaves, sig. Q-X, pages [113]-[160] with a leaf at the end headed Notifications to the Publick.

Sabin 4015.

The number 1 in ink on the first page; initiated by Jefferson at sig T.

This number contains A Defence of the Publications on which the action of Rush was grounded, including a summary of the charges against the defendant:
1. With calling Doctor Rush a vain booster.
2. With calling him a quack.
3. With calling him Sangrado.
4. With saying that he slew his patients.

Jefferson is introduced into the argument. On page 145:

Permit me to put a case to you, Gentlemen. Suppose Jefferson were to propose to you a new alliance with France: should you listen to it with the same patience as you would to a similar proposition from Mr. Adams? And would you not be justified in declaring, that you believed you should not have said so much about it, if Jefferson had not been the proposer? Should you not, if this your declaration were brought forward as a proof of your malice against Jefferson, spurn at the promoters of the charge and the wretched spies they had employed? Were you free men, nay, were you vassals, were you slaves, were you any thing but Philadelphians, you certainly would . . .

2. COBBETT, WILLIAM.


8vo. 24 leaves, caption title.

Sabin 14015.

Several references to Jefferson occur. On page 13:

They have told us, and too many Americans have believed it, That in the event of the election of Mr. Jefferson, we should have a war

with England. But I will undertake not only to show that we shall have no war with England, but also, that America has nothing to fear, under a wise administration, from any foreign nation whatever.

On page 46:

They have been told; that, under the administration of Jefferson,
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the National debt would be extinguished, in order to excite the fears of those who live upon the interest; and, some silly republicans, have been weak enough to believe this villainous insinuation; though not one federalist who propagated it, ever entertained such a belief; for a moment. But to throw out Jefferson, and keep themselves in power, they will go any lengths . . . If the price of stock, should fall during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it will be, because a new field will then be opened for the employment of capital: monied men will find it more profitable to employ their riches in adorning the face of the country, and in establishing useful arts, than lending it to the nation at six per cent.

WILLIAM COBBETT established the Rush-Light on February 15, 1800, after his loss of the libel suit brought against him by Dr. Benjamin Rush for his ridicule of Rush’s methods of dealing with the yellow fever. This is the only number which includes the word “Republican” in the title.

3. COOPER, THOMAS.

An Account of the trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland; on a charge of libel against the President of the United States; taken in short hand. With a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by Thomas Cooper. Philadelphia: printed by John Bioren, for the author, April 1800.

First Edition. 8vo. 32 leaves. The Erratum at the end reads: In the title page this trial is said to be printed for the author: this is a mistake: it is not printed for me. T. C.

The Preface is signed by Thomas Cooper, from the Prison of Philadelphia, May 1st, 1800.

4. JEFFERSON, THOMAS.


Second Issue. 8vo. 30 leaves including the last blank, woodcut map on the verso of G2. This issue was published immediately after the first, for inclusion at the end of The declaration of John Sappington, received after the publication of the preceding Appendix.


This Appendix contains a number of letters and depositions of which most of the originals (or in the case of Jefferson’s letters, autograph letterpress copies) are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. It is addressed by Jefferson to Governor Henry of Maryland, in a letter dated December 31st, 1797.

On December 11, 1797, Luther Martin of Baltimore wrote to Jefferson:

My first address to you was placed by me in the hands of a friend in Philadelphia, to be delivered to you immediately after the then Session of Congress should Terminate.

Your Departure before that Period prevented your receiving it as soon as I wished, and obliged me to transmit by the Mail to you in Virginia the printed Copy.

I take it for granted you received that copy,—and also that you have seen in the publick Papers my letter to Mr. Fennell and that to yourself of which I sent you the Copy;—And taking these facts for granted, I now again pay my respects to you.

You, Sir, are the avowed Author of the Notes upon Virginia.—That work is published with your Name;—And in it you have calumniated a family with which I am connected;—the Individuals of which I respect and esteem, and to one of whom my Children owe their Birth.—A Family, Sir, which, tho’ it hath not furnished America with Philosophers, Writers of Notes upon Virginia, Ambassadors to France, Secretaries of State, or Vice Presidents of the Union, yet dares place its name in Competition with
that of Jefferson.—That work was also published by you when M' Michael Cresap had been dead more than seven years, and when Col' Cresap borne down by the hand of Time, blind and deaf was sinking into his Grave.—

I have in the most publick manner called on you to designate the Individual to whom you meant to apply the Calumny, and the Authority on which you published it.—The Propriety of my so doing no person can question.—I have waited sufficiently long for your Answer;—but that you have not thought proper to give me.—You have preserved obstinate, stubborn Silence.—Was I much more your Enemy than I am, I could not have wished you to have acted differently.—It is precisely the part the least honorable to your head or to your heart.

One of two things only with propriety could you have done;—either justified your Publication;—or acknowledged your Error.

That the first was not in your power I know.—And for the last I did not believe you to possess sufficient Candor.—

For your Silence the Publick expects a reason.—It already condemns you. Come forward when you will;—Assign any reason you choose, I pledge myself to [improve?] its futility.—One thing I will frankly acknowledge;—avail yourself of it as you please. I might, and had I very highly esteemed you, it is probable I should, have entered on a discussion of this Subject in a manner less offensive; But even you, Sir, must admit that I have shewn as much attention to your feelings, as you thought decent to shew to the feelings of the Cresaps; and I am sure you cannot be so lost to every sentiment of Justice but that you must join with the publick Voice in acknowledging that from me you are not entitled to more.

That I should address this Letter to you immediately on your Arrival at Congress may by some be thought extraordinary or perhaps censurable; but finding on a former occasion I appreciated your Publick Services beyond even your own Ideas, I have now changed my Conduct, and as I formerly waited for Congress to rise, I have now not only waited for Congress to meet, but also for you to meet the Congress; and during the session I mean to take the Liberty, Sir, of keeping up a Correspondence with you through the medium of the Publick Papers, until I effect the object I have undertaken, that of effacing from the name of Cresap the stain you have attempted to fix thereon. Whether in so doing I shall sully your own the world will determine.—You have refused to inform me which of the Cresaps you intended to transmit to posterity as the infamous Murderer of the family of that all-accomplished orator, your Mingo Chief—You have thereby rendered my Undertaking more complex.—However as I well know, of that family there were but two persons, to either of whom your charge could be meant to be applied; To the Vindication of those two, shall my future Letters be confined;—The one Colonel Thomas Cresap, who, tho' when the British invaded Virginia he was more than one hundred years of age, I am confident had he been Governor of that State would not have fled from the Seat of his Government at least without an attempt to defend it.—The other M' Michael Cresap, his youngest Son, whose Life, had Heaven spared it to his family and to his Country, would I am well satisfied have prevented me the necessity of this Investigation, for, Sir, in that case I sacrified believe neither the Story nor the Speech of Logan would in their present form have graced the pages of the Notes on Virginia.

On December 24, Governor John Henry of Maryland, wrote (apparently to Henry Tazewell):

In M' Jefferson's Notes on Virginia it is stated (I have not the Book by me) that the Family of Logan were murdered by one of the Cresaps. M' Martin the Attorney General of Maryland married into that family. He has heretofore and also within the last two weeks addressed a letter or letters to M' Jefferson upon this subject. He has likewise stated to me in a conversation
which I had with him at my own request, that he now has in his possession documents which will show that the passage in the Notes is incorrect.

As the feelings of Mr. Martin & his friends have been wounded by this part of the Notes, I am anxious that there should be an understanding upon this subject and their minds made easy. I can see no good reason why Mr. Jefferson should not give some speedy assurance directly to Mr. Martin or to some of his friends that the correction shall take place.

Altho in the Great Concerns of our Country we have differed as to the course which it was best to pursue, yet there has never been a time when I had not the highest respect & esteem for the character of Mr. Jefferson and of late having resided under the same roof with him, and been an eye witness of his deportment both public & private; I am free to declare that his virtues have endeared him to me.

To lessen the number of his Enemies & assuage the acrimony of those which he now has, are objects which I have much at heart.

I have the disposition to say much upon this subject, but a future occasion may be embraced with more propriety.

I however now from a strong & sincere desire to quiet the mind of my friend Mr. Martin, as well as for other considerations, entreat you to press upon the mind of Mr. Jefferson the propriety of not adding unnecessarily to the Number of his Enemies—they are already numerous & bitter enough God knows.

Whatever he does upon the subject matter of this letter, I know will be strongly marked with that sincerity candour & simplicity which has so eminently distinguished his character.

I will thank you for any communication respecting our public affairs.


Jefferson wrote to Governor Henry in a letter dated from Philadelphia December 31, 1797, which is printed as the Introduction to this Appendix.

Mr. Tazewell has communicated to me the enquiries you have been so kind as to make relative to a passage in the Notes on Virginia, which has lately excited some newspaper publications. I feel with great sensibility the interest you take in this business and with pleasure go into explanations with one whose objects I know to be truth & justice alone. had mr Martin thought proper to suggest to me that doubts might be entertained of the transaction respecting Logan, as stated in the Notes on Virginia, & to enquire on what grounds that statement was founded, I should have felt myself obliged by the enquiry, have informed him candidly of the grounds, & cordially have cooperated in every means of investigating the fact, & correcting whatsoever in it should be found to have been erroneous. but he chose to step at once into the newspapers, & in his publications there, & the letters he wrote to me, adopted a style which forbade the respect of an answer. sensible however that no act of his could absolve me from the justice due to others, as soon as I found that the story of Logan could be doubted, I determined to enquire into it as accurately as the testimony remaining after a lapse of twenty odd years would permit, & that the result should be made known either in the first new edition which should be printed of the Notes on Virginia, or by publishing an Appendix. I thought that so far as that work had contributed to impeach the memory of Cresap, by handing on an erroneous charge, it was proper it should be made the vehicle of retribution. not that I was at all the author of the injury. I had only concurred with thousands & thousands of others in believing a transaction on authority which merited respect. for the story of Logan is only repeated in the Notes on Virginia precisely as it had been current more than a dozen years before they were published. when Lt Dunmore returned from the expedition against the Indians in 1774, he & his officers brought the speech of Logan, & related the circumstances of it. these were so affecting, & the speech itself so fine a morsel of eloquence that it became the theme of every conversation, in Williamsburg particularly, & generally indeed wheresoever any of the officers resided or resorted. I learned it in Williams-
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burg; I believe at Lord Dunmore’s; & I find in my pocket book of that year (1774.) an entry of the narrative as taken from the mouth of some person whose name however is not noted, nor recollected, precisely in the words stated in the Notes on Virginia. the speech was published in the Virginia gazette of that time: (I have it myself in the volume of gazettes of that year:) & though it was the translation made by the common Interpreter, & in a style by no means elegant, yet it was so admired, that it flew thro’ all the public papers of the continent, & thro’ the magazines & other periodical publications of Great Britain; & those who were boys at that day will now attest that the speech of Logan used to be given them as a school-exercise for repetition. it was not till about 13. or 14. years after the newspaper publications that the Notes on Virginia were published in America. combating in these the contumacious theory of certain European writers, whose celebrity gave currency & weight to their opinions, that our country from the combined effects of soil & climate, degenerated animal nature, in the general, and particularly the moral faculties of man, I considered the speech of Logan as an apt proof of the contrary, & used it as such: & I copied verbatim the narrative I had taken down in 1774. & the speech as it had been given us in a better translation by L4. Dunmore. I knew nothing of the Cresaps, & could not possibly have a motive to do them an injury with design. I repeated what thousands had done before on as good authority as we have for most of the facts we learn through life, & such as to this moment I have seen no reason to doubt, that anybody questioned it, was never suspected by me till I saw the letter of mrtl Martin in the Baltimore paper. I endeavored then to recollect who among my cotemporaries, of the same circle of society, & consequently of the same recollections, might still be alive, three & twenty years of death & dispersion had left very few. I remembered however that General Gibson was still living & knew that he had been the translator of the speech. I wrote to him immediately. he in answer, declares to me that he was the very person sent by L4. Dunmore to the Indian town, that after he had delivered his message there, Logan took him out to a neighboring wood, sat down with him, and rehearsing with tears the catastrophe of his family, gave him that speech for L4. Dunmore; that he carried it to L4. Dunmore, translated it for him, has turned to it in the Encyclopedia, as taken from the Notes on Virginia, & finds that it was his translation I had used, with only two or three verbal variations of no importance. these I suppose had arisen in the course of successive copies. I cite General Gibson’s letter by memory, not having it with me; but I am sure I cite it substantially right. it establishes unquestionably that the speech of Logan is genuine: & that being established, it is Logan himself who is author of all the important facts. ‘Col. Cresap, says he, in cold blood & unprovoked, murdered all the relations of Logan, not sparing even my women and children. there runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature.’ the person, & the fact, in all it’s material circumstances, are here given by Logan himself. Gen! Gibson indeed says that the title was mistaken: that Cresap was a Captain, & not a Col! this was Logan’s mistake. he also observes that it was on a water of the Kanhaway, & not on the Kanhaway itself that his family was killed. this is an error which has crept into the traditionary account: but surely of little moment in the moral view of the subject. the material question is Was Logan’s family murdered, & by whom? that it was murdered, has not I believe been denied. that it was by one of the Cresaps, Logan affirms. this is a question which concerns the memories of Logan & Cresap; to the issue of which I am as indifferent as if I had never heard the name of either. I have begun & shall continue to enquire into the evidence, additional to Logan’s, on which the fact was founded. little indeed can now be heard of, & that little dispersed & distant. if it shall appear on enquiry that Logan has been wrong in charging Cresap with the murder of his family, I will do justice to the memory of Cresap, as far as I have contributed to the injury by believing & repeating what others had believed & repeated before me. if on the other hand, I find that Logan was right in his charge, I will vindicate as far as my suffrage may go, the truth of a Chief, whose talents & misfortunes have attached to him the respect & commiseration of the world.
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I have gone, my dear Sir, into this lengthy detail to satisfy a mind, in the candour and rectitude of which I have the highest confidence. So far as you may incline to use the communication for rectifying the judgments of those who are willing to see things truly as they are, you are free to use it. But I pray that no confidence which you may repose in any one may induce you to let it go out of your hands so as to get into a newspaper. Against a contest in that field I am entirely decided. I feel extraordinary gratification indeed in addressing this letter to you, with whom shades of difference in political sentiment have not prevented the interchange of good opinion, nor cut off the friendly offices of society & good correspondence. This political tolerance is the more valued by me who consider social harmony as the first of human felicities, & the happiest moments those which are given to the effusions of the heart. Accept them sincerely, I pray you from one who has the honor to be, with sentiments of high respect and attachment,

Dear Sir .

Six months before Martin's letter to Jefferson, on June 4, 1797, in a letter to Peregrine Fitzhugh, Jefferson had written:

... you have perhaps seen an attack made by a Mr Martin on the facts stated in the Notes on Virginia relative to Logan's speech published in the Notes on Virginia. He supposes both the speech & story made by me to support an argument against Buffon. I mean not to enter into a newspaper contest with Mr Martin. But I wish to collect as well as the lapse of time will permit the evidence on which we received that story. It was brought to us as I remember by Mr Dunmore & his officers on their return from the expedition of 1774. I am sure it was from them I got it as you were very much in the same circle of society in Wmstburg with myself. I am in hopes your memory will be able to help out mine, and recall some facts which have escaped me. I ask it as a great favor of you to endeavor to recollect & to communicate to me all the circumstances you possibly can relative to this matter, particularly the authority on which we received it, & the names of any persons who you think can give me information. I mean to fix the fact with all possible care & truth, and either to establish or correct the former statement in an Appendix to the Notes on Virginia, or in the first republication of the work .

On January 2, 1798, Jefferson wrote to John Page:

You have probably seen or heard of some very abusive letters addressed to me in the publick papers by a Mr Martin of Baltimore on the subject of Logan's speech cited in the Notes on Virginia. I do not mean to notice Mr Martin or go into the newspapers on the subject. But I am still anxious to enquire into the foundation of that story, & if I find anything wrong in it, it shall be corrected, & what is right supported in some new edition of that work or in an Appendix to it. You and I were so much together about the year 1774. That I take for granted that whatsoever I heard you heard also and therefore that your memory can assist mine in recollecting the substance of the story, how it came to us, and who could now be applied to give information relative to it. You were more in Mr Dunmore's & Foy's company than I was, & probably heard more of it from that family than I did. I must pray you to rub up your recollection & communicate to me as fully as you can what you can recall to your mind relative to it, and if you can procure me the evidence, or the recollections of any other person on it it will much oblige me .

On the same day he wrote to Mann Page:

I do not know whether you have seen some very furious abuse of me in the Baltimore papers by a Mr Luther Martin, on account of Logan's speech published in the Notes on Virginia. He supposes both the speech & story made by me to support an argument against Buffon; I mean not to enter into a newspaper contest with Mr Martin. But I wish to collect as well as the lapse of time will permit the evidence on which we received that story. It was brought to us as I remember by Mr Dunmore & his officers on their return from the expedition of 1774. I am sure it was from them I got it as you were very much in the same circle of society in Wmsburg with myself. I am in hopes your memory will be able to help out mine, and recall some facts which have escaped me. I ask it as a great favor of you to endeavor to recollect & to communicate to me all the circumstances you possibly can relative to this matter, particularly the authority on which we received it, & the names of any persons who you think can give me information. I mean to fix the fact with all possible care & truth, and either to establish or correct the former statement in an Appendix to the Notes on Virginia, or in the first republication of the work .
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On March 25, Jefferson wrote to Dr. Samuel Brown of Ohio:

You were a witness, before you left our side of the continent, to the endeavors of the tory party among us, to write me down as far as they could find or make materials. ‘Oh! that mine enemy would write a book!’ has been a well known prayer against an enemy. I had written a book, and it has furnished matter of abuse for want of something better. Mr. Martin’s polite attack on the subject of Cresap & Logan, as stated in the Notes on Virginia, had begun before you left us. It has continued & still continues; tho’ after the perusal of the first letter had shewn me what was to be the style of those subsequent, I have avoided reading a single one. a friend of mine having wished for a general explanation of the foundation of the case of Logan, I wrote him a letter of which I had a few copies printed, to give to particular friends for their satisfaction, & on whom I could rely against the danger of it’s being published. I inclose you a copy as well for these purposes, as that I think it may be in your power to obtain some information for me. Indeed I suppose it probable that General Clarke may know something of the facts relative to Logan or Cresap. I shall be much obliged to you for any information you can procure on this subject. you will see by the inclosed in what way I mean to make use of it. I am told you are preparing to give us an account of the General, which for its matter I know, & for its manner I doubt not, will be highly interesting. I am in hopes in connecting with it some account of Kentucky, that your information & his together will be able to correct and supply what I had collected relative to it in a very early day. Indeed it was to Gen’l Clarke I was indebted for what degree of accuracy there was in most of my statements. I wish you to attend particularly to the overflowage of the Mississippi, on which I have been accused of error. present me affectionately to the General, & assure him of my constant remembrance & esteem: and accept yourself salutations & sentiments of sincere attachment from Dear Sir . . .

Dr. Brown replied from Lexington, Kentucky, on September 4:

The letter you did me the honor of writing me, in March last, I intended to have answered long since; & to enable me to do so, the more to your satisfaction, I took the earliest opportunities of informing General Clarke & several other gentlemen, who had been the companions of his youthful campaigns, of the illiberal attack made on you, by the Attorney General of Maryland. I have deferred replying to your friendly letter hitherto, from an expectation of collecting from different sources, a variety of statements & facts relative to the murder of Logans family. But as most of the Gentlemen to whom I wrote on the subject, reside in remote parts of the country, at a distance from post Roads, I am induced to attribute their silence to the want of safe modes of conveying their letters to Lexington. I am, however, happy, in having it in my power to transmit to you, an interesting letter, from your friend General Clarke, which, indeed, appears to me, to render further investigation quite unnecessary. The only point for which you contend (viz) that Logan is really the Author of the Speech ascribed to him, in your Notes on Virginia is now established beyond the possibility of contradiction. The incidents in General Clarkes narrative follow each other in a manner so simple & so natural as to afford, to every liberal & candid enquirer, the highest internal evidence of their reality. To those who have the happiness of being acquainted with that truly great man, his statement will bring the fullest conviction. His memory is singularly accurate, his veracity unquestionable. To such respectable authority I can suppose no one capable of objecting, except Mr. Luther Martin. I have shewn General Clarkes letter to Major Morrison, the Supervisor of the Ohio District, who resided near Pittsburg, when the transactions respecting Logan occurred. He assures me that he knows most of them as stated in the letter to be true for they are within his own recollection. Colo. Paterson who likewise lived in that Country about that time mentioned to me a circumstance which appears worthy of notice. There were, then, in that, as
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in almost every other frontier, two parties—By the one Capt. Cresap was considered as a wanton violator of Treaties as a man of a cruel & inhuman disposition; By the other he was esteem[ed] as an intrepid warrior & as a just avenger of savage barbarities. You probably became first acquainted with his character at Williamsburgh the seat of Government; General Clarke joined him in the War path. This circumstance will, perhaps, in some measure, account for the very different sentiments, which two Gentlemen so perfectly capable of appreciating Cresaps character, may have entertained respecting it.

Should you judge it advisable, at the present time, I could easily obtain from General Clarke the substance of his narrative & have it published here as an answer to spontaneous enquiries of my own. It can be done without your appearing at all in the business. This however I shall not attempt to do without your permission; yet I wish that Gen Clarke's statement could be made public in some shape or other, as it would doubly mortify Mr Martin to have his assertions refuted without receiving a reply from you whom he has so assiduously laboured to draw forth into the field of controversy. I can assure that your friends in this quarter are highly gratified at the silent contempt with which you have treated that redoubtable Hero of Federalism—and it is with heartfelt pleasure that I further assure you, that nothing which old Tories, aristocrats & governmental Sycophants can say against you, will in any degree, diminish the confidence, which the good Citizens of this state repose in your abilities & patriotism. Never was a State more unanimous in executing the measures supported by your Enemies who, I trust, will soon prove themselves to be, what I have long thought them, the enemies of Liberty & their Country . . .

Dr. Brown sent General Clarke's [i. e. General George Rogers Clark] deposition, 8 pages folio, dated June 17, 1798.

This deposition reads in part:
Your Letter was handed to me by Mr. Thruston, the Matter therein contained was new to me; I find myself hurt that Mr. Jefferson should have been attacked with so much Virulence on a Subject which I know was not the Author of; but except a few Mistakes of Name of Person & Places, the Story is substantially true; I was of the first and last of the active Officers who bore the Weight of that War, and on perusing some old Papers of that Date I find some Memoirs; but independent of them I have a perfect Recollection of every Transaction relative to Logans Story. The Conduct of Cresap I am perfectly acquainted with, he was not the Author of that Murder, But a Family of the Name of Greathouse—But some Transactions that happened under the Conduct of Capt. Cresap a few Days previous to the Murder of Logan's Family gave him sufficient Ground to suppose that it was Cresap who had done him the Injury; But to enable you fully to understand the subject of your Enquiry, I shall relate the Incidents that gave Rise to Logan's Suspicion; and will enable Mr. Jefferson to do Justice to himself and the Cresap Family, by being made fully acquainted with Facts . . .

On May 4, 1798, James Lewis, Jr., wrote to Jefferson from Fredericksburg, Virginia:

At this momentous crisis, when one party style themselves the enemies to abuse, and the friends of Reform; and the other party are contending for the continuance of their degraded institutions and unrelenting usurpations, the powers of man are everywhere in action. The struggle is, who shall prevail: the passions of men are no less active, than their understandings. No example can more effectually exhibit this activity, than a furious invective of Luther Martin, publicly applauded by Francis Corbin, a man of some conspicuity in our state, against you. At such a period, the friends of reform should let be known, that they act from from the enlightened convictions of truth & justice and from the respectable motives, that such principles necessarily inspire; our motives should be pure and our integrity unimpeached. That publication has attempted to attach to you, the degraded motive of endeavouring in your notes to raise your Literary fame at the expence of another's reputation and to effect it, have not stopped at misrepresentation & calumny. I will not, enlightened friend of man and your Country, decide as to the mode of repelling this
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charge, designed for this period—By a Letter of yours to our friend Mr Page your mode of resisting it, is known to me. Let me do my duty, by notifying to you, the existence of a document, wth in my estimate, will be greatly serviceable.

St George Tucker is here attend in his official character, as Judge of this District: Conversing with him, he authorises me, to communicate to you, that he thinks he possesses a paper Contemporaneous with the facts alluded to, wth details them, as your Virginia notes do: if he should have it not, his recollection of having read such detail, in such paper, within a short time, is thoroughly vivid—If the possession of such paper or his Certificate can be beneficial to you, at your notification thereof, he will transmit them or either of them to you. It is unnecessary for me to add, that my services are at your disposal.

In the above conduct my motives cannot be scanned. I am determined to devote my life to the cause of equality, Justice & mankind & thus my duty is, that the votaries of such principles should always be enabled to shield their characters & exhibit their genuine features.

Jefferson replied on May 9:

I am much obliged by your friendly letter of the 4th inst. as soon as I saw the first of m'r Martin's letters, I turned to the newspapers of the day & found Logan's speech as translated by a common Indian interpreter, the version I had used had been made by Genl Gibson. finding from m'r Martin's stile that his object was not merely truth, but to gratify party passions, I never read another of his letters. I determined to do my duty by searching into the truth & publishing it to the world, whatever it should be. this I shall do at a proper season. I am much indebted to many persons who without any acquaintance with me have voluntarily sent me information on the subject ...

Between 1798 and 1800 Jefferson collected through various friends the depositions he subsequently printed in the Appendix to the Notes on Virginia.

Amongst the deponents was Judge Harry Innes of Danville, Kentucky, with whom Jefferson had considerable correspondence on the subject.

On March 2, 1799, Judges Innes wrote from Kentucky (Near Frankfort) to Jefferson:

The other day being in the county of Shelby I was shewn a letter from Doctor Sam'l Brown of Lexington to Doctor Knight, requesting information respecting the murder of some Indians at Yellow Creek on the Ohio in the Spring of 1774, supposed to have been committed by Col Cresap which caused the Indian War of that year. Doctor Brown in his letter stated that he wished to collect facts respecting the murder & the Speech of Logan as written in your Notes of Virginia, to transmit them to you in order to justify your charge against Cresap, as you had been called upon so to do by Luther Martin Esq of Maryland.

My respect for both your public & private character induced me to make some enquiry into the circumstances (of the person in whose hands I saw the letter) relative to the above facts, the result of which appears to be this; That about the month of April 1774 from eight to twelve Indians, men, women & children were killed at the mouth of Yellow Creek at the house of one Joshua Baker who kept a Tavern at that place; the women & children were in the house, their shrieks & cries reached the ears of some Indian men on the opposite shore of the Ohio who came over in canoes, the men were killed as soon as they had landed; this murder was committed by a certain Daniel Greathouse & others, in the perpetration of which Cresap had no part, neither was he present.

About the same time Col Cresap with fourteen or fifteen men were ascending the Ohio & fell in with three Indian men between Wheeling & Buffaloe creeks who he murdered.

I received this information from Jacob Newland of Shelby county who lived at the time on the Bank of the Ohio below the mouth of Buffaloe, a man of integrity who was informed of the fact by Cresap & his party, but he cannot recollect the reason (if any) assigned in justification of the murder.
If you still wish to pursue the enquiry farther, Cap[.] Newland recommends it to you to apply to, Charles Polke & Isaac Greathouse of Shelby, Herman Greathouse & Thomas Polke of Nelson, John Sappington of Madison of this state & Joshua Baker before noted on Cumberland River of the state of Tennessee.

If sir you will state to me particular facts of which you are to be informed respecting the said murders & the causes which produced them, I will cheerfully unite with Doctor Brown my endeavours to collect every information which these men can now recollect respecting the transactions. It can be done without much trouble, & if it will render you any essential benefiet I will make a personal application to each of the persons resident within this state & apply by letter to Baker.

With respect to the authenticity of Logan’s Speech, they probably know nothing about it—application made to Officers near Dunmore’s person, or the Field Officers of his division, would be apt to give more particular information on the subject. I recollect to have seen it in 75 in one of the public prints.

That Logan conceived Cresap to be the author of the murder at Yellow creek, it is in my power to give, perhaps a more particular information, than any other person you can apply to. In 1774 I lived in Fincastle county, now divided into Washington, Montgomery & part of Wythe, being intimate in Col[.] Preston’s family I happened in July to be at his house, when an express was sent to him as the Capt. Leit. requesting a Guard of the militia to be ordered out for the protection of the inhabitants residing low down on the north fork of Holstein river, the Express brought with him a war club & a note which was left tied to it at the house of one Robertson whose family were cut off by the Indians & gave rise for the application to Col[.] Robertson, of which the following is a Copy then taken by me in my mem[.] Book.

“Captain Cresap
What did you kill my people on Yellow creek for, th white people killd my kin at Conustoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that, but you kill’d my kin again on Yellow creek and took my cousin prisoner, then I thought I must kill too and I have been three times to war since, but the Indians are not angry only myself.

Captain John Logan
July 21st 1774
The foregoing statement of Facts has made my letter so long that I shall forbear any observations respecting our political situation & opinions of the western country—if they shall conduce anything to your satisfaction I shall feel myself compensated for the trouble I have had in writing them.

This letter was not used by Jefferson in this Appendix. Jefferson replied from Monticello on June 20:
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March the 26th and to return you many thanks for it. I am very desirous to collect all the information I can relative to the murder of Logan’s family, who were the perpetrators, & how far Cresap had counselled or ordered it; for tho’ there exists a very general belief that he was present, yet the information I have received seems rather that he ordered Greathouse & his party on that business & took another upon himself. Of the authenticity of Logan’s speech I have the evidence of General Gibson who received it from Logan’s hand, delivered it to Lord Dunmore & translated it. The speech proves that Logan considered Col[.] Cresap as the murderer; and nothing can prove it more authentically than the copy of the note you have been so kind as to send me. My statement therefore, which has been attacked is nothing more than the universally received account of that transaction. If mankind have generally imputed that murder to Cresap, it was because his character led them to it, numerous murders of the Indians having drawn them to fix this on him. His character becomes an object of enquiry on this account. After letting this matter remain uncontradicted for upwards of 20 years it has now been raked up from party hatred, as furnishing some [illegible] with the design of writing me down.
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I have left their calumnies unanswered but in the meantime have asked the favor of gentlemen who have it in their power to procure me what information they can as I mean to prepare a correct statement of the facts respecting the murder of Logan’s family, to be inserted by way of amendment into the text of the Notes on Virginia. this I hope to be able to publish next winter when in Philadelphia, so I have asked from my friends to furnish me whatever they shall have collected by the month of December next. material from the evidence will probably be published in support of the text as it will be amended. the information will mention affidavits where convenient, or of certificate or letter where not so. minute details will be most desirable. any assistance you can give me in procuring this or any other material information on the subject will be very thankfully received, my distance from the evidence of persons acquainted with the transaction rendering it impracticable for me to obtain it otherwise than by the aid of my friends. I would also ask to recieve it by or before the month of December. I should not have taken the liberty of troubling you but as you have been so kind as to offer your aid . . .

On December 6 Innes sent to Jefferson the depositions of Charles Polke and Jacob Newlan with a long letter from himself, which Jefferson answered from Philadelphia on January 23, 1800:

Your favor of Dec. 6. I recived here on the 30th of the same month, and have to thank you for the papers it contained. they serve to prove that if Cressap was not of the party of Logan’s murderers, yet no injury was done his character by believing it. I shall while here this winter publish such material testimony on the subject as I have recived; which by the kindness of my friends will be amply sufficient. it will appear that the deed was generally imputed to Cressap by both whites & Indians, that his character was justly stained with their blood, perhaps that he ordered this transaction, but that he was not himself present at the time. I shall consequently make a proper change in the text of the Notes on Virginia, to be adopted if any future edition of that work should be printed . . .

On March 14 in the same year General John Gibson wrote from Pittsburgh to Jefferson:

I recived the enclosed letter from a Mr. Luther Martin of Baltimore requesting me to answer the Queries therein contained. But as I am fully convinced he is actuated by party spirit, more than by any other consideration, I shall not return him answer until I hear from you, in the mean time permit me to request you to send me a Copy of the last letter I wrote to you, when I shall be able to Give you a deposition of every thing, I know concerning it . . .

Jefferson replied on March 21:

I recived last night your favor of the 14th and now inclose you a copy of your letter. I was within a day or two of putting into the press the evidence I had collected on this subject. I have been long in collecting it, because of the distance & dispersion of those acquainted with the transaction. however I have at length that of a dozen or fifteen persons, who clear up the mystery which threw doubt on this phase of history. it appears that instead of one, there were four different murders committed on the Indians. the 1st by Cressap & his party a little above Wheeling, on two Indians. the 2nd by the same persons on the same or the next day on a party of Indians encamped below Wheeling at the mouth of Grave creek, among whom were some of Logan’s relations. the Indians have returned the fire & wounded one of Cressap’s party. the 3rd by Greathouse & Tomlinson a few days after this was a hunting party of Indian men, women & children encamped at the mouth of Yellow creek opposite to Baker’s bottom. Greathouse went to their camp as a friend; found them too strong, and invited them over to Baker’s to drink. they came over, were furnished with as much rum as they could drink, & when the men were quite drunk Greathouse’s party fell on & massacred the whole except a little girl Logan’s cousin whom they made prisoner. here his sister was murdered and some other of his relations. the Indians over the river, alarmed at the guns, sent over two canoes of men to use for their friends. Greathouse & his party recieved them as they approached the shore with a well directed fire and killed and wounded several. at this massacre Baker says there were 12. killed & 5. or 6. wounded. the popular report, at a distance
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

from the scene, had belyned all these together and made only one transaction of it; and passing from one to another unacquainted with the geography of the transaction, the Kanawha had been substituted for the Ohio. here too arose the doubt whether it was not Greathouse instead of Cresap who killed Logan's relations. the principal murder was by Greathouse at Yellow creek; but some of them had been killed a few days before by Cresap at Grave creek. the mistake of Cresap's title, calling him Col instead of Capt I presume was merely an Indian mistake. I think I have observed them call those whom they deemed great men among us Col by way of courtesy. I suppose from the letter you inclose me, which I now return, that some chicanery is to be exercised on Logan's speech, it's genuineness, whether it was written in the Indian language, & by whom, but as to all this you can set us to rights. this gentleman begun as I am told (for I have never read a single one of his papers except as much of the beginning of the first as showed me the stile in which he thought proper to indulge himself, and which determined me at once not to gratify him by reading what he wrote to give me pain) he begun it is said by denying that any such speech was ever delivered, by declaring it a forgery, & a forgery of mine &c.; he finds the current of testimony too strong to be resisted, and wants to see if he can take any hold on the circumstances of it's being written or spoken, in what language, by whom etc. you have perfectly declared the cause of his taking up the subject. while his wife lived he never noticed it. for years after her death he never noticed it. but when it became an object with a party to injure me in the eyes of my countrymen, this, among other circumstances, was thought to furnish grounds for writing me down. they set this cat's paw to work on it: and he has served them with zeal. I shall never notice him otherwise than by publishing the evidence I have collected, & correcting the text on the Notes on Virginia conformably to the more exact information of the historical fact. I shall delay doing this a few days, in hopes of receiving from you the deposition you are so kind as to promise. if this could be by the first return of post I should be glad because I must get these testimonies printed before Congress leaves this place.

The first issue of the Appendix was printed before May 8, 1800, on which day John Dickinson wrote from Wilmington to Jefferson:

John Dickinson presents his Thanks for the Appendix, and has been much gratified in perusing so complete a Vindication of a Character he has so long and so constantly regarded with high Esteem.

Two days later, on May 10, Jefferson wrote to Samuel Brown:

I am much indebted to you for your aid in procuring evidence on the subject of the murder of Logan's family. your brother has explained to you what was thought best as to Genl Clarke's deposition. I received Sappington's declaration yesterday. I had already published & sent out the pamphlet which I inclose you. but I am now endeavoring to get this declaration printed to annex it to the remaining ones, & if done in time a copy of it shall accompany this . . .

A letter to Jefferson from Nathaniel Niles, dated from West Fairlee (Vermont), February 12, 1801, contains the paragraph:

. . . I duly received, and am much obliged by the appendix to the Notes on Virginia, altho the strictures of Mr. Martin, had not, so far as I know, reached this part of the country. I have not learned how he received, nor how he treated the appendix, but presume he must have been silent . . .

The original autograph letters concerned in this Appendix, the letters from the deponents to Jefferson's correspondents and the original autograph depositions (part of that of John Gibson lacking) are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. There are, however, important gaps in the correspondence. Dr. Samuel Brown's letter concerning General Clark's deposition is dated September 4, 1798; the deposition itself is dated June 17, 1798. There is no mention of the reason for not including in the Appendix General Clark's deposition nor the letter of Judge Innes of March 2, 1799. That there was a reason for the omission of Clark's deposition is mentioned by Jefferson in his reply to Dr. Brown on May 10, 1800 (quoted above).

The same letter to Dr. Brown announces the printing of the second issue of the Appendix to include the deposition of Sappington which Jefferson had received yesterday (i.e. [314]
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May 9, 1800). The letter of Samuel McKeen attesting to the declaration of John Sappington (which exonerated Cresap) is dated from Madison County, February 13, 1800, almost two months earlier than the latest deposition included in the first issue (April 4, 1800). There is no information as to why Sappington’s letter had not been received by Jefferson at the time it was written.

LUTHER MARTIN, 1748–1826, first Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, was the son-in-law of Captain Cresap, described by Jefferson in the Notes on Virginia as a man infamous for the many murders he had committed on those much injured people (i. e., the Shawnee tribe) (1782 edition, page 115). Jefferson recounted in the Notes how Cresap had murdered the Logan family. Luther Martin protested against this as shown above, and Jefferson wrote the Appendix, printed in two issues in a separate publication in 1806, and appended to the 1806 and all later editions of the Notes on Virginia. Martin became involved again with Jefferson during the trial of Aaron Burr at which time Jefferson described him to George Hay as this unprincipled & impudent federal bull dog.

For a pamphlet by B. S. Barton on this subject see no. 3343.

5. [LINN, WILLIAM.]

Serious considerations on the election of a President: addressed to the citizens of the United States. Trenton: printed by Sherman, Mershon & Thomas, M.DCCC. [1800.]

8vo. 16 leaves.


On the title-page Jefferson has written: by the real Dr Linn of New York.

For Jefferson’s opinion of this pamphlet see his letter to De Witt Clinton, who sent him a copy of his reply, no. 3197. William Linn was a Reformed Dutch clergyman who had some correspondence with Jefferson to whom he sent a copy of one of his sermons in 1798, see no. 1647. This is the only copy listed by Sabin, whose note reads: Contains stories calculated to ruin Jefferson among all pious people. Dr John M. Mason assisted in the performance.

6. SIMONS, JAMES.

A Rallying point for all true friends to their country. [Charleston, 1800.]

8 leaves, no title-page, half-title only. The preliminary letter, addressed to General Christopher Gadsden, is dated from Charleston, South-Carolina, October 10, 1800. Sabin 81932.

With the nameJames Simons, Collector, written at the end.

JAMES SIMONS was Collector of the Port of Charleston. He was one of the founders of the Botanic Garden at Charleston, and as Chairman of the Standing Committee sent to Jefferson, in 1805, a circular concerning its establishment.

7. [DESAUSSURE, HENRY WILLIAM.]

Address to the citizens of South-Carolina, on the approaching election of President and Vice-President of the United States. By a Federal Republican. Charleston: printed by W. P. Young, 1800.

8vo. 17 leaves.

Sabin 16582 (this copy only). Johnston, page 27.

On the title-page Jefferson has written the name of the author Mr Desaussure.

Written to prove Jefferson’s unsuitability to the Presidency of the United States.

The indictments against him are varied, and include his conduct as Governor of Virginia; his negotiations for the establishment of the National Gazette; his anti-Washington attitude; the fact that he wishes the 500,000 blacks in America should be emancipated—he wishes their condition, both

of body and mind raised—as the expression applies to the blacks in slavery, it can mean nothing, if it does not mean emancipation, and others.

Extracts from Jefferson’s letters are quoted in proof of the points raised. Beside some of these is written in ink false quotation. The letters are falsely quoted and vary in words and in sense from the actual letters of which Jefferson’s autograph copies are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

HENRY WILLIAM DESAUSCHURE, 1769–1839, lawyer, a director of the United States Mint, and for some years Chancellor of South Carolina.
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8. On the election of the President of the United States. Number XII. To the citizens of the United States, and particularly to those who were not born therein. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1800.]

4 leaves, signed at the end A Republican.

Johnston, page 28. Against the Alien Laws and the Adams administration. Jefferson's name is not mentioned. [3229]

9. GALLATIN, ALBERT.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 34 leaves, including the last blank.
Sabin 26399.

ALBERT GALLATIN, 1761-1849, friend of Jefferson, became Secretary of the Treasury in 1801, under Jefferson's administration.

Between this tract (numbered 9 on the title-page), and the next, numbered 11, are the stubs of the removed tract, no. 10. [3230]

1864 Catalogue, page 667, Leigh, (B. W.) Substitute to Preamble and Resolutions on the Right of State Legislatures to instruct their Senators in Congress. 8vo Richmond, 1811. (Pol. Pam., v. 100.)

10. LEIGH, BENJAMIN WATKINS.

Substitute proposed by Mr. Leigh of Dinwiddie, to the preamble and resolutions, on the subject of the right of the State Legislature to instruct their Senators in the Congress of the United States. [Richmond, 1811.]

Sabin 39929. Swem 8467.

This Substitute forms pages 155 to 159 of the Journal of the House of Delegates, Virginia General Assembly, 1811/1812. There is also a separate edition, see no. 3406. It cannot be known which edition was included in this volume of pamphlets.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, 1781-1849, Virginia lawyer and statesman. Leigh was elected to the United States Senate in 1834 after the resignation of W. C. Rives.

A substitute was offered by Mr. Mercer in lieu of the Substitute proposed by Mr. Leigh of Dinwiddie. [3231]

11-12. DAVIS, MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.


FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 12 leaves, the last 2 with Ode for the Fourth of July, 1800. By Samuel Low. [Sung after the delivery of the preceding Oration.]

Sabin 18865.

After a passage describing the excellencies of the Declaration of Independence, the author states (page 12):

... It was the capacious mind and nervous pen of Jefferson, which thus portrayed his country's injuries and rights. Excellent and enlightened citizen! Thou art superior to the voice of adulation! Yet on this day thou shalt receive the tribute of feeble, though well deserved praise: United with the names of Washington, Montgomery and Mercer; surrounded by a glorious con-

stellation of fellow statesmen and patriots, thy fame shall descend unsullied to posterity, and millions of freemen yet unborn shall bless and strive to imitate thy virtues ...

Matthew Livingston Davis, 1773-1850, friend and biographer of Aaron Burr, was the editor of the Evening Post in 1794, and collaborated with Philip Freneau on the Time Piece and Literary Companion. Davis worked for Burr during the 1800 election campaign, and on becoming Vice-President the latter wished to reward him with office, but this was refused by Jefferson. Later he became the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society. In the volume the Ode by Samuel Low, on the last two leaves, is numbered 12. [3232]
Politics

13. HOLLAND, JAMES.
Strictures upon the letter of General Joseph Dickson of the first of May, MDCCC.
By James Holland, who will be excused for this answer, and for any incorrectness therein contained; for it is the production of conscious innocence to cast off imputed guilt. The hurry of business, und [sic] want of documents, may account for any errors, that might hereafter be discovered. Lincolnton: printed by John M. Slump. [1800.]
8vo. 5 leaves, preceded by one folded leaf with General Dickson's letter.
Sabin 92506.
Both letters mention Jefferson; Dickson's, dated from Philadelphia, May 1st, 1800, criticising, and that of Holland, Lincolnton, July 11, 1800, justifying, his attitude.
The autograph signature of Charles Lewis on the back of the title-leaf.

12mo. 8 leaves; a correction in ink in the text; signed by Tench Coxe, Timothy Matlack, Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Jacob Carpenter, Samuel Bryan.
A pro-Jefferson election pamphlet. Justifies Jefferson's actions and attitudes, and ends with a summary of his qualifications, his character, and the positions he had held.

15. BISHOP, ABRAHAM.
First Edition. 40 leaves, the last six for the Appendix, with separate pagination.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. The top margin of the first two leaves torn away, the first probably with a name, the second damaging the text.
A pro-Jefferson pamphlet. The Appendix contains at the end an extract from the "Notes on Virginia," with the final comment: Is this the language of an atheist?
On November 30, 1800, Jefferson wrote to Thomas Mann Randolph:
Davy will set out in the morning on his return with the horses. I will endeavor before he goes to get one of Hamilton's pamphlets for you, which are to be sold here. Bishop's pamphlet on political delusions has not yet reached the bookstores here. It is making wonderful progress, and is said to be the best anti-republican eye-water which has ever yet appeared. A great impression of them is making at Philadelphia to be forwarded here . . .

ABRAHAM BISHOP, 1765–1844, a classmate of Joel Barlow at Yale, was the son of that Samuel Bishop whose appointment by Jefferson to the post of Collector of the Port of New Haven was the cause of such controversy. In 1805 Abraham, an ardent supporter of Jefferson, was appointed to the office.

16. GRISWOLD, STANLEY.
Truth its own test and God its only judge. Or, an inquiry,—how far men may claim authority over each other’s religious opinions? A discourse, delivered at
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8vo. 16 leaves, errata slip pasted on the verso of the first leaf.
Sabin 28904. Dexter IV, 479, 3.

17. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER.


8vo. 28 leaves including the last blank.
The first edition was privately printed earlier in the same year for distribution among Hamilton's political friends in the hope of giving Thomas Pinckney a majority over Adams. Aaron Burr obtained a copy and extracts were published in the Republican press, after which Hamilton gave the copyright to John Lang. The pamphlet contains numerous references to Jefferson, concerning whom the author states on page 9, 10:

It is, in particular, a tribute due from me, to acknowledge that Mr. Adams, being in quality of Vice-President, ex officio, one of the Trustees of the Sinking-Fund, I experienced from him the most complete support, which was the more gratifying to me, as I had to struggle against the systematic opposition of Mr. Jefferson, seconded occasionally by Mr. Randolph. [3237]

18. [PINKNEY, WILLIAM.]

A Few remarks on Mr. Hamilton’s late letter, concerning the public conduct & character, of the President. By Caius. Honi soit, qui mal y pense. (Copy right secured according to law.) Baltimore: printed by Warner & Hanna, 1800.

FIRST EDITION. 12 leaves, dated at the end from Baltimore, Nov. 12, 1800.
Contains references to Jefferson. MS. corrections in the text.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, 1764–1822, lawyer, statesman and diplomat, was born in Annapolis. Under Jefferson's administration he succeeded Monroe as minister in London. [3238]

19. LEE, RICHARD EVANS.

Richard E. Lee’s letter, the Attorney General’s opinion, and the affidavits accompanying the Governor’s communication to the General Assembly, relative to the conduct of Doctor John K. Read, a magistrate of the borough of Norfolk. Richmond: printed by Meriwether Jones, printer to the Commonwealth, 1800.

Sm. 8vo. 16 leaves.
Sabin 39782. Swem (not seen) 8003.
See the next entry. [3239]

[19b.] [Journal of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Begun and held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred. Richmond: printed by Thomas Nicolson, 1800.]

Folio, folded to 8vo. size, imperfect, 17 leaves only containing pages 7 to 49.
Swem 7983–7988.
Contains:
The Governor’s [James Monroe] annual message, dated December 1st, 1800 [some manuscript corrections in ink].
The Governor’s communication relative to Gabriel’s insurrection, dated December 5th, 1800.
The documents relative to the conduct of John K. [318]
Politics

Read, as in the previous separately printed pamphlet. Documents relative to the Insurrection of the Slaves [Gabriel’s Insurrection].

Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to George Wythe, dated from Monticello, January 16, 1796 [original letterpress copy in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress]. The letter includes a statement of the particular acts of the assembly of Virginia in my possession either in MS. or Printed, and of those not in my possession, and presumed to be lost.

Gabriel’s insurrection, an attempt on the part of a number of slaves to obtain their freedom, took place on December 5, 1800. The plot was betrayed, and the conspirators arrested.

James Thomson Callender [q. v.] wrote to Jefferson from Richmond Jail September 13, 1800, an account of the insurrection:

Nothing is talked of here but the recent conspiracy of the negroes. One Thomas Prosser, a young man, who had fallen heir, some time ago, to a plantation within six miles of the city, had behaved with great barbarity to his slaves. One of them, named Gabriel, a fellow of courage and intellect above his rank in life, laid a plan of revenge. Immense numbers immediately entered into it, and it has been kept with incredible Secrecy for several months. A number of Swords were made in a clumsy enough manner out of rough iron; others by breaking the blade of a scythe in the middle, which thus made two Swords of a most formidable kind. They were well fastened in proper handles, and would have cut of a man’s limb at a single blow. The conspirators were to have met in a wood near Prosser’s house, upon Saturday before-last, after it was dark. Upon that day, or some very short time before it, notice was received from a fellow, who being invited, somewhat unguardedly, to go to the rendezvous, refused, and immediately Informed his master’s overseer. No ostensible preparations were, however, made until the afternoon preceding the night of the rendezvous; and as the militia are in a State of the most contemptible disorganization, as the blacks are numerous, robust and desperate, there must have been bloody work. But upon that very evening just about Sunset, there came on the most terrible thunder storm, accompanied with an enormous rain, that I ever witnessed in this State. Between Prosser’s, and Richmond, there is a place called Brook Swamp, which runs across the high road, and over which there was a bridge. By this, the Africans were of necessity to pass, and the rain had made the passage impracticable. Besides, they were deprived of the junction and assistance of their good friends in this city, who could not go out to join them. They were to have attacked the Capitol and the Penitentiary. They could hardly have failed of success, for after all, we only could muster four or five hundred men, of whom not more than thirty had muskets. This was our stile of preparation, while several thousand stands of arms were piled up in the Capitol and Penitentiary. I do not pretend to blame the executive Council, for I really am not sufficiently master of the circumstances to form an opinion.

Five fellows were hung this day; and many more will share the same fate. Their plan was to massacre all the whites, of all ages and sexes; and all the blacks who would not join them; and then march off to the mountains, with the plunder of the City. Those wifes who should refuse to accompany their husbands were to have been butchered along with the rest; an idea truly worthy of an African heart! It consists with my knowledge that many of these wretches, who were, or would have been, partners in the plot, had been treated with the utmost tenderness by their owners, and more like children than slaves.

I hope, Sir, that you will excuse me for the freedom of sending you the above details. I have been, for some days past, incommodeed with so great a dimness of my sight, that I was obliged to employ an assistant in writing the last page. A great part of the above details I had from your old acquaintance and Protegee, Mr Rose.

This incident led to plans for the transportation of negroes to Africa.

[319]
On July 13, 1802, Jefferson wrote to Rufus King a long letter on this subject, reading in part:
The course of things in the neighboring islands of the W. Indies appears to have given a considerable impulse to the minds of the slaves in different parts of the U. S. a great disposition to insurgency has manifested itself among them; which in one instance in the state of Virginia, broke out into actual insurrection. This was easily suppressed; but many of those concerned (between 20 & 30, I believe) fell victims to the law. So extensive an execution could not but excite sensibility in the public mind, and beget a regret that the laws had not provided, for such cases, some alternative combining more mildness with equal efficacy. The legislature of the state, at a subsequent meeting, took the subject into consideration, and have communicated to me, through the Governor of the state, their wish that some place could be provided, out of the limits of the U. S. to which slaves guilty of insurgency might be transported; and they have particularly looked to Africa as offering the most desirable receptacle. We might for this purpose enter into negotiations with the natives on some part of the coast to obtain a settlement, and by establishing an African company combine with it commercial operations which might not only reimburse expenses but procure profit also. But there being already such an establishment on that coast by the English Sierra Leone company, made for the express purpose of colonizing civilized blacks to that country, it would seem better by incorporating our emigrants with theirs to make one strong, rather than two weak, colonies... [3240]

20. [PAINE, THOMAS.]

Maritime Compact; or an Association of Nations for the protection of the rights and commerce of Nations that may be neutral in time of war, addressed to the neutral Nations, by a neutral. Without name of place or printer, 1 October 1800. This is a separate issue, with caption title, of part III of Paine's Compact Maritime. See the next entry.

This part is pagined [1]-4, and is complete in itself; it is dated 1 October, 1800, the date of Paine's letter from Paris to Jefferson, in which he enclosed the manuscript of the separate pamphlet published as Compact Maritime. This is probably the English edition of Paine's Piece No. 3 referred to in his letter to Jefferson quoted in the note to the next entry, q. v. [3241]

21. PAINE, THOMAS.


8vo. 12 leaves.

The separate pieces which form this pamphlet were sent to Jefferson in manuscript by Paine on October 1, 1800, and were immediately published by the former.
Paine wrote from Paris on that date:

... This brings me to speak of the manuscripts I send you.
The piece No. 1, without any title, was written in consequence of a question put to me by Bonaparte. As he supposed I knew England and English Politics he sent a person to me to ask, that in case of negotiating a Peace with Austria, whether it would be proper to include England. This was when Count St. Julian was at Paris, on the part of the Emperor negotiating the preliminaries—which as I have before said the Emperor refused to sign on the pretence of admitting England.
Les FRANÇAIS LIBRES
A LEURS FRÈRES
Les CANADIENS.

ORSQUE nous gémissions sous un gouvernement arbitraire nous ne pouvions que plaindre votre sort, regretter les liens qui nous unissaient à vous, et en murmurant en secret des trahisons dont vous aviez été les victimes nous n'osions pas plus que vous lever nos têtes courbées sous le joug de la servitude, une fertile indignation de la conduite criminelle de nos rois envers vous était le seul hommage que nous pouvions vous rendre.

Mais aujourd'hui nous sommes libres, nous sommes rentrés dans nos droits, nos oppresseurs sont punis, toutes les parties de notre administration sont réparées et forts de la justice de notre cause, de notre courage et des immenses moyens que nous avons préparés pour terrasser tous les tyrans, il est en-

LIBERTE ÉGALITÉ

Les Français Libres
à leurs frères de la
LOUISIANE.

L'an 2d de la République Françoise.
The piece No. 2, entitled, On the Jacobinsm of the English at Sea, was written when the English made their insolent and impolitic expedition to Denmark, and is also an auxiliary to the politic of No. 1. I shewed it to a friend who had it translated into French and printed in the form of a Pamphlet, and distributed gratis among the foreign ministers, and persons in the Government. It was immediately copied into several of the French Journals, and into the official Paper, the Moniteur. It appeared in this paper one day before the last dispatch arrived from Egypt; which agreed perfectly with what I had said respecting Egypt. It hitt the two cases of Denmark and Egypt in the exact proper moment.

The Piece No. 3 entitled Compact Maritime is the sequel of No. 2 digested in form. It is translating at the time I write this letter, and I am to have a meeting with the Senator Garat upon the subject. The pieces 2. & 3. go off in manuscript to England by a confidential person where they will be published . . . The pieces 2, 3, may go to the press. They will make a small pamphlet, and the printers are welcome to put my name to it. It is best it should be put. From thence they will get into the newspapers. I know that the faction of John Adams abuses me pretty heartily. They are welcome. It does not disturb me, and they lose their labour; and in return for it I am doing America more service, as a neutral nation, than their expensive commissioners can do, and she has that service from me for nothing. The piece No. 1 is only for your own amusement and that of your friends . . .

Jefferson replied on March 18 of the following year:

Your letters of Oct. 1. 4. 6. 16. came duly to hand, and the papers which they covered were, according to your permission, published in the newspapers & in a pamphlet, & under your own name. these papers contain precisely our principles, & I hope they will be generally recognized here . . .


Eight tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

1. [GENET, EDMOND CHARLES.]
Les Francais libres a leurs frères les Canadians. [Philadelphia, 1793.]

M' Genet called on me, and read to me very rapidly instrûs he had prepared for Michaud who is going to Kentucky, an address to the inhabitants of Louisiana, & another to those of Canada. in these papers it appears that besides encouraging those inhabitants to insurrection, he speaks of two generals at Kentucky who have proposed to him to go & take N. Orleans if he will furnish the exp. about £9000 sterl. he declines advancing it, but promises that sum ultimately for their expences, proposes that officers shall be commiss by himself in Kentucky & Louisiana, that they shall rendezvous out of the territories of the US. suppose in Louisiana, & there making up a battalion to be called the [this space left in the original] of inhabitants of Louisiana & Kentucky and getting what Inds they could, to undertake the exp. against N. Orleans, and then Louisiana to be established into an independant state connected in commerce with France & the US. that two frigates shall go into the river Mississippi and cooperate against N. Orleans.—the address to Canada, was to encourage them to shake off English yoke, to call Indians to their assistance, and to assure them of the friendly disposits of their neighbors of the US. he said he communicated these things to me, not as Secy of state, but as m' Jeff . . .
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The Louisiana pamphlet is also in the Jefferson collection; the title reads:


2. Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Treasury Department made to the House of Representatives of the United States on the 22d day of May, 1794. Published by order of the House of Representatives. Philadelphia: printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, m,dcc,xciv. [1794.] 8vo. 44 leaves including the last blank. Contains instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury signed by the President and by Jefferson as Secretary of State. [3245]


5. VIRGINIUS.

Political truth; or, an Examination of a case, right against law, told in plain English, concerning the laws of Virginia against gaming: with sundry general observations, shewing things as they are, and man as he is. By Virginius. Richmond: printed for the author, n. d. 17 leaves only, should be 20, lacks the last 3 leaves. Sabin 100584. [3248]

6. SOREN, JOHN.

The Narrative of Mr. John Soren, a native of the United States of America, piratically captured on the high seas, in requital for an act of humanity, in saving a British transport, with near 300 troops on board, from sinking. With an appendix, containing the documents referred to in the narrative, a letter from the American Minister, and testimonials of the truth of the statement from Major Mansergh, the commanding officer of the troops, and Captain Davis. London: printed, at the Oriental Press, by Wilson & Co., 1800. First Edition. 8vo. 40 leaves including the last blank. Sabin 87138. [3249]
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7. [LAW, THOMAS.]
Thoughts on instinctive impulses ... Philadelphia: printed by Jane Aitken, 1810.

First Edition. 46 leaves including the last blank.
Not in Sabin.

Sent to Jefferson by the author who wrote an undated letter (received by him on November 14, 1810):
... The accompanying may perhaps afford amusement during a leisure hour at Monticello, I should be happy if I could contribute a moment of pleasure to one who has rendered millions happy & promoted principles which have averted calamities ...

On December 22, writing from Washington on another matter, Law added a postscript:
I did myself the pleasure of forwarding to you my Pamphlet on Instinctive impulses.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on January 15:
An absence from home of some length has prevented my sooner acknowledging the receipt of your letter covering the printed pamphlet which the same absence has as yet prevented me from taking up, but which I know I shall read with great pleasure. Your favor of Dec. 22. is also received ...

In May, 1814, Law sent to Jefferson a copy of his Second Thoughts on Instinctive Impulses, and in his letter of thanks, dated from Poplar Forest June 13, 1814, Jefferson mentioned that he "read it with great satisfaction; and with the more, as it contained exactly my own creed on the foundation of morality in man."

8. IVERNOIS, SIR FRANCIS D'.
Effets du blocus continental sur le commerce, les finances, le crédit et la prospérité des Isles Britanniques. Par Sir Francis d'Ivernois ... Quatrième édition. Londres: [London: de l'imprimerie de Vogel et Schulze] 1810.

72 leaves including the half-title (partly torn away), 2 folded tables.

On the half-title is written in ink: From the author.
For a note on d'Ivernois see no. 298.

J. 7 1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 281, Do. [Political Pamphlets, American.] 1801, 8vo.

19 tracts (so numbered on Jefferson's list on the fly-leaf, actually 22), bound together in one volume 8vo. half calf; newer labels on the back, lettered Political Pamphlets. Vol. 101. The 1815 bookplate preserved underneath the new endpapers. The pamphlets numbered serially in ink on the title or first pages. JA36 P8 Vol. 101

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed in the pamphlets as follows:

1. Priestly's letters to the inhabitants of Northumbri.
2. McKnight's Sermon on the present state of the world.
3. Thoughts on the wealth & National economy of the US.
4. Enquiries on assuming jurisdiction over Columbia.
5. Woodward's considy on the gouv't of the territory of Columbia.
   T. Jefferson's Inaugural speech.
   d° French.
   d° Italian.
   d° German.
6. Griswold's sermon on overcoming evil with good.
13. Story's oration at Dorchester on the 4th of July.
14. Kennedy's d° at Charleston d°
15. Reply to the Examination of the President's answer to Newhaven.
17. Leland's Stroke at the branch.
18. Wilmingtoniad.
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1. Priestley's letters to the inhabitants of Northumberland.

PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH.


8vo. 52 leaves in fours, publisher's advertisement at the end.


Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

Sent to Jefferson on April 10, 1801, by Priestley, who wrote from Philadelphia:

... Your resentment of the treatment I have met with in this country is truly generous, but I must have been but little impressed with the principles of the religion you so justly commend, if they had not enabled me to bear much more than I have yet suffered. Do not suppose that, after the much worse treatment to which I was for many years exposed in England (of which the pamphlet I take the liberty to inclose will give you some idea) I was much affected by this. My Letters to the Inhabitants of Northumberland were not occasioned by any such thing, tho' it served me as a pretence for writing them, but the threatenings of Mr. Pickering, whose purpose to send me out of the country Mr. Adams (as I conclude from a circuitous attempt that he made to prevent it) would not, in the circumstances in which he then was, have been able directly to oppose. My publication was of service to me in that and other respects, and I hope, in some measure, to the common cause. But had it not been for the extreme absurdity and violence of the late administration, I do not know how far those measures might not have been carried. Much, however, must be ascribed to the successes of the French and something also, perhaps, to the seasonable death of Genl Washington. I rejoice more than I can express in the glorious reverse that has taken place, and which has secured your election. This I flatter myself will be the permanent establishment of truly republican principles in this country, and also contribute to the same desirable event in more distant ones...

For a copy of the first edition see no. 3217.

The English edition of La Rochefoucault-Liancourt's Travels through the North American States was first published in London in 1799 in a translation by H. Newman; the original French edition, undated, was published in Paris in the same year.

2. McKnight's Sermon on the present state of the world.

McKNIGHT, JOHN.

A view of the present state of the political and religious world. Drawn from the general aspect of the Providences of God, in connection with the predictions of His Holy Word. In a discourse, delivered January 1, 1802, by John McKnight, D.D. One of the Ministers of the United Presbyterian Congregations, in the city of New-York. Published by request. New-York: printed by Isaac Collins and Son, 1802.

8vo. 20 leaves in fours.

Sabin 43474 (note). Sprague III, 373.

John McKnight, 1754-1823, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was for a short time President of Dickinson College.
3. *Thoughts on the wealth & National economy of the US.*
[BLODGET, SAMUEL.]

Thoughts on the increasing wealth and national economy of the United States of America. City of Washington: printed by Way and Groff, 1801.

8vo. 21 leaves only, including the last blank; wants one leaf with Table.

Halkett and Laing VI., 39. Sabin 5958.
Anonymous presentation copy from the author with an autograph inscription on the title-page, signed The Author, partly cut away.

SAMUEL BLODGET, 1757–1814, merchant, economist and architect, was born in New Hampshire, lived in Philadelphia for a time, where he married the daughter of Dr. William Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania [q. v.] and built the first Bank of the United States. In 1792 he came to Washington where he lived the rest of his life, promoted the sale of real estate by lotteries, and was financially ruined. Blodget was in correspondence with Jefferson from time to time. [3254]

4. *Enquiries on assuming jurisdiction over Columbia.*


First Edition. 12mo. 16 leaves including the first and last blanks; uncut.


According to the Records of the Columbia Historical Society:

*There is some reason to suppose that this production, issued without date, was the earliest book printed in Washington. A clue to the actual time of its publication is found in A. B.*

Woodward's fifth number of "Epaminondas on the Government of the Territory of Columbia," under date of "City of Washington, January 15, 1801," in which the author distinctly refers to this production as recently met with by him. Presumptively, therefore, this publication saw the light some time in the latter part of the year 1800.

Its issue "from the Cabinet Office" refers to the printing office of "The National Magazine, or Cabinet of the United States," issued in Washington (eight numbers) in 1800–1801. [3255]

5. *Woodward's considêns on the govt of the territory of Columbia.*

[WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVORORT.]


Sm. folio (cut down). 9 leaves in twos.


On the title Jefferson has written: by Augustus Woodward
This pamphlet contains no. 1–4 and the Appendices. [3256]


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8vo. 8 leaves including the last blank; dated at the end:
City of Washington, January 15th, 1801.


The first paragraph reads: "Since writing the previous num-
bers on the Government of the Territory of Columbia, I have
met with a production, entitled 'Enquiries into the necessity or
expediency of assuming exclusive legislation over the District of
Columbia; respectfully submitted to the Members of Congress;
by a private citizen of the District', thus giving the clue to
the date of that pamphlet, q.v., no. 3255 above. [3257]

Considerations on the government of the Territory of Columbia. By Augustus
Snowden & Co.—sold by Rapine and by Stickney, Washington, and Bishop,
Alexandria, where the previous numbers may be procured. January, 1802.
8vo. 13 leaves. Dated at the end: Alexandria, January
23d, 1802.
The complete set has eight numbers; all were published
anonymously by Woodward, friend of Jefferson, other
works by whom appear in this catalogue. [3258]

   a° French.
   a° Italian.
   a° German.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS.

Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, delivered at his
Instalment, March 4, 1801, at the city of Washington. To which are prefixed,
his Farewell Address to the Senate: and a brief account of the proceedings at the
Instalment. Philadelphia: printed by Cochran & M'Loughlin, for Mathew
Carey, 1801.
12mo. 12 leaves.

Three autograph drafts, with corrections, of Jefferson's
speech are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Con-
gress, which contain also the original draft of the first
speech in this pamphlet, that to the Senate on February
28, and the originals of the letters sent to him by the
Senate.
The passage We are all Republicans; We are all Federalists,
printed in large capitals in this and all the printed edi-
tions of the speech, is not emphasized in any way in
Jefferson's drafts. [3259]

Speech of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, delivered at his
instalment, March 4, 1801, at the city of Washington. Without name of place or
printer [1801]. [—Discours de Thomas Jefferson . . . —Discorso di Tommaso
Jefferson . . . —Rede des Praesidenten der Vereinigten Staaten . . . ]
4 parts in 1, each with a caption title, no title-page. The last page has the offset from an inscription in ink
by Jefferson on the first page of the next pamphlet.
[3260]

Discorso del Signor Tommaso Jefferson. Without name of place or printer
[Pisa], 1801.
Sm. 8vo. 6 leaves, printed on blue paper.

On the title-page Jefferson has written: translated by
Philip Mazzei.

Sent to Jefferson by Mazzei on July 30, 1801.
In a letter to James Madison dated from Pisa, 28 Jbre,
1803, Mazzei wrote:

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7. Griswold’s sermon on overcoming evil with good.

GRISWOLD, STANLEY.


On page 35:

Be great then, like WASHINGTON,—be inflexible like ADAMS,—be intelligent and good like JEFFERSON.

Give me leave on this occasion particularly to point you to Thomas Jefferson as a laudable example of that magnanimous and peaceable conduct which I have recommended to you in this discourse, and which is so peculiarly necessary to be put in practice at the present juncture . . .

Other sermons by Samuel Griswold, Congregational minister and a Jeffersonian republican, appear in this catalogue.


BISHOP, ABRAHAM.


Proceedings of the Democratic Association of Gloucester County, New-Jersey: at several meetings held in the month of March, 1801. To which is added the Constitution of the Society. Without name of place or printer [1801].

At a meeting held on the day of Jefferson's inauguration, Jefferson was the third toast, Aaron Burr, the Vice-President, the fourth.

Sabin 27599.

10. Address to Westchester in fav' of electing Van Rensellaer & Watson.

[BAYARD, SAMUEL.]

Address to the well-disposed, reflecting and unprejudiced freeholders of Westchester County, recommending the support of Stephen Van Rensselaer, as Governor; and of James Watson, as Lieut. Governor, at the ensuing election: containing, also, some strictures on the late address of the Albany Committee of Democratic Republicans. New-York: printed at the office of the New-York Gazette, 1801.

Governor for 1795 to 1801. In 1801 he was defeated for the governorship by George Clinton. He married Margaret Schuyler, and thus became the brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton.

SABRA. BAYARD, 1767-1840, jurist, a Federalist in politics, was agent for the United States in London to settle claims after the ratification of Jay's Treaty. He was one of the founders of the New-York Historical Society.


[YZNARDI, JOSEPH.]

[Letter in vindication of his conduct as pro-consul at Cadiz. Without name of place or printer, n. d. 1801.]

Not in Sabin.

The documents include a copy of a letter from Jefferson, whose name occurs both as Secretary of State and as President. Yznardi was for a time in frequent correspondence with Jefferson.


An Essay on naval establishments; particularly that of America; in a letter to a friend, written during the administration of John Adams. [Norfolk:] From the office of the "Epitome of the Times." 1801.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 98266.
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13. Story's oration at Dorchester on the 4th of July.

STORY, ISAAC.


8vo. 16 leaves.
Sabin 92281. Nichols 423.

On page 30 is quoted an extract from Jefferson's inaugural address.

This pamphlet was sent to Jefferson by the author's father, who wrote to him from Marblehead on October 27, 1801:

... I now send you, Sir, an Oration of my son; and should have sent it sooner, had it been in my power. He has wrote a book of poetry, which art he must have derived from his mother, who has a good taste that way, and she from her great-grandmother, Governor Bradstreet's Lady. He is a Lawyer in Sterling near Worcester. His brother Mr. Bradstreet Story is in England on commercial business. I have spared neither for cost nor pains upon them, and they amply repay me . . .

Jefferson replied to the letter and acknowledged the receipt of the Oration on December 5.

ISAAC STORY, 1774-1803, poet and miscellaneous writer.

14. Kennedy's do at Charleston on do

KENNEDY, JAMES.

An Oration, delivered in St. Philip's Church, before the Inhabitants of Charleston, South-Carolina, on the Fourth of July, 1801; in commemoration of American Independence. By Captain James Kennedy of the South-Carolina State Society of Cincinnati, published at the request of that Society, and also of the American Revolution Society . . . Charleston, (South-Carolina.) printed by T. B. Bowen, n. d. [1801.]

20 leaves including the half-title; list of errata on the back of the title-leaf (the corrections made in ink in this copy).

Sabin 37397.

15. Reply to the Examination of the President's answer to Newhaven.

LEONIDAS.

A Reply to Lucius Junius Brutus's Examination of the President's answer to the New-Haven Remonstrance; with an Appendix, containing the number of collectors, naval officers, surveyors, supervisors, district attorneys and marshals, in the United States, showing how many incumbents are Republicans, and how many are Federalists. By Leonidas. New-York: printed by Denniston and Cheetham, 1801.

34 leaves including the last blank.
A pro-Jefferson pamphlet.

The New-Haven Remonstrance referred to the appointment of Samuel Bishop as Collector of Customs. See no. 3235.
The original Remonstrance and Jefferson's reply, both a draft and a fair copy all in his hand, are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

[3269]

[3270]

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WORKMAN, JAMES.

Political Essays, relative to the war of the French Revolution; viz. An Argument, against continuing the war, for the subversion of the Republican government of France: A Letter to the Duke of Portland, being an answer to the two letters of the late Right Honorable Edmund Burke, against treating for peace with the French Republic; and, a Memorial, proposing a plan, for the conquest and emancipation of Spanish America, by means which would promote the tranquillity of Ireland. By James Workman, Esq. Alexandria: printed by Cottom and Stewart, 1801.

First Edition. 12mo. 87 leaves [cut into at the top sometimes with damage to the text].

Sabin 105483.

Sent to Jefferson by the author on November 15, 1801, with a letter written from Alexandria in which he states that he is a citizen of the American Republic.

Jefferson replied on December 4:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr. Workman and his thanks for the pamphlet sent him which he shall peruse with pleasure. The event of peace will leave territorial possessions in their present state until the men of Europe shall have recovered breath and strength enough to recommence their sanguinary conflicts which they seem to consider as the object for which they are brought into the world.

On March 13, 1807, Joseph C. Cabell wrote to Jefferson from Williamsburg, Virginia:

I hope no apology is necessary for the liberty which I take in sending you the Book accompanying this; as it may throw some light on one of the principal characters who stands accused of an agency in the late conspiracy in the west, and may cast a distant & feeble ray on the conspiracy itself. For some time past, in reading the accounts of the transactions at New Orleans, my eye has been arrested by the name of Workman. Having once known a gentleman of that name, I entertained doubts whether he might not be the same person. But as it is said he once resided at Charleston, and as Col° Freeman in his report published in the National Intelligencer of 4th Inst. gives other particulars of his life, I am now confirmed in my opinion as to the identity of the persons. The Book which I now send you is a collection of well-written pamphlets from the pen of Judge Workman, at the time that he was a student of Law, in the Middle Temple, in London; and you will perceive, that the last is a plan for the conquest of the Spanish provinces in America, and is, in fact, the very proposition to the English Government on that subject, which Col° Freeman mentions in his Report.

As I was going round from Norfolk to Charleston, in company with my Brother William, in the winter of 1801-2, I happened to become a fellow passenger with M° Workman and his lady. Accident led us all to the same Boarding House in Charleston, and we passed most of the winter together. I was much pleased with the talents and information of M. W, & then received from him the present of this little volume. I knew not what motive had induced him to leave England; but he seemed to have come to our country, with those indefinite expectations of success generally entertained by the Foreigners who visit us, and those especially who feel the consciousness of talents. At the time I saw him, he appeared to have conceived a strong disgust at the manners, customs, & character of the Americans; and told me, that if he should ever write again, it would be on this subject. I supposed he had not been as well received as he had wished, &
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had indulged unjustifiable expectations of attention from the first characters in the gov't. He was then engaged in merchandize in a small way, in Charleston, but talked of going off immediately to the Island of Trinidad, which had just been ceded to G. Britain. Here I took leave of Mr Workman; and I confess that, waving his prejudices against the U. States, I left him with very favorable impressions. Whilst in Europe, I was informed by a young friend from Charleston, that he had unfortunately lost Mr Workman, by an attack of the Yellow-fever, soon after I parted with him; which event had diverted him from his projected trip to the Island of Trinidad. Since that period, I had lost sight of him, till his late re-appearance at New-Orleans.

I have taken the liberty, respected Sir, of troubling you with these little details coming within my own observation, not with the view of injuring Mr Workman, (which I should be very sorry to do); but to perform what I conceive to be the duty of every good citizen, by communicating to you all possible information respecting the persons charged with being concerned in this extraordinary & nefarious expedition. When you shall have satisfied your curiosity respecting this little work, I will be thankful for the return of it: for should Mr W. clear up his reputation, I shall continue much pleased to hold such a testimonial of his esteem.

To this Jefferson replied from Washington on March 18:

Th: Jefferson presents his friendly salutations to Mr Cabell, & his thanks for the communication of Workman's pamphlet which he now returns, being in possession of one which the author had sent him some two years ago. Of the author he knew nothing personally; but being known to be one of the Mexican league, his availing himself of his office as judge to liberate his accomplices is not in his favor. This insurrection will probably show that the fault in our constitution is not that the Executive has too little power, but that the Judiciary either has too much, or holds it under too little responsibility.

17. Leland's Stroke at the branch.

LELAND, JOHN.


8vo. 12 leaves.

A pro-Jefferson pamphlet, with frequent references to him. John Leland, 1754–1841, "the Mammoth Priest", was a Baptist minister, and a Jeffersonian Republican. He was resident at Cheshire, Massachusetts, from which town he travelled to Washington after the election, in 1801, to present to Jefferson a mammoth cheese, weighing fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, made in his honor by the women of Cheshire.

18. Wilmingtoniad.

[VAUGHAN, JOHN.]

The Wilmingtoniad, or a touch at the times. A Dialogue . . . Wilmington: printed at the Franklin Press, by James Wilson, 1800.

12mo. 10 leaves.
Sabin 104590.

Possibly by John Vaughan, who sent to Jefferson a pamphlet from Wilmington, with a letter dated December 3, 1800:

You will please to accept the enclosed pamphlet as a tribute of esteem from its author. The only apology I have to plead in extenuation of the privilege assumed, is the liberality, necessarily attached to your character as a Philosopher . . .

Jefferson replied from Washington on December 10:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Doctr. Vaughan, and his thanks for the pamphlet enclosed to him, which he is assured he shall peruse with pleasure at the first leisure moment. he prays him to accept the assurances of his respect.

[HAUSON, S.]

[Statement of the Bank of Columbia.] 1801.

4to. One leaf (folded to 8vo. size).

Headed: To all whom they may concern, Stockholders as well as others, the following “Bank-Secrets” are disclosed. [3275]

331 Political pamphlets 1800–2.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 285, as above, 8vo.

Nineteen pamphlets originally bound together, but since separated by the Library of Congress; the separate pamphlets rebound and reclassified.

The 1839 and 1849 Catalogues list four titles, and ten names of authors without the titles. The pamphlets forming the volume have been collected by means of the 1864 Library of Congress Catalogue which is in alphabetical order of author and the pamphlet volume is indicated when appropriate. Some of the pamphlets are definitely the copies from Jefferson's library; others have obviously been separated from a volume of pamphlets, but have no definite marks of Jefferson's ownership.

J. 1. SUMNER, CHARLES PINCKNEY.


FIRST EDITION, issue D. 8vo. 12 leaves. This issue has the corrected reading night on page 6, line 3, and the flying eagle tailpiece.

Sabin 93693.

Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress. On the title-page is a presentation inscription from the author partly cut away and erased, ending: the President with the respect of The Author.

On the title-page, below the word Milton, Jefferson has written in ink: near Boston; and on page 8, as a footnote to the phrase underlined by him yonder hills almost in sight, to which he has added an asterisk, Jefferson has written: *Charleston, Cambridge, & Dorchester Heights.

It is possible that this is one of the pamphlets sent to Jefferson by the author from Boston on January 11, 1804:

The approbation, with which the inclosed have been received by a number of my friends, has emboldened me to request the favor of your accepting them.

I offer them with great diffidence and value them chiefly for the opportunity they afford me of making a profession of those sentiments of admiration for your character . . .

Jefferson replied on January 26:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to mr Sumner, and his thanks for the pamphlets he enclosed which he will read at the first moment of leisure, & he does not doubt with satisfaction. he begs leave to add his acknowledgements for the obliging expressions [the rest illegible].

CHARLES PINCKNEY SUMNER, 1775–1839, Boston lawyer, was a graduate of Harvard College. [3276]

J. 2. BISHOP, ABRAHAM.

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The title is an imitation of the Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the religions and governments of Europe, carried on in secret Meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, of Professor Robinson, of whom mention is made in the Preface. Other pamphlets by Abraham Bishop are in this catalogue, q.v. [3277]

4. [P]CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.


First Edition. 8vo. 32 leaves.


This pamphlet has always been attributed to James Thomson Callender. It is anti-Hamilton and pro-Jefferson, for which reason Ford considers the name Tom Callender may be a pseudonym in that Callender was at this time writing for the Federalists. [3279]

5. WOOD, JOHN.


8vo. 28 leaves.


Bound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress. Possibly Jefferson’s copy.

Bought by Jefferson from James Cheetham on September 8, 1802, price 37½ cents.

Contains many references to Jefferson. On page 41 occurs the passage:

... The President Palmer [i.e. Elihu Palmer, President of the Theistical Society] was unanimously chosen to compose a system of Deism, which he accordingly did, and entitled it, The Principles of Nature. I have stated the circumstance of their sending a copy of this book to Paine, and the gracious
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answer which he returned. I am informed, a very lengthy address was also sent along with a copy to Mr. Jefferson; but I have not had an opportunity of perusing the answer which they received from the President of the United States. The philosophic Barber undertook the task of forming a political tract, which he called an Essay on the Liberty of the Press. He dispatched a copy of the work immediately, when finished, to Monticello, and received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, complimenting him highly on the production, and expressing at the same time, his satisfaction, that the United States were blessed with such authors, or words to that purpose. He had another copy given to Mr. Burr, but the Vice-President did not condescend to take the same notice of the book as Mr. Jefferson did; although the author says it was delivered into his hands, in the utmost style of ceremonial politeness, by William Temple Broome, Esq. late a Notary in New-York, a gentleman who even excelled the little deputy attorney general in tiptoe scraping, courteous smiling, and fashionable grimace.

For Elish Palmer's *The Principles of Nature*, and his letter to Jefferson, see no. 1990. No letter from Jefferson to Palmer has been found.

The philosophic Barber was possibly John Thomson, whose Enquiry concerning the Liberty and Licentiousness of the Press was published in 1801. No letter from Jefferson to Thomson has been found.

For a note on John Wood see no. 506. This tract contains a violent attack on James Cheetham, whose pamphlet, *An Antidote to John Wood's Poison*, By Warren, had recently been published.

The Society of the Columbian Illuminati was the name given to the Theistical Society of New York, founded in 1802, of which Elish Palmer was President.

[J. 6. REA, JOHN.


Sm. 8vo. 12 leaves. In this copy the headlines have been cut into, and one or two manuscript corrections occur.

Sabin 68137.

Unbound; probably Jefferson's copy.

WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, 1774–1833, naval officer, took command of the George Washington in 1800, and was sent on a mission to the Dey of Algiers, who then required Bainbridge to take his ship to Constantinople under the Ottoman flag, with a special embassy for the Dey to the Sultan of Turkey. John Rea was a sailor aboard the ship at this time. A few years later Jefferson did business in Philadelphia with an upholsterer of that name.

[J. 7. CHARLTON, THOMAS USHER PULASKI.


8vo. 8 leaves.

Sabin 12152

This is probably Jefferson's copy; it has been separated from a volume of pamphlets and bound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress (in August 1917).

Contains a reference to Jefferson's inaugural speech:

... Republicans!

_Beware of that charybdis—COALITION—The proposition*

*See President Jefferson's inaugural speech.

THOMAS USHER PULASKI CHARLTON, 1779–1835, jurist and author in Savannah, Georgia, wrote to Jefferson from that city on March 28, 1801, to congratulate him on his ascendency to the Presidency.

This Oration is dedicated to the Republicans of Chatham County.

[J. 8. HUGHES, HUGH.

The Memorial and Documents in the Case of Colonel Hugh Hughes, Deputy Quarter Master General, during the War for American Independence. Respect-
Politics

E255 .H89

8vo. 24 leaves.
Sabin 33585.
Probably Jefferson's copy; separated from a volume of pamphlets and bound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress. The introductory letter to the Senate and the House of Representatives is dated from Washington, December 31st, 1801. The period covered by the Memorial is from February 1776, when Hughes was appointed a commissary of military stores in the city of New York, to January 1, 1783, and the correspondence continues to March 26, 1800. [3283]

? J. 9. HALL, Elisha I.

Observations and Documents, Relative to a Calumny, Circulated by John Brown, a Member of the Senate of the United States, from Kentucky, to the prejudice of Elisha I. Hall, of Frederick County, Virginia. [Without name of place or printer, n. d., 1802.]
Sm. 8vo. 24 leaves.
Sabin 29765.
Bound in blue buckram; possibly Jefferson's copy.
The Observations occupy pages [3]-16, and are dated from Frederick County, (Virginia,) April 4, 1802. These are followed by the Documents, twenty in number, dated from Sept. 20, 1798, to March 11, 1802. [3284]

J. 10. WOLCOTT, Oliver.

An Address, to the People of the United States, on the Subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, Appointed to "Examine and Report, Whether Monies Drawn from the Treasury, have been Faithfully Applied to the Objects for which They were Appropriated, and whether the same have been Regularly Accounted for." Which Report was Presented on the 29th of April, 1802. By Oliver Wolcott, Late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Boston, Printed: Hartford: Re-Printed by Hudson & Goodwin, 1802. HJ273
8vo. 36 leaves, the last a blank.
Sabin 104982. Dexter IV, page 86.
Unbound.
Contains several references to Jefferson.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, 1760-1833, the son of the Signer of that name, succeeded Hamilton, whose loyal supporter he was, as Secretary of the Treasury. On April 25, 1802, a House Committee Report impugned the rectitude and efficiency of his Treasury administration, and Wolcott wrote this Address to the People in answer to the charges made. The first edition was published in Boston earlier in the same year. [3285]

J. 11. CARON DE BEAUMARCHAIS, AmÉLIE EugÉNIE.

The Memorial and Claim of Amélie Eugénie Caron de Beaumarchais, Wife of André Toussaint de la Rue Heir and Representative of Caron de Beaumarchais by her Agent John Augustus Chevallie for a Balance due his Estate for Sundry Arms, Ammunition, &c. Furnished the United States during the War between Great-Britain and America. Richmond: Printed by A. Davis, M.DCCCI. [1801.]

E249 .B387

[335]
4to. 17 leaves.
Sabin 4180. 

Bound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress. The leaves were folded by Jefferson to 8vo. size, and the creases are still in the paper. 

On August 6, 1787, fourteen years before this claim by Beaumarchais' daughter, in a letter from Paris to John Jay, Jefferson wrote:

... I hear also that M' Beaumarchais means to make himself heard, if a Memorial which he sends by an Agent in the present packet is not attended to as he thinks it ought to be. he called on me with it, and desired me to recommend his case to a decision, & to note in my despatch that it was the first time he had spoken to me on the subject. this is true, it being the first time I ever saw him; but my recommendations would be as displaced as unnecessary. I assured him that Congress would do in that business what justice should require & their means enable them to . . .

Pierre Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, 1732-1799, gave active help to the Colonists during the American revolution. Under the name of Rodrigue Hortalez et Cie he employed a fleet of forty ships to help the revolutionists.

J. 12. ADAMS, JOHN and ADAMS, SAMUEL.

Four Letters: Being an Interesting Correspondence between Those Eminently Distinguished Characters, John Adams, Late President of the United States; and Samuel Adams, Late Governor of Massachusetts. On the Important Subject of Government. Boston: Printed for Adams & Rhoades, 1802. JK171 A26 8vo. 16 leaves.
Sabin 242. Cronin and Wise, no. 32.
Unbound.
Sent to Jefferson by the publishers, whose letter is attached, dated from the Chronicle Office, Boston, August 18, 1804: 

Sir

The enclosed Copies of a Correspondence, are most respectfully submitted by

Your most obedient
& very humble Servants
Adams & Rhoades

The President of the United States

1864 Catalogue, page 229, Census of the United States, First Decennial, for 1790. 8vo Washington, 1802. (Pol. Fam., v. 102.)

13. FIRST CENSUS.

Return of the Whole Number of Persons within the Several Districts of the United States . . . Washington City: Printed by William Duane, 1802. HA201 1790B 8vo. 26 leaves.

The Schedule of the whole number of Persons within the several Districts of the United States, taken according to An

1864 Catalogue, page 229, ......... The same. Second census. 1800. 8vo Washington, 1802. (Pol. Fam., v. 102.)

14. SECOND CENSUS.

Return of the Whole Number of Persons within the Several Districts of the United States: according to "An Act providing for the second census or enumeration


\[ ? J. 15. \] To the Friends of Freedom and Public Faith, and to All Lovers of their Fellow-men. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [?1799.] E327 .T62

8vo. 4 leaves, caption title as above, on page 2 begins: To the Senate and House of Representatives, the respectful Memorial of the Subscribers, Natives of Ireland, residing within the United States of America; the address finished on page 8, and is followed by closing remarks signed A Native American.

Rebound in brown buckram in 1917 by the Library of Congress.

A protest against the Alien and Sedition Act. \[ 3290 \]

\[ ? J. 16. \] JEFFERSON, THOMAS.


8vo. 4 leaves.


Rebound in brown buckram by the Library of Congress.


Another copy of no. 3934 above.

1864 Catalogue, page 87, Bayard, (James A.) Address of Ajax to. 8vo (n. p.,) 1802. (Pol. Pam., v. 102.)

\[ J. 18. \] AJAX.

From the American Literary Advertiser. Address of Ajax, to James A. Bayard, Esq. Without name of place or printer, 1802.

8vo. 4 leaves, caption title, no title-page, dated at the end March 25, 1802.


Rebound in brown buckram in 1917. On the title-page is written: The President.

A defence of Jefferson against a speech by Bayard in the House of Representatives in 1802, relative to the election in 1801. On the first pages is a list of the States with the number of votes for Jefferson and for Burr.

In the so-called Anas, Jefferson makes references to Bayard in connection with this election. Under date February 12, 1801, he notes:

Edw. Livingston tells me that Bayard applied today or last night to Genl. Sam. Smith & Represented to him the expediency of his coming over to the states to vote for Burr, that there was nothing in the way of
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appointm't which he might not command, & particularly mentioned the Secretaryship of the navy. Smith asked him if he was authorised to make the offer. he said he was authorised. Smith told this to Livingston & to W. C. Nicholas who confirms it to me. Bayard in like manner tempted Livingston, not by offering any particular office, but by representing to him his L's intimacy & connexion with Burr, that from him he had every thing to expect if he would come over to him . . .

On April 15, 1806, in reference to conversations with Colonel Burr, Jefferson wrote:

... I did not commit these things to writing at the time but I do it now, because in a suit between him & Cheetham, he has had a deposit of m' Bayard taken, which seems to have no relation to the suit nor to any other object but to calumniate me. Bayard pretends to have addressed to me, during the pendency of the Presid'l election in Feb. 1801. through Gen'l Sam'l Smith, certain condns on which my election might be obtained, & that Gen'l Smith after conversing with me gave answers from me. this is absolutely false. no propos'd of any kind was ever made to me on that occasion by Gen'l Smith, nor any answer authorized by me. and this fact Gen'l Smith affirms at this moment . . .

JAMES ASHETON BAYARD, 1767-1815, statesman, was a leader of the Federalist party, and played an important part in the disputed presidential election of 1800. [3293]

1864 Catalogue, page 361, Duane, (William.) Trial of Rioters for riot, and assault on. 8vo Philadelphia, 1801. (Pol. Pam. v. 102.)

J. 19. DUANE, WILLIAM.

Minutes of Examination, taken in short notes—on the trial of the rioters, for a riot and assault on Wm. Duane, on the 15 May, 1799—trial 28 April, 1801. Without name of place or printer [Philadelphia: William Duane? 1801.]

E302 .6 .D82M6

8vo. 12 leaves, caption title, no title-page.

Clark, William Duane, page 69.

Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress. This copy has no marks of identification but was probably Jefferson's copy. The Library of Congress has two copies, of which one was in pamphlet volume 102 and the second copy was from the Duane collection, and is therefore eliminated.

On May 15, 1799, Duane had been attacked and beaten on account of an article in the Aurora concerning the conduct of the troops who had been sent to suppress a riot in Northampton. The trial took place on April 28, 1801. Bernard McMahon, q. v., was one of the witnesses.

For William Duane and the Aurora see no. 544. [3294]

J. 332 Political pamphlets. 1803-5.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 289, Political Pamphlets, 1803-5 8vo.

A collection of 29 pamphlets (including 4 broadsides) originally bound together in one volume, lettered by the Library of Congress Political Pamphlets. Vol. 104. Early in the twentieth century the volume was divided, the tracts reclassified and bound separately. The front cover is all that remains of the original binding.

The titles have been obtained from the 1864 Catalogue.

1864 Catalogue, page 997, Sayre, (Stephen.) Memorial to Congress, with accompanying documents. 8vo Philadelphia, 1803. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

1. SAYRE, STEPHEN.

The case of Stephen Sayre. [Col.] Philadelphia: E. Folwell, Printer, at William Penn's Head, n. d. [?1803.]

E255 .S27

[338]
Politics

8vo. 12 leaves, the last a blank; half-title, no title-page; printer's device on the last page.

Sabin 77415 (with wrong date, 179-7).

Rebound in blue buckram, numbered 1 on the title-page.

STEPHEN SAYRE, 1756-1818, merchant, banker, and diplomatic agent, was agent in Europe for the purchase of "arms, clothing and other supplies" during the Revolutionary war. This Memorial for the recovery of money spent is dated from Washington, 27th January, 1809. In 1807 an act was passed granting him pay for the time he spent in Berlin as Lee's secretary. [3295]


2. To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, to be holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, 1803, the Remonstrance and Petition of a Convention of Elders and Brethren of the Baptist denomination, assembled at Bristol, on the first Wednesday of February, 1803 . . . Without name of printer, Bristol, 1803.

Folio broadside, printed in three columns, caption title, signed at the end by Rufus Babcock, Moderator, and David Bolles, Junr. Clerk; dated at Bristol, the second of February, 1803.

This broadside has been folded to fit into the octavo volume; numbered 2 in ink at the head.

Contains a request for the repeal of all the laws of the State of Connecticut which form the religious establishment thereof. [3296]


BURK, JOHN DALY.


8vo. 9 leaves. The dedication to John Shore and Thomas Bolling Robinson dated from Petersburg, 18th March, 1803.


Rebound in blue buckram; numbered 5 on the title-page.

On page 15:

... The fourth grand EPOCH rises to my view in the unclouded majesty of the morning: a sage, long practised in virtue, and whose soul was animated by a larger share of the aethereal fire, was called on to repair the mischief, which his predecessor had occasioned: Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of Independence, the energetic champion of the moral and physical productions of his country against the precipitate charges of Raynal and Buffon; Thomas Jefferson, whose name associate a boundless range of deep and elegant knowledge, of active benevolence and glowing philanthropy, was chosen to succeed the eulogist of the British form of government; the pretended defender of the American constitutions . . .

At the end, on page 18:

... Let us hail with acclamations this day of our safety, this day of our union; and until the going down of the Sun, let us make the air vocal, & the hills, which overlook our town, respond to the soul exalting sounds of, JEFFERSON AND UNION, JEFFERSON AND LIBERTY, unfading be the principles which triumphed on this day, ETERNAL be the Republic.

For a biographical note on Burk see no. 464. [3297]

1864 Catalogue, page 1103, Thacher, (Stephen.) Oration at Kennebunk, Me., July 4, 1803. 8vo Boston, 1803. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

4. THACHER, STEPHEN.


E286.K34

[339]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8vo. 12 leaves.


Rebound in blue buckram; numbered 4 on the title-page.

Contains an enthusiastic account of the Immortal Jefferson and a justification, drawn largely from the Bible, of his appointment of a foreigner, Gallatin, as Secretary of the Treasury. [3298]

1854 Catalogue, page 14, Address on the Relations of the United States to France by anticipation. 8vo New York, 1803. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

5. [DICKINSON, JOHN.]


First Edition. 8vo. 10 leaves. Signed at the end: On the title-page James Cheetham has written: from Denniston & Cheetham.

Sabin 405.

Ascribed to John Dickinson, q. v. [3299]

1854 Catalogue, page 982, Rutledge, (John.) Examination of the question who is the writer of the forged Letters attributed to John Rutledge. 8vo Washington, 1803. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

6. RUTLEDGE, JOHN.

An Examination of the Question, Who is the Writer of Two Forged Letters Addressed to the President of the United States? Attributed to John Rutledge, Esq. Member of Congress, from South Carolina. Washington City: Printed by William Duane & Son, 1803.

8vo. 12 leaves.

Sabin 74488.

Rebound in brown buckram, numbered 6 in ink on the title-page.

In the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress are letters and documents pertaining to this.

On August 28, 1801, Christopher Ellery wrote to Jefferson from Newport and enclosed various documents: . . . The communication which I am about to make will be received as irresistible evidence of faithfulness when its nature is considered—for to an honorable mind the disclosure of the crime of forgery—and perhaps treachery—must be ever painful in the extreme—But feelings aside, allow me to state facts—On the 3d & 4th inst. the communications of which I enclose a copy (N° 1) were made to me and on the 8th inst those of which N° 2 is a copy—these copies are exact from the memoranda penned & filed by me on the said days, with the endorsements then made—This day the postmaster has handed me your letter, of which N° 3 is a copy—Mr. Geffroy, who knew not what to make of it—I waited on Mr. Geffroy, who makes & deals in watches & jewellery on a pretty large scale and with whom I have frequently done business to our mutual satisfaction, and enjoined silence—He could not believe, that the letter actually came from the President and indeed was wholly at a loss for conjecture after having exhibited it to two or three persons for explanation—Mr. Geffroy was born in France—has lived in Newport 10 or 12 years—owns real estate here—married the daughter of a worthy mechanic, by whom he has children—and supports the character of industry & honesty, attending closely to his trade and not taking a part in politics—He is sensible to the injury done him by the scandalous assumption of his name—it is probable that one of these persons who gained knowledge of the letter may speak of it . . .

The enclosed documents are the deposition from Jacob Richardson, Postmaster at Newport, dated Monday, August 3, 1801, that John Rutledge had put the Nicholas Geffroy letters in the post office, and another from the son of the postmaster, dated August 8.
Politics

On August 14, 1801, Jefferson wrote to Nicholas Geffroy from Monticello:

Your favor of the 1st inst. came to hand here yesterday. no apologies are necessary from my fellow citizens for addressing to me either facts or opinions. on the contrary I am always glad to receive them, claiming the indulgence of not being required to write special answers (which would be really impossible) except where they require something further to be done. your letter mentions an abuse which I would wish to ascertain; to wit that the timber, bricks & lime used in building the fort at Newport were brought from Maine; & that lands, for the mere accommodation of the garrison were bought at an unexampled price. the bringing timber from Maine might be justifiable: but none of the other articles appear so. will you be pleased to satisfy yourself of the particulars of these abuses & to communicate to me what on more particular enquiry, you find to have been the exact truth, & to give me the names of the persons on whom we may call to prove them. the source of my information shall be known to nobody but myself unless you choose to permit it expressly. it is to avoid suspicion that I shall not frank this letter . . .

On October 20, 1802, Rutledge wrote to Jefferson from Newport:

Your name having been connected with the subject of this letter, will, I trust, be considered as some apology for the liberty I take in troubling you with it. Two letters dated in August 1801, signed N. Geffroy, and addressed to you, have been published in one of the prints of this place, and charged upon me, on account, as it was said, of “theparity of hands”: Persons desirous of comparing the hand writing of these letters with mine, were invited to examine the originals at the printing office. Many gentlemen of Carolina long in correspondence with me, & others well acquainted with my handwriting, were here at the time, & profiting of the printers invitation, called to examine these letters, & all of them declared their conviction of the writings not being mine.

As a great deal of the most foul and vulgar abuse had repeatedly been addressed to me in the same paper, many persons here thought I should discover an unbecoming condescension by noticing this ridiculous & anonymous attack; the desire however of checking it, impelled me to a publication, & to declare, on oath, that I had been utterly ignorant of the transaction before reading the newspaper announcing it. It was to have been hoped that my solemn denial, supported by the oaths of every person here acquainted with my writing, would have destroyed this calumny: but the Author & Propagator of it, not discouraged by these circumstances, made a tour through this State, & into Massachusetts, and got a number of Persons, who knew nothing of me, who had never seen my writing, and many of whom (I am credibly informed) could neither read nor write, to swear they believed the letters in question were written by me. This contrivance not producing the desired effect, the Postmaster, after a lapse of several weeks, was induced to swear that they were delivered by a girl saying she had lived with me, & saying also that I had sent her. His son, less cautious, swore they were delivered by my servant. I fortunately procured very ample & respectable counternaving testimony, which completely nullified the depositions of these officious postmasters. As it is probable, Sir, that the Papers of this place may not be received at Washington, I feel it a respect due to you (whose name has been used in this business as authorizing the publication of of [sic] the letters) no less than to myself, to forward the enclosed documents disproving my having had any agency in the puerile and ridiculous transaction which malice & ignorance have ascribed to me.

Altho’ the mere circumstance of my being a federalist would be quite sufficient, in this season of violent party spirit and jealously, to make many persons believe, without examination, that I am capable of anything infamous with which I might be charged in our licentious papers, yet, I feel persuaded, Sir, notwithstanding the declarations of your having authorized
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the publication of the letters signed Jefferson, that your mind is too much elevated above suspicion and credulity to have for a moment supposed me capable of the deception which has been attempted. Indeed, Sir, I should not have troubled you with this letter, nor taken the liberty of soliciting your perusal of the docu-

ments it encloses, were it not for the deposition of the Postmaster, which is the only thing like proof of my agency in the folly with which I have been charged, and which is calculated to render impressive the calumnious tale where the infamous characters of the Postmaster and his deputy are not known. [3300]


7. [GRANGER, GIDEON.]


Rebound in brown buckram; numbered 7 on the title-page.

GIDEON GRANGER, 1767–1822, a Jeffersonian in politics

and a friend of Jefferson with whom he was in frequent correspondence, held the appointment of Postmaster General during Jefferson's administration.

This Vindication was originally contributed to the National Intelligencer. Several editions were published in various places. [3301]

1864 Catalogue, page 275, [Colvin, John B.] Republican Economy; or, superiority of the present Administration over that of John Adams. 8vo. Fredericktown, (Md.,) (n. d.) (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

8. COLVIN, JOHN B.

Republican Economy; or, Evidences of the Superiority of the Present Administration, over that of John Adams. Together with a Correct View of the Late Sale of Bank Stock. By John B. Colvin—Editor of the Republican Advocate, Frederick-Town, Maryland. "Facts are Stubborn Things." The Second Edition. [Frederick-Town, 1802.]

8vo. 6 leaves and a folded table at the end.


Rebound in brown buckram; numbered 8 on the title-page.


9. LEIB, MICHAEL.

The Conduct of Dr. Lee in the Certificate Business. Without name of place or printer, 1800.

4to.

Sabin 39589 (in note, this copy).

This pamphlet has disappeared from the Library.

MICHAEL LEIB, 1760–1822, Philadelphia physician, was at various times a Congressman and a Senator. In 1796 (March 19) Jefferson wrote of him to William B. Giles:

I know not when I have received greater satisfaction than on reading the speech of Dr. Lieb, in the Pennsylvania assembly. He calls himself a new member. I congratulate honest republicanism on such an acquisition and promise myself much from a career which begins on such elevated ground . . . [3303]
Politics

1864 Catalogue, page 14, Address of the Democratic Republican Committee of New Castle County, Delaware. 8vo (n. p., 1803) (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)
10. The Address of the Democratic Republican corresponding Committee of New-Castle county, to the People of that county. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1804.]
8vo. 12 leaves, caption title. Signed by eight names beginning with George Read. Sabin 52563. Pro-Jefferson and pro-Rodney. [3304]

1864 Catalogue, page 602, [Jefferson, Thomas.] Letter to Gabriel Jones, July 20, 1803, in his attempt to impeach the honesty of Jefferson; by Veritas. Folded 8vo (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)
11. [GRYMES, PHILIP.]
To Gabriel Jones. Without name of place or printer, [letter dated] July 20, 1803. 1 leaf, folio. Signed at the end Veritas.
Now inserted in a cover; with a wrapper addressed to Peter Carr, Esq. Charlottesville; numbered 11 on the first page.
An attack on Gabriel Jones, in reference to a loan made by him to Jefferson, and which Jefferson repaid in Continental currency, depreciated at that time to less than a quarter of the value received.
The letter written by Jefferson to Jones at the time of the repayment, from Monticello, April 29, 1779, does not refer to this:

12. ALLEN, IRA.
The Following Extract of a Statement, was Presented to the Hon. James Madison, Esquire, Secretary of the United States, in December, 1803. viz. Gen. Allen’s Statement, Respecting a large cargo of Cannon and Arms purchased in France, for the use of the Militia of Vermont, and taken by an English 74 in 1796, and the cause is yet pending in the High Court of Appeals in London. Without name of place or printer, 1803. 8vo. 8 leaves, caption title, no title-page. At the end: N. B. All printers in the state are requested to publish this. Rebound in buckram; numbered 12 on the title-page. Concerns the seizure of the Olive Branch, see no. 3538. [3306]

13. WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVOORT.
A Representation of the Case of Oliver Pollock. By Augustus B. Woodward.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

City of Washington: Printed by Samuel Harrison Smith. February 12, 1803.

E255 .P76

First Edition. 8vo. 36 leaves; dated at the end from Washington, February 12, 1803.

Sabin 1065154.

Rebound in half red morocco. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I.

This copy, undoubtedly Jefferson's, is numbered 4 on the title-page instead of 13, and seems to have formed part of another collection. The Library of Congress had at one time the copy from this volume of pamphlets, but it has been reported missing for a number of years.

Oliver Pollock, c. 1737–1823, born in Ireland, emigrated to Pennsylvania at the age of twenty-three. The State of Virginia was indebted to him for large sums during the Revolutionary war, and his inability to collect the money resulted in his own bankruptcy and consequent imprisonment. His efforts to collect the money were eventually successful, though as late as November 19, 1811, he wrote to Jefferson for his help in the matter. Jefferson replied on December 31 that

... I really feel every disposition to do you justice by bearing witness to the services you rendered while agent for Virginia at N. Orleans, which my memory could enable me to do with sufficient certainty. but the obliteration from that of matters of detail cannot appear strange after a lapse of more than 30. years, and the unremitting & anxious occupations I was engaged in during the subsequent scenes of the revolutionary war, after them again in Europe, & latterly in our own country: during all of which the current events sufficed to engross my whole attention, while nothing called for a recurrence to the transactions in which you were interested, so as to retrace the impressions in my mind... He then states that he has read Pollock's Memorial and makes certain corrections in it. His letter ends:

... I go into no examination of the particular claim stated in your Memorial. of that I know nothing. but I have such confidence in the justice of our legislature that I am satisfied if the claim be rightful, right will be done.

For a note on A. B. Woodward see no. 2176, and for the Supplement to the Representation, see no. 3467. [3307]


14. [HUNTER, WILLIAM.]

Observations on the Petitions from various Merchants of Rhode-Island to the Congress of the United States, Praying to be Relieved from the Penalties of Certain Exportation Bonds. With an Appendix. Printed at Newport, (R. I.)—1803.

HJ6625 .H8

4to. 17 leaves.

Sabin 56544.

Unbound; cut into at the fore-edges; numbered 14 on the title-page.


HF1754 .E75

[344]
Politics

First Edition. 2 parts in 1, 16 and 9 leaves. This copy is imperfect; the second part [Memorial of the Artists and Manufacturers of Philadelphia] has 4 leaves only.

Sabin 22964.

Unbound, numbered 15 on the title-page.

Sent to Jefferson by J. Lithgow, the Secretary of the Society of Artists and Manufacturers of Philadelphia, who wrote from that city on April 29, 1804:
The Society of Artists and manufacturers of Philadelphia have requested me to forward you a copy of an Essay on the Manufacturing Interest because it is proper that the chief magistrate should, as far as possible, know the sentiments of every class in the Nation.

Notwithstanding what has passed for the last twenty years some of our Society has yet hopes. It was with a view to convince them that there was no rational ground of hope, that I first proposed in the Society a General Memorial to Congress; and, since the curious Report of the Committee, urged the publication of the enclosed Essay.

Nothing, I am convinced, but necessity, poverty staring us in the face, as in Rhode Island 1787, will ever make the Legislature turn their attention to the fine arts. When the money is gone out the Country, the people will blame the Administration and lay the fault on a thousand innocent things till somebody will at last find out, that it would be a great saving to the Nation if the idlers were employed in making Cloths, in making Cutlery Locks keys; nay everything for ourselves within the Nation. The Tide will then run in an opposite direction to what it does at present. My wish is to avoid those Extremes by a timely and judicious excitement of the National industry and although I have no hopes of doing good, I am contented with having done what I conceive be my duty.

The Society are to a man friends to your administration & I am Sir y' Humble Serv't J Lithgow Sec'y.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on May 10:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr Lithgow and acknowledges with thanks the receipt of his pamphlet which he shall peruse with attention. The interests of the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, the merchant & the navigator are so intimately blended together, that to keep them all in just balance, by giving encouragements to some which shall not be discouragements to others, requires a knowledge of facts as well as possession of sound principles rarely to be found. This justifies a legislature in intermeddling with great caution, and never taking a measure till all its bearings are understood. It accounts too for all the differences of opinion honestly entertained, not only among legislators, but the individuals of these different sections, there is no doubt but that the interests of all of them, when well understood, are in perfect harmony, and that no act can ultimately benefit the one branch which injures the others. Little doubt can be entertained that the legislature of the union will proceed in the just patronage of the whole as far as it can do it understandingly. [3309]

1864 Catalogue, page 461, Georgia Republican—Extra—Savannah, 25th April, 1804, refusing to publish Judge Jabez Bowen's Charge to Grand Jury. Folded 8° (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)


Broadside coll., 14. no. 17.

Not in De Rennes. See Brigham 1, page 128.

Unbound, numbered 16.

Begins:

Judge Bowen having ordered the Charge given to the Grand

1864 Catalogue, page 241, [Cheetham, James.] Letters on our Affairs with Spain. 8° New York, 1804 (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

17. CHEETHAM, JAMES.

Letters on Our Affairs with Spain. By James Cheetham. New-York: Printed
for the Author. Southwick and Hardcastle, Printers, 1804.


Rebound in buckram; numbered 17 in ink on the title-page.

Pro-Jefferson, with numerous references to him. In the Appendix is quoted a letter from Major William Jackson written to Jefferson on September 7, and Jefferson's reply on September 15, 1804, of which the original of the first and a polygraph copy in Jefferson's hand of the second are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

On the title-page is written in ink: From the Author. Jefferson purchased a copy from Cheetham on December 3, 1804, price 50 cents.

James Cheetham, 1772-1810, was born in England and emigrated to the United States in 1798. He was the political enemy of Aaron Burr, and wrote many pamphlets, a number of which appear in this catalogue. See also The History of the Administration of John Adams... by John Wood, no. 506.


18. [DINMORE, RICHARD.]


8vo. 8 leaves: A-B. The author's name is on the extract from the Minutes on the back of the title-page: Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be given to Brother DINMORE, for his elegant and appropriate LONG TALK, this day delivered, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication. Dated from the Tammany Society, Anniversary Meeting, Wigwam, 12th Flowers, 312.

Not in Sabin.

Rebound in buckram in 1919 by the Library of Congress. Numbered 18 in ink on the title-page, several manuscript marginal corrections.

Jefferson is mentioned on page 11:

... The efforts of Paine to enlighten the people, were supported and brought into action by the patriots of Virginia, who in Congress were among the foremost to move, that declaration of independence which for truth—simplicity and energy, will to the latest posterity do honor to the head and heart of your beloved Jefferson.

The TAMMANY SOCIETY, or Columbian Order, called after Tammany, a Delaware Chief, and of which Richard Dinmore, 1765-1811, was a member, was founded in 1783 and organized in 1789. Most of the Federalist members withdrew before 1800, and in 1805 it was incorporated as a charitable organization. [3312]

1864 Catalogue, page 1121, Toulmin, (Harry.) Oration at Frankfort, Ky., July 4, 1804. Folded 8° (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

19. TOULMIN, HARRY.


8vo. 4 leaves, printed in double columns, caption title, imprint at the end.

Rebound in blue buckram; numbered 19 on the first page.

For a note on Harry Toulmin, and Jefferson's opinion of him, see no. 2175. [3313]


20. The Federal Catechism Metamorphosed: or the Natural Spirit of Federal-
ism Exposed, from the Works of their Federal Holiness. Calculated for the Meridian of Grafton: But will serve for the whole of New Hampshire, and any other of the Federal States, without any material alteration. By Uriac Faber Republique. For the Use of Schools...[?Grafton] Printed for the Purchaser, 1804. E310.R41

8vo. 14 leaves.
Rebound in red buckram; numbered 20 on the title-page.
The Advertisement or Dedication. To Mr. Public is in verse and signed Richardus Redemptio Faber. Several pages of the Catechism relate to Jefferson, described at the outset as the “deliverer and President of the Republicans”.
At the end are two Psalms “Metamorphosed”. The first, Psalm L, 3d part, C. M., has five stanzas, of which the first and last read:
WHEN Jefferson his throne ascends,
While all surround his board,
He'll call the tories to attend,
And hear his awful word.
**


21. COLVIN, JOHN B.
A Candid View of Facts, in a Letter from John B. Colvin to a Federal Friend... Frederick-Town, [Md.] Printed At the Office of the Republican Advocate. 1804.
Sm. 8vo. 24 leaves.
Rebound in blue buckram, numbered 21 on the title-page.


First Edition. 8vo. 68 leaves.
Rebound in brown buckram, numbered 22 on the title-page.

23. Two broadsides, numbered 23 and folded to fit into the 8vo. volume.
i. FAIRPLAY, OLIVER, pseud.
Proposals by Oliver Fairplay, for Publishing the Private and Public Life of the First Consul... Philadelphia: July 8, 1804. Broadside collection, 150. no. 13.

892868—53—23

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Folio broadside, folded to 8vo. size.


Johnston, who had evidently seen Political Pamphlet volume 104 before it was separated, notes Jefferson's fly-leaf entry: Bach's Proposals for Publishing the Life of the First Consul (Lieb).


To Democratic Republican Electors of Pennsylvania. To Democratic Republican Electors of Pennsylvania. [Philadelphia, 1804.]

1 leaf folio broadside, folded to size, with a cover addressed in ink to Mr. Jefferson, and marked Private. A defect in the cover has destroyed a written word. Signed at the foot Benjamin Franklin Bache.

1864 Catalogue, page 604, [Jefferson, Thomas.] Discorsi (Messaggio) del Sig. Tommaso Jefferson Presidente, fatti tradurre dall' Sig. Giacomo Leandro Cathcart. 16º Livorno, 1804. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

24. JEFFERSON, THOMAS.


E331 .U553
16mo. 16 leaves, printed on blue paper.

Sabin 35893. Not in Johnston.

Rebound in blue buckram, numbered 24 on the title-page.

Contains Jefferson's messages to the Senate and House of Representatives of December 15, 1802, and October 17, 1803.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART, 1767-1843, an Irishman by birth, came to the United States as a boy, and eventually entered the merchant service. With the crew of his ship he was sold into slavery in Algiers, but whilst a prisoner became clerk to the Marines, clerk to the Bagnio Galleria, keeper of the prison tavern, clerk to the prime minister, and chief Christian secretary to the Dey of Algiers. On recovering his freedom he held various consular appointments in Africa and in Europe, and for some time was in frequent correspondence with Jefferson.

1864 Catalogue, page 176, Brunt, (Jonathan.) Extracts from Locke and others, containing a defence of natural rights. 8vo Frankfort, (Ky.), 1804. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

25. BRUNT, JONATHAN, editor.

Politics

Rebound in ruby buckram; uncut; the number 25 in ink on the title-page.

JONATHAN BRUNT was a printer of Georgetown. Two years previously to the publication of this pamphlet, on October 25, 1802, he wrote from that address to Jefferson: Last November I addressed a Pamphlet to you, from Schenectady, near Albany, (N. Y. S.) which I hope you received. As I have followed the Printing-Business in America without much success, thro’ the minds of the people being somewhat contaminated with corrupt speculations; (which is not actuated by a principle of laudable enterprize in honest Industry;) I hoped you would not be displeased if I enquired of you, if it would be practicable to get a place as a writer or copyist under your Government.

1864 Catalogue, page 792, Morris, (Richard V.; Commodore.) Defence of his Conduct during his command in the Mediterranean. 8vo New York, 1804. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

26. MORRIS, RICHARD VALENTINE.

First Edition. 8vo. 50 leaves, folded engraved map, list of Errata on the last leaf.
Sabin 50682.
Some manuscript marginal corrections.
RICHARD VALENTINE MORRIS, 1726–1798, was in com-


27. GRAHAM, JOHN A.

8vo. 4 leaves; dated at the end, New-York, January 2, 1805.
Sabin 28228.
Rebound in blue buckram; numbered 27 on the title-page.
JOHN ANDREW GRAHAM, 1764–1841, lawyer and author, and a friend of Horne Tooke, originally from Vermont, practiced law in New York.

STEPHEN ROW BRADLEY, 1754–1890, one of the first lawyers in Vermont, and one of the first senators from that State.

1864 Catalogue, page 1038, Smith, (James, M. D.) Address to those who have sworn to support the Constitution, etc. 8vo New-York, 1805. (Pol. Pam., v. 104.)

28. [SMITH, JAMES.]

To Those Who have Sworn to support the Constitution; Maintain Public Justice; Protect Private Right; and Bring to Justice every Offender against the Majesty of the Law, the Peace of the People, and Their Dignity; These Few Lines are Addressed. New-York: Printed for the Author, 1805. E302 .6 B8 G76
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8vo. 4 leaves; signed at the end James Smith, M. D. Written in support of Graham’s diatribe against Bradley, above.

Sabin 82775.

Rebound in blue buckram; numbered 28 on the title-page.


29. [ELWYN, THOMAS.]

A Letter to a Federalist, in Reply to Some of the Popular Objections to the Motives and Tendency of the Measures of the Present Administration. February, 1805. [Portsmouth, N. H. From the Chronicle-Office, 1805.] E331 E52

First Edition. Sm. 8vo. 16 leaves, printer’s imprint at the end.

Sabin 22375. Johnston, page 34.

Rebound in blue buckram, numbered 29 in ink on the title-page.

A defense of Jefferson; sent to Jefferson by the author who has written on the title-page From your most faithful Seri, The Author, and on the last page he has written a list of the “Principal Errata”, in four lines.

Jefferson has written on the title-page: by Thomas Elwyn. Portsmouth N. H.

On March 8, 1805, Jefferson wrote from Washington to Elwyn:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr Elwyn & his thanks for the pamphlet he has been so kind as to send him, and which he shall peruse with pleasure in his first spare moment. he had before observed what was said in the Chronicle of its conciliatory tendency. some are of opinion that attempts at conciliation are useless. this is true only as to distinguished leaders who had committed themselves so far that their pride will not permit them to correct themselves. but it is not true as to the mass of those who had been led astray by an honest confidence in the government & by misinformation. the great majority of these has already reconciled itself to us, & the rest are doing so as fast as the natural progress of opinion will permit. he presents his friendly salutations to Mr Elwyn. [3324]

J. 333 Local politics. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 304, Local Politics, 1802–5, 8vo 2 v.

i. Thirteen pamphlets bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., half calf, by John March, in August 1805 (cost 62½ cents); with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The pamphlets numbered serially in ink on the title-pages.

The contents of the volume are listed by Jefferson on the fly-leaf:

Lysander’s Annals of the Corporation of N. York
Mercer’s Letter on the Ten pound court
Observations on the Militia of N. York
Cheetham’s Remarks on the Merchants bank
Difference on the powers of Gov’t & Council of N. York
Influence of Bank-directors in Maryland.
Washington Phoenix fire-company.

Dr Thornton v. Latrobe.
Memorial of the city of Washington
Woodward on the govt of Columbia
[Gov’t] Monroe’s Letter to the Virginia assembly
Report of Committee on the same.
Worthington’s Communication to the N. Western territory.
Address of the Cons’l republican of Philadelphia.

It will be noticed that Jefferson made an error in no. 5, where N. York should have read Maryland.
The last named tract is no longer in the volume.
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Lysander’s Annals of the Corporation of N. York.
1. [CHEETHAM, JAMES.]
   Annals of the Corporation, relative to the Late Contested Election’s; with
   Strictures upon the Conduct of the Majority. In Seven Numbers. By Ly-
   sander . . . New-York: Printed by Denniston and Cheetham, 1802.
   First Edition. 46 leaves, the last a blank.
   Sabin 12373.
   On the title-page, in the handwriting of Cheetham, is
   written: Denniston & Cheetham.
   David Denniston and James Cheetham, both journalists
   and the former a cousin of De Witt Clinton, had entered
   into partnership in 1801. [3325]

Mercer’s Letter on the Ten pound court.
2. [CHEETHAM, JAMES.]
   A Letter concerning The Ten Pound Court, in the City of New-York, ad-
   dressed to the State Legislature. By Mercer. New-York: Printed for Denniston
   and Cheetham, 1803.
   First Edition. 8vo. 20 leaves, the last a blank.
   Signed and dated at the end: Mercer. City of New-
   York, March 15th, 1803.
   Sabin 13376.
   By James Cheetham, who has written on the title-page:
   From James Cheetham to His Excellency Thomas Jefferson
   President of the United States. [3326]

Observations on the Militia of N. York.
3. Brief Observations on the Militia, respectfully addressed to the Legisla-
   ture, and Commander in Chief. By an Officer of the Brigade of New-York.
   New-York, 1804.
   First Edition. 8vo. 10 leaves, the last a blank.
   Not in Halkett and Laing. Not in Sabin. [3327]

Cheetham’s Remarks on the Merchants bank.
4. CHEETHAM, JAMES.
   Remarks on the “Merchants’ Bank,” respectfully submitted to the Legislature
   of the State of New-York. By James Cheetham. New-York: Printed for the
   Author. Southwick & Hardcastle, Printers. 1804.
   First Edition. 18 leaves, the last a blank. Signed at
   the end J. C. and dated New-York, February 10, 1804.
   Purchased by Jefferson from Cheetham on February 13,
   1804, price .25 (paid for in August, 1805). [3328]
   Sabin 12384.

Difference on the powers of Gov. & Council of N. York.
5. [HANSON, ALEXANDER CONTEE.]
   Publications relative to the Difference of Opinion between the Governor and
   the Council on their Respective Powers. Annapolis: Printed by Frederick Green,
   Printer to the State, 1803.

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On the title-page is written in ink: President of the United States.

ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON, 1749–1806, Maryland jurist, judge, and Chancellor of Maryland, was for a time assistant secretary to George Washington. [3329]

Influence of Bank-directors in Maryland.

FIRST EDITION. 6 leaves. The letters are signed Justice. Sabin 45147. [3330]

Washington Phoenix fire-company.


Dl Thornton v. Latrobe.

8. [THORNTON, WILLIAM.]

To the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States. [Washington City, 1805.]
8vo. 6 leaves, signed and dated at the end: W. Thornton. City of Washington, Jan. 1, 1805; caption title, no title-page.

This was one of the pamphlets caused by Benjamin Henry Latrobe’s proposed changes in Dr. Thornton’s designs for the Capitol. On February 28, 1804, Jefferson wrote to Latrobe, whom in 1803 he had appointed surveyor of public buildings, a long letter on the plans for the Capitol, beginning:

I am sorry the explanations attempted between Dr.

Memorial of the city of Washington.

9. Memorial on behalf of the Citizens resident and concerned in the City of Washington. Agreed to at a Meeting held on the 2d day of February, 1803, in said City. Addressed to both Houses of Congress. Washington City: Printed by William Duane & Son, 1803.
8vo. 4 leaves, one folded table. Signed at the end: W. M. Dunson, Chairman.
Sabin 101943. Not in Bryan.
The intention of this meeting is . . . to show that funds were provided adequate to every demand which the erection of a new city, in splendor and beauty, without any draughts upon the national treasury, and wholly from the means voluntarily granted by the proprietors of the soil, upon the express condition of their application to the ends proposed, and to those ends alone . . . [3333]

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Woodward on the govt of Columbia.

10. WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVOORT.


8vo. 13 leaves, dated at the end from Washington, January 31, 1803. Erratum at foot of last page.


[Gov'] Monroe's Letter to the Virginia assembly.

11. [MONROE, JAMES.]

The Governor's Letter, Of the 6th of December, 1802, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, of Virginia. [Richmond: Printed by Meriwether Jones, printer to the public, 1802.]

Sm. 8vo. 12 leaves; signed at the end: James Monroe. and Wise, no. 13.


Report of Committee on the same.

12. A Report Of the Committee appointed to examine into the Executive Expenditures. Also the Governor's Letter Of the 28th January, to the Speaker of the House of Delegates, respecting said Expenditures, and the Resolutions of the House on the same. [Richmond: Printed by Meriwether Jones, February 1, 1802.]

Sm. 8vo. 8 leaves.

Swem 8050 (no copy seen). Not in Cronin and Wise.

Worthington's Communication to the N. Western territory.

13. WORTHINGTON, THOMAS.

Communication, to Those Citizens of the North-Western Territory, opposed to an Alteration of the Boundaries of the States, as established by Congress, and who are Favourable to the Formation of a Constitution and State Government within the Eastern State, as Originally Established. By Thomas Worthington. Chillicothe: Printed by N. Willis, 1802.

8vo. 7 leaves only (should be 8), lacks the last leaf. Worthington's Communication is dated from Chillicothe, July 5, 1802, and is followed by An Act To enable the people of the Eastern Division of the Territory Northwest of the river Ohio, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.


Sent to Jefferson by Worthington, who wrote from Washington on December 22, 1802:

I have the honour to enclose to you a copy of the constitution of the state of Ohio together with a communication from the convention of that state . . .

THOMAS WORTHINGTON, 1773–1827, Governor of Ohio, was one of the leaders of the "Chillicothe Junto" which accomplished the triumph of Jeffersonism in Ohio and the admission of that state to the Union. Among other activities he was responsible for founding the State Library of Ohio.
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Address of the Consinal republican of Philadelphia.

14. [DALLAS, ALEXANDER JAMES.]
The Address of the Society of Constitutional Republicans, established in the City and County of Philadelphia, to the Republicans of Pennsylvania. Unanimously Approved and Adopted At a general meeting of the Society in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 10th of June, 1805. Philadelphia: Printed by William M’Corkle, At the office of the Freeman’s Journal, 1805. F153 .C77

This pamphlet is called for on Jefferson’s list of contents as above, but is no longer bound in this volume. The Duane copy in the Library of Congress has the name of the author, By A. J. Dallas, Esq, written in ink on the title-page by a contemporary hand. [3338]

Local politics [volume 2].


A collection of pamphlets bound together originally in one volume 8vo, since separated, rebound separately and reclassified. This was apparently done before 1864 as the pamphlets are not assigned to any pamphlet volume in the Library of Congress catalogue of that year. Some of the tracts have serial numbers in ink on the title-pages in the manner of Jefferson’s pamphlet volumes and are doubtless from his library. There are gaps in the numbering, so that if these pamphlets are part of Jefferson’s original volume, the set is still incomplete.


8 leaves. Sabin 90726. Evans 34455.
This copy is rebound in a half binding and has the number 1 in ink on the title-page; it is probably from Jefferson’s library. The imprint on the title-page has been blacked out with ink. [3339]

?J. 2. TARASCON, LOUIS ANASTASIIUS, and BERTHOUD, JAMES.


This copy is in a half binding, and has part of a serial number in ink on the title-page (the upper part cut away), showing that it was once part of a pamphlet volume, and is probably Jefferson’s copy. LOUIS ANASTASIIUS TARASCON, JUNR. was born in 1759. Tarascon Junr., James Berthoud and Co. was a firm of merchants in Philadelphia. [3340]

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?J. 3. VIRGINIUS.


Rebound in a half binding, separated from a volume of pamphlets and numbered 3 on the title-page in ink; probably from Jefferson's library. [3341]

?J. 4. [RANDOLPH, JOHN?]

Letters of Decius, To the Members of the Legislature of the Indiana Territory, to B. Park, Delegate to Congress for Indiana, and to William Henry Harrison, Governor; together with Charges against the Governor, addressed to The Hon. James Maddison, Secretary of State, for the United States. Louisville: Printed for the Author, December 10th, 1805.

Sm. 8vo. 23 leaves: [], [], C-F, [3], the first three sheets (after the title-page) printed on blue paper.

Sabin 19148. McMurtrie 220 (this copy only). Not in Jillson.

Separated from a volume of pamphlets and rebound in a half binding; numbered 4 in ink on the title-page. Probably Jefferson's copy.

Two references occur to Jefferson by name. On page 15 in the Congratulatory Address to the Hon. B. Park Esq. Delegate to Congress from the Indiana Territory dated October 10th, 1805, is the passage:

Did you not adopt the conduct of the government of which you are the diminutive representative? Did you not think of aristocracy and federalism? Of the sedition law &c. &c.? Did not a thousand chimeras of this kind agitate your mind? And did you not blame in your heart the mild administration of Mr. Jefferson?—Yes certainly; and so would any other little sceptic in the like dilemma . . .

On page 26 in a letter to His Excellency William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, dated October 15th, 1805:

No sooner was Mr. Jefferson elected to the presidency, than you began to apprehend danger. Your conduct was then marked with the most consummate duplicity; which has been a prominent trait in your political character ever since . . .

This pamphlet may have been sent to Jefferson by William A. Burwell, who wrote to him from Liberty, August 7, 1806, with an enclosure in the letter.

To this Jefferson replied from Monticello on September 17:

Yours of Aug. 7. from Liberty never got to my hands till the 9th inst. about the same time I received the Enquirer in which Decius was so judiciously answered.

the writer of that paper observed that the matter of Decius consisted 1st of facts. 2nd of inferences from these facts: that he was not well enough informed to affirm or deny his facts, & he therefore examines his inferences, and in a very masterly manner shews that even were his facts true, the reasonable inferences from them are very different from those drawn by Decius. But his facts are far from truth and should be corrected. It happened that Mr Madison & Genl Dearborne were here when I recieved your letter. I therefore with them took up Decius & read him deliberately; & our memories aided one another in correcting his bold & unauthorised assertions. I shall note the most material of these in the order of the paper. 1. it is grossly false that our ministers as is said in a note had proposed to surrender our claims to compensation for Spanish spoliations, or even for French. their instructions were to make no treaty in which Spanish spoliations were not provided for; and altho they were permitted to be silent as to French spoliations carried into Spanish ports, they were not expressly to abandon even them. 2. it is not true that our ministers, in agreeing to establish the Colorado as our Western boundary had been obliged to exceed the authority of their instructions. altho we considered our title good as far as the Rio Bravo, yet in proportion to what they could obtain East of the Missipi, they were to relinquish to the Westward; & successive sacrifices were marked out, of which even the Colorado was not the last. 3. it is not true that the Louisiana treaty was antedated lest Great Britain should consider our supplying her enemies with money as
a breach of neutrality. After the very words of the treaty were finally agreed to, it took some time, perhaps some days, to make out all the copies in the very splendid manner of Bonaparte's treaties. Whether the 30th of Apr. 1809, the date expressed, was the day of the actual compact, or that on which it was signed, our memories do not enable us to say. If the former, then it is strictly conformable to the day of the compact: if the latter, then it was post-dated, instead of being ante-dated: the motive assigned too is as incorrect as the fact. It was so far from being thought by any party a breach of neutrality, that the British minister congratulated Mr. King on the acquisition & declared that the King had learned it with great pleasure; & when Baring, the British banker asked leave of the minister to purchase the debt & furnish the money to France, the minister declared to him that so far from throwing obstacles in the way, if there were any difficulty in the payment of the money, it was the interest of Great Britain to aid it.

4: He speaks of a double set of opinions & principles, the one ostensible to go on the journals & before the public, the other efficient & the real motives to action, but where are these double opinions and principles? The Executive informed the legislature of the wrongs of Spain & that preparation should be made to repel them by force if necessary. But as it might still be possible to negotiate a settlement, they asked such means as might enable them to meet the negotiation, whatever form it might take. The 1st part of this system was communicated publicly, the 2nd privately; but both were equally official, equally involved the responsibility of the Executive, & were equally to go on the journals. 5: That the purchase of the Floridas was in direct opposition to the views of the Executive as expressed in the President's official communication. It was not in opposition even to the public part of the communication, which did not recommend war, but only to be prepared for it. It perfectly harmonised with the private part which asked the means of negotiation in such terms as covered the purchase of Florida as evidently as it was proper to speak it out. He speaks of secret communications between the Executive & members, of backstairs influence &c. but he never spoke of this while he and Mr. Nicholson enjoyed it almost solely. But when he differed from the Executive in a leading measure, & the Executive, not submitting to him, expressed its sentiments to others, the very sentiments (to wit for the purchase of Florida) which he acknowledges they expressed to him, then he roars out upon backstairs influence. 6. The Committee, he says, forbore to recommend offensive measures. Is this true? Did they recommend the raising of regiments? Besides if it was proper for the committee to forbear recommending offensive measures, was it not proper for the Executive & legislature to exercise the same forbearance? He says Monroe's letter had a most important bearing on our Spanish relations. Monroe's letter related almost entirely to our British relations. Of those with Spain he knew nothing particular since he left that country. Accordingly in his letter he simply expressed an opinion on our affairs with Spain, of which he knew we had better information than he could possess. His opinion was no more than that of any other sensible man; & his letter was proper to be communicated with the English papers & with them only. That the Executive did not hold them up on account of any bearing on Spanish affairs is evident from the fact that it was communicated when the Senate had not yet entered on the Spanish affairs, & had not yet received the papers relating to them from the other house. The moment the Representatives were ready to enter on the British affairs, Monroe's letter, which peculiarly related to them, & was official solely as to them, was communicated to both houses, the Senate being then about entering on the Spanish affairs. It remains now to consider on what authority these corrections of fact can be advanced without compromising the Executive. It would seem to be best that the writer should assume the mask of a member of the legislature. As to the 1st & 2nd articles it might be said that alto the instructions to the ministers for the Spanish negotiations were never officially made known, yet that they were often the subjects of conversation during the sessions at Washington, where it was understood that they were as above stated, however that if Decius pretends to know that they were not, let him bring forward his proofs, or asow the back-stairs information he received to the contrary. As to the 3rd all the circumstances were freely mentioned by the different members of the administration in
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conversations during the session which confirmed the Louisiana treaty. no secret was made of them. the 4th 5th & 6th require no proofs but what are public. the 7th may be affirmed in the assumed character of a member, without any danger of it’s being denied.

J. 9. BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH.

Remarks on the Speech attributed, by Mr. Jefferson, to an Indian Chief, of the Name of Logan. By Professor Barton, of Philadelphia . . . Without name of place or printer, n. d. [Philadelphia, 1806.]

First Edition. 12 leaves.

Sabin 3823. Johnston, page 34.

Separated from a volume of pamphlets and rebound in a half binding. Numbered 9 in ink on the title-page. On the fly-leaf at the end is written in pencil: When finished to be sent to the President.

On October 7, 1806, Barton wrote from Philadelphia to Jefferson:

I take the liberty of transmitting to you a copy of the first 24 pages of my “Remarks on the speech of Logan.” The remaining sheets shall be forwarded to you, in a few days. The work in which this little paper is to appear, is not yet published . . .

Jefferson replied to Barton from Washington on December 21:

The period preceding & during the session of Congress is so occupied by an accumulation of business that it has not been in my power to acknowledge earlier the receipt of some sheets of your publication on the authenticity of Logan’s speech. I certainly do not know myself that it is authentic; that is, I did not hear Logan deliver it, but I had it from him who received it from Logan & translated it. I think you will be puzzled to get over his testimony, as well as the general mass of evidence in its favor. that a French abbé not satisfied with the arrangement of the thoughts, should have given them his own arrangement, & omitted some parts, no more proves to me that Logan never made the speech, than the version of the Notes on Virginia by another French abbé, wherein he has changed the whole order of the work, omitted much, makes many passages the reverse of the original, proves to me or to the world that no such work as the Notes on Virginia was ever composed. however it is well to question all things with freedom; because errors, if they exist, should be corrected, & truths established . . .

In the Preface, Barton states:

The greater part of the following pages forms an article in the Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal, Volume II., Part II. I have printed a few copies in a detached form, to gratify the curiosity of some of my friends . . .

Not long after Mr. Jefferson had favoured the public with the Appendix to his Notes, I was surprised to find, in the Travels of the Abbé Robin, which I had carelessly perused many years before, the speech of Lonan. My surprise was by no means of the agreeable kind . . . When I showed the speech of Lonan to some of my friends*, they advised me not to publish it. I consented to suspend the publication: but I could not consent to conceal, for ever, my suspicions, that Logan had never transmitted to the Governor of Virginia a speech such as that which Mr. Jefferson has published in the Notes; my suspicions, that the family of the Indian chief had not been murdered by Cresap. The result of my inquiries, so far as I have found it convenient (engaged as I am in various, and more important, pursuits) to extend them, is now before the public . . .

*To Mr. Jefferson I have never shown, or mentioned, either the speech of Lonan, or the work of Robin. I think it my duty to say this.

For a biographical note on Benjamin Smith Barton, see no. 681. [3343]

J. 10. Examination of the Memorial of the Owners and Underwriters of the American Ship the New Jersey, and of the Documents accompanying it, as presented to The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America,
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

at their late Session. By a Friend to Truth and Justice ... Philadelphia: Printed for the Editor, 1806.

8vo. 75 leaves; on page [107] begins the Postscript; on page [121] the List of the Renegadoes, Traders in neutral character, and Harpies of the French Bureaux, (as denominated by John Randolph); and on page [137] the Appendix.

Sabin 23961.


Much of the source material for the proceedings in regard to the ship the New Jersey is in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

On March 3, 1806, the United States Senate requested data from the President [i.e. Jefferson]:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, all documents and papers in possession of the Executive, relative to the interference of the American minister at Paris, in the case of the ship New Jersey, and to the principles laid down by the minister, on that occasion ... .

The requested data was supplied by Jefferson on March 5:

According to the request of the Senate expressed in their resolution of the 3d inst. I now transmit the extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. at Paris, the answer to that letter, & two letters from Henry Waddell a citizen of the U.S. relative to the interference of the sd minister in the case of the ship New Jersey, & to the principles alleged to have been laid down by him on that occasion.

There are in the office of the department of state several printed memorials in this case by the agent of those interested in the ship, which are voluminous, & in French. if these be within the scope of the request of the Senate, the printed copies can be sent in immediately; but if translations be necessary, some considerable time will be requisite for their execution. on this subject any further desire which the Senate shall think proper to express, shall be complied with.

On March 6 the Senate requested Jefferson to submit the letters of John Armstrong:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the letter written by the minister of the United States at Paris, to the French minister of the Treasury, relative to the case of the ship New Jersey; and also the printed memorials relative to the some case mentioned in his message of the fifth instant.

On March 7, an unsigned note from the State Department [by Jacob Wagner] reported to the President:

As these documents belong to a file, the Senate ought to return them. Dupont's collection was not complete. Genl Armstrong's letter is included in these pamphlets:—see No. 3. C. page 9. The documents were submitted by the President on March 7:

According to the request of the Senate of yesterday, I now transmit the five printed memorial of the Agent for the ship New Jersey, in the one of which marked B. at the 9th page will be found the letter relative to it from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U.S. at Paris to the French minister of the treasury, supposed to be the one designated in the resolution. we have no information of this letter but through the channel of the party interested in the ship, nor any proof of it, more authentic than that now communicated. [3344]

?J. 11. [CHEETHAM, JAMES.]


First Edition. 8vo. 76 leaves, the last 18 for the Appendix, with separate signatures and pagination. Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 69828.

This copy has been separated from a volume of pamphlets and rebound in half morocco. It has the serial number 11 on the title-page in ink, and was probably
Politics

from the Jefferson collection. Bought from Cheetham. The entry on his bill, July 1, 1806, reads: To a copy of an impartial enquiry into the Conduct of Governor Lewis forwarded Mar 4 1806. -50.
Other works by James Cheetham appear in this catalogue.
MORGAN LEWIS, 1754–1844, soldier and jurist, became governor of New York in 1804, in which position he became the centre of political factionalism, due in part to the fact that his wife was the daughter of Robert R. Livingston. Later Lewis was a President of the New-York Historical Society and of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was one of the founders of New York University.

Sm. 8vo. 4 leaves, signed at the end: A Citizen.
Sabin 101940. Not in Bryan.
Separated from a volume of pamphlets and rebound in a half binding. Numbered 14 in ink on the title-page, and probably Jefferson's copy.
A proposal to appropriate the capitol to the purposes of an institution for the cultivation of the arts, the Capitol Hill being as well fitted for this object, as it is unfortunate for the residence of congress.

?J. 15. LATROBE, BENJAMIN HENRY.
FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 20 leaves, the last a blank, and one folded leaf with a plan of the Arrangement of the office story of the House of Representatives, at Washington. The text ends on page 32 and is followed by 3 leaves with separate pagination headed Index to My Private Letter, &c. The Letter is dated from Washington, Nov. 28, 1806.
This copy was separated from a volume of pamphlets and rebound in a half binding. Numbered 15 in ink on the title-page. Probably Jefferson's copy.
BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE, 1764–1820, architect and engineer, was born in England and came to the United States in 1796. In 1803 he was appointed by Jefferson surveyor of the public buildings of Washington. Latrobe was in constant correspondence with Jefferson concerning the Capitol buildings. For a full account of the buildings and the controversies see Fiske Kimball, Thomas Jefferson, Architect.

J. 334 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 290, Political American, 1806, 8vo.
Eight tracts bound together in one volume 8vo. Originally bound for Jefferson by Milligan on February 24, 1809, price .75, rebound by the Library of Congress in calf, labels on the back lettered: Political/Pamphlets./Vol. 78.
JA96 .P8 Vol. 78
On an original fly-leaf is a manuscript index, not written by Jefferson; the tracts numbered serially in ink.

1. SMART, T. B.
Sm. 8vo. 16 leaves, the last a blank. Sabin 82238. A dialogue between master and pupil.

2. [MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR.]
24 leaves. The dedicatory epistle is dated Monday morning, 17th Nov. 1806.

Halkett and Laing IV, 204. Sabin 50829 [1816].

At the foot of the first page is written in ink (and partly cut away by the binder):

This little pamphlet was written at the request of a European

Gentleman travelling for information in the U. [S.]
By an American

Gouverneur Morris, 1752-1816, statesman and diplomat, was the brother-in-law of Thomas Mann Randolph. Other pamphlets by him appear in this catalogue.

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3. Daveiss, Joseph Harrison.
A View of the President's Conduct, concerning the Conspiracy of 1806. By J. H. Daveiss, Late Attorney of the United States, for Kentucky. Frankfort, Kentucky: From the Press of [Joseph M. Street, 1807.]

8vo. 32 leaves. Title-page defective, one sheet misbound and several mutilated, the text of the cut away passages supplied in manuscript; margins cut into.


Letters which passed between the author and Jefferson are printed in this pamphlet, the originals and polygraph copies of which are in the Jefferson papers in the Library of Congress.

Joseph Hamilton Daveiss, 1774-1811, District Attorney of Kentucky. In letters quoted in this pamphlet written during 1806 Daveiss drew the attention of Jefferson to the movements of Aaron Burr. On his failure to establish a charge of conspiracy by Burr against the United States, Daveiss was removed by Jefferson from office, and wrote this pamphlet to explain his position.

A note states that the manuscript extracts were made by P. R. Fendall from a copy in the Philadelphia Public Library.

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4. Smith, James.

8vo. 23 leaves, list of the errata on the last page.

Sabin 82772. On the title is written in ink: From the Author; a few manuscript corrections in the text.

On page iv of the Preface:

On the arguments contained within this short essay are the fruits of a few hours leisure, during the author’s rural retirement, in the season of the late Malignant Epidemic; and when his professional duties were rendered useless, partly by the flight of the inhabitants, and more so by the Democratic ascendancy of misplaced power, blinded by ignorance, under the guidance of domineering and insulting misrule . . .

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5. [Morris, Gouverneur.]
An Answer to War in Disguise; or, Remarks upon the New Doctrine of England, concerning Neutral Trade . . . New-York: Printed by Hopkins and Seymour, for J. Riley & Co., February, 1806.

First Edition. Another copy of no. 2118. A manuscript correction in the text.

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6. An Inquiry into the Present State of the Foreign Relations of the Union, as Affected by the Late Measures of Administration . . . Published by Samuel F. Bradford, Philadelphia; Brisban & Brannan, New-York; William Andrews, Boston; and the Principal Booksellers in the United States, 1806. [Copy-right secured.]
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92 leaves. The Dedication to the American People signed Independent American.


Critical of the administration, and contains numerous references to Jefferson as President. On page 19 a footnote reads in part:

The author of the Notes on Virginia, began the clamour against a foreign commerce in the United States, and stated as one of his many pretty theoretical impossibilities, that it would be better for us to “abandon the ocean.”

7. [MADISON, JAMES.]

A Memoir, containing an Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to capture a Neutral Trade, not Open in Time of Peace. Washington City: Printed by Samuel H. Smith, 1806.

102 leaves including the first blank. A few proofreaders’ corrections in ink. Sabin 47497 (no author). Cronin and Wise 33.

8. [MADISON, JAMES.]

All Impressments Unlawful and Inadmissible. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Graves [1806].

6 leaves. The caption title reads: An Important and Luminous Communication on the Subject of the Impressment of American and Foreign Seamen and Other Persons. The pamphlet consists chiefly of an “Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State to James Monroe, Esq. dated 5th January, 1804.”

This edition not in Cronin and Wise.

335 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 291, Do. [Political American.] 1807, 8vo.


1. CHEETHAM, JAMES.


8vo. 22 leaves. The text ends on page 33; on page 34 begins the President’s Message to the Senate, and House of Representatives, signed Th: Jefferson and dated Tuesday, October 27th, 1807.


Other pamphlets by James Cheetham appear in this catalogue, q. v.

This tract contains a review of the President’s message which is reprinted at the end, and of which Jefferson’s original rough draft, his second draft, and the fair copy in final form are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.


8vo. 36 leaves. No copy was seen for collation. Sabin 15199.

3. HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY.

Letter from William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Indiana Territory, inclosing Certain Resolutions passed by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Said Territory, relative To a suspension, for a certain period, of the sixth article of compact between the United States and the territories and
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

states, north-west of the river Ohio, made 13th July, 1787. January 21, 1807.
8vo. 4 leaves, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and dated from Vincennes, December 20th, 1806.

J. 336 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 293, Political, 1806, 8vo.
Six pamphlets bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf; with the original date 1806 in gilt on the back, and a later label numbered Vol. 35; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
On the fly-leaf is written a list of the tracts, not by Jefferson.
A volume of pamphlets, English, 1806, was bound for Jefferson by Milligan on February 24, 1809, cost 75 cents. Copies of two of these pamphlets were also separately bound as indicated below.

1. COLVIN, JOHN B.
8vo. 8 leaves, printed in double columns. At the end: Printed and published, every Saturday . . .
Brigham I, 103.
This is the first number published from Washington City of a weekly magazine, of which the last number appeared on April 30, and was succeeded by Colvin's newspaper, the Monitor, to which Jefferson was a subscriber.

2. SPENCE, WILLIAM.
Britain Independent of Commerce; or, Proofs, Deduced from an Investigation into the True Causes of the Wealth of Nations, that our Riches, Prosperity, and Power, are Derived from Sources Inherent in Ourselves, and would not be affected, even though our Commerce were Annihilated. By William Spence, F.L.S. First American, from the Fourth London Edition, Corrected and Enlarged . . .
Philadelphia: Printed by Robert Carr, for Kid & Thomas, Baltimore, 1808.
8vo. 46 leaves including the half-title, printer's imprint at the end.
This edition not in McCulloch. Palgrave III, 453.
On June 13, 1808, a copy of Spence's pamphlet was bound for Jefferson by Milligan, price 50 cents. He may have had therefore a separate copy.

WILLIAM SPENCE, 1783-1860, a native of Hull, is better known as an entomologist. This pamphlet is severely criticised by McCulloch (page 56).

3. ROSCOE, WILLIAM.
Considerations on the Causes, Objects, and Consequences of the Present War, and on the Expediency or the Danger of Peace with France. By William Roscoe, Esq. Late Member of Parliament for Liverpool. First American, from the Fourth
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8vo. 40 leaves; the author's advertisement date is from Allerton, 8th Jan. 1808.

Sabin 73227.

4. BARING, ALEXANDER, BARON ASHBURTON.


8vo. 184 leaves, printer's imprint on the back of the title and at the end. The Introduction dated from Portman Square, 4th February, 1808.


ALEXANDER BARING, 1st BARON ASHBURTON, 1774-1848, English financier and statesman, held a number of offices in England, including that of President of the Board of Trade. He made several visits to the United States, on one of which he married the daughter of William Bingham, of Philadelphia, a Senator of the United States. A later visit (1842) resulted in the Ashburton Treaty between the United States and England. [3362]

5. BROUGHTHAM, HENRY PETER, BARON BROUGHTHAM AND VAUX.

The Speech of Henry Brougham, Esq. before the House of Commons, Friday, April 1, 1808, in support of the Petitions from London, Liverpool and Manchester, against the Orders in Council. Taken in Short-Hand by A. Fraser. Philadelphia: Published by Hopkins and Earle, Fry and Kammerer, Printers, 1808.

8vo. 40 leaves including the half-title.

Sabin 8415. This edition not in Thomas.

A copy of Brougham's Speech was bound for Jefferson by Milligan on July 13, 1808, price 37 cents.

HENRY PETER BROUGHTHAM, BARON BROUGHTHAM AND VAUX, 1778-1868, Lord Chancellor of England. The first edition of this Speech was printed in London in 1808. [3363]


30 leaves, the last 10 for the Appendix.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 31981.

The above volume of tracts from the Jefferson collection was omitted from the Library of Congress catalogues subsequent to that of 1815. The next following volume, now labelled Political Pamphlets, Vol. 106, contains tracts printed in 1808, and was probably at one time bound with the preceding volume. It is not separately listed in the 1815 Catalogue and is ascribed to the Jefferson collection in all the later catalogues. It has no specific marks of its Jefferson provenance.


Nine pamphlets in one volume 8vo; rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, the Contents numbered serially on the title-pages and listed on an original blank leaf, not by Jefferson.

JA36. P8 Vol. 106

1. PACIFICUS.

A Serious Expostulation with the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania, and Parts
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Adjacent, being a Sincere Endeavor, in the Spirit of Christian Duty and Affection, to Point Out the Propriety and Necessity of Preserving, in Their Political Conduct, a Consistency with their Religious Opinions. By Pacificus . . . Philadelphia Printed, and sold by all the principal booksellers, 1808.

8 leaves.

Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 58094. Not in Smith. Anti-war, and in favor of Jefferson and his administration, particularly in contrast to that of Adams:

... Contrast this with the democratic administration of Thomas Jefferson, from 1801 inclusive, to the present moment; where is the standing army, the naval establishment, the stamp tax, the direct tax, the eight per cent. loan? All, retired, with the administration under which they were created. And what is the present situation of our national treasury, after an amicable purchase of a large and invaluable addition to our territory? This question may be answered by referring to the report of the secretary of the treasury to Congress, Dec. 5, 1806, which states the amount of the principal of the national debt redeemed or extinguished from the 1st of April 1801 to the 1st of January, 1807, to be twenty-four millions, forty-four thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars . . . (page 8). [3365]

2. HILLHOUSE, JAMES.

Propositions for Amending the Constitution of the United States; Submitted by Mr. Hillhouse to the Senate, on the Twelfth Day of April, 1808, with his Explanatory Remarks. [—Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, submitted for Consideration, by Mr. Hillhouse. April 12, 1808. Printed by Order of the Senate.] New-Haven: Printed by Oliver Steele & Co., 1808.

16 leaves, 2 parts in 1, continuous signatures and pagination. At the end of the Propositions, before the Amendments, is: [Second Edition, Revised].

The first edition of this tract was published in Washington in the same year. Its suggested reforms include the annual election of representatives with three-year terms for Senators, the abolition of the vice-presidency and a one year term for the President who should be chosen by lot from the Senators. Hillhouse introduced a resolution for the repeal of the Embargo. See no. 3457. [3366]

3. CEVALLOS, DON PEDRO.

Exposition of the Practices and Machinations which led to the Usurpation of the Crown of Spain, and the Means Adopted by Buonaparte to Carry It into Execution. By Don Pedro Cevallos. First Secretary of State and Dispatches to His Catholic Majesty Ferdinand vii. To which is added an impartial account of the Most Important Events which have occurred in Aranjuez, Madrid and Bayonne, From the 17th of March until the 15th of May, 1808. Treating of The fall of the Prince of Peace, and the termination of the friendship and alliance between the French and Spanish nation. Translated from the Spanish. New-York: Published and sold by E. Sargeant, also, by Munroe, Francis & Parker, Boston; Geo. Hill, Baltimore; J. Milligan, Georgetown; Marchant, Willington & Co. and E. Morford, Charleston, S. C. 1808.

2 parts in 1, each with separate title and imprint, 25 (including the general title) and 24 leaves, the last a blank; separate signatures and pagination. On the verso of the second leaf in the second part is: S. Gould, Printer. This edition not in Palau. This tract was first published in Madrid in 1808 and reprinted in several Spanish cities in that year. The first edition in English, revised and edited by Stockdale, was published in London in 1808. Translations into Portuguese, French and Italian also appeared. [3367]
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4. [BRACKENRIDGE, HUGH HENRY.]

Considerations on the Jurisprudence of the State of Pennsylvania. No. I . . .
Philadelphia, 1808.

5 leaves.

Not in Sabin. Heartman no. xxxii, "probably printed by W. Duane."

Hugh Henry Brackenridge, 1748–1816, jurist and author, classmate at Princeton of Freneau and Madison, is known chiefly as the author of the important literary satire Modern Chivalry. He was also a writer of Revolutionary propaganda, in plays, poems and political pamphlets. In 1799 he was appointed by Governor McKean Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Other works by him appear in this catalogue. [3368]

5. WILLIAMS, ROBERT.

Correspondence between His Excellency Gov. Williams, and James W. Bramham, Esq. respecting The publication of certain Letters written by Mr. Bramham to John W. Epps and Thomas M. Randolph, Esquires. Natchez: Printed by Andrew Marschalk. 1808.

10 leaves.

Sabin 104329. McMurtrie 47.

Begins:

It will be recollected by the citizens of this territory, and of Adams County in particular, that on the fourth Monday in July last, (being the day of election) a handbill was circulated, containing amongst other things, copies of two letters addressed by me to my friends in Virginia; the one to Col. Thomas M. Randolph, and the other to John W. Epps, Esquire, both sons-in-law to the President of the United States, and the latter gentleman a member of Congress from that state—I was astonished at finding copies of my letters thus exposed, and on inquiry, found, that governor Williams had procured their publication, and circulation, and had said that they were forwarded to him from the city of Washington . . .

On January 30, 1808, Governor Williams wrote from Washington, Mississippi Territory, to Jefferson:

I am informed by a friend whose moderation and discretion are such, as to induce violent partizans and credulous Zealots, to suppose he did not discountenance their measures, therefore disclosed them to him that letters have been written to Mr. Thomas M Randolph, and Mr. Epps by a Mr. Bramham making the most false statements and representations respecting this Territory and its political situation—

All I know of this young man is that he came to the country with Judge Leech; is practicing the law on a very moderate scale; is a very busy body, and so anxious to get into office, (under an administration too he so much dislikes) that he can't be easy or satisfied in a state of probation—He has united with the opposition party here, and is well qualified to be a member thereof—Although pretending to be great politicians, they have no policy—Can't keep their own secrets—

I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with either Mr. Randolph or Epps—Perhaps representations made in a certain way, may therefore, have a temporary effect with them relative to a person with whom they have not an acquaintance; however the drift of such communications to those gentlemen I presume will be easily understood by them and others . . .

This pamphlet contains copies of various letters that passed between Bramham and Thomas Mann Randolph, Bramham and Governor Williams, and other people concerned. The letter to Jefferson quoted above is not printed in the pamphlet.

Robert Williams, 1773–1836, Governor of Mississippi Territory. [3369]
6. [POYDRAS DE LALANDE, JULIEN.]
This is one of the pamphlets connected with the Batture case for which see no. 3469 to 3509, and for this particular pamphlet, of which Jefferson had other copies, see no. 3485.

7. Reasons Offered to the Consideration of the Citizens of the United States, in Favor of the Removal of the Seat of Government, from Washington City, to Philadelphia. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1808.]
4 leaves, dated from the House of Representatives, February 2d, 1808.
Begins:
On a motion made by Mr. Sloan, and seconded, that the House do come to the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient, and the public good requires, that the seat of government be removed to Philadelphia, for ........ years; and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose . . .

Mentions Jefferson on page 7:
... if a real whig of '76 possessing the primeval virtue and economy of the noble patriots that acquired our independence could be suddenly transported from a distant part of the Union, to the City of Washington, and there be presented with a Navy Yard 300 miles from the sea—a house erected for the President equal, if not exceeding in expense, and magnificence, the palace of an eastern monarch—and two massy piles of stone, which had been fifteen years putting together, under the names of the north, and south wings of a Capitol to accommodate the legislature of the United States—that they had already cost near a million of dollars—that to complete them and fill up the space between, would probably cost two millions more—then cast his eyes upon the numerous unfinished, empty, and decaying buildings, and the surrounding worn out, and impoverished country—would he believe that rational beings had laid the plan?—Or that honest republicans had carried it on?—Would he believe that the wise, the virtuous, and economical Jefferson, and his supporters, had lavished away millions upon so absurd, extravagant, and hopeless a plan?—A plan to raise in the centre of a republic, costly monuments similar to those formerly erected in what is now termed the dark pages of the world, by tyrannical despotos to perpetuate their crimes? . . .

14 leaves, dated at the end Charleston, S. C. Sept. 26th 1808.
Hostile to Jefferson, whom, with Madison, and confirmed by a letter from Genet, it states to be a naturalized French citizen: It is a fact no less strange than true, that Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. MADISON, the idols of the deluded part of the people, are both NATURALIZED CITIZENS OF FRANCE!—Page 5.
The first 13 pages are anti-Jefferson; on page 14 begins a Sketch of the Life and Character of General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, the Federal candidate for President. Jefferson's name occurs also several times in this part of the tract.

9. The Commissioners of the Alms-House, vs. Alexander Whistelo, a Black man; being a remarkable case of Bastardy, tried and adjudged by the Mayor, Recorder, and Several Aldermen, of the City of New-York, under the Act passed 6th March, 1801, for the Relief of Cities and Towns from the Maintenance of Bastard Children . . . New-York: Published by David Longworth, 1808.
28 leaves.
Sabin 103312.
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J. 338 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 295, Political Pamphlets, 1800-9, 8vo.

19 tracts, all but the last two in uncut state, bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf. On the first page of the first tract is a slip pasted down, with the chapter and shelf number written in ink by Jefferson. JA36.P8 Vol. 108

1. JACKSON, JOHN GEORGE.

Speech of Mr. John G. Jackson, delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, February 6, 1809. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1809.]

Sabin 35437.

In favor of the Embargo.

Of Virginia. He was the first U. S. judge for the Western district of Virginia.

On October 9, 1808, Jackson wrote from Charlestown, Jefferson County, to Jefferson relative to the Embargo, and to anti-Embargo remarks said to have been made by the Secretary of the Navy. To this Jefferson replied on October 13, that it was one of the poor efforts frequently tried by the federalists to sow tares among the members of the administration . . .

[3374]

2. The Monthly Register, and Review of the United States. No. IX.] For April, 1806. [Vol. I. [—The History of the American Revolution, including an Impartial Examination of the Causes which produced that Important Event; and Monthly Register of the United States, from the date of their Independence to the Present Time. Volume the First. [Copy-right secured according to law.] Charleston, S. C. Printed for the Proprietor, by Gabriel Manigault Bounetbeau, at the Apollo Press, No. 3, Broad-Street, near the Exchange. 1806.]—[The Monthly Review and Literary Miscellany of the United States. Volume the First. [Copyright secured according to law.] Charleston, S. C. Printed for the Proprietor, by Gabriel M. Bounetheau, At the Apollo Press, No. 3, Broad-Street, near the Exchange. 1806.]

Contains Vol. I. no. IX, and no. XII, April and July, 1806, the first part with caption title only.

Sabin 50194.

In the History of the Passing Times, pages 380 and 383, are printed Jefferson’s messages to the Senate of January 17 and January 27 (on the rights of neutrals) of which his original autograph signed manuscripts are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

On March 5, 1806, Charles Brockden Brown wrote to Jefferson from Charleston, S. C.:

The Author of “the Monthly Register, and Review of the United States,” requests the Presidents acceptance of that work.

The History of the American Revolution was by Stephen Cullen Carpenter, who in 1809 published his Memoirs of the Hon. Thomas Jefferson.

[3375]

3. [COLVIN, JOHN B.]


8vo. 18 leaves only, should have 19, one leaf of Appendix missing. Caption title without title-page; dated at the end February 21, 1810.

Sabin 67849. Not in Johnston.

A pro-Jefferson, anti-Randolph pamphlet, with numerous references to Jefferson.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, John B. Colvin, who wrote to him from Washington City on February 28, 1810.
I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of a pamphlet, entitled "A Letter to the Honorable John Randolph, by Numæ", which I beg you to accept as a mark of my esteem for your good qualities, and of respect for your political character in particular.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on March 11:

Th: Jefferson returns his thanks to Mr Colvin for the pamphlet he has been so kind as to send him, & particularly for so much of it as respects himself personally.

it had arrived a week before his letter of Feb. 28. but there had not been a moment's doubt of the pen from which it came; that it was the same which had been known to have been so often & so ably exercised in support of the republican principles and administration of our government. it's truths, & it's logic will dispel the illusions of the ignisfatius who is the subject of it, as far as it shall be read, and it is hoped it will be taken into the newspapers, of which there are probably 50. readers for one of pamphlets . . .

For other works by John B. Colvin see the Index. [3376]

4. DUANE, WILLIAM JOHN.


First Edition. 8vo. 112 leaves, including the last with Duane's advertisement of three of his own books; uncut and partly unopened. Sabin 20999.

William John Duane, 1780–1865, was the son of William Duane. [3377]

5. MEDFORD, MACALL.


8vo. 70 leaves, folded engraved chart, published by T. F. Watkins Co., the Preface to the Second Edition dated from London, November 18, 1807. The text begins on B2, page [3]; B1 may have been a blank; it is absent also in the other copy in this collection (no. 2814). Some leaves in this copy unopened, and some damaged. Sabin 47301.

The first edition was published in the same year. [3378]


8 leaves with sig. B, pages [1]–14, the last leaf blank except for the printer's imprint. Sabin 56496 (this copy only). [3379]

7. CAINES, CLEMENT.


8vo. 22 leaves.

Clement Caines was a sugar planter in St. Kitts. [3380]

8. [CAINES, CLEMENT.]

Brief Remarks on the Present and Former War with France, and on the Conduct and Opinions of the Deceased William Pitt. Written with a View to Introduce
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a Few Remarks on the Situation and Character, the Sentiments, Opinions, and Conduct of Bonaparte; and, also, on the Important Consequences, which have Resulted, and are Likely to Result, from the Disposition and Achievements of this Extraordinary Man. Saint Christopher: Printed for Clement Caines, by Richard Cable, M.DCCC.XIII. [1808.]

First Edition. 29 leaves.

9. CAINES, CLEMENT.

Reflections on the Embargo, which has been Substituted by the United States of America, for Proclamations of War, and All the Evils and Horrors of Hostility. By Clement Caines, Esq. St. Christopher: Printed by R. Cable, M.DCCC.XIII. [1808.]


10. [POYDRAS DE LALANDE, JULIEN.]


Another copy of no. 3370.

11. [NILES, HEZEKIAH.]

Things as They Are; or, Federalism turned inside out!! Being a Collection of Extracts from Federal Papers, &c. and Remarks upon Them, Originally written for, and published in the Evening Post. By the Editor ... Baltimore: Printed at the Office of the Evening Post, By H. Niles. [1809.]

8vo. 38 leaves; the address To the Reader by the Editor of the Baltimore Evening Post is dated from Baltimore Sept. 15, 1809.


On the title-page is written, possibly by Niles: Thos. Jefferson, 1809; Jefferson’s name written also in the margin of the first page of text.

At the beginning is an eulogy of Jefferson, whose name appears several times in the article.

Hezekiah Niles, 1777-1839, became the editor of the Baltimore Evening Post in 1805, a few months after its establishment. This paper supported the policies of Jefferson.

12. [SMITH, SYDNEY.]


8vo. 44 leaves.

Halkett and Laing III, 338.

Jefferson has written the author’s name, the rev. Sydney Smith, below that of Peter Plymley on the title-page.

Sydney Smith, 1771-1845, Canon of St. Paul’s, first published the Plymley letters in favor of Catholic emancipation in 1807.
13. [WILMER, JAMES JONES.]
Men and Measures, from 1774 to 1809 . . . By a Native American. City of Washington: Printed for the Author, 1809.

12mo. 12 leaves, advertisement (with the name of the author) on the last leaf.

On the title-page is written in ink the author's name (not by Jefferson).

Jefferson is mentioned on pages 16 and 17:
The scientific Jefferson was contemplated next [i.e., as President following Washington], but he did not succeed. It fell to the lot of the last vice-president, Mr. Adams . . . After Mr. Adams's last journey from Washington to Braintree, Mr. Jefferson assumed the reigns of government; and though his inaugural speech seemed highly calculated to reconcile parties, and his general subsequent conduct apparently manifested a sincere regard for the interest of his country, yet this venerable man, and one of our most intelligent citizens and first patriots, was, after a few weeks of his commencement to the close of his administration, more calumniated and persecuted than either Washington or Adams. I never could discover the real cause, but so it was, though he conducted us through a critical period of eight long years, in safety and peace. He certainly has laid the foundation of much benefit to posterity, and the civilization of the savage and untutored tribes of men. He has obtained vast accession in valuable territory to the United States. When he came into office our treasury was poor and empty; he left it well stored, and the country not in war, and out of debt . . .

JAMES JONES Wilmer, 1749–1814, was a native of Maryland. He was a clergyman, at times Episcopalian and at other times Swedenborgian.

14. HAMMOND, JABEZ DELANO.

12mo. 12 leaves, list of errata at the end. The Preface dated from Cherry-Valley, July 2nd, 1809.


Sent by the author, who has written on the title-page:
His Ex. Th: Jefferson, late P. U. S. from an humble admirer of his greatness. The Author.

Beside the name Otsego in the title are written in ink the State initials N. Y.

On page 22: But while I pursue these well founded and pleasing anticipations, it would be the height of ingratitude not to remember the man, to whose wisdom, patriotism and exertions, under God, we principally, are indebted for the heart-cheering prospect, at present before us. It will readily be understood, that I allude to THOMAS JEFFERSON, the late President of the United States . . .

JABEZ DELANO Hammond, 1778–1855, historian and politician, best known as the author of The History of the Political Parties in the State of New York.

15. Correspondence between His Excellency Gov. Williams, and James W. Bramham, Esq. respecting The publication of certain Letters written by Mr. Bramham to John W. Eppes and Thomas M. Randolph, Esquires. Natchez: Printed by Andrew Marschalk, 1808.

Another copy of no. 3369 above.

16. DAVIS, GEORGE.
34 leaves including the last, a blank.

Sabin 18813. McMurtrie 45.

Contains references to Jefferson.

GEORGE DAVIS, the compiler, may have been the George Davis who took part in the expedition to the Mississippi with William Dunbar. On May 25, 1805, Jefferson wrote to Dunbar from Washington:

... D: Hunter does not propose to take a part in this mission, and we suppose that mf George Davis, a deputy of mf Briggs will be the fittest person to take the direction of the expedition and Col: Freeman as an assistant, & successor in case of accident to the principal... [3389]

17. [DORMENON, PIERRE.]
Reponse a des Calomnies. [New Orleans, 1809.]


Sabin 20633.

PIERRE DORMENON, advocate, was judge of the Parish of Point Coupée, Territory of Orleans, and had correspondence with Jefferson. [3390]


4to. 4 leaves (cut and folded to 8vo size).


Two copies, the first one addressed to Jefferson on the last page, blank, the inscription partly cut off.

Jefferson's administration vindicated by an appeal to those of Washington and Adams.

Originally published in the Democratic Press on February 13, 1809. [3391-2]

339 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 296, Do. [Political Pamphlets.] 1810, 8vo.


This collection of pamphlets is no longer extant and the only obtainable information is from the early Library of Congress catalogues as above. It is not possible to find out what was included in the "&c." Pamphlets printed in 1810 have been searched without finding any with definite marks of Jefferson identification.

1. Hogan, Denis.

An Appeal to the Public, and a Farewell Address to the Army, by Brevet-Major Hogan, late a Captain in the Thirty-Second Regiment of Infantry; in which he resigned his commission, in consequence of the treatment he experienced from the Duke of York, and the system that prevails in the Army respecting promotions; including some strictures upon the general conduct of our Military Force, and his Justification... From the Fourth London Edition, revised and corrected by the author. Washington City: Dinmore & Cooper, Printers, 1810.

8vo. 18 leaves.

This pamphlet was first printed in 1808 in which year at least ten editions were published. The above title is taken from the copy (in the Duane pamphlets) in the Library of Congress, on the title of which is written in ink: This pamphlet cost the author his life—he was poisoned. [3339]
2. WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM G. D.

Speech of W. G. D. Worthington, Esq. a Member of the General Assembly of Maryland. One of the Delegates of the City of Baltimore, on Brent’s Resolutions, approbatory of the Measures of the Late and Present Administration of the Government of the U. S. Taken in short-hand by the Stenographer of the House of Delegates . . . Baltimore: Printed by Hezekiah Niles, at the office of the Evening Post, 1810.

8vo. 26 leaves, erratum at the end.

Sabin 105507. Not in Johnston. The only copy in the Library of Congress is imperfect, lacking all before sig. B. The above title was taken from Sabin.

A strongly pro-Jefferson pamphlet, with reference to many of the events in his career, including such past history as his retreat from Monticello in the Tarleton campaign.

Jefferson’s copy was sent to him by the author, to whom Jefferson wrote from Monticello on February 24, 1810:

I have to thank you for the pamphlet you have been so kind as to send me, and especially for its contents so far as they respect myself personally. I had before read your speech in the newspapers, with great satisfaction, & the more as, besides the able defence of the government, I saw that an absent and retired servant would still find, in the justice of the public counsellors, friendly advocates who would not suffer his name to be maligned without answer or reproof, if, brooding over past calamities, the attentions of federalism can, by abusing me, be diverted from disturbing the course of government, they will make me useful longer than I had expected to be so. having served them faithfully, for a term of 12. or 14. years, in the terrific station of Rawhead & Bloodybones, it was supposed that, retired from power, I should have been functus officio of course, for them also. if nevertheless they wish my continuance in that awful office, I yield: & the rather as it may be exercised at home, without interfering with the tranquil enjoiment of my farm, my family, my friends, & books . . .

J. 3. [DAVIS, MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.]


8vo. 6 leaves, printed in double columns.

Sabin i8866.

Rebound in half cloth. On the title-page is written in ink: His Excellency Th: Jefferson.

This copy has the number 19 in ink on the title-page, and possibly belongs in a different volume of tracts. It is inserted here as it was undoubtedly Jefferson’s copy.

An edition was printed in 1810, with the title: Letters of Marcus and Philo-Cato, addressed to De Witt Clinton, esq., Mayor of the City of New-York. A New Edition, containing one letter of Marcus, and several numbers of Philo-Cato, never published before.

The address to the Public at the beginning is dated from Poughkeepsie, January 20, 1807. The first paragraph reads:

THE subject of the following pages, is of the most interesting nature. Mr. De Witt Clinton has been publicly and repeatedly accused of having planned and negotiated the celebrated UNION between the Clintonians and Burrites, which excited so much public curiosity, and such general indignation throughout the state. Mr. Clinton has publicly and repeatedly denied the truth of the charge, and has declared that he had no agency in the measure. MARCUS has undertaken to produce proof of the most convincing nature, that Mr. Clinton was, indeed, the author of the plot, and that it was matured and executed under his auspices and control. The Public will judge how far this proof is satisfactory; and will determine whether MARCUS has made good his charge of “duplicity and perfidy,” against De Witt Clinton.

Other works by M. L. Davis appear in this catalogue.
Politics

4. **ATWATER, JESSE.**


8vo. 11 leaves. Sabin 2938. [3396]

5. **[DAVIES, BENJAMIN.]**

The Bank Torpedo; or, Bank Notes Proved to be a Robbery on the Public, and the Real Cause of the Distresses of the Poor. By a Friend to Common Honesty. New-York: Printed by M’Carty & White, 1810. HG623 .D3

12mo. 30 leaves; the letter To the Citizens of the United States at the beginning signed B. Davies, and the Copyright notice is on behalf of Benjamin Davies for this book, the Right whereof he claims as Author. Signed at the end A Friend to Common Honesty.

Halkett and Laing VI, 291. Sabin 18749. [3398]

J. 340 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 297, Do. [Political Pamphlets.] 1811-1812, 8vo.

Twenty-one pamphlets bound together in one volume 8vo., half calf. Labels on the back now lettered Pamphlets/Political/American/Vol. 110. The pamphlets are numbered serially in ink, and on the first is a slip pasted down, with Jefferson’s original chapter and shelf mark.


Jefferson’s shelf number written by him on a slip and pasted on the title-page: C.24/297.

The advertisement states that the letters were originally published in the Star. [3399]

2. **BANKS, HENRY.**


First Edition. 8vo. 33 leaves, the last leaf with corrections. HENRY BANKS lived in Richmond, Virginia and was a Jeffersonian in politics. He occasionally sent pamphlets to Jefferson. Sabin 3199. [3400]

3. **BANKS, HENRY.**

Observations Designed to shew the propriety of establishing an Independent System of Banking, In Preference to Increasing the Capital of the Bank of Vir-
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ginia, and of deriving public revenue therefrom. By Henry Banks. January 1, 1811. [Richmond: John O'Lynch, 1811.]
First Edition. 8vo. 14 leaves, imprint at the end.
Not in Sabin.

12mo. 12 leaves, signed at the end: Philanthropos.
Connecticut, Feb. 1810.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 62431.
The Preface, dated from Philadelphia, 1811, states that: THE following Essays on CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS, originally appeared in the Herald, a newspaper published at Windam in Connecticut, of which state the author is a citizen. During the last summer they were reprinted in Poulson's (Philadelphia) Daily Advertiser...

5. ERSKINE, DAVID STEUART, EARL OF BUCHAN.
The Earl of Buchan's Address to the Americans at Edinburgh, on Washington's Birth-Day, February 22d. 1811. [Edinburgh, 1811.]
4to. 18 leaves.
Sabin 22789.
Presentation copy from the author, who has written on the title-page: To The Honble Thomas Jefferson as a Testimony of my high consideration and Esteem. Buchan. [The lower margin of this leaf is torn away.] The author has signed his name five times in the pamphlet, once with his seal, and has made corrections and annotations.

DAVID STEUART ERSKINE, ELEVENTH EARL OF BUCHAN, 1742–1829, was in correspondence with George Washington, to whom in 1791 he sent a letter thus described by him in the introduction to this pamphlet:

Impressed with the view of the advantages likely to ensue from the wise administration of the Infant States of America, and reflecting on the great part which it has pleased the Almighty Governor of the Universe to enable Mr Washington to perform in the New World, I was desirous of contributing my mite to the exaltation of his character, as a medium of legitimate power founded in the opinion of the people. I sent him a letter expressive of my esteem, and of my wishes for the prosperity of the States, which I inclosed in a box made of the oak that afforded shelter to our great Wallace after the battle of Falkirk; and I afterwards expressed my hope that the States would cultivate peace, friendship, and correspondence with my country, and shun every occasion of mingling in the unhappy contentions of Europe.
The letters connected with this gift are printed in the pamphlet, in which is also printed the letter sent by Jefferson to Lord Buchan in acknowledgment of his gift of his life of Fletcher of Saltoun, quoted in connection with this book, no. 437 above.
This letter, written on July 10, 1803, contains a reference to Buchan's opinion of Washington:

... I feel a pride in the justice which your Lordship's sentiments render to the character of my illustrious countryman Washington: the moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly, that the road to that glory which never dies, is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for their destruction; and His will accordingly survive the wreck of every thing now living...

Jefferson's original manuscript draft of this letter and a fair copy are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

6. [AUSTIN, JAMES TREGOTHICK.]
Resistance to Laws of the United States; Considered in Four Letters to the Honorable Harrison Gray Otis, Esq. Late President of the Senate of Massachusetts... By Leolin. Boston: Printed by J. Belcher, June 30, 1811.
First Edition. 8vo. 12 leaves.
Sabin 70067.
Presentation copy from the author, who has written on the title-page: Thomas Jefferson with the respects Of the Author.
On July 12, 1811, Austin wrote from Boston to Jefferson:
A citizen who holds in most exalted respect the
illustrious character of the late President of the United States begs leave to enclose a pamphlet, written with a view of supporting the laws & constitution of the country—and seizes this only occasion in his life of expressing the most devoted admiration of James T Austin.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on August 2:

I have duly received your favor of July 12. with the pamphlet inclosed for which be pleased to accept my thanks. I had before read the papers separately in the newspapers with great satisfaction, but without knowing to whom we were indebted for so just a censure of the act which is the subject of it. this was certainly the grossest insult which any organised society ever recieved from it's own members, and I have no doubt it will enlighten the more faithful citizens of Massachusetts as to the dangers to which they may be exposed from such citizens within their own bosoms, under circumstances which at present appear to threaten us. I have never doubted that in the appeal to arms which has been threatened by some intemperate persons, the sound parts of your state would be sufficient to take care of the unsound. I am particularly thankful for the kind expressions of your letter towards myself, and tender you the assurances of my esteem & respect.

James Trenchthick Austin, 1784–1870, Massachusetts lawyer and politician, originally published these articles in the Boston Patriot, and so states in the Introduction, dated Boston, June 30, 1811. [3404]

7. [MACOMB, ROBERT.]

A Reply to the Resolutions and Address of a Meeting Convened at Martlings, in the City of New-York, February 4, 1811. Containing, The Proceedings of the Committee of Safety, of '76, against Mangle Minthorne, Chairman of That Meeting. By a Whig of '76. New-York: Printed by Henry C. Southwick, 1811. 8vo. 6 leaves. Sabin 43615. [3405]

8. LEIGH, BENJAMIN WATKINS.

Substitute, proposed by Mr. Leigh, of Dinwiddie, to the Preamble and Resolutions, on the subject of the right of the State Legislatures to instruct their Senators in the Congress of the United States. [Richmond, ?1811.]

8vo. 8 leaves; half-title as above, no title-page. Sabin 39929. Swem 8467 (not seen).

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, 1781–1849, Virginia lawyer and statesman. See no. 3231 above. [3406]

9. GERRY, ELBRIDGE.

Speech of His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Both Houses of the Legislature, at the Session Commencing on the Second Wednesday in January, 1812. January 10, 1812. . . . Read, and ordered to be printed. Boston: Printed at the State Press, 1811 [1812].

8vo. 10 leaves. Sabin 46128. [3407]

GERRY, ELBRIDGE.

Message from His Excellency the Governor. February 27, 1812. [Boston, 1812.]

8vo. 6 leaves. The Message, on 4 leaves, is signed at the end from the Council Chamber, 27th Feb. 1812, and is followed by the Report of the Attorney and Solicitor General, 2 leaves, signed by Perez Morton and Dan'l Davis, Boston, Feb. 20th, 1812. These two pamphlets were sent to Jefferson by Elbridge

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Gerry, who wrote from Cambridge on May 1, 1812, to acknowledge Jefferson’s pamphlet on the intrusion of Edward Livingston [see no. 3501]. The letter continued:

We are in anxious expectation of the final decision of the national Government, on the present state of our political affairs. My ideas on this subject, were expressed to the Legislature at their last session, in the speech which I have the honor to enclose. That, & a message on the subject of libels published in the Boston Newspapers, in regard to which it may be said “Quorum pars magna fi,” may amuse you in a leisure moment . . .

Jefferson replied from Monticello on June 11:

It has given me great pleasure to receive a letter from you. it seems as if, our absent friends dying off, the whole mass of the affections of the heart survives undiminished to the few who remain. I think our acquaintance commenced in 1764. both then just of age. we happened to take lodgings in the same house in New York. our next meeting was in the Congress of 1775. and at various times afterwards in the exercise of that & other public functions, until your mission to Europe. since we have ceased to meet, we have still thought and acted together, ‘et idem velles; atque idem nolles, ea demum amicitia est’. of this harmony of principle, the papers you inclosed me are proof sufficient. I do not condole with you on your release from your government. the vote of your opponents is the most honorable mark by which the soundness of your conduct could be stamped. I claim the same honorable testimonial. there was but a single act of my whole administration of which that party approved. that was the proclamation on the attack of the Chesaapeak. and when I found they approved of it, I confess I began strongly to apprehend I had done wrong, & to exclaim with the Psalmsist, ‘Lord, what have I done that the wicked should praise me?’ . . .

ELBRIDGE GERRY, 1744-1814. Massachusetts statesman, was a Jeffersonian in politics. In 1810 he became Governor of Massachusetts and in 1812, was chosen vice-presidential candidate under Madison. The news reached Jefferson on June 13 and he added congratulations in a postscript to the above quoted letter. [3408]

10. [SAMPSON, WILLIAM.]

Trial of Capt. Henry Whitby, for the Murder of John Pierce, with His Dying Declaration. Also, the Trial of Capt. George Crimp, for Piracy and Manstealing. By an Eminent Reporter. New-York: Published by Gould, Banks and Gould, Pelsue & Gould, print. 1812.

FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 48 leaves.

Sabin 103334.

Presentation copy from the author, who has written From the Author on the title-page. The author’s name is supplied by Jefferson at the end of the title.

Pages 7-10 contain the Proclamation of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America, on this trial, of which an original draft in his hand, dated May 3, 1806, two pages 4to., is in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

HENRY WHITBY was commander of the LEANDER, from which vessel a cannon shot killed John Pierce. The pamphlet was copyrighted to William Sampson (q. v.) as author. This copy is without the copyright slip pasted on the verso of the title leaf in some copies.

For a note on William Sampson, see no. 441. [3409]

11. Election of President. [Pittsburgh, 1812.]

8vo. 4 leaves, no title or imprint; signed at the end An Inhabitant of Pittsburgh, and dated October 26, 1812.

The pamphlet is addressed in ink to Thomas Jefferson Esq’ Monticello Virginia, probably by the author as the frank is dated from Pittsburgh, Oct. 30.

A commentary on a pamphlet by Eligius Fromentin, a late delegate of New Orleans, published in Pittsburgh, addressed to The Electors of President and Vice-President of the state of Louisiana and dated October 5th, 1812.

According to the writer, Fromentin’s pamphlet is intended to throw suspicion on the character of DE WITT CLINTON, and to show the propriety of the re-election of JAMES MADISON to the presidency.

Jefferson is mentioned twice in the pamphlet. On page 2 the author writes:
... But let us hear, once more, this New-Orleans Washingtonian. I would blush, says he, at attempting to justify Madison for the CRIME of being born in the country which has given birth to Washington and Jefferson. Had the republican principle prevailed, neither Washington nor Jefferson would have been compelled to decline their re-election...

12. Slave Representation, by Boreas. [New Haven, 1813?]
8vo. 12 leaves.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Sabin 6424.
Jefferson is mentioned on page 21:
We wish it here to be distinctly remembered, that, at the 4th
Presidential Election, when Mr. Jefferson was first chosen President, he had 73 votes, and Mr. Adams 64; making a majority of 9; and that, at that very time, the black representation from the SLAVE COUNTRY amounted to 15: so that the negroes turned the majority, and actually put in the President!...
In this Postscript the existence of Ohio as a State from 1803 to 1813 is mentioned, and the pamphlet was probably printed in the latter year.

13. Address, of the Committee of the City of New-York, acting under the Authority of the General Committee of Correspondence of the State of New-York, in support of the Nomination of the Hon. De Witt Clinton, to the Presidency of the United States at the Ensuing Election. New-York: Printed by Pelsue and Gould, 1812.
8vo. 14 leaves; dated at the end from New-York, 17th August, 1812, and signed by seventeen members of the committee.
Sabin 45128.
A reference to Jefferson, “the idol of the republicans”, occurs in the text, and his name is written in ink on the title-page.

14. Hamilton to the Federalists of the United States on the Choice of a President... New-York: Printed for the Author, 1812.
8vo. 15 leaves.
Sabin 30037.
An anti-DeWitt Clinton pamphlet, and contains several references to Jefferson, in connection with the Embargo
act (described as Mr. Jefferson’s hatching) and other matters. The name Hamilton which occurs on the title as above, and which is signed at the end, is a pseudonym.

8vo. 17 leaves, signed at the end: Diodorus Siculus.
Sabin 20208.
On the title-page (and at the end, erased) is written, in ink: Coll. Tho: Lehré one of the representatives for the City of Charleston (cut into). Thomas Lehré corresponded frequently with Jefferson.
16. A Memoir, on the principles and the means of organizing the general staff of the United States military power. Without name of place or printer, 1812.


18. An Address, Delivered in Havre-de-Grace, June 4, 1812: In Consequence of a Pamphlet Set Forth by a Certain Nimrod Hughes, Denouncing that day as the awful period of visitation to the inhabitants of this earth, by the Almighty . . . Baltimore: Printed by B. W. Sower, & co., 1812.

19. PLUMER, William.

Patriot Office, Concord, N. H. November 19, 1812. New-Hampshire Legislature. Quorums of both houses having been previously formed, yesterday at half past three o'clock His Excellency William Plumer delivered in presence of the Legislature the following Speech. [Concord, New Hampshire:] 1812.

20. CLAY, Henry.

Speech delivered by the Hon. Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives of the United States, on Friday, the Eighth Day of January, 1813, on the Bill for Raising an Additional Military Force of Twenty Thousand Men for One Year. Washington City: Published at the Office of the National Intelligencer, 1813.

21. COBBETT, William.

Cobbett's Weekly Political Register. August 8, 1812. [Price 1s.

This issue contains: To the Prince Regent, On the Dispute with America. Letter VII., signed by Wm. Cobbett. Botley, Tuesday, 4th August, 1812; Summary of Politics, dated from Botley, 5th August; Sir Francis Burdett's Speech and Address, 28th July, 1812; Public Papers. France, and Russia.—Correspondence relative to the Dispute of 1812; English Liberty of the Press, As illustrated in the Prosecution and Punishment of
Politics

William Cobbett, dated from Botley, July 23, 1812. A marginal note in ink is cut into. Sent to Jefferson by James Ronaldson who wrote from Philadelphia on October 1, 1812:

I have just received per the Brilliant from London Cobbets paper of Augst 8—sent me by Mr. Bearley as it contains a very interesting paper on American affairs I have taken the liberty of sending it to you—I have a few other of this extraordinary mans Political register now out amongst my friends which I could collect and send if you are interested to see them, while in America he was the strong approver of every thing done in Britain now he is in Britain he appears equally ardent in support of the U S but this goes for little, for comparatively speaking few Englishmen ever see his paper . . .

Jefferson replied from Monticello on October 11:

. . . I thank you for Cobbett’s paper. it will probably arrive by our next post. he is the only man in England who seems to know anything about us: but his prophecies, like those of Cassandra, are fated not to be believed. we must fight them into a knolege of us. their arms I fear not . . .

William Cobbett, 1762–1835, essayist and politician, began Cobbett's Weekly Political Register in January 1802 and continued it until his death. [3420]

J. 341 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 310, Personal Pamphlets, 2 v 8vo.

Twenty-two pamphlets, numbered 19, bound together in one volume, 8vo., calf. Several deal with Aaron Burr's trial, with General Wilkinson's affairs and other matters of the same period.

One of the two volumes called for by the Library of Congress 1815 catalogue was either not delivered to Congress in 1815, or disappeared at an early date. The working copy of the 1815 catalogue is annotated in ink, 1 vol. missing, and one volume is included in the list of books missing from the Congressional Library made at a later date.

The volumes were originally bound for Jefferson by Milligan in February 1809.

On February 25, 1823, in a letter to John Adams, Jefferson wrote:

. . . at the end of every year, I generally sorted all my pamphlets and had them bound according to their subjects. one of these volumes consisted of personal altercations between individuals, and calumnies on each other. this was lettered on the back ‘Personalities,’ and is now in the library of Congress . . .

The volume now has labels on the back lettered Political Pamphlets vol. 105.


First Edition. 12mo. 14 leaves including the last blank.
In verse.


Sent to Jefferson anonymously by the author from Greenville, Mississippi Territory, on September 23, 1805:

I have not the vanity to think the enclosed trifle can afford you great pleasure—or the deficiency of my own powers to suppose it incapable of affording you any—: I think you would peruse with some interest any thing which resembled a production of genius coming from this uncultured and sequestered quarter, though even inferior in merit, if such could be to my poor tale. But as mine is more than poetically a tale of truth, and its principal personage being one over whose official conduct it is part of your extensive duty to keep a scrutinizing eye, it was thought proper, though with no design of injuring any human creature, that you should see the bantling “Rab & Jane.” . . .

The scene is in the Town of Washington, alias Quid-Town. [3421]
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2. COXE, TENCH.

An Exposition of Some Facts relative to the Personal Conduct, and Business of the Office of Tench Coxe, Purveyor of Public Supplies. Dec. 10, 1805. Without name of place or printer. [Philadelphia]

Sabin 17298.

On the fly-leaf is an ALS by Tench Coxe, dated December 20, 1805, reading:

To the Editors of the Aurora.

In consequence of your publication of Thursday the 19th instant, I enclose for insertion in your newspaper the repetition of all my late denials, that I used the operations of my office to influence the Pennsylvania elections of 1804 or 1805, with which you have charged me. Entitled in common with every fellow citizen to the freedom of the Press, particularly in explanation of official conduct, I send for publication in the accusing newspaper, my defence exposition. It is contained in a little more than ten pages, and in less than three quarters of a sheet... [3422]

3. LINEN, WILLIAM.

A Narrative of Facts, as They Occurred; Pointing out the Corruptions practiced in the State Courts, of the City of Charleston, South-Carolina. By Wm. Linen. To which is added a Song, in the form of a trial, and a Poem shewing what may naturally be expected, by the subscriber. Charleston: Printed for the Author. [1806.]

12mo. 12 leaves, 5 pages of verse at the end.
Sabin 41321.

Sent to Jefferson on June 15, 1806, by the author, who wrote from Charleston, So: Carolina:

I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject, which is of great importance to the Citizens of these United States.—Altho a stranger to you personally, but as I conceive that you are a lover of Public Justice as well as myself, emboldens me to relate the following.—

—I am sorry to inform you, that I had several actions in our State Courts, and after several years trouble in attending on them, I cou’d get no satisfaction but that of defraud, in the room of protecting Justice: and the rights and privileges of the Juries are infring’d upon.—Inclous’d you will please accept of a Pamphlet of my production, where you will more clearly see how I have been treated.—I some Months ago read in a News Paper, a production of Tho: Paine esq* mentioning the corruptions practised in several Courts; and as my case is similar to what he has wrote, I have taken the Liberty of writing to him, and enclosing a Pamphlet for his perusal.—

—As these are facts that cannot be cor troverted, I hope that the Pamphlet will be of that utility to the community in general; so as to bring about a reform of the Courts, a subject of such serious magnitude in a free Government as we style ourselves. [3423]

4. [WATSON, JOHN FANNING.]

To the Public. Washington City, February 1, 1806.

8vo. 13 leaves, caption title, no title-page.
Sabin 102143.

John Fanning Watson, 1779-1860, antiquary, publisher and financier, was the author of several historical and antiquarian books. This pamphlet brings charges against Wm. Simmons, esqr. the accountant of war, and John Smith, esqr. senator of the state of Ohio.

For a few years Watson had a book store and publishing business in Germantown, during which time Jefferson subscribed through him to the Edinburgh Review and other periodicals. [3424]
5. DUFIEF, Nicholas Guin.


First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves including the last blank, the 5 preceding leaves with the Appendix with separate pagination.

Sabin 21143.

On page 7 is quoted an extract from a letter by Jefferson to Dufief dated from Washington, 9th of January, 1800.

Nicholas Guin Dufief, d. 1834, was born in France and emigrated to the United States at an early age. This pamphlet is in answer to an attack by William Rawle, professor of French at the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the American Philosophical Society, on the originality of Dufief's method of teaching languages in Nature Display'd. For a copy of that work, and the correspondence between Jefferson and Dufief, see in chapter 43. [3425]


First Edition, all published. 8vo. 18 leaves. On the back of the title-leaf is a note dated from New York August 30th, 1806:

The Editor received the Manuscript of the Mirror from Philadelphia . . . and from his horror of Quids resolved, without hesitation, to give it publicity, and to transmit it to such characters in Philadelphia as were enumerated by his correspondent. At the author is unknown to the Editor, he will take the liberty to assure him, that a reliance upon his honor for One Hundred Dollars had great weight in the trouble and expense of the publication—A hint is enough to the wise.

This edition not in Sabin.

Contains attacks on various members of the Constitutional Republican, or "Quid" party.

Jefferson is mentioned in several of the articles. In the account of James Alexander Dallas (page 10):

The intimacy between him, Burr, and Dayton, is a fact of public notoriety: and from his defence of Burr, after his attempt to supplant Mr. Jefferson in the Presidency, the inference is unavoidable, that he had an agency in his intrigue. Indeed, his conduct at Lancaster, and since that period, leaves little room to doubt his preference for Burr . . .

In the account of George Logan (page 18):

This man affected uncommon devotion to the President; and yet he could not omit an opportunity to belittle him. Logan presented a member of the Senate of this State to Mr. Jefferson, who was very much pleased, and asked Logan, when he had left the house whether he was not a charming man? No, answered this Hottentot, I dont think he is,—"the Suvarro boot is too high, and is uneasy; the Jefferson boot is too low, and lets in the dirt." Well did Mr. Jefferson merit this speech, when he let in such a dirty fellow as George Logan . . .

LOGAN used the President's name in his electioneering tour through Bucks county, in favour of McKean, and against the Democratic candidate. He said, that he had received a letter from Mr. Jefferson, advising him to exertion in favor of McKean. On this, as on other occasions, he asserted an untruth; for no such letter had ever been written to him. By such base arts as these were the people of Pennsylvania gulled; and by such impostors as LOGAN were they tricked into the reception of a viper in their bosoms . . .

In this connection there is in the Jefferson correspondence a letter to him from Michael Leib dated from Philadelphia, July 22, 1805, in which he states that Colonel Piper had informed him that Doctor Logan had been at his house, and had endeavoured to persuade him to support the election of Governor McKean. After having fruitlessly urged every argument he was possessed of to change the mind of Colonel Piper, he informed him, that "he had just received a letter from the President of the United States, exhorting him to use all his influence to procure
the re-election of Governor McKean, for that to displace him would be extremely injurious to the republican cause."

The respect and regard I entertain for you, Sir, have rendered it a duty, to give you this information, that you may be apprised of the use which is made of your name in the local affairs of Pennsylvania. You must be persuaded that great sensibility would be excited in this State, could it be believed, that the President of the United States would interfere in our elections; and without any other authority than my confidence in you, I have flatly denied any such interference . . .

To this Jefferson replied on August 12:

A journey Southwardly from hence has prevented my sooner acknowledging the receipt of your favor of July 22. I see with extreme concern the acrimonious dissensions into which our friends in Pennsylvania have fallen, but have long since made up my mind on the propriety of the general government’s taking no side in state quarrels. and with respect to myself particularly, after eight & thirty years of uniform action in harmony with those now constituting the republican party, without one single instant of alienation from them, it cannot but be my most earnest desire to carry into retirement with me their undivided approbation & esteem. I retain therefore a cordial friendship for both the sections now so unhappily dividing your state. you mention that ‘Doc’ Logan had informed a person that he had just received a letter from me, exhorting him to use all his influence to procure the re-election of Gov’t M'Kean for that to displace him would be extremely injurious to the republican cause. whatever may be the personal esteem I entertain for Gov’t M'Kean, & the harmony with which we acted when members of the same body, I never conceived that that would justify my taking side against m’r Snyder, or endeavoring in any way to influence the free choice of the state. I therefore have never written any such letter, nor a letter of such import to any mortal. and further, my long & intimate acquaintance with Doc’ Logan, & my knolege of his strict honor leaves the fullest conviction in my mind that there has been some mistake in the hearing, understanding or quoting his words. I the more readily believe that there has been error somewhere, when I consider how far opposite passions have the power of tingeing objects seen by men equally honest, of presenting them under aspects totally different, and of preventing their understandings of the same expressions. my confidence in Doc’ Logan’s truth is so entire that I dare affirm that he will declare to any one that he never received such a letter from me. no, sir, so far from taking a side in this distracting quarrel that I look upon both with undiminished affection, I would do any thing in my power to assuage & reconcile them. Finally, my dear Sir, when you recollect the bitter hostility of the common enemy towards me, the unrelenting perseverance with which they torture, mutilate & pervert every sentence which falls from my pen, you will excuse me in beseeching that nothing of this letter may get into the public prints . . .

Jefferson is also mentioned in the attack on John Smith.  

7. To the People of Kentucky.  [Lexington, 1808.]  

First Edition. 8vo. 18 leaves, map. Caption title, no title-page. The preliminary address to the people of Kentucky is on four leaves, double columns, and is signed and dated by Thos. Bodley, Lexington, June 15th, 1808. The following leaf has the caption title: Legislature of Kentucky. Report of the Select Committee Appointed to Investigate Certain Charges against Humphrey Marshall. February 19th, 1808. 14 leaves, long lines, the map faces B3, it should be folded but is defective in this copy, names are supplied in ink.  


HUMPHREY MARSHALL, 1760–1841, Federalist, was in 1795 elected to the United States Senate over John Breckinridge. As a Federalist in a Jeffersonian country he was frequently at odds with the people of Kentucky. He supported the Jay Treaty, and in 1806 was instrumental in exposing the motives of Aaron Burr. He was the author of the first systematic history of Kentucky.
Politics

First Edition. 8vo. 8 leaves, signed A Democrat.
Sabin 60268.
An attack on Dr. Michael Leib, 1760–1822, United States Senator and a Jeffersonian in politics. Leib was from time to time in correspondence with Jefferson. See no. 3426 in this volume of pamphlets and no. 3303 above.

8vo. 8 leaves.
Sabin 37455. McMurtrie 40.
A statement, dated from Mississippi Territory, Washington County, 28th August, 1807, by Joseph Pulaski Ken-

10. VERITAS.
8vo. 12 leaves.
Sabin 89881. With reference to Leib’s campaign against Governor McKean.

11. Statement of the Proceedings of the Justices of the Inferior Court, of Chat-
ham County, Georgia, in the case of Edward White, Late Clerk of the Court of Ordinary and Late Keeper of the Records Thereof. Savannah: Printed by Everitt & Evans, on the Bay, 1807.
12mo. 36 leaves in sixes.
Sabin 103375. Not in the De Renne catalogue. Some manuscript notes in a contemporary hand.

12. BEDINGER, DANIEL.
A Letter from Daniel Bedinger, Late Navy Agent at Norfolk, to Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of the Navy: with an Appendix containing Sundry Official and Other Papers. “You will therefore consider the appointment granted to you by this department, as revoked!” [Mr. Smith’s letter of dismissal.] Norfolk: Printed by A. C. Jordan, & Co., 1808.
Sm. 8vo. 26 leaves; the Appendix is on 17 leaves with separate pagination.
Sabin 4282. On page 7, in the letter to Smith:

Jefferson is mentioned in both the letter and the Appen-
dix.

... You evidently gave yourself up (in matters of detail at least) to the guidance and direction of those by whom you were surrounded, and who had been amongst the most strenuous opposers of Mr. Jefferson, in the year 1800 ...
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

In the Appendix, in a letter from Bedinger to Smith, February 15, 1808, page 30, Exhibit XXXXI:

... The Navy Department is now entirely freed from every particle of democracy; and you, sir, have certainly the credit of being very happy in your selections. Excellent federalists all! Of whose devotion and attachment to Mr. Jefferson, (both personally and politically) much might be said ...

Jefferson is also mentioned several times in a letter from Bedinger to Thomas Newton, February 21, 1808, page 31, Exhibit XXXIII.

Daniel Bedinger, Navy agent at Norfolk, sent copies of certain correspondence between him and Robert Smith to Thomas Jefferson and these are now in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. [3432]

13. OLMSTED, GIDEON.


First Edition. 8vo. 14 leaves and one folded leaf inserted.

This edition not in Sabin.

Sent to Jefferson by Olmsted, who wrote from Washington on March 7, 1808 [spelling unedited]:

I take the Liberty to inclose a pholphlet as it may be devirting to read at a leisure hour in looking back 30 years at the tyme your Exconely were in Congress I think it might be a pleasure that the Honorable Congress got a long as well as they did when the Legislator of one of the states had it in thare power to debar the Congress of the U N States doing justice to thare Citizens ...

GIDEON OLMSTED, 1749–1845, mariner, brought suit for prize money against the Commonwealth, the litigation of which lasted over thirty years. The inserted leaf is dated in ink February 16th 1808. [3433]

14. BURR, AARON.

The Examination of Col. Aaron Burr, before the Chief Justice of the United States, upon the Charges of a High Misdemeanor, and of Treason against the United States; together with the Arguments of Counsel and Opinion of the Judge. To which is added an Appendix, containing the opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, in the case of Bollman and Swartwout. Richmond: Printed & sold by S. Grantland, 1807.

8vo. 23 leaves, the last 4 for the Appendix.


On the title, in the handwriting of William Waller Hening, is written in ink: taken by Wm. Hening & Wm. Munford.

Several accounts of the trial of Aaron Burr will be found in this catalogue. In a letter to Charles Clay written on January 11, 1807, Jefferson mentioned that: Burr’s enterprise is the most extraordinary since the days of Don Quixot. [3434]

15. THOMSON, WILLIAM.

A Compendious View of the Trial of Aaron Burr, (late Vice-President of the United States), charged with high-treason: together with biographical sketches of several eminent characters. By William Thomson, attorney at law, Abingdon, Virg. From the press of the Holston Intelligencer, 1807.

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Politics

First Edition. 12mo. 68 leaves in sixes.
Sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote from Abingdon, Virginia, on July 10, 1807:
I take the liberty of transmitting to you, Sir, by this day's mail, the first pages of a little work which I have undertaken to write in the midst of professional labors and great bodily infirmity. In doing this I am well aware, that I should subject myself, in the estimation of some, to the imputation of gratifying my own vanity, at the expense of your time and trouble in glancing over this ephemeral work. The habits and expectations of my former life were such as would not justify the conclusion. Without arrogating much, I might, with truth say, that my present situation resulted from the wanton dissipation of time, and of money. Popularity and preference were sacrificed to pleasure, they were offered and rejected. The characters I have attempted to delineate are the first effort of my mind, which I have ventured to give to the public. How far it may entitle me to hope for future patronage in a more extensive work, which I now contemplate, remains to be decided by those who will favor me with their opinions on it. The delicacy of your situation, and the nature of the subject, will of course preclude me from the knowledge of your sentiments...

Jefferson replied from Monticello on September 26:
Your favor of July 10. came safely to hand and with that the first 72 pages of your view of Burr's trial. I have read this with great satisfaction, and shall be happy to see the whole subject as well digested. From this specimen of your writing I have no doubt you will do justice to any subject you undertake, and think you cannot find a better than the one you have fixed on, the history of the Western country. we have been too long permitting its facts to go into oblivion. Col. Boon, the first emigrant to it, is I believe still living on the Missouri...

The pamphlet contains references to Jefferson. On page 10 is printed his message to the Senate and House of Representatives, 22 January 1807, concerning Aaron Burr, and on page 22 a proclamation dated November 27, 1806. Jefferson's original autograph drafts of these documents, and copies of various letters written by him and quoted in the text, are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. On pages 70-72, in the report of the appearance of Luther Martin in court as counsel for the prisoner, is a long account of the feud between Jefferson and Martin, favorable to the former. See An Appendix to the Notes on Virginia, no. 3225.

In his letter to Jefferson William Thomson states that he was the brother of John Thomson of Petersburgh (q.v. no. 3526).

16. A Plain Tale, supported by Authentic Documents; justifying the Character of General Wilkinson... By a Kentuckian. New-York, 1807.

8vo. 12 leaves.
Opens with an extract from the Virginia Inquirer, dated from Richmond, October 27, 1807, and contains extracts from letters to and from General Wilkinson. Copies of some of the quoted letters, including that of Aaron Burr to Governor Harrison, Nov. 27th, 1806, are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

Wilkinson was in constant correspondence with Jefferson during this period, and throughout the trial of Aaron Burr. On May 4, 1806, Jefferson wrote of Wilkinson to Samuel Smith:
I received your favor covering some papers from Gen'l Wilkinson. I have repented but of one appointment there, that of Lucas, whose temper I see overrules every good quality & every qualification he has. not a single fact has appeared which occasions me to doubt that I could have made a fitter appointment than Genl Wilkinson. one quality of principle I acknowledge I do feel, I mean the union of the civil & military authority, you remember that when I came into office, while we were lodging together at Conrad's he was pressed on me to be made Governor of the Mississippi territory; & that I refused it on that very principle. when therefore the H. of R. took that ground, I was not insensible to it's having some weight. but on the appointment to Louisiana I did not think myself departing from my principle, because I considered it not as a civil government, but merely a military station...

The pamphlet is in defence of Wilkinson.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


21 leaves, double columns; publisher's advertisement at the end.

Sabin 53321. Not in Wandell.

Sent to Jefferson on May 19, 1807, by General Claiborne, the Governor of Louisiana, who wrote:

... I inclose you the debate in the House of Representatives on a memorial to Congress. A greater tissue of falsehood I will be bold to say never before disgraced the deliberations of a legislative body; the rejection however of the memorial was grateful to those, whose feelings it so unjustly lacerated, and whose conduct it so cruelly misrepresented...

The pamphlet has marginal annotations in ink by Claiborne. The first one explains that Edward Livingston was the author of a memorial read at the beginning of the Debate.

At the end, Claiborne has written: Note. To correct the various Errors in this pamphlet, & to expose the many falsehoods introduced, it would be necessary to write a Book. I am unused to Book writing; but when my business permits, I believe, I shall write the volume.

17a. WILKINSON, JAMES.

Four leaves including the last blank, without name of place or printer, 1807, with copies of the following documents:


C. A statement by the Baron de Carondelet to Thomas Portell, certified by the latter, 1796, 20th Jan. and 27th June.

D. A letter from General Wilkinson to Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, 6th of February, 1797.

E. Extract of a letter signed T. Power, October 24, 1807.

18. NUGENT, H. P.


4to. 3 parts in 1. 26 leaves, printed on blue paper; at the end are verses entitled: A Quibbling Elegy on the Death of the Worshipful [sic] Judge Boat.

Sabin 56903. McMurtrie 121.

Refers to the Batture case. Jefferson is mentioned on page 29:

Upon the whole, the only argument of Mr. Thierry's, that appears to me to have the least plausibility, is that Mr. Jefferson (n'avait pas tardé d'apprécier un homme de cette espece) soon appreciated a man of Mr. Clark's character. Mr. Jefferson has, indeed, by his appointments of governor and judges in this territory, proved himself so acutie an appraiser of merit, that I would not have ventured to say a word in defence of my friend Mr. Rowan, had Mr. Jefferson written his name in the book of reprobation...

Claiborne fought a duel with Daniel Clark, and wrote to Jefferson a full account of the circumstances (in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress), followed by printed documents.

18a. [NUGENT, H. P.]

To the Members of the Legislature. [New-Orleans: Sold by H. P. Nugent, 1st of March 1808.]
Politics

Concerned with Nugent's imprisonment and the Battrure case. At the end: N. B. Sold by H. P. Nugent, twenty-five cents.

[3440]


19. [LINCOLN, LEVI.]

Levi Lincoln, 1749–1820, lawyer and politician, was a friend and supporter of Jefferson, and held various offices under him, including those of Secretary of State and Attorney General. [3442]

J. 342 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. No. 288, Burr's Case by Cheetham, 8vo.

Five pamphlets on the Jefferson-Burr election of 1800, four by James Cheetham, and one by William Peter Van Ness; rebound in blue buckram by the Library of Congress.

These pamphlets were originally bound for Jefferson in calf, lettered Burr's Case, by John March in August 1805 (cost 26½ cents).

1. [CHEETHAM, JAMES.]
A View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States By the Author of the "Narrative." New-York: Printed by Denniston & Cheetham, 1802. [Copy-Right Secured according to Law.]

First Edition. 8vo. 60 leaves.

Cheetham corresponded with Jefferson relative to Burr, and on December 10, 1801, sent him 11 pages in his autograph headed: Some account of the plans and views of aggrandizement of a faction in the City of New York, Respectfully Submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States.

For an answer to see Aristides, no. 3446 in this collection. [3443]

2. CHEETHAM, JAMES.

First Edition. 70 leaves.

Concerns the conduct of Aaron Burr in the presidential election at which Jefferson became President, and has numerous references to the latter. [3444]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

3. CHEETHAM, JAMES.

First Edition. 8vo. 36 leaves.
Contains references to Jefferson.

Jefferson bought this pamphlet from Cheetham on August 5, 1803, price 37½ cents (the bill received August 2, 1805). [3445]

4. [VAN NESS, WILLIAM PETER.]
An Examination of the Various Charges Exhibited against Aaron Burr, Esq. Vice-President of the United States; and a Development of the Characters and Views of his Political Opponents. By Aristides ... New-York: Printed by Ward and Gould, 1803.

First Edition. 8vo. 60 leaves including the half-title and the last leaf with a line of errata and an ornament only.
Jefferson bought a copy from Cheetham on December 9, 1803, price 50 cents (paid for in August 1805).
Written in reply to Cheetham's View of the Political Conduct of Aaron Burr, see no. 3443 above.
On October 6, 1804, Jefferson wrote from Washington to De Witt Clinton:
"Your favor of Sep. 21 was received on my return to this place. Certainly the distribution of so atrocious a libel as the pamphlet Aristides, and still more the affirming it's contents to be true as holy unit presents a shade in the morality of Mr. Stuart's of which his character had not before been understood to be susceptible. Such a rejection of all regard to truth, would have been sufficient cause against receiving him into the corps of executive officers at first; but whether it is expedient, after a person is appointed, to be as nice on a question of removal, requires great consideration. I proposed soon after coming into office to enjoin the executive officers from meddling with elections as inconsistent with the true principles of our constitution. It was laid over for consideration: but late occurrences prove the propriety of it, and it is now under consideration . . ."

William Peter Van Ness, 1778–1826, studied law under Edward Livingston. He was a close friend and admirer of Burr, and served as his second in the duel with Hamilton, 1804. [3446]

5. CHEETHAM, JAMES.

First Edition. 68 leaves, the last a blank. Signed at the end J. C., and dated New-York, January 21st, 1804.
On the title-page Cheetham has written in ink: from the author.

Jefferson bought a copy from Cheetham on January 23, 1804, price .50 (paid for on August 2, 1805).
Written in answer to William Peter Van Ness's pamphlet above. [3447]

J. 343 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 292, The Embargo, 1808, 8vo.
Seventeen pamphlets bound in one volume 8vo. Bound in half calf for Jefferson by Milligan on March 8, 1809, price 50 cents; repaired, and with labels on the back lettered Political/Pamphlets/Vol. 107/. The Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved under new endpapers.
On the fly-leaf is a manuscript list of the Contents not by Jefferson.

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Politics

1. Laws relative to the Embargo. Without name of place or printer [1808].

8vo. 10 leaves.
Contains the acts of December 22, 1807, January 9, 1808, March 12, 1808, April 25, 1808, April 22, 1808, all Approved, Th: Jefferson.
On the last page is pasted down a slip with a Circular signed by Albert Gallatin, dated from the Treasury Department, May 11, and tipped in is another dated May 20th, with the signature cut away.

Inserted between this and the next tract is

An Act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, “An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels, in the ports and harbors of the United States,” and the several acts supplementary thereto. Without name of place or printer, 1809.

Folio 2 leaves, folded to 8vo size. Approved January 9, 1809. Th: Jefferson.
Paragraph headings written in ink in the margins by Jefferson.

Inserted between the two leaves is a Circular from the Treasury Department, January 14, 1809. 4to. 2 leaves, the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury (Gallatin) cut away.

2. Resolutions of the Democratic Meeting of Delegates of Washington County; and the Address of the Committee appointed by that Meeting. Washington: (Pa.) Printed by Brown & Sample. n. d. [1808.]

Sm. 8vo. 10 leaves.
Sabin 102011. Not in Johnston.
The meeting was held on July 26, 1808; the address signed by Thomas Patterson, Alexander Murdoch, William Ramsey, Thomas Acheson.
In support of the Embargo. Contains several mentions of Jefferson.

3. PICKERING, TIMOTHY.

A Letter from the Hon. Timothy Pickering, a Senator of the United States from the State of Massachusetts, exhibiting to his constituents a view of the imminent danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war. Addressed to His Excellency James Sullivan, Governor of the Said State. Boston: Printed by Greenough and Stebbins, 1808.

First Edition. 8vo. 8 leaves; the address To the Reader dated from Boston, March 9th, 1808.
An Anti-Embargo letter, dated from Washington, February 16, 1808.
Inserted after the title-page is an AL (anonymous) reading:

To the President of the United States.
Read the within. Who are the enemies of this Country? [sic Its Rulers. What do they deserve? Hell. Availst thou Tyrant. If thou canst not be saved by reformation go to hell as thy proper abode. 'O thou disturber of the peace—thou destroyer of thousands,' what hast thou done? Ask Bonaparte: Ask the Devil. Thy grave will not secure thy bones from burning.

A Citizen among ten thousand

NB. We shall have a Civil War soon.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, 1745-1829, a Federalist, succeeded Edmund Randolph as Secretary of State in 1795, but was removed from that office in 1800. He opposed most of the policies of Jefferson and Madison.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


8vo. 8 leaves. Cut into at the top and the fore margins. Contains a reprint of Pickering's letter above. [3451]
Sabin 6a647. Not in Johnston.


8vo. 12 leaves, caption title, no title-page. On the last page: Mr. Pickering's Letter and the preceding Remarks on it may be had, together or separate, at the Post-Office. Sidney's Press, New-Haven.


In support of Jefferson's Embargo policy.

Contains four of Jefferson's messages to Congress, dated respectively, December 18, 1807, and February 26, March 17 and March 22, 1808.

Jefferson's original copies of all of these, in his own handwriting, are in the Jefferson Papers of the Library of Congress. The first message (which in Jefferson's draft is dated December 17) has also a pencil draft in another hand.

Jefferson's copy of the message dated February 26 is marked by him Confidential. [3452]

6. A Review of political affairs during the last half year. By a Republican of Massachusetts. [Boston: Printed by Adams & Rhoades, Sept. 1808.]

First Edition. 12mo. 6 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.


In favor of Jefferson and the Embargo—a reply to the letter of Timothy Pickering. [3453]

7. Truth without Guile, &c. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [?1808.]

4to. 16 leaves, caption title, printed in double columns. Some margins cut into.


In favor of the Embargo. Contains an analysis of the pamphlet, War in Disguise, by James Stephen, q. v. [3454]

Sabin 97271. Not in Johnston.

8. [RUSSELL, JONATHAN.]

The Whole Truth. To the Freemen of New-England. Without name of place or printer [?Boston, 1808.]

12mo. 18 leaves, caption title; signed at the end: Hancock. November 1, 1808.

Pro-Jefferson and his administration.

JONATHAN RUSSELL, 1771-1832, diplomat, was a prominent leader of Jefferson's party. [3455]


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Politics

8vo. 10 leaves, signed at the end by Joseph B. Varnum and eight others, Washington City, November 30, 1808. Sabin 59766. Not in Johnston.

In defence of the Embargo, written in answer to resolutions by the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts requesting the representatives of that state in congress, to use their most strenuous exertions to procure an immediate repeal of the ruinous laws imposing an embargo on the ships and vessels of the United States. The legislature of Massachusetts wrote also to Jefferson, who on November 18 sent the resolutions to Varnum:

You will perceive in the inclosed petitions a request that I will lay them before Congress. This I cannot do consistently with my own opinion of propriety, because where the petitioners have a right to petition their immediate representatives in Congress directly, I have deemed it neither necessary nor proper for them to pass their petition through the intermediate channel of the Executive. But as the petitioners may be ignorant of this and, confiding in it, may omit the proper measure, I have usually put such petitions into the hands of the representatives of the state, informally to be used or not as they think best, and considering me as entirely disclaiming any agency in the case, with this view I take the liberty of placing these papers in your hands, not as Speaker of the house, but as one of the representatives of the state from which they came, whether they should be handed on to the representatives of the particular districts (which are unknown to me) yourself will be the best judge . . .

JOSEPH BRADLEY VARNUM, 1750–1821, Senator from Massachusetts and Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives. This is the second edition; the first was printed in Salem in the same year. [3456]

10. GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH.

Mr. Giles’ Speech, delivered in Senate of the United States, on Thursday, 24 November, 1808, on the Resolution of Mr. Hillhouse, to repeal the Embargo Laws. Without name of place or printer [1808].


WILLIAM BRANCH GILES, 1762–1830, Virginian statesman, was a supporter of Jefferson.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, 1754–1832, congressman and federalist, introduced in 1808 a resolution for the repeal of the Embargo. See also no. 3458. [3457]

11. GILES, WILLIAM BRANCH.

Mr. Giles’ speech in the Senate of the United States, on the Resolution offered by Mr. Hillhouse to repeal the several acts laying an Embargo, December 2, 1808. Without name of place or printer [1808].

10 leaves, caption title. Sabin 27376, note. Not in Johnston. [3458]

12. SMITH, SAMUEL.

Gen. S. Smith’s Speech, delivered In the Senate of the United States, on Monday, 28th November, 1808, on the Resolution of Mr. Hillhouse, to repeal the Embargo Laws. Without name of place or printer [1808].


SAMUEL SMITH, 1752–1839, soldier and statesman, was the brother of Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy. Smith was a member of Congress for Maryland, and a United States Senator. He was a Jeffersonian Republican in politics. [3459]

13. ANDERSON, JOSEPH.

Judge Anderson’s Speech. Delivered in the Senate of the United States. On Thursday the 1st. day of December, on the resolution offered by Mr. Hillhouse,
to repeal the several embargo laws. [Washington:] Dinmore and Cooper, Printers, n. d. [1808.]

10 leaves including the last blank, caption title, imprint at the end.
Sabin 1411. Not in Johnston.
Marginal corrections in ink.
Tipped in are clippings from newspapers including a letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, and a piece from a Baltimore paper relative to the Embargo.

JOSEPH ANDERSON, 1757–1837, jurist and senator, was Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury. This speech is in reply to Timothy Pickering and to Hillhouse, q. v.

[3460]

14. Resolutions Of the Republican place or printer. [Boston, 1808.]
2 leaves, caption title.
Sabin 6553.
In favor of the Embargo. Signed at the end by William Eustis, Chairman, and Caleb Bingham, Secretary.
Sent to Jefferson by William Eustis, who wrote from Boston on December 24, 1808:
The Republican Citizens of the Town of Boston, following the example of their fellow citizens, in this and other places, have exercised the constitutional privilege of assembling and expressing their opinions on the state of our public concerns. The enclosed resolutions are the result of their best judgment on the best lights in their power to obtain. In giving them publicity, they are not without a hope that they may have some little influence to correct impressions which have been made on the public mind by other proceedings, which, with due respect to the source from which they emanated, they conceive to be erroneous. In directing a transcript of them to be forwarded to the president of the United States, they intend an expression of their respect and confidence. The honor of transmitting them is devolved on me as their Chairman . . .
For Jefferson’s connection with Dr. William Eustis as a medical man, see no. 903.

[3461]

15. [GRANGER, GIDEON.]

First Edition. 20 leaves. The last leaf is blank except for a note by the publishers explaining the delay in publication.
On the title is written: Mr. Jefferson, not in the hand of Granger or of Jefferson. On page 18 Jefferson has written in ink a statement as to the increase on the National Debt under the Washington administration.

GIDEON GRANGER, 1767–1822, was made Postmaster General by Jefferson in 1801. This pamphlet is in defence of Jefferson’s administration and the Embargo and includes a comparison of the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson.

[3462]

16. INGERSOLL, CHARLES JARED.

[392]
Politics

First Edition. 80 leaves including the last blank. Many passages scored under.

Sabin 34735. Not in Johnston.

Sent to Jefferson by Ingersoll who wrote from Philadelphia on November 26, 1808:

With this letter I presume to send you a pamphlet I have just published, on the foreign relations of the United States—which I beg you to accept, and if you have leisure, to look over. — It is the essay of a very young man—in many respects deficient, and in many more faulty—but as it was written with the best intentions, and in a temper of mind wholly American, and has not besides the sanction of a name to give it authority I trust if it does no good, it cannot possibly do harm—When you shall take the trouble to read it, if you will honor me with your sentiments concerning it I shall consider myself much indebted to your condescension.

Charles Jared Ingersoll, 1782–1862, lawyer, author and Congressman, was born in Philadelphia. This anti-British pamphlet is in favor of Jefferson and the Embargo, and against Federalism.

17. [BROWN, CHARLES BROCKDEN.]

First Edition. 52 leaves, the last two for the Supplement. The Advertisement signed C. B. B. and dated from Philadelphia, January 3, 1809.

Sabin 8456. Not in Johnston.

Sent to Jefferson by George Logan, who has written on the title-page: Thot. Jefferson from his friend Geo. Logan. In a later hand are the initials of the author, C. B. B.

Charles Brockden Brown, 1771–1810, is best known as the first novelist and professional author in the United States.

J. 344 Tracts on the territories. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 302, Territories of Columbia and Michigan, 8vo.

Four tracts bound in one volume, 8vo., half calf, numbered serially on the titles.

F1.97 .Wg

1. [WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVOORT.]

Another copy of no. 3257 above. The author's name written on the title-page (not by Jefferson).

2. WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVOORT.

Another copy of no. 3258 above.
3. WOODWARD, AUGUSTUS BREVOORT.
For the Representation of the Case of Oliver Pollock, of which this forms the second part, see no. 3307. [3467]

4. Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the Message of the President of the United States, of December 23, 1805, transmitting a Report from the Governor and Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan, relative to the state of that Territory. March 18, 1806. Accompanying a bill to provide for the adjustment of titles of land in the territory of Michigan, and for other purposes, presented this day. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806.

20 leaves only, imperfect at the end, should have 28. Sabin 48780.
The complete tract is signed at the end by A. B. Woodward, who in 1805 had been appointed by Jefferson one of the three judges of the Territory of Michigan. Woodward passed the winter of 1805-6 in Washington, at the request of the citizens of Detroit, in order to obtain the necessary legislation regarding the Territory.

In the 1839 and 1849 Library of Congress catalogues these tracts are found in the two numbers, 392 and 393, with additional tracts now rebound and described in other pamphlet volumes.

The next following entry in the 1815 catalogue, no. 303, is Topographical 8vo, which may be another entry for these same tracts. [3468]

345 Louisiana tracts. 8vo
i. 1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 300, Louisiana, 1803, 4, 8vo.
1849 Catalogue, page 604. no. 389, Louisiana.—Debates in the Senate of the United States on the Mississippi Question, February, 1803.—Remarks on the Violation of the Treaty relative to the Mississippi River, by Coriolanus and Camillus.—Addresses on the late Cession of Louisiana to the United States, by A. B. Magruder, of Kentucky; David Ramsay, of S. Carolina; Abraham Bishop, of Connecticut, &c., &c., 8vo; Lexington, &c., 1803.

Jefferson's copies of these tracts were originally bound together for him in one volume by Milligan, on February 24, 1804, price $1.80.

1. DUANE, WILLIAM.

AC901 .M5 Vol. 922
8vo. 101 leaves.
Sabin 20990. Clark, page 69. [3469]

2. [SMITH, WILLIAM STEPHENS.]

[394]
Politics

3. [DUANE, WILLIAM.]


Halkett and Laing IV, 94. Cushing I, 49. Sabin 21000. The letters are dated February 9, 11, 20, 19, 21, 24, 26, 1803. They are written in opposition to the opinions of Coriolanus, see the previous entry. For the Aurora see no. 544.

4. MACRUDER, ALLAN BOWIE.


First Edition. 12mo. 76 leaves, the last a blank.


Dedicated To Thomas Jefferson, Esquire, as a Testimony of High Approbation, for his Patriotic Efforts to Elude the Calamities of War, upon the late question, relative to the Free Navigation of the Mississippi, the Following Reflections are very respectfully [sic] dedicated, by his most obedient servant, The Author.

Jefferson's copy was sent to him by the author, who wrote from Lexington, Kentucky, on February 7, 1804:

It is with great diffidence that I have taken the liberty to send you a series of Reflections on the late Cession of Louisiana, to the United States. They were digested and committed to paper last Summer, during the pending of that Negotiation of which, you are the parent; & which, in its Ultimate issue, has added the most important advantages to our country.—

Be so obliging, therefore, as to accept the pamphlet, which I have the honor to send you. It is a small testimony of that sincere devotion I feel for an administration, which, in every respect, comports with the true genius & felicity of the American Nation.

Jefferson replied on February 11:

Th: Jefferson presents his salutations to Mr. Macruder, and his thanks for his pamphlet on Louisiana. altho' he has not yet gone through it, he perceives very extensive views of the subject taken, and receives an impression worthy of attention. that the opening such an extent of country for the future spread of our descendants will add to their happiness, and enlarge the mass of men living under such a national government, can be doubted by none. those are now living who will see that country contain double or treble the present population of the United States.

5. BISHOP, ABRAHAM.

Oration, in honor of the election of President Jefferson, and the peaceable acquisition of Louisiana, delivered at the National Festival, in Hartford, on the 11th
The Library of Thomas Jefferson


Begins:

We are not convened to do homage to a tyrant, nor to parade the virtues of a President and Senate for life, nor to bow before a First Consul, nor to bend the knee before a host of privileged orders; but we have assembled to pay our annual respects to a President, whom the voice of his country has called to the head of the freest and happiest nation on earth.

6. RAMSAY, DAVID.

An Oration, on the Cession of Louisiana, to the United States, delivered on the 12th May, 1804, in St. Michael’s Church, Charleston, South-Carolina, at the request of a number of the inhabitants, and published by their desire. By David Ramsay, M.D. Charleston: Printed by W. P. Young, M.DCCCIV. [1804.] E333 .R17 First Edition. 8vo. 14 leaves. Sabin 67704. For other works by Ramsay, see the Index. [3474]

J. [Louisiana tracts continued.]

ii. 1815 Catalogue, page 105, no. 396, The Case of the Batture at New Orleans, 4to; no. 305, Do. 8vo. 2 v.

The tracts in this collection were used by Jefferson in the suit brought against him by Edward Livingston for the recovery of his property in the Batture at New Orleans. The volumes were originally bound for Jefferson by Milligan, and two of them are still in Milligan's bindings, with a list of the contents of both volumes written by Jefferson on the fly-leaf of the second.

The collection consists of one quarto volume, one unbound and four bound volumes in 8vo. A notation in the working copy of the Library of Congress 1815 catalogue, used to check the books, reads 3 irregular volumes.

With the exception of his own pamphlet and Livingston's reply, all these tracts were lent by Jefferson to his attorney, George Hay, who returned them on January 29, 1812, and appended a list to his covering letter. The manuscript documents concerned in the case were borrowed by Jefferson from the State Department and duly returned by him.

i. Nine pamphlets bound together in one volume 4to., calf; later labels on the back lettered Miscellaneous/Pamphlets./529./ Originally bound for Jefferson by Milligan on March 8, 1809, price .75. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. AC901 .M5 vol. 529

i. [DERBIGNY, PIERRE AUGUSTE CHARLES BOURGUIGNON.]


4to. 12 leaves, the last a blank, English and French text in parallel columns. Signed at the end: P. Derbigny; dated from New-Orleans August 21, 1807. McMurtie 104. Not in Tinker.

On the title-page Jefferson has written the name of the author, Derbigny. An inscription in another hand in the upper margin has been partially cut away.

PIERRE AUGUSTE CHARLES BOURGUIGNON DERBIGNY, 1767-1829, was born in France, which country he left about 1793, and eventually settled in Louisiana where he became a French colonial official, and later the official interpreter of the American territorial government under Claiborne. He was associated with Livingston and Moreau de Lisle in the publication of the revised Civil Code of Louisiana. Derbigny was Secretary of State of Louisiana from 1820 to 1827 and Governor in 1826.

For a Refutation of this Mémoire see no. 3492. [3475]
ii. To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.—A l’honorable Senat et à l’honorable Chambre des Representans des Etats-Unis d’Amerique, assemblés en Congres. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [New-Orleans, 1807.]

Folio broadside, one leaf (folded); English and French text in parallel columns.
Not in McMurtrie.
On the back is written in ink a statement signed W.C.C.C. (i. e. William Charles Coles Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana), as follows:

Note—Copies of the within Petition signed by several hundred of the most respectable Citizens of the Territory, have been transmitted by the Mayor of New-Orleans, to Mr Campbell of Tennessee, with a request, that he would lay the same before Congress. W.C.C.C.

[3476]

iii. [THIERRY, JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON.]


4to. 25 leaves; dated at the end le 22 Octobre 1808. This and the following entry (the translation into English) are accompanied by 3 manuscript maps, as follows: i. drawn in colors, Plano de la Ciudad de Nueva Orleáns y de las habitation Inmediatas Fermado en Virtud del de reto del 172 Cab. y Cedula Real 24 diciembre 1798, certified by Tanesse on October 22, 1808, as being a true copy of the original; ii. Plan de l'habitation, de Don Bertran Gravier. Reducido del Plan del dia primero de April di Mil Secientos—ochenta y ocho para disposicion de la villa: (A.A.A.A.) N’ Orleans avril 24 de 1788. Signé, Carlos Trudeau. Similarly certified by Tanesse on November 6, 1808; iii. Nivellement Général de la Batture en Face du Fauxbourg Sté Marie à l'allignment des Rues Gravier, Poidras, Girod, Julie et St Joseph. Dressé par nous voyer de la Ville Nouvelle Orleans ce 4 Octobre 1808. Tanesse; the three maps on separate folio sheets, folded.
McMurtrie 123. Tinker, page 470.
On the title-page Jefferson has written par Thierry. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and with several annotations by him written in the text.

JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON THIERRY, d. 1815, journalist and dramatist, was born in France, came to the United States in 1804, and shortly afterwards founded a printing press, and a newspaper, the Courrier de la Louisiane, in New-Orleans.

[3477]

iv. [THIERRY, JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON.]


4to. 26 leaves, without the folding plans.

McMurtrie 124.

A translation into English of the previous entry.
Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and with annotations by him in the text.

[3478]

Dérigny's Opinion.

v. [DERBIGNY, PIERRE AUGUSTE CHARLES BOURGUVIGNON.]

The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Another copy of the first tract in the volume. This copy has Jefferson's heading at the top of the title-page (partly cut into) for this and the next two following tracts:

No. 3. Derbigny's Opinion on the case for [the rest cut away]

Thierry's Examination of the Claim of the US.

Pieces Probanates

Jefferson has also written the name of the author on the same page. [3479]

Thierry's Examination of the Claim of the US.

vi. [THIERRY, JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON.]


Another copy of the English version of Thierry's Examination (no. 3478 above); the margins cut down.

by Thierry written by Jefferson on the title-page. [3480]

Pieces Probanates.

vii. GRAVIER, JEAN.


4to. 20 leaves, the last a blank. English and French text in parallel columns.

McMurtrie 105.

On the title-page is written (not by Jefferson), in English and French (the latter cut into at the foremargin):

To serve as a Document annexed to M. Thierry's Memoir on the Batture.

Pour servir de sup[plément] au Memoire de M. Thierry sur la dite Batture.

JEAN GRAVIER claimed by inheritance certain alluvial lands in New Orleans, and in 1803 fenced a portion which had been used by the people for the anchorage of their ships. He brought suit against the city to confirm his title, and engaged Edward Livingston as his lawyer. Livingston won the suit in 1807, and received half the property as his fee. Livingston's improvements to his property were declared a nuisance, and an appeal was made to Governor Claiborne, who referred the matter to Jefferson. The Attorney General ruled against Livingston on the ground that the land belonged to the United States, and the dispossession was carried out in contravention of an injunction of the territorial court, the whole proceedings resulting in Livingston's suit against Jefferson with which these documents are concerned. In 1813 the property was restored to Livingston, when the United States Court of the Orleans District declared Jefferson's interference to be illegal. See no. 3501. [3481]

viii. GRAVIER, JEAN.


Another copy of the preceding entry. documents, 30 lines, cut into at the foot. [3482]

On the title-page of this copy Jefferson has indexed the

ix. [MOREAU DE LISLET, LOUIS CASIMIR ELISABETH.]

Examen de la sentence rendue dans la cause entre Jean Gravier et la Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans. A la Nouvelle-Orléans: Chez Jean Renard, 1807. [398]
Politics

4to. 11 leaves; English and French texts on opposite pages.

McMurtrie 106.

The text states on page 3 that the Batture is left dry nine months in the year. Jefferson has underlined the word nine, and written in the margin only six.

2. LIVINGSTON, EDWARD.

Address to the People of the United States, on the measures pursued by the Executive with respect to the Batture at New-Orleans: to which are annexed, a Full Report of the cause tried in the Superior Court of the Territy [sic] of Orleans: the Memoire of Mr. Derbigny: an Examination of the Title of the United States: the Opinion of Counsel thereon: and a number of other Documents necessary to a full understanding of this interesting case. By Edward Livingston, of the City of New Orleans, Counsellor at Law . . . New-Orleans: Printed by Bradford & Anderson, 1808.

First Edition. 8vo. 5 parts in 1, 50, 8, 16 (including a blank), 34, 38 leaves.

Sabin 41609. McMurtrie 120.

Bound for Jefferson in tree calf, sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers by Milligan in 1809. This volume forms the first of two of which the Contents are listed by Jefferson at the end of the second, and was originally lettered on the back: Batture 1808. Labels have been added by the Library of Congress lettered: Miscellaneous/Pamphlets/528. Many leaves cut into, some with damage to the text and to Jefferson's annotations. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

The contents of the volume are as follows:

i. Sig. 1-124, 152, pages [I]-L, 1-50. Includes Livingston's Address, dated from New-Orleans, 21st October, 1808, and the Report, John Gravier vs. The Mayor, Alderman, and Inhabitants of the City of New-Orleans. This Report has continuous signatures and separate pagination.

Several annotations in ink by Jefferson occur, one of which has been cut away.

Page XI, to Mr. Livingston's statement that he paid "a considerable sum on the purchase" of the land he bought from Mr. Gravier, and others, Jefferson has added in the margin: he never paid a copper but by law services.

Page XVII, to Livingston's statement that on his asking the President [i.e. Jefferson] whether his property could be restored, "His answer was the same as that transmitted through the secretary of state, that the matter was submitted to congress, and that he could do nothing until they should decide" Jefferson's footnote reads: the message of Mar. 7 had transferred further proceedings from the Executive to Congress, who alone were competent to the decision.

The President's message of March 7 mentioned above is given in full on the next leaf. A fair copy in Jefferson's hand is in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

Page XX, Livingston makes reference to a bill ceding the right of the United States in certain lands to the city of New-Orleans, which was "advocated by the particular adherents of the president in the house." Jefferson's comment reads: the President had no particular adherents meddling in the case, not took any part in it.

Page XXII, Livingston writes: "For as I shall shew, the president industriously conceals the unconstitutional features of this transaction, in the tardy message which he sends to congress on the 7th of March; although his mandate bears date the 30th of November". Jefferson's comment: the message was sent within 6 days after information was received of the removal of E. L.

Page XXVI. Livingston doubts that the attorney general has seen the documents. Jefferson's comment: all this stuff about the Atty Gen's opinion is false. the whole cabinet was consulted & concurred, & every paper was placed before them.

ii. Sig. A, pages 1-15. Correspondence. 9 numbered letters of which no. 1 is a Note to Mr. Jefferson from Livingston, and no. 2 is Jefferson's reply.

The originals (no. 2 in polygraph copy) of these two notes are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. The printed version of Livingston's Note
has been slightly edited, and the Address changed.
iii. Sig. a–b9, the last a blank, pages [i]–xxix. Case laid before Counsel for their Opinion, on the Claim to the Batture, situated in front of the suburb St. Mary.

At the head of this caption title, Jefferson has written: Derbigny's Opinion on the
iv. Sig. 1–2a, 3–6a, 7a, pages [i]–68. Examination of the Tittle of the United States to the Land called The Batture.

Livingston's text ends on page 43, dated December 10,

3. Eight pamphlets on the Batture question bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., tree calf, the back divided into compartments by gilt lines and ornaments with ornaments in the compartments except in the second which has the lettering Batture [1809], marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges by Milligan. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. On a fly-leaf at the end Jefferson has listed the contents of this and the previous volume, 18 lines, headed Contents (badly cut into). In this list Jefferson has treated separately the various parts included in the volume with Livingston's address, no. 3484 above.

i. [POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.]


8 leaves. English and French text on opposite pages; signed at the end “Probus” and dated On the bank of the River. 1st October 1807.


On the title-page Jefferson has written: by Poydras.

JULIEN DE LALANDE POYDRAS, 1746–1824, poet, public servant and philanthropist, arrived in New Orleans (due to the fortunes of war) in 1768. He was prevented from returning to France owing to the French Revolution and decided to remain in Louisiana. After the Louisiana Purchase he became a friend of Governor Claiborne, and held several public offices. This is the first of the five pamphlets written by him in support of the right of the public to the Batture. The other four follow, no. ii–v in this volume.

[3485]

ii. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.


10 leaves.

Sabin 64843. Tinker, page 383.

[3486]

iii. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.


12 leaves.

Sabin 64844. Tinker, page 383.

[3487]

iv. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.


16 leaves including the last blank.

Sabin 64845. Tinker, page 383.

[3488]

v. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.

Speech of Julien Poydrias, Esq. the Delegate from the Territory of Orleans,
Politics

in support of the right of the public to the Batture in front of the Suburb St. Mary.
8 leaves.

vi. [MOREAU de LISLET, LOUIS CASIMIR ELISABETH.]
Examination of the judgment rendered in the cause between Jean Gravier and the City of New Orleans. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1809.

vii. [THIERRY, JEAN BAPTISTE SIMON.]
Reply to Mr. Duponceau. [New-Orleans, 1809.]
34 leaves, caption title, no title-page. The text ends on sig. E1 verso, page (34), and is signed and dated Thierry, New-Orleans, 16th May, 1809; on the next page begins the Appendix, which contains a statement by James Tanesse, City Surveyor of New-Orleans; the Petition of Claude François Girod, presented on the 28th May, 1801 (from the Archives of the Cabildo); and a Refutation of Mr. Livingston's Pamphlet, entitled An Address to the People of the United States, &c.
Sabin 95346. McMurtrie 147.
On the first page Jefferson has written: by Thiery.
Jefferson's name is mentioned in the Refutation of Mr. Livingston's Pamphlet. On page (41) occurs the passage:

... But, thanks be to God, in spite of all the wretched intrigues of the faction of Clark, Livingston, & Co. to persuade the inhabitants of this country that they were an object of aversion to the government, the Louisianians have found in Mr. Jefferson a friend and protector. The paternal vigilance of the chief magistrate of the Republic, soon discovered that the mildness of their manners, their characteristic frankness and rectitude, rendered them worthy of all his benevolence; nor has he suffered the quondam mayor of New-York, notwithstanding all the arts and wiles that had served as a prelude to the decision of the Batture cause, to repair his fortune at the expense of this country...

Again on page (49):

... What thanksgivings ought not we to render to Mr. Jefferson, were it only for his having given us the hope of seeing a dike opposed to that inundation of knavery and chicane, which threatened to swallow up all our private property, if once it could have carried away that which belonged to the public! No, sir, do not expect, by your insidious assimilations, to diminish the respect and sincere attachment which we so justly bear to Mr. Jefferson: the gratitude of the inhabitants of this country towards the American government, is equal to the indignation and contempt with which you have inspired them...

viii. DERBIGNY, PIERRE AUGUSTE CHARLES BOURGUIGNON.
30 leaves. On page [50] a few words of text are rubbed away, and supplied by hand in ink, probably by Derbigny.
Derbigny sent a copy of this Réfutation on November 14, 1808, to Jefferson with the following letter:

As an inhabitant of a country which has received from you a signalized protection in an occurrence of general concern, I should have been deficient in gratitude, had I not hastened to give to your answers against Mr. Livingston all my support, feeble as it may be. I have therefore written an answer to Mr. Duponceau's memorial as soon as it was published here; and would have the honor to inclose you a copy of it, had I not, in order to lose no time, given the printer my letter, sheet by sheet. I expected to be able to forward you a full printed copy by this mail, but being disappointed, I take the liberty of sending you the beginning. I regret
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

that my occupations should have prevented me from translating it into English: this, however, if found useful, may be done better by a person of the English language.

A gentleman of this place, who follows the printing business, and is at the same time a man of sense and information, has undertaken to write a memorial in opposition to those of MM. Duponceau & Livingston, but has inevitably been led into errors, which would prove injurious to the cause, if they had sprung from a lawyer. As that memorial is to be forwarded to you, I think it my duty briefly to point out its most material defects. You will find (page 29. line 9. to 10.) that in a single phrase he abandons two of our most powerful means, that of the French Edicts, & that of the highway; and further (at page 36. line 15.) that he has destroyed with his own hands the only ground, on which he had rested his whole case, that of public law. The evil, however, is not great, as it proceeds from the pen of a man who is not versed in jurisprudence.

Judge Moreau Lislet, who was employed by the corporation before he entered into his present office, is now preparing, on his part, a memorial in support of the title of the U.S., & expects to forward it to you in about two weeks.

This being the first letter which I have the honour to address to you, I am unacquainted with the style and decorum which perhaps is usual on such occasions; but however I may have erred as to formality, I beg of you to accept the assurance of the high respect with which I have the honor to be,

Jefferson replied from Washington on December 24:

Th: Jefferson returns thanks to M'r Derbigny for the copy of his Refutation of M. Duponceau which he has been so kind as to forward him; both that and the Examen of M. Thierry have thrown much new light on the subject, and further aid is still expected from M. Moreau de Lislet who is said to be engaged on the same subject. The papers are all referred by the House of Representatives to the Attorney General to report on them, who undoubtedly will derive new aid from the very able opinions before mentioned. He salutes M'r Derbigny with respect.

For the Mémoire see no. 3475 above.

PETER STEPHEN [PIERRE ETIENNE] DUPONCEAU, 1760-1844, French lawyer, came to the United States in 1777 as Secretary to Baron Steuben, and became a citizen of Pennsylvania in 1781. Jefferson later had much correspondence with Duponceau on scholarly and historical subjects.

4. Eight pamphlets rebound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf; labels on the back lettered Miscellaneous!

Pamphlets. [527, 528.]

On a fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the contents as follows:


Derbigny's opinion on the claim to the Batture. Petition of the citizens of Orleans to Congress.

Livingston's examination of the title of the US. Derbigny's Refutation of the Memoir of Duponceau.

With one exception these pamphlets have been already described in the preceding volumes.


Memoir of Du Ponceau in answer to Derbigny.

ii. DU PONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN [PIERRE ETIENNE].

Mémoire en forme de consultation, en réponse a celle de M. Derbigny, au sujet des prétentions du Gouvernement des États-Unis sur l'alluvion du Fleuve
Politics

28 leaves including the first blank. At the end: Délibéré à Philadelphie, le 26 Juillet 1808.
Not in Sabin. McMurtrie 129. Not in Tinker. [3494]

Derbigny’s opinion on the claim to the Batture.

iii. [DERBIGNY, PIERRE AUGUSTE CHARLES BOURGUIGNON.]
Case laid before Counsel for their opinion on the claim to the Batture, situated in front of the Suburb St. Mary.
16 leaves, the last a blank; numbered [i] to xxix, sig. a–b⁵. Part of Livingston’s Address, no. 3484 above. [3495]

Livingston’s examination of the title of the US.

iv. LIVINGSTON, EDWARD.
Examination of the Title of the United States to the Land Called the Batture.
34 leaves, caption title, numbered 1–68, sig. 1–7. At the head of the caption Jefferson has written: Livingston’s.
Part of Livingston’s Address, no. 3484 above. [3496]

Opinions of Du Ponceau Tilghman & Lewis on the case of the Batture.

v. Opinion, on the case of the Alluvion Land or Batture, near New-Orleans.
38 leaves, caption title, at the head of which Jefferson has written Du Ponceau’s; numbered [i]–LXXV, sig. A–E.
Part of Livingston’s Address, no. 3484 above. [3497]

Omitted by Jefferson from his list on the fly-leaf.

vi. Correspondence.
8 leaves, with signature A. Part of Livingston’s Address, no. 3484 above.
On page 2, in letter 3, from Livingston to Madison, Jefferson has changed Livingston’s statement that he had purchased the property from one whose possessions had been confirmed by the “final and unanimous decree of three judges” by underscoring the word unanimous and writing in the margin by 2. against one.
This alteration was not made in the copy described above. [3498]

Petition of the citizens of Orleans to Congress.

vii. To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.—A l’honorable Senat et à l’honorable Chambre des Representans des Etats-Unis d’Amerique, assemblés en Congres.
Folio broadside, folded. Another copy of no. 3476 above. [3499]

Derbigny’s Refutation of the Memoir of Du Ponceau.

viii. Réfutation du Mémoire en forme de consultation, rédigé par Mr. Du Ponceau, Jurisconsulte a Philadelphie, au sujet des pretentions des Etats-Unis sur la Batture du Faubourg Ste.-Marie de la Nouvelle-Orléans, Par Mr.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Derbigny, Avocat à la Nlle.-Orléans. À la Nouvelle-Orleans: De l’Imprimerie de Jean Renard, 1808.

Another copy of no. 3492 above. This copy has also the words supplied in manuscript on page 50. [3500]

5. Seven tracts bound in one volume 8vo., half calf, later labels on the back lettered Miscellaneous/Pamphlets. 1799.

AC901 M5 Vol. 999

i. JEFFERSON, THOMAS.

First Edition. 8vo. 40 leaves, folded plan, printer’s imprint on the verso of the first leaf. The Preface is dated Feb. 25, 1812, the text from Monticello, July 31, 1810.


Annotated by Jefferson.

As a footnote on the first page of text Jefferson has written in ink: The Errata in punctuation are too numerous to be corrected with the pen.

On page 20, to the statement that the river was 1200 yards wide, Jefferson has written the note: Lafon, in his map of N. Orleans, says expressly that the Missifi, at the city, is uniformly of the breadth of 300. toises only.

Other smaller corrections and additions occur.

Jefferson’s autograph manuscript fair copy of these Proceedings, as sent to the printer, is in the Jefferson Papers of the Library of Congress, and includes the title, page of Contents, Preface (2 pages dated February 25, 1812), and the text, 63 pages, so numbered.

The Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress also contain Jefferson’s drafts, partial fair copies, lists of papers, pamphlets, exhibits etc. made up and sent to my counsel in the case of the Batire, amendments, notes, revisions, and much other material, together about 135 pages in Jefferson’s handwriting, portions of it, as also in the fair copy, in double columns. Included also are suggested revisions by Caesar Rodney and Albert Gallatin. The collection contains the original manuscript drawings of the maps and plans used in the case.

Jefferson arranged for the printing of these Proceedings immediately after hearing from his counsel, George Hay, that the case had been thrown out of court for want of jurisdiction. Hay wrote this information on December 5, 1811, and suggested in the letter that Jefferson make known the defence.

Jefferson acknowledged this letter on December 28, and asked for the return of the documents in the case, which had been lent to Hay.

On the same day, December 28, he wrote to his friend Hugh Nelson, Congressman from Virginia:

The suit of Livingston against myself having been dismissed from court for want of jurisdiction, the merits of the case still unexplained to the public, I am apprehensive the impression made by Livingston’s squalling may be strengthened by the false inference that I wished to get rid of the case in that way, which is not true. I believe therefore it is due to myself, & still more to the public, to lay the case before them, by publishing the Commentaries on it which I had prepared for the use of my counsel, and which I had inclosed to you for perusal. it will doubtless be satisfactory to our citizens at large to see that no wrong has been done to Livingston, that the ground of his complaint has been merely my maintaining the national right to the beach of the Mississippi adjacent to N. Orleans, and keeping it from such intrusions as might restrain individuals from making lawful uses of it, and preserve the city & country from destruction: and that in doing this I only obeyed the prescriptions of the law both as to matter & manner. it is with infinite reluctance indeed that I think of presenting myself on this arena; yet I believe it a duty; and with that view ask the return of the MS. I put into your hands . . .

Early in the following year on February 3, 1812, Jefferson wrote to Ezra Sargeant, printer of New York:

Observing that you edit the Edinburgh Review, reprinted in N. York, and presuming that your occupations in that line are not confined to that single work, I take the liberty of addressing the present letter to you. if I am mistaken, the obviousness of the inference will
be my apology. Mr Edward Livingston brought an action against me for having removed his intrusion on the beach of the river Mississipi opposite N. Orleans. at the request of my counsel I made a statement of the facts of the case and of the law applicable to them, so as to form a full argument of justification. the case has been dismissed from court for want of jurisdiction, and the public remain uninformed whether I had really abused the powers entrusted to me, as he alleged. I wish to convey to them this information by publishing the justification. the questions arising in the case are mostly under the civil law, the laws of Spain and of France, which are of course couched in French, in Spanish, in Latin & some in Greek, and the books being in few hands in this country I was obliged to make very long extracts from them. the correctness with which your edition of the Edinburgh Review is printed, and of the passages quoted in those languages induces me to propose to you the publication of the case I speak of. it will fill about 65. or 70. pages of the type & size of paper of the Edinburgh Review. the MS. is in the handwriting of this letter, entirely fair and correct. it will take between 4. & 5. sheets of paper, of 16. pages each. I should want 250. copies struck off for myself, intended principally for the members of Congress, and the printer would be at liberty to print as many more as he pleased for sale, but without any copyright, which I should not propose to have taken out. it is right that I should add that the work is not at all for popular reading. it is merely a law argument, & a very dry one; having been intended merely for the eye of my counsel. it may be in some demand perhaps with lawyers, & persons engaged in the public affairs, but very little beyond that. will you be so good as to inform me if you will undertake to edit this, and what would be the terms on which you can furnish me with the 250. copies. I should want it to be done with as little delay as possible so that Congress might receive it before they separate; and I should add as a condition that not a copy should be sold until I could receive my number & have time to lay them on the desks of the members. this would require a month from the time they should leave N. York by the stage. in hopes of an early answer I tender you the assurances of my respect.

Sargeant accepted the commission on February 10, and sent Jefferson an estimate for the work:

Your favour of the 3rd Inst. has been duly received—I will engage to furnish two hundred & fifty copies of the pamphlet mentioned say from 65 to 70 pages of the same type and size of paper of the Edinburgh Review, for one hundred and thirty dollars. All the care possible shall be taken to have it correct, in fact the proof reading shall go through the same channel as the Reviews. It will require about three weeks to print them, and get them ready for delivery at the stage office here. I will also engage that a copy shall not go out of the office short of the time you mention.

The estimate was accepted on February 26 by Jefferson who then sent his instructions for the printing:

The manuscript is so plainly written, that altho' crowded by interlineation in some places, there will be no difficulty in making it out. one particular may need explanation. after the work was finished and fairly copied the receipt of some new materials called for considerable interpolations in the text, and the addition of long notes. the new matter to be inserted in the text is written on aprons sealed to the face of the page where the new matter is to come in. what is on the upper & under side of the apron is to be inserted between the two lines of the text between which the apron is attached. on reading, the sense will readily show how they are connected. the Notes will of course be printed at the bottom of the pages to which they refer, & of the pages following.

Should the 3rd page be too narrow to admit a division into two columns for the quotations & their translation to be placed side by side, they may be printed at the full breadth of the page, the original first, and the translation following it.

The Table of contents to be printed at the end instead of the beginning of the work.

There is a single instance pa. 30. in a note, of the Anglo-Saxon type being necessary; but it is only for one letter; all the other letters of the words being English. that is the letter &. answering to t. it's
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exact form will be seen in the English grammar prefixed to Johnson's dictionary, and if you have not Saxon types, a figure of 2 turned upside down, is exactly the character.

On March 26 Jefferson wrote to the President and to Patrick Magruder, clerk to the House of Representatives, and to Samuel A. Otis, Secretary of the Senate, informing them that he should send them copies.

To the President, James Madison, he wrote:

... the case of the Batture not having been explained by a trial at bar as had been expected, I have thought it necessary to do it by publishing what I had prepared for the use of my counsel, this has been done at New York, and the printer informs me by a letter of the 21st that he had forwarded by mail some copies to myself, and would send by the stage, under the care of a passenger, those I had ordered for the members of both houses, but those sent to me are not yet arrived. From this parcel I shall send some to yourself and the members of the Cabinet, which I have thought it necessary to mention, by anticipation, that you will understand how it happens, if it does happen, that others get copies before yourself...

To Magruder and Otis he wrote:

The proceedings of this Executive of the U.S. in the case of the Batture of New Orleans, which have been the subject of complaint on the part of Edward Livingston, not having been explained through the medium of a judiciary trial, as was expected, I have thought it due to the nation at large, to the National legislature, and to the Executive to make that explanation public through the ordinary channel of the press. And I have therefore taken the liberty of desiring m/r Sargeant of New York, the printer, to send under cover to yourself 35 copies, of which I will ask the favor of you to lay one copy on the desk of each member of the Senate of Representatives for their acceptance...

On March 21, 1812, Sargeant sent to Jefferson seventy-one copies of the printed pamphlet:

Your Excellency will receive by this days mail Seventy one copies of "Proceedings &c" put up in 3 parcels and directed to you at Monticello. Those directed to be put up for P Magruder Esq. and Mr Otis I expect to forward agreeable to your excellency's direction on tuesday next, a Gentleman of my acquaintance purposing going to the Southward on that day. Should I however be disappointed of that opportunity your excellency may rely on my embracing the first chance afterwards.

Jefferson replied on March 29:

Your letter of the 21st came to hand on the 25th but the 71 copies mentioned as forwarded by the same mail did not come with it, nor by a mail since arrived. I presume they are suffering some temporary delay at some post office and that I shall soon receive them in the mean time I hope you have forwarded those for m/r Otis & m/r Magruder to Washington by the stage under the care of some passenger, this being the only conveyance that combines speed with safety. I have, by the mail of this day, desired messrs Gibson and Jefferson, my correspondents at Richmond, to remit to you one hundred and thirty Dollars, which you may expect to receive as soon as they can procure a draught or bank bills negotiable at New York...

On April 2 Jefferson wrote to Hugh Nelson:

Your letter of Mar. 27. has been duly received. By this time a printed copy of my MS. respecting the Batture has I hope been laid on your desk by which you will perceive that the MS. itself has been received long enough to have been sent to N. York, printed, and returned to Washington...

On the same day he wrote to Gideon Granger:

I rec'd yesterday, yours of Mar. 28. and I thank you for the information respecting the packages, they contain pamphlets stating the conduct of the Executive in the case of the Batture which I have had printed at my own expense for the information of Congress and the officers of the government. I directed the printer to send by the stage 144 copies to m/r Magruder for the Representatives and 35 to m/r Otis for the Senate. he was also to send me 71. to be distributed to officers of the government &c. he informed me he had sent me the last in three packages. I state this because you
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say there are five packages, and it is possible he may have sent the two for Congress with the three for me. those intended for me whether 3. or 5. I will ask the favor of you to have delivered to the Fredericksbg stage . . .

On April 12 Jefferson wrote to his three lawyers, George Hay, William Wirt, and L. W. Tazewell.

To Hay he wrote:

Livingston's suit having gone off on the plea to the jurisdiction, it's foundation remains of course unexplained to the public. I therefore concluded to make it public thro' the ordinary channel of the press. an earlier expectation of the pamphlet, and the desire to send you one induced me, from post to post, to delay acknowledging the receipt of your letter informing me of the dismissal, and the more essential acknowledgements for your kind aid in this unpleasant affair. considering the infinite trouble which the question of right to the Batture, & the immense volume of evidence to be taken at New Orleans would have given to my counsel and myself, I am well satisfied to be relieved from it, altho' I had a strong desire that the public should have been satisfied by a trial on the merits, & the able discussion of them by my counsel . . .

P. S. Altho' the pamphlets have been some weeks at Fredsbgr and expected by every stage, I am still disappointed in receiving them. I detain my letter therefore no longer, but will inclose one on it's arrival.

This letter, with the receipt of Jefferson's draft for the fee, was acknowledged by Wirt on April 16:

I have your favor by the last mail, covering an hundred dollars (a draft on Gibson & Jefferson) as a fee in the suit of Livingston against you. This is much more than an equivalent for any trouble I have had in the case. In truth, I have had no trouble in it. The investigation has been to me both a pleasure and instruction, and in itself, a compleat remuneration. From you I should never have wished a fee in this case, I did not consider it as your case any more than mine or that of any other citizen whom you represented at the time. Even now I am dubious of the propriety of accepting this fee, and it is only the conviction that these costs will not be left by the government to rest on you, that prevents me from returning the draft.

I am glad that your exposition of The Batture question is to be given to the public. It is by far the best piece of grecian architecture that I have ever seen, either from ancient or modern times. I did not think it possible that such a subject could be so deeply and at the same time so airily treated—because I never before had seen such an union of lightness and solidity, of beauty and power, in any investigation. But, for the purposes which are yours in the publication, justice to yourself, to the public and to the rights of New Orleans, the step is certainly proper in a high degree, and must extinguish forever the hopes of Mt Livingston from that sordid and
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nefarious speculation. I thank you sincerely for the promised copy of the pamphlet . . .

To Tazewell Jefferson wrote:
Mr. Livingston’s suit having gone off on the plea to the jurisdiction, it’s foundation remains of course unexplained to the public. I therefore concluded to make it public thro’ the ordinary channel of the press, an earlier expectation of receiving the pamphlets, & the desire of sending you one, has delayed, from post to post, my sooner acknowledging the receipt of your letter informing me of the dismissal, and the more essential acknowledgment of your valuable aid in it, and praying your acceptance of the remuneration I now inclose. I have learnt, from all quarters that your argument was among the ablest ever delivered before that court. Considering the infinite trouble which the question of right to the Batture, & the immense volume of evidence to be taken in New Orleans, would have given to my counsel and myself, I am well satisfied to be relieved from it, altho’ I had had a strong desire that the public should have been satisfied by a trial on the merits, & the abler discussion of them by my counsel . . .

P. S. altho’ the pamphlets have been some weeks at Fredsøg, and expected by every stage, I am still disappointed in receiving them. I detain my letter therefore no longer, but will inclose one separately on it’s arrival.

On April 19 Jefferson started distributing the copies he had received from Sargeant. At a later date he made a list of the recipients and the dates on which he had forwarded their copies, as follows:

The Proceedings of the Govt on the Intrusion of E. Livingston. sent to the following persons.

| Apr. 19 | George Hay                  | Rob. R. Livingston | Govt. Homes
|        | William Will                | Dr. Rush           | Howard
|        | Littleton W. Tazewell       | Judge Tucker       | Harrison
|        | Governor Barbour            | Govt. Gerry        | John Brown-Ky
|        | Judge Tyler                 | Gov. Tomkins       | Apr. 23 | A. J. Dallas.
|        | John Wickham                | Genl. Armstrong    | Levi Lincoln
|        | Edm. Randolph               | Judge Duval.       | Charles Pinckney
|        | Norborne Nicholas           | Govt. Claiborne    | D. Walter Jones
|        | Thomas Ritchie              | James Mather       | W. Rivers
|        | the President               | Moreau de Lislet   | J. W. Ethes
|        | Secretary of State          | Thiery             | 25. James Maury
|        | of the Treasury             | Thiery             | May 10 | Mrs. Trist
|        | of War                      | Derbigny           | Charles Clay
|        | of the Navy                 | Balling Robertson  | 21. Wilson C. Nicholas
|        | the Atty General            | Benjamin Morgan    | June 6 | Ingersol Charles J.
|        | Rob. Smith                  | Judge Cabell       | Th. J. Randolph
|        | Wm. Duane                   | Judge Stuart       | T. M. Randolph
|        | Genl. Dearborne             | Judge Johnston     | C. L. Bankhead
|        | John Adams                  | Judge Homes        | Peter Carr
|        | John Langdon                | J. F. Mercer       | Dabney Carr
|        |                               | J. T. Mason        | Sand Carr

The first three names are those of Jefferson’s three attorneys.

Tazewell acknowledged his copy on May 15:

. . . The manner in which this cause went off, coupled with the personal attack made upon you by Mr. Livingston, created a duty upon you to explain to the public (before whose bar you had been arraigned) the reasons and motives of your conduct in this transaction. And the mode you have adopted to make this explanation is certainly a very proper one, especially as it is that which he himself selected—Your publication will I think convince all who will read and attentively examine it of the propriety of your conduct, and

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of the just and legal right of the U.S. to the property in contest. I say so with more confidence, because your reasoning upon this subject produced this effect upon my own judgment, which was originally very decided against the claim of the U.S., altho' I never doubted as to your not being responsible to any Individual for that which you had done.

I wish that in preparing this work for the press you had given a different arrangement to its parts. The chronological order of events which you have pursued, altho' generally the best where facts alone are the subjects to be discussed, yet by dividing often times weakens the effect of the general argument. Hence more attentive examination will probably be required to judge correctly of the great merit of this little work, than is perhaps to be expected from the mass of readers. And as "the publick" is the forum to which it is addressed, the character of the mass of readers would probably render a different method more desirable. There is nothing which I would wish retrenched, and but little indeed which I could have desired to be added to your pamphlet; even the arrangement of its contents I would not have alter'd, so far as attentive readers are concerned . . .

Jefferson answered this on June 19:

Your favor of May 15. came to hand in due time. on the course of the suit of Livingston, I had thought with you that the question of jurisdiction might have been kept in reserve, as a dernier resort, and had suggested to the gentlemen in Richmond the pleading 1. the general issue, which would have tried the question of the public title, very interesting to the city of New Orleans; 2. Justification, which would have tried that of the responsibility of a chief magistrate; and if these were decided unfavorably, to have arrested judgment for want of jurisdiction. yet when I contemplated the immense labor of taking volumes of evidence in N. Orleans, the scenes which had been exhibited in Richmond in a former case wherein unfriendly passions towards myself made a prosecutor of the criminal, and arraigned the government in his place, the same bias in the judge, & pointed in the same direction, and after all that I might have been dragged to still another tribunal, where all would be to go over again, I say, when I contemplated all this, the torpor of years & desire of tranquility made me shrink from this contest of gladiators, and acquiesce with gratification in the course which had relieved me from it. my appeal became easy & quiet, to men at their firesides, in possession of their reason, uninfected by the contagious passions of a crowd . . .

Judge Tyler's copy was also sent on April 19 and acknowledged on May 17.

I receiv'd the favor of your Pamphlet on the Subject of the Beach of New-Orleans, and read it with great delight, in which you still retain the power of turning whatever you touch to gold—Your Streams are brought from so many fountains—like the great Mississippi so strong and irresistible that Livingston and his bold, but corrupt Enterprize, are swept together into the Gulf without hope of redemption . . .

Jefferson acknowledged Tyler's letter on June 17:

Your acceptable letter of May 17. came to hand ten days after date, and I duly estimate your approbation of my rudiments of the case of the Batture. I observe by the papers that Livingston's suit against the Marshall for the same trespass, came before the federal court of Orleans, on the 24th of April, on the plea that he was not a citizen of New York, in which character he had sued that he might have the benefit of the same court which had already decided in his favor. a jury found him to be a citizen of New York. a new trial was asked on the ground that the verdict was contrary to evidence, which was to be discussed on the 26th of May, but after such a verdict by a jury, which confounds all the states, and removes the barriers between federal & state jurisdiction, we have nothing to expect from a court, already committed for the plaintiff. 'boni judicis est ampliare jurisdictionem' has grown into a maxim with the courts. some copies of my statement would get there about a fortnight or three weeks after that, & perhaps before the argument on the main question. my strictures on their usurpation of Chancery jurisdiction were not calculated to throw the bias of the court on the side of the defendant . . .
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Amongst those to whom copies were sent on the following day, April 20, were the New Orleans lawyers, Derbigny and Moreau de Lislet, and also his friend Thierry, of that city.

To Derbigny Jefferson wrote:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to M. Derbigny and asks his acceptance of the inclosed pamphlet on the subject of the Batture of N. Orleans. this homage is justly due to the first champion who stepped forth in defence of the public rights in that interesting subject, & arrested with so strong a hand the bold usurpations aimed at them. if in rescuing them, as a public functionary, or vindicating them as a private citizen, he has seconded the efforts of M. Derbigny, he owes him acknowledgements for having led and pointed the way. he salutes him with great esteem & respect.

To Moreau de Lislet he wrote:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to M. Moreau de Lislet, and asks his acceptance of the inclosed pamphlet, on the subject of the Batture of N. Orleans. he has taken the liberty of differing from him on a single point; but conscious of the strength of M. Moreau on that field, and of his own weakness, he has done it with just respect and diffidence: and deeply indebted for his able information on other questions of the controversy, he has with pleasure expressed his great acknowledgments for it. he salutes him with high respect & consideration.

And to Thierry:

Th: Jefferson presents his compliments to M. Thierry and asks his acceptance of the inclosed pamphlet on the subject of the Batture of N. Orleans. tho' he has ventured to differ from him on a single question, he was too much indebted for his able information on other points of the controversy, not to have made his acknowledgments of the aid he derived from it. with justice and pleasure, he prays him to accept the assurance of his great respect.

On the same day, April 20, Jefferson sent a copy to Robert R. Livingston, Edward's brother:

I have not hesitated to send you one of the inclosed because I know that your mind will view in it nothing but the abstract question of right; and in the opinion of my fellow citizens on that question it will be my duty to acquiesce. I owe it to you also in return for your excellent book on the subject of sheep, now becoming daily more and more interesting to us . . .

To Governor Claiborne he wrote:

You will probably some time ago have seen in the newspapers that the suit of Edward Livingston against me for maintaining the public possession of the Batture of New Orleans has been dismissed by the District court of the U.S. at Richmond for want of jurisdiction. my wish was that it should have been tried on its merits, that the public might have seen thro' that medium that the transaction complained of was one of duty as well as of right. but the court, as I presume thought it wrong to give their time to the discussion of a title to lands not within their jurisdiction. to supply therefore the information which cannot now be passed through that channel I have published the state of the case as prepared for the use of my counsel, and which I communicated to you when I had the pleasure of receiving you here. had the trial proceeded the questions would have been more ably developed by them. indeed the Jurists of Orleans have left little to be added; and on the whole I trust there will be but one opinion on the case. I inclose a copy of my view of it for yourself, and two others which I pray you to present to the Speakers of the two branches of your legislature, in their private, and not in their official capacities, the subject not being before their houses. it is offered merely as an evidence of my sincere zeal for whatever concerns that interesting country. accept for yourself the assurance of my great esteem and respect.

To William Duane:

I inclose you a pamphlet on a subject which has, I believe, been little understood. I had expected that its explanation would have gone to the public thro' the medium of a trial at bar: but failing in that, I have thought it a duty to give it through the ordinary medium of the press. I wish it could have appeared in a form less erudite—but the character of the question and of those for whose use I wrote it decided that of the work. had it gone on to trial, my counsel would have clothed it in a more popular dress . . .
Duane did not acknowledge the receipt of his copy until July 17 when he wrote from Philadelphia:

I should have answered your obliging letter the 20th April, had my mind not been kept in agitation by the pressure which I began to feel heavily in consequence of my opposition to the U.S. Bank, and which although I have in effect surmounted, has left me like a man after a severe disease, with an unusual degree of debility. I had read your admirable work on the batture before I was favored with the copy from yourself—and I have heard it repeatedly spoken of in terms very grateful to my own feelings and honorable to yours. I think you have extinguished that unfortunate man, or he has caused himself to extinguished . . .

Elbridge Gerry acknowledged the receipt of his copy on May 1:

I thank you for the pamphlet this day received, respecting the intrusion of Edward Livingston; & for your polite & friendly manner of transmitting it. The publick is much indebted to you on this, & on numerous other occasions, for performances; to which few are equal, & still fewer have a disposition . . .

To Benjamin Rush, Jefferson wrote:

I do not know if you may have noticed in the Newpapers of a year or two ago that Edward Livingston had brought a suit against me for a transaction of the Executive while I was in the administration. The dismissal of it has been the occasion of publishing the inclosed pamphlet, which is sent to you, not to be read, for there is nothing enticing for you in it, but as a tribute of respect & friendship. you have moreover a son whose familiarity with the subject may render a glance of it amusing to him.

The sending a copy of this to Mr Adams, as well as the answering some inquiries of his last letter, furnishes occasion for my writing to him a third time. as you have taken a pleasure in watering the tree of conciliation which your friendship for us both planted, I inclose to you my letter to him unsealed for perusal, that you may see how we come on. when read, be pleased to stick a wafer in it and recommit it to the post office. I salute you with constant attachment and respect.

Rush replied on April 26:

Your favor of the 20th instant came safe to hand, but not accompanied with the pamphlet you have mentioned in it. I have read your letter to Mr Adams with pleasure, & shall put it into the post office tomorrow agreeably to your Wishes . . .

On January 21 of this year (1812) Jefferson wrote to Rush:

As it is thro’ your kind interposition that two old friends are brought together, you have a right to know how the first approaches are made. I send you, therefore a copy of Mr Adams’s letter to me & of my answer. To avoid the subject of his family, on which I could say nothing, I have written him a rambling, gossiping epistle which gave openings for the expression of sincere feelings & may furnish him ground of reciprocation, if he merely waited for the first declaration; for so I would construe the reserve of his letter. in the course of the spring I can have a good occasion of writing to him again, on sending him a law case of Livingston against myself, which having been dismissed out court, for want of jurisdiction, remains unexplained to the world. this explanation I shall print for my own justification; and a copy may not be unamusing to one who is himself a profound lawyer . . .

On April 20 Jefferson duly sent to John Adams his copy, and wrote (first submitting the letter to Rush):

I have it now in my power to send you a piece of home spun in return for that I received from you. not of the fine texture or delicate character of yours, or to drop our metaphor, not filled as that was with that display of imagination which constitutes excellence in Belles lettres, but a mere sober, dry and formal piece of Logic ornari res ipsa negat. yet you may have enough left of your old taste for law reading to cast an eye over some of the questions it discusses, at any rate accept it as the offering of esteem and friendship . . .

Adams replied on May 1:

Yesterday, I received from the Post Office, under and envelope inscribed with your hand, but without any letter, a very learned and ingenious
Pamphlet, prepared by you for the use of your Counsel, in the case of Edward Livingston against you. M’ Ingersol of Philadelphia, two or three years ago sent me two large Pamphlets upon the same subject. Neddy is a naughty lad as well as a saucy one. I have not forgotten his lying villany in his fictitious fabricated Case of a Jonathan Robbins who never existed. His suit against you, I hope has convinced you of his Character. What has become of his defalcation and plunder of the Publick? I rejoice however that you have been plagued by this fellow; because it has stimulated you to a Research that cannot fail to be of great Use to your Country. You have brought up to the view of the young Generation of Lawyers in our Country Tracts and Regions of legal Information of which they never had dreamed: but which will become, every day more and more necessary for our Courts of Justice to investigate.

Good God! Is a President of U.S to be subject to a private action of every Individual? This will soon introduce the Axiom that a President can do no wrong; or another equally curious that a President can do no right.

I have run over this Pamphlet with great pleasure but must read it with more Attention . . .

Again, two days later, on May 3, Adams wrote:

I wrote you on the first of this month acknowledging the receipt of your “Proceedings” &c and now repeat my thanks for it. It is as masterly a pamphlet as ever I have read; and every way worthy of the Mind that composed and the pen which committed it to writing. There is wit and fancy and delicate touches of Satyr enough in it to make it entertaining while the profusion of learning, the close reasoning, and accurate Criticism must have required a Patience of Investigation that at your Age is very uncommon . . .

Jefferson’s list included Charles Pinckney as above. A letter of thanks came from William Pinkney, dated from Baltimore on June 27:

I had the honour to receive a few weeks ago, the very acceptable Present of your Book on Livingston’s Claim, which I have read in part with great attention, & intend to finish in a Day or two.— It has a Bearing upon a Cause in which I am concerned as Counsel in Maryland, and affords me Lights which certainly I had not before.

As far as I have gone I find the Statements clear, and the Reasoning absolutely conclusive. You appear to have exhibited a complete View of the Subject as to Fact and Law—and the whole is evidently the Result of the most diligent Personal and careful Reflection.—I cannot help thinking that it ought to be so published as to go into full Circulation.—Not only Lawyers, but the public in general, would peruse such a work with Pleasure & Profit.—Be pleased, Sir, to accept my Thanks for this Pamphlet, and to be assured that I have received it with a lively Interest, connected, not with the Subject only, or with the masterly manner in which it is treated, but with the author personnally, for whom my unfeigned & respectful attachment is too well known to require to be mentioned . . .

Less than a month after this, on July 10, Jefferson sent a copy to Thomas Cooper:

. . . In return for the many richer favours receiv’d from you, I send you my little tract on the Batture of New Orleans, & Livingston’s claim to it. I was at a loss where to get it printed, & confined it to the editor of the Edinburg Review, reprinted at N. York, but he has not done it immaculately. altho’ there are typographical errors in your lecture, I wonder to see so difficult a work so well done at Carlisle . . .

And on January 8, 1813, he sent a copy to Archibald Thweatt:

Yours of Dec. 3 came during an absence of between 5 & 6. weeks in Bedford, which is the cause of my being so late in answering it. I now inclose you the pamphlet you ask for. it is the only copy I have, & is kept for my own use, so I must ask the return of it when you are done with it. I had it printed principally to put a copy into the hands of every member of Congress, & if I had supposed you would have
thought it worth reading, I would certainly have sent
you one. at present I believe there is not a copy to be
had but at New York, if there; unless perhaps from
some member of Congress who having read it may
have no further use for it . . .

The Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress contain

ii. Report. John Gravier vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of the
City of New-Orleans.
Another copy of no. 3493, uncut.

iii. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.
Speech of Julien Poydras, Esq . . . Wednesday, March 14, 1810.
Another copy of no. 3489, above.

iv. POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.
Speech of Julien Poydras, Esq . . . Friday, February 2, 1810.
Another copy of no. 3488 above.

v. [POYDRAS, JULIEN DE LALANDE.
Speech. [New-Orleans:] Roche Brothers, n. d.
8vo. 6 leaves, signed at the end Julien Poydras; caption
title, no title-page.

This speech is not directly concerned with the case of the
Batture; it is a plea for the establishment of a chamber of
commerce at New-Orleans, which is compared with
Alexandria on the river Nile.

vi. DU PONCEAU, PETER STEPHEN.
A Review of the cause of the New Orleans Batture and of the discussions that
have taken place respecting it; containing answers to the late publications of Messrs.
Thierry & Derbigny on that subject. By Peter Stephen Du Ponceau, Counsellor
at law, Of Counsel with Edward Livingston Esq . . . Philadelphia: Printed by
Jane Aitken, 1809.

vii. LIVINGSTON, EDWARD.
An Answer to Mr. Jefferson’s justification of his conduct in the case of the
William Fry, 1813.
99 leaves, 2 folded plans.

This Answer was followed by the reinstatement of Living-
ston in his possession. See no. 3501.

6. JEFFERSON, THOMAS.
The Proceedings of the Government of the United States, in maintaining the
public right to the beach of the Mississippi, adjacent to New-Orleans, against the
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Another copy, in wrappers uncut, of the first tract in no. 5 above, no. 3501. This copy has precisely the same manuscript annotations by Jefferson as the other. [3508]

[Louisiana tracts continued.]

iii. 1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 73, Do. [Constitutions of the States] of Louisiana, pamphlet, 12mo.

LOUISIANA.


8vo. 16 leaves, no title-page, English and French text on opposite pages, caption titles at the head of the two first pages.

Sabin 42214. Jefferson's copy was sent to him by John Dawson, who wrote from Washington on April 22, 1812:

Louisiana having become a sister-state I take the liberty of inclosing to you a copy of her constitution, and at the same time, stating to you, with candour, my future plans, and counting with confidence on your friendly offices to which I feel that I have a just claim . . .

Jefferson replied to the rest of Dawson's letter on May 2, without mentioning the pamphlet.

John Dawson, 1762–1814, known as "Beau Dawson", was a Jeffersonian in politics, and loyal to Jefferson throughout. Many of the letters that passed between them are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. [3509]

J. 346 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 446, Memoires sur la Louisiane, fol.

ALLIOT, PAUL.

Reflexions historiques et politiques sur la Louysiane en deuax parties Dediées a son excellence Monsieur Gefferson president des etats unis de l'amérique par paul alliot medicin deporté de la nouvelle Orleans avec sa femme et ses enfants en france le dix huit mars mil huit cent trois; et de retour a Neuve York avec sa famille le six avril mil huit cent quatre en vertu d'une permission du gouvernement français qui a reconnu son innocence et imprévou la conduite de ses ennemis.

Manuscript on paper, 22 leaves, folio, measuring 16 by 10 inches, long lines, 45 to a full page. The work is divided into two parts, 10 and 7 leaves, and 5 preliminary leaves which contain the title and dedication. The dedication A son excellence Son excellence Monsieur Gefferson president des etats unis de l'amerique, 3 pages, is dated from dans les prisons de l'orient le 1er juillet 1803. At the end of the Reflexions is an observation a faire a son excellence monsieur Gefferson president des etats unis de l'amerique. ma traversée de france a Neuve york a été de quatre vingt onze jours, et tous mes papiers ont été mouillé . . .

Original half calf, label on the back defective; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, Paul Alliot, who wrote from New York on April 14, 1804:

a son excellence monsieur Gefferson president des etats unis de l'amérique.

Monsieur le president.

j'ay L'honneur de vous envoyer un manuscrit qui a pour titre, reflexions historiques et politiques sur la Louysiane en deux parties. n'ayant fait ce petit ouvrage que dans de bonnes vues, et vous l'ayant dedie; j'espère que vous l'acceuil-

erez. je souhaite ardemment qu'en le lisant,
Politics

vous puissiez par votre sagesse, par vos grands
talens, et par vos vertus qui sont aujourd'hui
l'admiration de toute l'Europe, donner a ce bon
pays dont vous avez fait l'acquisition ce dont il
a besoin pour devenir un jour ce qu'est lamire
patrice que vous gouvernez si bien.

monsieur le president.

je vous envoie aussi un memoire de faits qui
vous prouvera la persecution et les grands mal-
heurs que ma femme, mes enfans et moi avons
eprouve a la nouvel Orleans . . .

This letter contains a list of the maladies which Alliot
could treat and cure, and a definition de la fièvre jaune.

The Memoire referred to by Alliot, in his letter of April
14, is also in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of
Congress. It is headed:

Alliot, Médecin

Français,

and is on 8 printed pages, dated by Alliot Aux Prisons de
Fontanion, à Lorien, ce 26 Messidor an onze [July 15, 1803];
the imprint at the foot of the last page: A Lorien, de
l'Imprimerie de V.* Feuray.

Jefferson replied from Monticello on April 27:

Recieved on a short visit to this place your letter of the
14th and the papers it covered, and have perused with
satisfaction that containing your historical and political
reflections on Louisiana. they are replete with views
which are benevolent, and which appear to me to be just,
altho', for want of local knowledge, I am unable to decide
on them competently. in the present stage of government
there, nothing can be attempted. but when the governor
& legislature, provided for them by Congress, shall get
into action, I shall certainly commit your reflections to
the Governor, that they may produce the good of which
they are susceptible, for the people for whose advantage
they appear to have been written.

With respect to your memoir, & application for leave
to prosecute those at New Orleans who have violated
the laws, or their engagements to your injury, I have to
observe that the laws in force at the delivery of this
country to us, were continued by proclamation, that our
Governor, instead of deciding causes himself in the first
instance, has established a court consisting of some of the
most respectable American & French inhabitants of the
place, before whom contracts & injuries, though [illegible]
of the place, may be prosecuted by the injured
party, without asking the permission of any person.
from this court there is an appeal to the Governor [when]
the cause of action is beyond a certain amount. minute
[illegible] on this subject can only be had by enquiries on
the spot, which your agent will of [illegible] make. Ac-
cept my respectful salutations.

Alliot wrote again from New York on May 7:

. . . je suis on ne peut plus sensible a ce que vous
m'ecrieves touchant mon petit ouvrage sur la
Lousiane. a la lecture de votre lettre, des
larmes ont coulé de mes yeux heureux pour moi,
mil fois heureux si le plan que je trace peut
produire un bon effet. et si les habitans peuvent
y vivre longtems et heureux . . .

For a full account of Alliot's Reflexions, with a transla-
tion, bibliographical, biographical and other notes, see
James Alexander Robertson, Louisiana under the rule of
Spain, France, and the United States 1785-1807, Volume I,
1911, where the French text with English translation is
printed in full.

The volume contains also two other manuscript pieces:

1. Extracts from a letter written by a Gentleman who had explored Kentucky
to his Friend in the lower part of Virginia relative to that country—Bedford in
Virginia.

Written on both sides of 2 leaves, 43 lines to a full page.

On the back of the second leaf Jefferson has written: Western country.

2. Memoire.

8 leaves including 2 blanks at the end, written in French
on both sides of the paper, 46 lines to a full page.

Begins: Sans entrer dans le détail des causes morales qui ont
influé sur l'accroissements prodigieux . . .

[3510]
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J. 347  Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 107.  no. 399, Wilkinson’s Memoirs, 8vo.

WILKINSON, JAMES.
Memoirs of General Wilkinson. Volume II [with Appendix]. Washington City: Printed for the Author, 1810.  [—Appendix, to Volume the First.—Appendix, to Volume the Fourth.—Postscript to Appendix Vol. IV.—A Brief Examination of Testimony, to vindicate the character of General James Wilkinson against the imputation of a sinister connexion with the Spanish Government, for purpose hostile to his own country; with a glance at several topics of minor import. Washington City: W. Cooper, Printer, 1811.—Appendix.]

E334 .W67

First Edition. 8vo. 5 parts in 1. Vol. II. 59 leaves (lacks a leaf between the Introduction and the text, probably blank); caption title on the first leaf of text reads: Examination of General Wilkinson’s Conduct in relation to Burr’s Conspiracy. Appendix to Vol. II, 68 leaves; Appendix to Vol. I, 96 leaves only, imperfect at the end; Appendix to Vol. IV, 104 leaves, the last a blank; Postscript to Appendix Vol. IV, 6 leaves; A Brief Examination 16 leaves, Appendix 40 leaves. The Appendix to Volume the First is placed first in the volume.

Sabin 104028, 104026. Wandell, page 245.

Original calf, rebacked. Not initialled by Jefferson, but with his shelfmark, c. 24. 399, written in ink by him and pasted on the first leaf; one or two textual corrections in ink. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On September 14, 1810, John B. Colvin wrote to Jefferson, from Washington, a letter marked private:

You will not doubt, I presume, the sincerity of my respect for you. The sentiment is strong in my breast; and as it has survived your presidential terms, and honors you in retirement, it is, from the nature of the sensation as well as from your own great qualities, likely to endure . . .

Gen Wilkinson is now engaged in composing the Memoirs of his Life: He thinks they will present to the world a picture that will excite its sympathy and sober approbation, if not its clamorous applause; and that he will thus stand acquitted in the eyes of his countrymen of the various charges which have been so long and so forcibly urged against him.

Gen. Wilkinson has solicited me to write one of the volumes for him; and the subject which he wishes to confide to me is the Treason of Burr. Various considerations induced me to hesitate on this proposition. My situation in the Department of State; the relation in which the General stands to the Executive and to Congress, were circumstances which weighed with me most forcibly against the undertaking. On reflection, however, I concluded to lend him my aid on that point alone, and to devote my leisure hours for a week or two gratuitously to the topic in question. I have, however, exacted from him a promise of inviolable secrecy as to the authorship; and he has put into my hands numerous original documents touching the subject, which have never yet been developed to the world. Your private letters, of course, form a part.

In surveying the work before me, I have reflected that the treason and general conduct of Burr will hereafter form a prominent feature in the history of your political life; that it is of importance to the Character of republican Government that it should be well narrated; and, especially, that it is of essential consequence to your good name, (so precious to the republicans of the Union,) that the principles upon which you approved of Gen. Wilkinson’s conduct at New-Orleans should not be mistated or mistaken.

I therefore, Sir, take the liberty of submitting to you the following Question; and will thank you for your ideas on it, together with whatever observations, in relation to the subject generally, you may think proper to honor me with. I
pledge you my honor that neither man nor woman knows of this application to you, except myself:

Question.
Are there not periods when, in free governments, it is necessary for officers in responsible stations to exercise an authority beyond the law—and, was not the time of Burr’s treason such a period? Gen. Wilkinson goes to press with his memoirs this autumn, and intends them to be published by the next meeting of Congress . . .

Jefferson replied from Monticello on September 20 in a letter of 3½ pages quarto, which reads in part:

To proceed to the conspiracy of Burr, & particularly to Gen. Wilkinson’s situation in N. Orleans. In judging this case we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct & incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Burr & his band from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy within the city. Under these circumstances, was he justifiable 1. in seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions; one, of the guilty & their accomplices, the other, that of all honest men. 2. in sending them to the seat of government when the written law gave them a right to trial in the territory? The danger of their rescue, of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, apathy of the judges, active patronage of the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the juries, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and of the Union itself, which would have been convulsed to its center, had that conspiracy succeeded, all these constituted a law of necessity & self preservation, and rendered the salus populi supreme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground, does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controlling powers of the constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur that risk. But those controlling powers, and his fellow citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of this place or moment to the time & place of his action; but to put themselves into his situation. We knew here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, & that Burr’s band was crushed before it reached the Mississippi, but Gen. Wilkinson’s information was very different, and he could act on no other . . .

The text contains copies of letters from Jefferson written to General Wilkinson on various dates and of which polygraph copies are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

On February 4, 1811, Colvin wrote to Jefferson from Washington City:

Gen. Wilkinson having informed me that he had transmitted to you the 2d vol. of his “Memoirs”, which contains his Vindication from the charge of being connected in the scheme of Col. Burr, I presume that you have, by this time, read, in your own words, the arguments in favor of the proceedings at New Orleans against the conspirators. In truth, I copied those arguments, and gave them to Gen. Wilkinson, without the least intimation that they were from your pen: And thus, Sir, you have contributed to do good without being seen in it—a thing which you, no doubt, have often done—and which, more than any thing else, assimilates a man to the deity.

No one, except the president’s lady, has seen your letter to me. I shewed it to her when the Book came out, to demonstrate to her satisfaction, the agency I had in the work; for, as Gen. Wilkinson is a man of very violent temper, I was apprehensive that he might have introduced into it some abuse of the President, and my enemies would not have failed to ascribe it to me. It is owing to my unceasing representations to him that the language of the volume is as temperate as it is. I fear that of the succeeding volumes will not be so much so. The General is becoming desperate; but his constitution is so peculiar, that it is rather the desperation of Anger than the despair of the fulfilment of Hope deferred.

I hope that you will properly appreciate my motive in disclosing to M. Madison (who is both sensible and discreet) the contents of your letter. I have been so often accused of writing things that I had no hand in, that I have felt the injury of that species of persecution, and on this
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On March 10 Jefferson wrote to General Wilkinson:

Your favor of Jan. 21. has been received, and with it the 2d vol. of your Memoirs, with the Appendices to the 1st, 2d, & 4th volumes, for which accept my thanks. I shall read them with pleasure. the expression respecting myself, stated in your letter to have been imputed to you by your calumniators, had either never been heard by me, or, if heard, had been unheeded & forgotten. I have been too much of the butt of such falsehoods myself to do others the injustice of permitting them to make the least impression on me. my consciousness that no man on earth has me under his thumb, is evidence enough that you never used the expression. Daniel Clarke's book I have never seen, nor should I put Tacitus or Thucydides out of my hand to take that up. I am leaving off the Newspapers, desirous to disengage myself from the contentions of the world, and consign to entire tranquility and to the kinder passions what remains to me of life. I look back with commiseration on those still buffeting the storm, and sincerely wish your Argosy may ride out, unhurt, that in which it is engaged. my belief is that it will, and I found that belief on my own knowledge of Burr's transactions, on my view of your conduct in encountering them, & on the candour of your judges. I salute you with my best wishes & entire respect.

JAMES WILKINSON, 1757–1825, Governor of Louisiana Territory, published his Memoirs in an attempt to vindicate himself from the charge of having received money from the Spanish Government, and of having been an accomplice of Aaron Burr. The quoted correspondence shows that John B. Colvin [q. v.], at a time a clerk in the State Department in Washington, was the author of a part of the Memoirs. Wilkinson was in frequent correspondence with Jefferson.

J. 348 Louisiana message and documents of Feb. 19, 1806. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 301, Message on Louisiana, and Documents—to wit Lewis and Clarke, Dunbar, Sibley, 8vo.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS.

Message from the President of the United States, communicating discoveries made in exploring the Missouri, Red River and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar; with a statistical account of the Countries Adjacent. February 19, 1806. Read, and ordered to lie on the table. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers, 1806.

8vo. 90 leaves: [1]–224, 235, the last a blank, folded tables, folded engraved Map of the Washita River in Louisiana . . . Laid down from the Journal & Survey of W. Dunbar Esq. in the Year 1804 by Nicholas King.


Originally bound for Jefferson by John March in 1809, rebound in half morocco by the Library of Congress, 2 compartments of the original calf back preserved, one with a red label lettered Louisiana in gold, the other with 1800/Lewis/Dunbar/Sibley in ink in Jefferson's autograph. On the second leaf of the first sheet, which is unnumbered, Jefferson has inserted in ink the signature mark I preceded by his initial T.

Jefferson's Message, dated February 19, 1806, occupies one leaf at the beginning, and is followed by an Extract of a letter from Captain Meriwether Lewis, to the President of the United States, dated Fort Mandan, April 17th, 1805, 1 leaves.

This is the first published account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. All the original letters (those from Jefferson in polygraph or letter press copy) connected with this expedition are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress, as is also Jefferson's account of the life of Meriwether Lewis, sent in a letter to Paul Allen of Philadelphia on April 13, 1813. The original of Lewis's letter to Jefferson printed at the beginning of the volume was dated April 7, 1805, not April 17, as printed (see above).
Politics

349 Land Companies. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 307, Land Companies, 1802-4, 8vo.

A volume lettered Land Companies was bound for Jefferson by John March in August, 1805 (price .50); there is no longer any evidence as to its contents.

Jefferson's knowledge of and interest in land companies is shown in a letter to Gérard de Rayneval, dated from Washington March 20, 1801:

... During the regal government, two companies, called the Loyal & the Ohio companies, had obtained grants from the crown for 800,000, or 1,000,000 of acres of land each, on the Ohio, on condition of settling them in a given number of years. they surveyed some, & settled them; but the war of 1755, came on & broke up the settlements. after it was over they petitioned for a renewal. four other large companies then formed themselves, called the Mississippi, the Illinois, the Wabash & the Indiana companies, each praying for immense quantities of land, some amounting to 200 miles square, so that they proposed to cover the whole country North between the Ohio & Mississippi, & a great portion of what is South. all these petitions were depending, without any answer whatever from the crown, when the revolution war broke out. the petitioners had associated to themselves some of the nobility of England, & most of the characters in America of great influence. when Congress assumed the government, they took some of their body in as partners, to obtain their influence, and I rememb...
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351 Callender's hist. of the U.S. for 1796-7.  
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 270, Callender's History of the United States, for 1796, 8vo.

CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.

The History of the United States for 1796; Including a Variety of Interesting Particulars relative to the Federal Government Previous to that Period. Philadelphia: From the Press of Snowden & M'Corkle, 1797. E311 .C17 8vo. 160 leaves in fours, copyright notice on the verso of the title, 5 lines of errata at the end. Chapters VI and VII contain the charges against Alexander Hamilton which were answered in his Observations (the Reynolds pamphlet).

Halkett and Laing III, 91. Sabin 10063. Evans 31906. This work originally appeared in 8 weekly numbers. See the next entry. [3515]

352 Callender's sketches for 1798.  
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 275, as above, 8vo.

CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.


Numerous references to Jefferson occur throughout the work. On page 62 is a passage from the frequently quoted letter written by Jefferson on April 24, 1796, to Philip Mazzei. Letterpress copies of the whole of this letter and a separate copy of the part quoted are in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress. These show many differences from the text printed by Callender, due to the fact that the letter was "originally translated from a French newspaper by Webster, who spoke of it as if it had been treason."

Callender mentioned this work (and also the previous entry) in the letter written to Jefferson on September 28, 1797:

I expect that your remaining numbers of the History of 1796 have come duly to hand. The other copy will be ready for you on your return to town.

I would not have intruded on you at this time about that; but am to request your indulgence for a few moments. I have begun another volume on American History, and it will be ready for the press in about a month. Having been in bad health, for a time, now better, having by the desertion of the town been reduced to some inconvenience, & having a small family, I laid my plan before M Leiper & M Dallas, who handsomely gave me most effectual assistance, till the time of printing & selling the book.

In this dilemma, I recollected something that dropt from you, when I had the honour of seeing you at Francis's hotel. It related to some assistance, in a pecuniary way, that you intended to make me, on finishing my next volume. Now, Sir, my design at present is to hint that, in the present dreadful situation of the town, if the matter in reserve could be made in advance, it would really trouble the greatness of the favour. If it was a draft or Check for 5 or 10 dollars, say, it might be in favour of a third person, my name not being very proper to appear; viz. "M' James Ronaldson", a particular friend of mine.

I hope in a few months to be (if I escape the fever) much less dependent than I have been upon my pen. Bookselling is at present in an entirely ruined State, otherwise my two last volumes would have put me far beyond the need of asking help. Your answer to me, to be left at the Post office till called for, will much oblige.

Sir, Your very much obliged & humble Servant

Jas. Thomson Callender.
Politics

P. S. Since the printing of Mr. Hamilton's Observations Bishop White has, in a public Company, declined to drink his health, assigning the pamphlet as a reason. If you have not seen it, no anticipation can equal the infamy of this piece. It is worth all that fifty of the best pens in America could have said agst him, and the most pitiful part of the whole is his notice of you.

On March 21, 1798, after explaining his pecunary situation, Callender wrote to Jefferson:

Callender described this book to Jefferson in his letter of March 21, 1798, quoted in the previous entry:

... The next is to be a book of only ½ a dollar, good paper and print, and will I fancy sell fully faster than the other, as being of a more comestable size & price—the type close to contain much matter.—The Six per Cents, in quite a new light—the Indian wars—the power of making treaties—a Review of Fenno's Gazette— are among the Chief Articles. I could have sold this week, for the Country, 150 of 1791 but they are all, or as good as all, gone.

If your good offices could get the baldu due, I think I shall not run Scores with the Society again.—With a little help, and Mr. Bache's and other... My sale has been rapid beyond all hope. In less than 5 weeks, 700 have gone off, and some commissions and subscribers are yet unanswered. A gentleman came lately six miles to Albany to buy a copy, and told our correspondent that in his country neighbourhood, he believed that he could sell 500...

The next part of this letter is concerned with Sedgwick & Co. See the next entry.

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353 Callender's Sedgwick & Co. 1798.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 276, as above, 8vo.

CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.

Sedgwick & Co. or a Key to the Six Per Cent Cabinet. By James Thomson Callender. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1798.

First Edition. 8vo. 44 leaves (sig. F missed in printing, but the text is complete and the pagination correctly printed); errata at the end.

Sabin 10629. Evans 3498.

References to Jefferson occur.

354 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 277, Callender's Prospect before us, 1799, 8vo.
1849 Catalogue, page 568, no. 586, [Callender, James T. :] Prospect before Us, 1st v., 8vo; Richmond, 1800.

[CALLENDER, JAMES THOMSON.]

The Prospect Before Us. Volume I... Richmond,—Virginia: Printed for
the Author, and sold by M. Jones, S. Pleasants, Jun. and J. Lyon.—1800. [Price
One Dollar.]  
8vo. Volume I only. 92 leaves.
References to Jefferson occur throughout the work,
written, as explained by Callender in the Preface, “to
exhibit the multiplied corruptions of the Federal Gov-
ernment, and more especially the misconduct of the Presi-
dent, Mr. Adams.”
Callender referred to this work in a letter to Jefferson
written from Richmond on August 10, 1799:
... You will no doubt hear, by this post, of
the disturbance in this town.—Since I began to
write the present letter, some time has elapsed;
and the matter has grown to a magnitude I had
not thought of. While I am in danger of being
murdered without doors, I do not find within
them any very particular encouragement to
proceed. I shall therefore probably cease from
writing untill M Lyon comes down. This will
be soon. I shall then begin with him in the
magazine, a work I like much better than news-
papers, and he is also to publish my proposals
for a volume, and undertake the mechanical
part of that work. I have got very large offers
of subscription; and I doubt not of having 1000
copies bespoke. One Gentleman has promised
to take 100, at 1 dollar each, and to get his
brother to take as many ... 

Now, as you are to be a Subscriber to my next
volume, and as it is the fashion in Virginia to
pay such things in advance, my present suit is
that whatever little matter of that sort may be
designed, it would be particularly acceptable if
your relations here were ordered to pay it to me
in course of post. The Conspiracy hindered the
proposals from being printed some weeks ago;
and the people say they are ready to pay in
advance ... 

Jefferson replied from Monticello on September 6:
By a want of arrangement in a neighboring post office
during the absence of the postmaster, my letters & papers
for two posts back were detained. I suppose it was
owing to this that your letter, tho' dated Aug. 10 did
not get to my hand till the last day of the month, since
which this is the first day I can through the post office
acknowlege the receipt of it. Mr. Jefferson happens
to be here and directs his agent to call on you with this
& pay you 50 dollars on account of the book you are
about to publish. when it shall be out be so good as to
send me 2. or 3. copies, and the rest only when I shall
ask for them.
The violence which was meditated against you lately
has excited a very general indignation in this part of
the country ... 

On September 29 Callender wrote to Jefferson at
Monticello:
... I inclose 16 pages of the new matter, as a
Specimen of the Prospect. I hope you will ex-
cuse this freedom. I had not an intermediate 8
pages between what I send. It is not yet worked
off. People in the Country are willing to accept
of amusement that would be not worth having in
town. I will send all I print by the first oppor
tunities, to Charlottesville ... 

Jefferson replied on October 6:
... I thank you for the proof sheets you inclosed me.
such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect.
they inform the thinking part of the nation; and these
again, supported by the tax gatherers as their vouchers,
set the people to rights. you will know from whom this
comes without a signature: the omission of which has
been rendered almost habitual with me by the curiosity
of the post offices ... 

On October 7 Callender sent Jefferson more specimen
pages:
With reference to mine of last week, I now, with
Submission, inclose 8 additional pages. I had 8
intermediate ones laid by for you, but they have
been somehow picked up, and it is too late at
night to get others. M't Lyon is at last come, and
the magazine will be sent out in two days.
Hoping your pardon for this freedom.

[422]
On November 16 Callender wrote to Jefferson:
I gave Mr Jefferson, [i. e., George Jefferson, Jefferson's agent] some days ago, from p. 9 to p. 48 inclusive of the Prospect, to be sent to you. Having the opportunity of a private hand, I now send forward 16 additional pages. There is much bad print in it . . .

On December 18 Callender wrote to Jefferson, now in Philadelphia:
... On friday I shall take the freedom of sending to you 50 or 60 additional pages of the Prospect . . .

On February 15, 1800, after the publication of The Prospect, Callender wrote to Jefferson in Philadelphia:
The Prospect goes off very well to many parts of the Country. About 500 are sent off and many more bespoke, but not yet sent. A parcel will come to Philadelphia, as soon as the River opens. Chancellor Wythe is the law officer referred to in the inclosed, as speaking of the Prospect. Colonel Quarrier went to fight a duel with Major William Preston, at Manchester, and let his pistol go off thro' his own foot; so the duel ended for that time. I have begun extending a clean Copy of Vol. 2d of The Prospect, for the Staunton Scourge of Aristocracy, set up by Lyon; as all depends on haste, and the momentous month of October. It will be there first printed in separate pieces, or at least a part of it. They wanted to burn the office of the Scourge. Vid next Examiner . . .
P. S. Some weeks ago, Mr George Jefferson sent you a complete copy of The Prospect per post.

On March 10 Callender wrote to Jefferson:
I now inclose for you a number of the Republican, along with the last number of the Examiner, containing a Copy of the letter from you. Some errata!
The Second Part of The Prospect will be continued in the Republican, and reprinted at Staunton, and all, or part of it, in the national magazine.

I had once entertained the romantic hope of being able to overtake the federal Government in its career of iniquity; but I am now satisfied that they can act much faster than I can write after them.

I will send you the Continuation of the second part of The Prospect . . .
P. S. Every Engine has been set at work to do me all kinds of mischief, since I came here; the satisfaction of knowing that they are exceedingly provoked is to me a partial Compensation for the inconvenience of being belied and Stared at, as if I was a Rhinoceros . . .

On March 14, in a letter concerned with other matters, Callender reported to Jefferson that The Prospect is already more than half sold.

On April 21, Callender wrote to Jefferson:
I inclose two newspapers. I mean to go to Petersburg in 8 or 10 days to begin printing Part 2 of Prospect . . .

On August 14, Callender wrote from Richmond Jail to Jefferson at Monticello:
This letter will inclose a few pages of the second part of The Prospect. They contain nothing but what I fancy that you have seen already, as I sent you regularly the Petersburg paper, wherein they were printed. But next week, I shall send some Sheets, that you have not seen before. A half volume will be ready, priced half a dollar, in about a fortnight. I have by me as much manuscript as would fill two volumes, and materials, for twice as much more, so that, like the ass between the two bundles of hay, I am at a loss where to begin, or stop. I have been in very bad health, owing to the stink of this place, but I have got some better.

Mr Rose, my worthy landlord, desires you to accept of his compliments . . .

On September 13, in the letter from Richmond Jail describing Gabriel's Insurrection [see no. 3240 above], Callender wrote to Jefferson:
I find much difficulty in getting the Prospect printed, from the sickness of one hand, the
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laziness of another, and the difficulty of getting a third. If I live to see a republican president in the chair, I shall have a press of my own in Richmond; and give the Aristocrats a cut and thrust vol. per annum for some years to come...

On September 29 Callender wrote again from Richmond Jail:

I have not been able to get any more of the Prospect; but next week I shall be able to send either the whole, or nearly so...

On October 24 Jefferson wrote to George Jefferson:

I recived a letter from Mr Callender dated in the jail on the 11th inst. informing me he was about to publish a volume but was under some difficulty in getting it affected. I will ask the favor of you to call on him yourself and to furnish him fifty dollars on my account, for which I will request him to send me two copies of his work when out. & the rest to remain till convenience...

George Jefferson replied from Richmond on November 3:

Your favor of the 24th ultimo should have been answered by last post agreeably to your request but that I did not return home until a few days ago after an absence of several weeks. It was then handed to me by Mr R.

I immediately waited on Mr C. and paid him the sum you directed. I desired him to send you two copies of his work immediately, and the balance at his convenience, but he the next day sent me a packet which from its bulk I suppose must have contained a dozen, and which I forwarded by Mr Randolph.

Mr R. having informed me that you intended this letter for me alone I shall keep it with my private papers, and as I could not with propriety charge you with the money above mentioned in the books of G. & J. without filing the letter in which its payment is directed, I concluded to pay it out of my private funds, it can therefore remain between you & myself, until I have the pleasure of seeing you at Monticello, which I expect will be in the course of the ensuing summer at furthest...

On October 27 and again with another letter dated only October 1800 Callender sent to Jefferson more pages of The Prospect.

On November 1 Callender wrote from Richmond Jail to Jefferson:

I had, some days ago, a visit from Mr Jefferson of this place. I have just now got the pamphlets stitched, and have sent him 3 copies for you; but under the same parcel, I used the freedom, I almost fear I was in the wrong, of inclosing 9 for Mr Madison, who is a Subscriber, or was to the first part, for 15 copies, so that I hazard nothing with him in sending him 9. I did not know his address; but I understand that his place is not at a considerable distance from yours.

If health permits, I mean to begin printing the second part, of which a great deal has already been published in the Petersburg Republican, next week...

On November 17 he wrote from the same place:

I inclose some newspapers, and shall probably use the freedom of sending you by this same post a part of the second part of the 2d volume of The Prospect. The whole is written excepting the first Chapter. I could not have gone to press, but for the assistance of a Subscriber, who sent me 14 days since his 50 dollars, as ment'd in my last, as I want a great deal of money here, I cannot get...

On January 9, 1801, Callender wrote from the jail:

I hope you will pardon my having sent you revises, instead of clean Sheets of the thing now printing; a freedom inexusable in any circumstances but mine. I Cannot get my printer to work, although I am actually paying him ready money, as he goes on. So that the whole Sale of the Season will be lost, by the delay of revising the Sheets! I mention this, Sir, that you may not think me addicted to freedoms I would not assume...

On July 7, 1802, James Monroe wrote to Jefferson from Richmond:

I enclose you some columns of a paper here edited by Mr Callendar. It was whispered some
time since that the federalists knew he was possessed of some letters from you, and were endeavouring to bring them before the publick. In several of his preceding papers he glanced at the subject, but at length enters more directly on it. Perhaps it will be best that nothing should be said in reply by any one, of this you will be the best judge. It may be of use to state to me the periods when the sums he mentions were advanced, & the circumstances which led to it. Any light you think proper to communicate relative to the affaire, will be and without compromising any one, in the mode you know most elegible. If any reply is proper he may be drawn to state facts correctly, by a person knowing them, without it appearing that you gave a hint . . .

Jefferson replied to this on July 15 in a letter which has already been partly quoted in reference to Callender's Political Progress, q. v. Jefferson's letter opens:

Your favor of the 7th has been duly received. I am really mortified at the base ingratitude of Callender, it presents human nature in a hideous form. it gives me concern because I perceive that relief, which was afforded him on mere motives of charity, may be viewed under the aspect of employing him as a writer . . .

This paragraph is followed by those relative to the Political Progress already quoted. The letter then continues:

the succeeding year he again wanted money to buy paper for another volume. I made his letter, as before, the occasion of giving him another 50.D. he considers these as proofs of my approbation of his writings, when they were mere charities, yielded under a strong conviction that he was injuring us by his writings. it is known to many that the sums given to him were such and even smaller than I was in the habit of giving to others in distress, of the federal as well as republican party, without attention to political principles. soon after I was elected to the government, Callender came on here, wishing to be made postmaster at Richmond. I knew him to be totally unfit for it: and however ready I was to aid him with my own charities (and I then gave him 50.D.) I did not think the public offices confided to me to give away as charities. he took it in mortal offence, & from that moment has been hating off to his former enemies the federalists. besides the letter I wrote him in answer to the one from Genl. Mason's, I wrote him another containing answers to two questions he addressed to me. 1. whether mr. Jay received salary as Chief Justice & envoy at the same time; & 2. something relative to the expenses of an embassy to Constantinople. I think these were the only letters I ever wrote him in answer to volumes he was perpetually writing to me. this is the true state of what has passed between him and me. I do not know that it can be used without committing me in controversy as it were with one too little respected by the public to merit that notice. I leave to your judgment what use can be made of these facts. perhaps it will be better judged of when we see what use the Tories will endeavor to make of their new friend . . .

On July 17 Jefferson again wrote to Monroe:

After writing you on the 15th I turned to my letter file to see what letters I had written to Callender & found them to have been of the dates of 1798 Oct. 11. & 1799. Sep. 6. & Oct. 6. but on looking for the letters they were not in their places nor to be found. on recollection I believe I sent them to you a year or two ago. if you have them, I shall be glad to receive them at Monticello where I shall be on this day sennight. I inclose you a paper which shows the Tories mean to pervert these charities to Callender as much as they can. they will probably first represent me as the patron & support of the Prospect before us, & other things of Callenders, & then picking out all the斑点les of the Author against Genl. Washington, mr Adams & others impeach them to me. I, as well as most other republicans who were in the way of doing it, contributed what I could afford to the support of the republican papers & printers, paid sums of money for the Bee, the Albany register etc. when they were staggering under the Sedition law, contributed to the fines of Callender himself, of Holt, Brown & others suffering under that law. I discharged, when I came into office, such as were under the persecution of our enemies, without instituting any prosecution in retaliation. they may therefore, with the same justice, impute to me, or to every republican con-
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tributor, every thing which was ever published in those papers or by those persons.—I must correct a fact in mine of the 15th. I find I did not inclose the 50. D. to Callender himself while at Gen'l Mason's, but authorized the Gen'l to draw on my correspondent at Richmond and to give the money to Callender. so the other 50. D. of which he speaks were by order on my correspondent at Richmond . . .

Copies of the letters mentioned are now in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress.

On July 22, 1804, Jefferson wrote the letter to Mrs. John Adams which has been quoted in no. 3184 above. This letter continues after the quoted passage:

with respect to the calumnies and falsehoods which writers and printers at large published against m'r Adams, I was as far from stooping to any concern or approbation of them as m'r Adams was respecting those of Porcupine, Fenno, or Russell, who published volumes against me for every sentence vended by their opponents against m'r Adams. but I never supposed m'r Adams had any participation in the atrocities of these editors or their writers. I knew myself incapable of that base warfare, & believed him to be so. on the contrary, whatever I may have thought of the acts of the administration of that day, I have ever borne testimony to m'r Adams's personal worth, nor was it ever impeached in my presence without a just vindication of it on my part. I never supposed that any person who knew either of us could believe that either meddled in that dirty work. but another fact is that I 'liberated a wretch who was suffering for a libel against m'r Adams.' I do not know who was the particular wretch alluded to; but I discharged every person under punishment or prosecution under the Sedition law, because I considered & now consider that law to be a nullity as absolute and as palpable as if Congress had ordered us to fall down and worship a golden image; and that it was as much my duty to arrest it's execution in every stage, as it would have been to have rescued from the fiery furnace those who should have been cast into it for refusing to worship their image. it was accordingly done in every instance, without asking what the offenders had done, or against whom they had offended, but whether the pains they were suffering were inflicted under the pretended Sedition law. it was certainly possible that my motives for contributing to the relief of Callender and liberating sufferers under the Sedition law, might have been to protect, encourage and reward slander: but they may also have been those which inspire ordinary charities to objects of distress, meritorious or not, or the obligations of an oath to protect the constitution, violated by an unauthorized act of Congress. which of these were my motives must be decided by a regard to the general tenor of my life. on that I am not afraid to appeal to the nation at large; to posterity, and still less to that being who sees himself our motives; who will judge us from his own knowledge of them, and not on the testimony of Porcupine or Fenno . . .

Many years later, on March 31, 1834, Robert Richardson, a Shaker living in Union Village, Ohio, wrote from there to Jefferson:

. . . It has indeed been a matter of serious regret to me, that during a residence of more than forty years in Virginia, my native state, I had never once the pleasure of a personal interview with you. And yet it is probable, that you now have articles in my hand writing, among your papers. I am entirely acquainted with the contents of the second volume of the Prospect before us: and as to the Defence, under the signature of a Scots correspondent, the whole of the manuscript, with the exception of fifteen or twenty lines, was in my hand writing. It comprised nineteen columns, when printed in the Examiner. The extent however, of my agency in these matters was not known to any individual, either in Richmond, or elsewhere, except to James Thomson Callender, and of course to myself. But as soon as he began, in his paroxysms of inebriety, to commit unwarrantable indiscretions, and to assail in the foulest terms his best friends, I told him plainly to his face, that I would not in future write any thing with him, or any thing for him. And to this declaration, I adhered strictly. It is well known to John Beal, an Italian merchant, who lived immediately adjoining the office of the Recorder, that I told Callender my mind, one evening, very freely in his presence . . .

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Jefferson replied from Monticello on April 20:

...I well remember the merits of the Prospect before us, and the subsequent demerits of the miserable publisher. He was a poor creature, sensible, hypocondriac, drunken, pennyless & unprincipled. I learn with satisfaction that your remarks from him dated with his defection from the path of merit, and that you are entitled to so much of the credit which has been given to him exclusively...

J. 355 Callender’s Political progress. part 2. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 192, as above.

[CALLENDER, James.]

Another copy of no. 3184 above.
Original calf. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. The name of the author written on the title-page (not by Jefferson). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. [3519]

British Treaty & pieces on it. 12mo 2 copies.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 66, British treaty, and pieces on it, 12mo.

This was entered by Jefferson, and in the 1815 Library of Congress Catalogue, in chapter 4, see no. 505.
For certain pieces on the British treaty in this chapter, see no. 3528 to 3532.

J. 356 American Remembrancer. 1795. 3 v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 266, as above.

The American Remembrancer; or, an impartial collection of essays, resolves, speeches, &c. relative, or having affinity, to the Treaty with Great Britain. Philadelphia: Printed by Henry Tuckniss, for Mathew Carey, 1795–6. E314 .A48

First Edition. 3 vol., each containing four numbers, with separate titles, and the date of issue in each imprint: August 20, 27, September 4, October 1, 10, 24, November 4, 14, 28, December 16, 20, 1795, January 20, 1796; each part numbered consecutively, continuous signatures and pagination through each volume.


Original tree calf, red and green labels on the back with the title and volume number. Not initialed by Jefferson. The chapter and shelf number (C 24 b66) written on the title-page, not by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate in each volume. In this copy one leaf in No. X has been cut away [Vol. III, sig. U1, pages 141, 2].

Edited by Mathew Carey, whose Advertisement at the beginning reads:
It is intended, in the present Publication, to collect together the most valuable Essays, Resolutions, Speeches, &c. respecting the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

In the Prosecution of this Plan, the Publisher pledges himself to observe the strictest Impartiality, and on this Observation rests his Pre-tensions to public Encouragement.

Authors include Camillus [Alexander Hamilton, King and Jay], Caius [Mathew Carey], Cato [R. R. Livingston], Decius [John Nicholas], Gracchus [John Thompson], and also Juricola, the Federalist, Atticus, Tully, Cauna, and others.

Contains references to Jefferson, with extracts from his speeches, letters, etc.

The American Remembrancer contains the complete set of thirty-eight numbers of the articles signed Camillus, originally printed in the Minerva.

According to John Adams, in a letter to his wife written on January 31, 1796, these articles were the joint work of Hamilton, Rufus King, and John Jay:

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I have a secret to communicate to your prudence. The defence by Camillus was written in concert between Hamilton, King, and Jay. The writings on the first ten articles of the treaty were written by Hamilton; the rest by King, till they came to the question of the constitutionality of the treaty, which was discussed by Hamilton. Jay was to have written a concluding peroration; but being always a little lazy, and perhaps concluding, upon the whole, that it might be most politic to keep his name out of it; and perhaps finding that the work was already well done, he neglected it. This I have from King's own mouth. It is to pass, however, for Hamilton's. All three consulted together upon most, if not all the pieces.

Jefferson mentioned the articles by Camillus on several occasions in his correspondence.

In a letter to James Monroe, dated from Monticello September 6, 1795, he wrote:

... mę Jay's treaty has at length been made public. so general a burst of dissatisfaction never before appeared against any transaction ... some individual champions also appear. Marshall, Carrington, Harvey, Bushrod Washington, Doctor Stewart. a more powerful one is Hamilton, under the signature of Camillus. Adams holds his tongue with an address about his character ... [the names written in code in the original manuscript.]

On September 10, he wrote to Tench Coxe:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of July 30. the sentiments therein expressed on the subject of the treaty coincide perfectly with those of this country, which I believe were never more unanimous. 4. or 5. individuals of Richmond, distinguished however by their talents as by their devotion to all the sacred acts of the government, & the town of Alexandria constitute the whole support of that instrument here. Camillus may according to his custom write an Encyclopedia on the subject, but it is too obstinate to be twisted by all his sophisms into a tolerable shape.

In a letter to Madison dated September 21, Jefferson mentioned also another article reprinted in the American Remembrancer, Striking Features of Mr. Jay's Treaty (Vol. II, page 278):

... the piece called 'the Features of the treaty' I do not send because you have seen it in the newspapers. it is said to be written by Coxe, but I should rather suspect by Beckley. the antidote is certainly not strong enough for the poison of Curtius. if I had not been informed the present came from Beckley, I should have suspected it from Jay or Hamilton... for god's sake take up your pen, and give a fundamental reply to Curtius & Camillus...

On March 2, 1796, Jefferson wrote to Monroe:

... The most remarkable political occurrence with us has been the treaty with England, of which no man in the US. has had the effrontery to affirm that it was not a very bad one except A. H. under the signature of Camillus...

357 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 262, Callender's History of the Congress of 1801, 8vo.

This entry in the 1815 catalogue seems to be an error. Callender was not the author of a book of this title, and the entry is omitted from the later catalogues.

358 Debates of Congress on the treaty power. 1796. 2. v. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 268, as above.


First Edition. 2 parts in 1, 196 and 182 leaves, continuous signatures, separate titles and pagination.

Sabin 19104. Evans 31351, 2.

Jefferson's copy is no longer in the Library of Congress. The first volume was missing at an early date, and is so marked in the working copy of the 1815 catalogue.

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J. 359 Gallatin's sketches of the finances of the US. 8vo. 1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 269, Gallatin's Sketches of the Finances of the United States, 1796, 8vo.

GALLATIN, ALBERT.

First Edition. 8vo. 100 leaves and four folded tables; sig. M misprinted K.
Sabin 26394. Evans 30469.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T.
For a biographical note on Gallatin see no. 3520. At the time of writing this treatise Gallatin was a member of the Federal House of Representatives. [3523]

J. 360 Monroe's view of the foreign affairs of the US. 2. copies. 1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 267, Monroe's View of the Foreign Affairs of the United States, 8vo.

MONROE, JAMES.
A View of the conduct of the Executive in the foreign affairs of the United States, as connected with the Mission to the French Republic, during the Years 1794, 5, and 6. By James Monroe, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic. Illustrated by his Instructions and Correspondence, and other Authentic Documents. The third edition, with additions. Philadelphia, Printed. London: Reprinted for James Ridgway, 1798. [Price 2s. 6d.] E313 .M7632

Sabin 50020. Cronin and Wise, 94.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress in 1903; uncut, initialed by Jefferson at sig. I.

JAMES MONROE, 1758–1831, fifth President of the United States, was appointed minister to France in 1794. He was recalled in 1796 by the Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, and immediately prepared and published this vindication of his conduct.

This edition contains little more than a third of the matter of the first edition, published in Philadelphia in 1797. Copyright for the first edition was issued to Benjamin Franklin Bache on December 21, 1797, on which day Jefferson wrote to John Wayles Eppes:

... Monroe's book appears this day. it is of near 500 pages, consequently too large to go by post. Bache will send on 2. or 300 copies to Richmond ... 

On January 2, 1798, in a letter to John Page, Jefferson wrote:

... I imagine you will have seen Monroe's work, as many copies were sent to Richmond by Bache. we hourly expect Faucet's pamphlet from the same press ... 

More than three weeks later, on January 27, Monroe wrote from Richmond to Jefferson:

... It is surprising that only one copy of my book has yet reached this place. It wou'd have been well to have had the quota intended for this place during the session. I hope Mr. Bache will still send them on, as there still remains sufficient curiosity to induce people to read them. I hear there is an attack made on it under the signature of Scipio, supposed to be Ch't Lee. I hope some one will refute him in the gazette, as it may otherwise produce an ill effect. Is he supposed to be the author with you ... [3524]
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J. 361 Patriotic addresses. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 67, Patriotic Addresses to President Adams, 12mo.

[ADAMS, JOHN.]
A Selection of the Patriotic Addresses, to the President of the United States. Together with The President's Answers. Presented In the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Eight, and the Twenty-Second of the Independence of America. Boston: Printed by John W. Folsom, 1798.

FIRST EDITION. 12mo. 168 leaves in sixes (full alphabet of 24 letters); list of subscribers on two leaves at the end. Dedicated by the Editor to the French Directory.


E323 .S46

Rebound in calf. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

According to Evans the editor was William Austin. Jefferson's name is not in the list of subscribers. [3525]

J. 362 Letters of Curtius. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 68, Thomson's Letters of Curtius, 12mo.

THOMSON, JOHN.

The Letters of Curtius, written by the late John Thomson of Petersburg. To which is added, a Speech delivered by him in Aug. '95, on the British Treaty. To which a short sketch of his life, is prefixed... Richmond: Printed by Samuel Pleasants, Junior, 1804.

Sm. 8vo. 96 leaves including 2 blanks.

Sabin 95583. Swem 5540.

Rebound in buckram in 1913 by the Library of Congress, one leaf misbound at the beginning. Originally bound for Jefferson by John March in August 1805, price .75.

Sent to Jefferson by George Hay, who wrote from Richmond on February 1, 1804:

Mr. Carr informs me, that you were acquainted with the Character, and respected the talents of the late Mr. Thomson. I therefore take the liberty, of begging your acceptance of a Copy of the new Edition of the letters of Curtius: to which is prefixed a short sketch of his life, hastily written by myself.

The way in which the parties in the dialogue are mentioned is intentionally vague. The inquisitorial power of public opinion is not so immediately felt, but is almost as formidable, as that which has been established by law in other Countries. I did not therefore think it prudent to communicate to the World, that these parties were Mahomet and Jesus Christ.

The history, to which Mr. T. intended to have devoted his time and talents, has been since undertaken, and I understand, accomplished by the present Chief Justice. It is not wonderful that Curtius and General Marshall should have been both, ambitious of literary fame; but it is somewhat singular, that the views of both should have been almost at the same time directed to the same object.

Viewing you, at the moment, only as the friend of literature and genius, I will offer no apology for giving you the trouble of reading this lengthy letter.

JOHN THOMSON, 1776-1799, Virginian orator and political writer, and a Jeffersonian in politics. These letters originally published in 1798, were addressed to General Marshall, and relate to the Alien and Sedition Bill and other matters. Thomson was a friend of George Hay to whom the life at the beginning is ascribed. [3526]
Politics

363 Communications & resolns of Virginia on the Alien & Sedition laws. 12th.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 69, as above.

The Communications of several States, on the resolutions of the Legislature of
Virginia, respecting the Alien and Sedition Laws. Richmond: Printed by order
of the General Assembly. [1799.]

This book was marked missing in the working copy of the 1815 Catalogue, at the time of the delivery of the books,
and the entry dropped from the later catalogues. It was probably not delivered to Congress.

The Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted by Congress in 1798 because of the threatened war with France, and
the desire of the Federalists to block the Jeffersonian republicans at the polls. The laws were in part repealed by
Jefferson in 1802. The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions against the Alien and Sedition Laws were written by
Madison and Jefferson respectively.

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J. 364 Proceedings of the Commissioners on the British debts. 4th.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 273, as above, p. 410.

Five tracts bound in one volume, 4to., half calf, probably bound for Jefferson; later labels on the back lettered
Miscellaneous/Pamphlets/660.

Jefferson mentioned the claims in general in a letter to
Edmund Pendleton (President of the Supreme Court of
Appeals) in a letter dated from Philadelphia, February
14, 1799:

... I believe it is now certain that the Commissioners
on the British debts can proceed together no longer.
I am told that our two have prepared a long report,
which will perhaps be made public. the result will
be that we must recur again to negotiation, to settle
the principles of the British claims ...

1. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, & Co.

The Claim and Answer, in the case of William Cunningham & Co. against
the United States; under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and
Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.
Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno. m,1798, xcviii. [1798.]

4to. 55 leaves including three leaves of tables printed
on one side only; 3 parts in 1, the first two with continu-
ous signatures and separate pagination, the third (App-
endix) with separate signatures and pagination. On
the last page is a letter to John Read, signed and dated
by Charles Lee, 2d April 1798.
Sabin 17975. Evans 34906.

2. CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM, & Co.

The Reply of William Cunningham, & Co. to the answer of the United States
to their Claim and Memorial. Philadelphia: Printed by James Humphreys, 1798.
Folio. 18 leaves; signed and dated at the end by William
Moore Smith, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, May 9th,
1798.
Sabin 17976. Evans 34906 (erroneously described as the
“2nd title” of the above tract).
Lower margins cut close, one or two corrections in ink.
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3. DULANY, DANIEL.

Observations on the part of the United States, by their agent, to the reply of Daniel Dulany. Under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. Without name of place or printer [Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1798].

4to. 2 parts in 1, 9 and 8 leaves, separate signatures and pagination; both parts signed at the end by John Read, Jun., Agent General for the United States, April 17th and May 14th, respectively, 1798.

Sabin 56542. Evans 34906 (described as "Third Title" of the above tracts).

For a pamphlet by Dulany see no. 3051. [3530]

4. INGLIS, CHARLES.

The Claim and Answer with the subsequent Proceedings, in the case of the Right Reverend Charles Inglis, against the United States; under the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, MDCCXCIX. [1799]

4to. 2 parts in 1, 56 and 20 leaves, list of errata at the end of the first part.

For a note on Charles Inglis, see no. 3115. Sabin 34761. [3531]

5. Sundry Resolutions and Proceedings, in cases before the Board of Commissioners, for carrying into effect the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken, 1799.

4to. 62 leaves.

Sabin 93769.

J. 365 Thomson on the liberty & licentiousness of the press. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 293, as above.

THOMSON, JOHN.

An Enquiry, concerning the Liberty, and Licentiousness of the Press, and the uncontrollable nature of the human mind: containing an investigation of the right which Government have to control the free expression of public opinion, addressed to the People of the U. States. By John Thomson . . New-York: Printed by Johnson & Stryker, for the Author, 1801. (Copy-Right Secured.) Z657 .T45

First Edition. 8vo. 42 leaves, the Address dated from New-York, March 4th, 1801.

Congress. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. Originally bound for Jefferson in calf by March in October 1804, price 50 cents.

Sabin 95584.

Rebound in half morocco in 1909 by the Library of Congress. See Wood's Full Exposition, no. 3280. [3533]

366 Old-South by Benjamin Austin.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 296, Old South, by Benj. Austin, 8vo.

AUSTIN, BENJAMIN.

Constitutional Republicanism, in opposition to Fallacious Federalism; as published occasionally in the Independent Chronicle, under the signature of Old-
Politics

South. To which is added, a Prefatory Address to the Citizens of the United States, never before published. By Benjamin Austin, Jun... Boston: Printed for Adams & Rhoades, Editors of the Independent Chronicle, 1803. JK2317 1803


Jefferson's copy, which is not extant, was sent to him by Austin through the Secretary of War.

On June 28, 1803, Jefferson wrote from Washington to Austin:

I have to acknowledge the receipt, some time ago, of a volume from you, the papers of which I had before read as they appeared under the signature of Old South; and had read with uncommon satisfaction. a sacred devotion to the natural rights of man, and to the principles of representative government which offers the fairest chance of preserving them, with an intrepidity bidding defiance to every thing which was not reason, had already marked the author as one of the valuable advocates of human nature. it is with pleasure I offer my portion of the tribute due for your pure & disinterested exertions in the general behalf, and, with my thanks for the volume sent, I tender you the assurances of my high esteem & respect.

To this Austin replied from Boston on July 7:

Your much esteem'd Letter of the 28th ultimo, I acknowledge with every sentiment of respect.— When the Volume, of which you are pleas'd to express your approbation, was sent you, I did not feel myself at liberty to present it with an immediate communication, but requested the Honorable Secretary at War to introduce it to your notice in such a mode as He thought most agreeable . . .

As you have been pleas'd to read the publications of Old South, I should feel myself under equal obligations, if you would peruse the Examiner in the Chronicle . . .

The articles contain numerous references to Jefferson and his administration. No. XIII to XVI, pages 58 to 74, are addressed To the Author of “The Jeffersoniad,” in the Centinel; no. XXV, To those whom it may concern, is in defense of Jefferson against the calumnies of the Essex junto; no. XXX is on President Jefferson's speech; no. XXXII, XXXIII, XXXVID, are largely concerned with Jefferson, and references to him occur in several other numbers.

367 Relations with France & England. 1808. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 192. no. 294, British Negotiations 1808, 8vo.

i. [MADISON, JAMES.]

Letters from the Secretary of State to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, on subjects committed to their joint negotiation; with their communications to the Secretary of State. Part III. Accompanying a message from the president of the United States, received on the 22d of March, 1808. March 23, 1808. Printed by order of the house of representatives. Washington City: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1808.

8vo. 113 leaves. Sabin 43713.

James Monroe and William Pinkney were at this time Ministers extraordinary and plenipotentiary representing the United States in London.

ii. MADISON, JAMES.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary of State, to Mr. Monroe, relative to Impressments. Accompanying a message from the president of the United States, received the 17th January, 1806, and referred to Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Crowninshield,
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Mr. Marion, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Wynns, Mr. Garnett, and Mr. Dickson. 29th January, 1806, Committee above named discharged, and referred to a committee of the whole House, on the state of the union. City of Washington: A. & G. Way, Printers. 1806.

iii. MONROE, JAMES. Correspondence in relation to the British Treaty of 1806. Washington, 1808.

J. 368 Allen’s case of the Olive Branch. 2d v. 8vo. [in chapter 21].

ALLEN, IRA. Particulars of the Capture of the Ship Olive Branch, laden with a cargo of Cannon and Arms, the property of Major General Ira Allen, destined for supplying the Militia of Vermont, and captured by his Britannic Majesty’s ship of war Audacious; together with the proceedings and evidence before the high Court of Admiralty and Appeal, in Great Britain, and an account of his imprisonment in France, and persecutions by a conspiracy of the two Hemispheres: With an Appendix, proposing a ship canal, from Lake Champlain, to the River St. Lawrence. The Evacuation of Ticonderoga, and Events of the War in 1777. Truce in 1780, to the end of the War. and a Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen’s Captivity, from 1775 to 1778. By Ira Allen, of Vermont, The Claimant in this cause. Volume II. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1805. [Copy Right Secured.]

First Edition. 8vo. 292 leaves, including one blank. On sig. 3N1 (page 471) is the title, with 1799 imprint for A Narrative of Colonel Ethan Allen’s Captivity; continuous signatures and pagination. Sabin 821. Gilman, page 8.

Rebound in half red morocco, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

This book was placed by Jefferson in chapter 21, Maritime Law, but transferred in the 1815 Catalogue to chapter 24.

IRA ALLEN, 1751–1814, Vermont political leader, was a brother of Ethan Allen. The first volume, of which this contains a résumé, was published in 1798.


[434]
Politics

12mo. 174 leaves in sixes.
Sabin 18877.

The copy of this book in the Library of Congress no. 2986 as above, is inscribed on the title-page by the author to the United States Senate. It seems improbable therefore that it was part of the Jefferson collection. The book is in a Milligan binding, and has the 1815 bookplate, though with a b number as shown above, leading to the supposition that it was presented to the Library of Congress during the time of the printing of the catalogue.

Jefferson received a copy from Mathew Carey soon after its publication, that is after the sale of his library to Congress but before its delivery. On February 9, 1815, he wrote to Carey from Monticello:

I thank you for the copy of the Olive branch you have been so kind as to send me. Many extracts from it which I had seen in the newspapers had excited a wish to procure it, but the effecting this had been prevented by the difficulty of making small or fractional remittances to Philadelphia and especially since the bank bills of the different states have ceased to be receivable in all others. A cursory view over the work has confirmed the expectation excited by the extracts, that it will do great good. Faults have doubtless been committed on both sides, and most, probably, by those who have the oftener been obliged to decide which branch of a dilemma should be pursued. A more serious perusal of the book which I shall immediately undertake will, I doubt not, confirm the good opinion formed of it ... Numerous references are made throughout the work to Jefferson and his administration. A passage of 7 pages (31–38) is headed Of the errors of Mr. Jefferson's Administration.

On pages 172 and 173 are quoted extracts from letters from Jefferson to Thomas Pinckney, the minister pleni-potentiary from the United States at London. These are dated respectively June 11, October 12, and November 6, 1792. Jefferson's autograph letterpress copies of the originals, in the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress, show the printed versions to have been edited and supplied with italics not used by Jefferson.

In October 1815 Carey sent Jefferson a copy of the sixth edition. In his letter of acknowledgment, dated October 13, Jefferson drew Carey's attention to a circumstance in your Appendix which may be worthy of correction in the new edition proposed. In page 400, the introduction of the conscription into France is ascribed to Bonaparte. This however is not correct. It was instituted there by the republican government before Bonaparte's name was known ...

MATTHEW CAREY, 1760–1839, author, publisher, book dealer and economist, was born in Dublin. Before coming to America in 1784, for political reasons, Carey worked at Franklin's printing press at Passy. The Olive Branch, originally published in 1814 and frequently reprinted, was an effort to unite the Federalist and Republican parties.

[3339]

370 Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 331, Blodget's Statistical Manual for the U. S. of America, 8vo.

[BLODGET, SAMUEL.]

Economica: A statistical manual for the United States of America ... City of Washington: Printed for the Author, 1806.

First Edition. 8vo. 112 leaves, Appendix on 7 leaves with separate pagination; statistical tables printed on the verso of the leaves only, rectos blank; the postscript to the Note to the Subscribers (signed by Samuel Blodget, Junior) explains that the blanks are left to be filled with a pen with the result of future years.


Several references to Jefferson occur in the text, listed incompletely in the Index at the beginning.

For another work by Blodget and an account of him see no. 3254.

[3540]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 371  Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 96.  no. 72, Do. [Constitution of the State] of Tennessee, 12mo.

[SMITH, DANIEL.]
A Short Description of the State of Tennessee, lately called the Territory of the United States, south of the River Ohio. To which is prefixed, the Constitution of that State. Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew Carey, No. 118, Market-street, by Lang and Ustick, Sept. 20, 1796.

12mo. 22 leaves: A–C, B4. Sig. A and B contain the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, and are followed by the Short Description.
Sabin 82422.  Evans 31200.
Original boards, now enclosed in buckram covers; not initialed by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress bookplate.

DANIEL SMITH, 1748–1818, was a native of Stafford County, Virginia, and was at times in correspondence with Jefferson. He made the first map of Tennessee and in 1796 was a member of the convention which drew up the first constitution of that state.

1815 Catalogue, page 98.  no. 13, Heston's Moral and Political Truth, 12mo.

HESTON, JACOB FRANKLIN.
Moral & Political Truth; or reflections suggested by reading history and biography. By Jacob Franklin Heston . . . Philadelphia: Printed for the Author, 1811.

First Edition. 12mo. 202 leaves. In verse. The text ends on the verso of M, page 159, the rest of the book being taken up with the Appendix in prose; list of the errata at the end.
Sabin 31618.  Wegelin 987.
Dedicated to Jefferson. Sent to him by the author, to whom Jefferson wrote from Monticello on January 29, 1812:

I received from you, not long since, a small volume on Moral & Political truth, for which I am pleased to accept my thanks, but especially for the favorable opinions expressed towards myself in the dedication. So far as intentions faithfully directed to the public good may have merited approbation, I feel conscious that I have just claim to it. of all beyond that I have no right to judge. it were much to be wished that the objects of poetry had generally been as praiseworthy as yours. had the Muses, instead of singing battles & bloodshed, & thus nourishing in weak, but ardent minds a thirst for murderous fame, employed their fascinations in praise of probity, benevolence, moral virtues generally, & the freedom of man, millions of human lives would have been preserved, and an ambition kindled to excel in virtue, as now in arms.

J. 373  Not in the Manuscript Catalogue.
1815 Catalogue, page 96.  no. 371, Della Necessita di Reformare la Legislazione, dal Antonio, 4to.

ANTONIO, LAURENZI LUIGI.
Politics

4to. 10 leaves, the last a blank.

Original Italian marbled green calf, gilt, red label on the back lettered Antonio/Nece/sit/a/di/Refor/-/marc./
Not initialed by Jefferson. With the Library of Cong-
gress 1815 bookplate.

Dedicated in Amico degli uomini Tommaso Jefferson Presi-
dente degli Stati Uniti d'America.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, through Thomas Apple-

In Jefferson's manuscript catalogue in the Massachusetts Historical Society, used for this compilation, the follow-
ing books were headed by Jefferson Chap. 25. Commerce. In the Library of Congress 1815 Catalogue the books form part of chapter 24, which was probably the arrangement in Jefferson's later manuscript catalogue, now lost, from which the sale to Congress was based. This theory is supported by the fact that shelfmarks in Jefferson's handwriting in books from later chapters show the same arrangement as the Library of Congress catalogue, which from this point differs increasingly from the Massachusetts Historical Society manuscript.

J. 1 Montefiore's Commercial dictionary. American edn. 3.
v. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 335, Montefiore's Commercial Dictionary, 3 v 8vo.

MONTEFIORE, JOSHUA.


8vo. 3 vol. 284, 242 and 240 leaves; publisher's advertisements at the end of each volume; list of subscribers in vol. I.

Sabin 50100. This edition not in Lowndes.

Rebound in half red morocco, the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate preserved in vol. I. Initiated by Jeffer-
sion in the first sheet in each volume. The sheets are designated by numerals in vol. I and III, the first sheet is unnumbered, and in each case Jefferson has inserted the signature W with his initial T before it. In vol. II the sheet is numbered and Jefferson's initial T is on sig. t. [3544]

J. 2 Anderson's history of commerce. with Coombe's con-

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 336, Anderson's history of Commerce, with Coombe's Con-
tinuation, 6 v 8vo.

ANDERSON, ADAM.

Anderson's historical and chronological deduction of the origin of commerce, from the earliest accounts. Containing an history of the great commercial interests of the British Empire. To which is prefixed, an Introduction, exhibiting a view of the ancient and modern state of Europe; of the importance of our Colonies; and of the commerce, shipping, manufactures, fisheries, &c. of Great-Britain and Ireland; and their influence on the landed interest. With an Appendix, containing the modern politico-commercial geography of the several countries of Europe.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

Carefully revised, corrected, and continued to the Year 1789, By Mr. Coombe. In six volumes. Vol. I[-VI]. Dublin: Printed by P. Byrne, m.dcc.xc. [1790.]

6 vol. 8vo. According to Jefferson's manuscript and the Library of Congress 1815 catalogue Jefferson's copy was complete in six volumes. Only the last volume is now in the Jefferson library. This edition not in McCulloch and not in Palgrave. Contemporary tree calf; not initialed by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

ADAM ANDERSON, 1692-1765, a native of Scotland, was a clerk in the South Sea House for forty years. The first edition of this work was published in London, 1764, 2 vol. folio.

WILLIAM COOMBE, 1741-1823, is better known as the author of Doctor Syntax.

[3345]

J. 3 Smith's enquiry into the causes of the wealth of nations. 3. v. 8vo. 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 320, as above.

SMITH, ADAM.

An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. By Adam Smith, LL.D. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh: one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland; and formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. The third edition, with additions, in three volumes. Vol. I [-III]. London: Printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, mdcclxxxiv. [1784-]

8vo. 3 vol. 254, 265 and 261 leaves, advertisement on the last page.


On May 30, 1790, in a letter to Thomas Mann Randolph recommending books for the study of law, Jefferson wrote:

... in political economy I think Smith's wealth of nations the best book extant ...

Seventeen years later, on June 11, 1807, in a letter recommending books to John Norvell, Jefferson wrote:

... if your views of political enquiry go further to the subjects of money & commerce, Smith's wealth of nations is the best book to be read, unless Say's Political economy can be had, which treats the same subjects on the same principles, but in a shorter compass & more lucid manner ...

In Jefferson's Prospectus for Destutt de Tracy's Treatise on Political Economy, sent to Milligan for printing on April 6, 1816, one paragraph read:

Adam Smith, first in England, published a rational and systematic work on Political economy, adopting generally the ground of the Economists, but differing on the subjects before specified. the system being novel, much argument and detail seemed then necessary to establish principles which now are assented to as soon as proposed. hence his book, admitted to be able, and of the first degree of merit, has yet been considered as prolix & tedious.

Jefferson made considerable use of Smith's work, and frequently quoted from it, on the subject of banks and paper money. A long letter to John W. Eppes on this subject, written from Monticello on November 6, 1813, contains numerous quotations from this book and comments on them.

ADAM SMITH, 1723-1790, Scottish economist, was educated at Glasgow and Oxford. In 1763 he was appointed tutor to the Duke of Buccleugh whom he accompanied to France and made the friendship of Quesnay, Helvétius, Turgot, the Abbé Morellet and others. The first edition of the Wealth of Nations appeared in 1776. [3545]
Politics

J. 4  Traité d’économie politique par Say. 2. v. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 322, as above.

SAY, JEAN-BAPTISTE.


First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. 289 and 288 leaves, the blank leaf e 4 in volume I cut away.


Bound for Jefferson in tree calf, gilt back, leather labels on the backs, marbled endpapers, silk bookmarks, by March or Milligan. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T in both volumes. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Sent by the author to Jefferson from Paris immediately after publication. The covering letter is undated, but was received by Jefferson on November 3, 1803:

Daignez recevoir l’hommage que je vous fais de mon Traité d’Economic politique, comme une marque de la haute considération que j’ai pour vos qualités personnelles et pour les principes que vous professerez. Puissiez-vous y reconnaître quelques traces de cet amour calorifique de l’humanité et de la liberté qui vous rend si recommandable aux yeux des hommes qui pensent bien . . .

Jefferson replied from Washington on February 1, 1804:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your obliging letter, and with it of two very interesting volumes on Political economy. these found me engaged in giving the leisure moments I rarely find to the perusal of Malthus’s work on population, a work of sound logic, in which some of the opinions of Adam Smith, as well as of the economists, are ably examined. I was pleased, on turning to some chapters where you treat the same questions, to find his opinions corroborated by yours. I shall proceed to the reading of your work with great pleasure . . .

In his correspondence Jefferson referred to Say on more than one occasion as the author of the best work on political economy and the author of the ablest work which has ever been written on Political Economy.

On April 4, 1813, he wrote to William Duane:

. . . I have never seen the work on Political economy of which you speak. Say, and Tracy contain the sum of that science, as far as it has been soundly traced in my judgment. and it is a pity that Say’s work should not, as well as Tracy’s, be made known to our countrymen by a good translation. it would supplant Smith’s book altogether, because shorter, clearer, and sounder . . .

Jefferson lent his copy to various people, and on January 31, 1814, wrote to Joseph C. Cabell:

Your favor of the 23d is received. Say had come to hand safely. But I regretted having asked the return of him, for I did not find in him one new idea on the subject I had been contemplating; nothing more than a succinct, judicious digest of the tedious pages of Smith . . .

It was Cabell who contemplated a translation of Say’s work and Jefferson wrote to him on February 28, 1816:

You enquire whether Say has ever been translated into English? I am certain he never has in America, nor do I believe he has in England. I have never seen his work named in their catalogues or advertisements nor do I believe it has been noticed by the Edinburgh reviewers. nor have they noticed the Review of Montesquieu, altho Duane sent them a copy. you will render this country a great service in translating it; for there is no branch of science of which our countrymen seem so ignorant as Political economy. the bulk & proximity of Smith forbid venturing on him. I salute you always with affection.

In 1814 Say sent Jefferson a copy of the second edition published under the same garde of the Emperor of Russia. This copy was sold at the auction of 1829 and is now in the University of Virginia.

JEAN BAPTISTE SAY, 1767-1832, French economist, was for a time secretary to Clavière, who first drew his attention to Smith’s Wealth of Nations. He was one of the hun-
dred members of the tribunate, but resigned in 1804, and
established a cotton mill, which in 1814 he contemplated
removing to Virginia. He corresponded with Jefferson
as to this, who consulted Joseph Correa de Serra. In
his letter written to the latter on December 27, 1814,
Jefferson added:

Mr. Say will be surprised to find that 40 years after the
development of sound financial principles by Adam
Smith and the Economists, and a dozen years after he
has given them to us in a corrected, dense & lucid
form, there should be so much ignorance of them in our
country; that instead of funding issues of paper on the
hypothesation of specific redeeming taxes, (the only
method of anticipating, in a time of war, the resources
of times of peace, tested by the experience of nations.)
we are trusting to tricks of jugglers on the cards, to the
illusions of banking schemes for the resources of the
war, and for the cure of colic to inflations of more
wind . . .

Say gave up this project and remained in France, where
he held several positions including that of professor of
political economy at the Collège de France. [3547]

J. 5  New & Old principles of trade compared. 8°. [supposed
by Vaughan.
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 321, New and old principles of trade compared, by Vaughan,
8vo.

[VAUGHAN, WILLIAM.]
New and old principles of trade compared; or a treatise on the principles of
commerce between nations; with an Appendix . . . London: Printed for J. John-
son, and J. Debrett, M DCC LXXXVIII. [1788.]  HF2044 .N5
First Edition. 8vo. 70 leaves including the half-title
and a leaf of errata; folded table.
Not in Halkett and Laing.
Original sheep. Not initialled by Jefferson; by Wm.
Vaughan written in ink on the title, not by Jefferson.
With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
This is probably the “little work” referred to by Benjamin
Vaughan in his letter to Jefferson written from London
on June 6, 1788:

. . . I have the pleasure to send you Lavater’s
Aphorisms & a little work upon Commerce . . .

For a note on William Vaughan, the brother of Benjamin
Vaughan, see no. 1231. [3548]

J. 6  Tracts on commerce. viz. On Commerce & Luxury.
Discours sur l’influence du commerce sur l’esprit et les
moeurs.
Dupont lettre Physiocratique.
Principles of trade. the notes by Dr. Franklin.
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 319, Tracts on Commerce, Dupont, &c. Notes, by Dr.
Franklin, 8vo.

Four tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo. half-binding, with labels on the back lettered: Commercial Pam-
phlets./Vol. 2./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts, as below. The tracts are serially numbered in ink on the titles or
first pages.

Two of the tracts were presented to Jefferson by Benjamin Franklin.

[440]
Politics

On commerce & Luxury.

i. Of Commerce and Luxury . . . Philadelphia: Printed, from the London edition, by T. Lang, m, dcc, xci. [1791.]
28 leaves; original fly-leaf at the beginning and the end. Jefferson, Esq. Secretary of State by his obedient humble Servant The Printer.
Uncut; on the fly-leaf is written: Presented to Thomas
Discours sur l’influence du commerce sur l’esprit et les moeurs.

ii. [LIQUIER, ANDRÉ.]
Discours qui a remporté le Prix de l’Académie de Marseille, en 1777, sur cette question: Quelle a été dans tous les temps l’influence du commerce sur l’esprit & les moeurs des peuples? . . . A Amsterdam: et se trouve à Paris, Chez Demonville. Et à Marseille, Chez Mossy, m. dcc. lxxvii. [1777.]

FIRST EDITION. 38 leaves, the last a blank.

Barbier I, 1030. Quérard V, 322.

Uncut.

André Liquier, a merchant of Marseilles, became a member of the “Assemblée constituante”. A refutation of this discourse was published by Chrétien Le Roy in 1779. [3550]

lettre Physiocratique de Du Pont. (Title wanting.)

iii. [DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.]
A Messieurs de la Société d’Emulation de Londres. [Paris, 1767.]

22 leaves only; begins on sig. B with the caption title as above, signed and dated at the end: Du Pont. De Versailles, le 4 Février, 1767; four lines of Errata at the end.

The gift of Benjamin Franklin to Jefferson, who has written on the first page: The gift of Doctt B. [Franklin to Th: Jefferson.] The portion of the inscription shown in brackets has been torn away.

It seems probable that the piece had lost its title-page before Jefferson acquired it as his inscription is written on the first page, which also has the binder’s number 9 in ink. [3551]

Principles of trade. the Notes by Dr. Franklin.

iv. [WHATELY, GEORGE.]
Principles of Trade. Freadom and protection are its best suport; industry, the only means to render manufactures cheap. Of coins; exchange; and bountys; particularly the bounty on corn. By a Well-Wisher to his King and Country. With an Appendix. Containing reflections on gold, silver, and paper pasing as mony. The second edition corrected and enlarg’d ... London: Printed for Brotherton and Sewell, mdcclxxiv. [1774.]

4to. 34 leaves only; 7 leaves at the end for the Appendix (title lacking), with separate signatures and pagination. The dedication dated March 1774.


The gift of Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Jefferson who has written on the title-page: The gift of Doctt B. Franklin to Th: Jefferson, and at the foot of page 2: notes marked B. F. are Doctt Franklin’s. Jefferson himself has marked the passages (printed in italics) by Franklin, and has written the initials B. F. beside them in the margins (some cut off by the binder). George Whately, d. 1791, English economist, first pub-
lished this work in 1765, with the title Laws and Policy of England, relating to Trade. Franklin and Whately entered into correspondence on the subject, and to this second edition, 1774, also published anonymously, Franklin’s notes were printed with Whately’s consent.

In this copy these notes are so marked by Jefferson; in another copy in the Library of Congress from the library of William Vaughan, the latter has written on the fly-leaf: The Notes by Franklin. The information given by Sewell [i.e. the publisher of the book] to W. V.

J. 7 Claims of literature by David Williams. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 108, Williams’s Claims of Literature, 8vo.

[WILLIAMS, DAVID.]
First Edition. 8vo. 143 leaves, printed on thick paper, list of subscribers at the end.
Straight grain English red morocco, gilt ornaments on the back, silk bookmark, g. e., probably a presentation binding; initialed by Jefferson at sig. i and t. The author’s name written in ink on the title-page, not by Jefferson; a word of text supplied in ink on page 88. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On the fly-leaf is written: To Thomas Jefferson President of the States of America from the Founder, David Williams.

On November 14, 1803, Jefferson wrote from Washington to Williams:
I have duly received the volume on the Claims of literature which you did me the favor to send me through m

8 Lauderdale on public wealth. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 324, Lauderdale on the nature and origin of public wealth, 8vo.

MAITLAND, JAMES, EARL OF LAUDERDALE.
First Edition. 8vo. 246 leaves, folded table. No copy was seen for collation.
Palgrave II, 574.
Purchased by Jefferson during the year 1804, included in a list in his handwriting of books bought in that year.

JAMES MAITLAND, EIGHTH EARL OF LAUDERDALE, 1759–1830, succeeded to his Scottish peerage in 1787, and was one of the managers of Warren Hastings’ impeachment. This work was several times reprinted and was translated into French.

9 Steuart’s political oeconomy. 2 v. 4to.
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 397, Stewart’s Political Economy, 2 v. 4to.

DENHAM, SIR JAMES STEUART.
An Inquiry into the principles of Political Oeconomy: being an essay on the
Politics

science of domestic policy in free nations. In which are particularly considered population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit, and taxes. By Sir James Steuart, Bart . . . In two volumes. Vol. I [-II]. London: Printed for A. Millar, and T. Cadell, MDCCCLXVII. [1767.]

FIRST EDITION. 2 vol. 4to. 334 and 338 leaves, folded table in each volume, list of errata at the end. Lowndes V, 2511. McCulloch, page 11.

Sir James Steuart, 1712–1780, Scottish political economist, took the surname Denham in 1773 on inheriting property. He had previously spent much time in exile as an adherent of the Stuarts. According to McCulloch this is the first English work on political economy which has "any pretensions to be considered as a systematic or complete view of the subject."

[3555]

J. 10 Meditazione sulla oeconomia politica dal Beccaria. . 8°.

1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 312, as above.

[VERRI, PIETRO.]


Contemporary calf, gilt, label on the back lettered Becc/ Oecon/Poli. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

On the title is written in ink dal Beccaria, presumably before Jefferson acquired the book, and accounting for his entry as above, and for a number of ghosts in the early Library of Congress catalogues.

ConTE PIETRO VERRI, 1728–1797, Italian economist. This work went through six or seven editions within two years of its publication.

[3556]

J. 11 Foronda de la economia politica. 3. v. 8°.

FORONDA MISCELLANEA. 8°.

1815 Catalogue, page 98. no. 323, as above (Jefferson's first entry only).

FORONDA, VALENTIN DE.

Cartas sobre los asuntos mas exquisitos de la economía-política, y sobre las leyes criminales: escritas por Don Valentín de Foronda, de la Real Academia de Ciencias y bellas artes de Burdeos . . . Tomo primero [-segundo]. Madrid. MDCCCLXXXIX. [-MDCCXCVI.] En la imprenta de Manuel Gonzales. Con las licencias necesarias. [1789, 1794.]

First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. 126 and 16 leaves: A–R³, S²; A–O³, P³, list of errata on the last leaf.

This edition not in Palgrave, not in Palau, and not in Colmeiro (1 vol., 1794 only).

Miscelanea, ó coleccion de varios discursos. Por D. Valentin de Foronda. Segunda edicion. Con licencia: Madrid: En la imprenta de Manuel Gonzalez, MDCCXCVIII. [1793.]

8vo. 214 leaves: [8], A–Z, AA–DD², [5], the last leaf faded, with the Indice.

This edition not in Colmeiro. The three volumes bound in contemporary crushed red morocco, gilt borders on the sides, gilt backs, tooled to different designs on the three volumes, labels on the back lettered Foronda/Economia/Politi, and the volume number, Tom: I, II, III; silk bookmarks, volume I with silk linings, volume II and III with marbled paper end leaves, g. e.; initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Other works by Foronda appear in this catalogue. [3557]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 12  Provedimenti annonarj dal Fabbroni.  8°
1815 Catalogue, page 103.  no. 325, as above.

[FABBRONI, GIOVANNI.]

Dei Provedimenti Annonarj. In Firenze MDCCCV. Nella Stamperia Reale.

HC307 .T9F2

Con Approvazione.  [1804.]

First Edition.  8vo.  242 leaves, folded table; the text ends on f.21r (page 323) and is followed by the Appendix. The dedication to Il signor Conte Odoardo Salvatico is signed Giovanni Fabbroni.


Palgrave II, page 3.

Fabbroni wrote to Jefferson from Florence on October 1, 1804, and sent him a copy of the book:

Mi serva di pretesto a richiamare alla vostra memoria il nome oscuro di un Uomo che vi venera, e ammira, La presentazione del Tributo ch'io vi offro nel qui annesso Libro. Troverete in questo mio patriottico lavoro che sono occorsi, sventuratamente, non pochi errori Tipografici; ma vi troverete anco non poche notizie statistiche della mia Patria, dalle quali chi tanto degnamente presiede alla più interessante tralle Nazioni può forse raccogliere qualche diletto . . .

This title is the first entered by Jefferson in his list of books acquired (from other sources than Reibelt) in 1804. On March 15, 1805, Fabbroni again sent a copy:

. . . J’ose vous rappeller aujourd'hui mes sentiments, qui sont ceux de la reconnaissance la plus vive, de la veneration la plus exalte en prenant la liberté de vous faire hommage d’un livre qui peut en quelque sorte vous interesser, parce qu’il offre une partie de la Statistique de ce Pays.

Son titre est Dei Provedimenti Annonarj—Je le remet avec cette Lettre a M‘ Appleton Consul des Etats Unis à Livourne, pour vous le faire passer.

In his letter to Jefferson of March 22 from Leghorn, Thomas Appleton wrote:

. . . I have this moment receiv’d from M‘ fabbroni the inclosed book and letter which he desires I would transmit to you . . .

Jefferson replied to Fabbroni on April 30, 1806:

It is now some time since I received through the channel of m‘ Appleton, our Consul at Leghorn, your letter of May [sic] 15. and your book Dei provvedimenti Annonarj for which I pray you to accept my thanks. the subject of the latter is among the most interesting to man; it is luminously treated, & cannot fail to have effect when the state of the world shall leave legislators the necessary leisure to attend to the amelioration of the condition of those committed to their charge. but during the heavy afflictions under which Europe has for some time suffered, it is not to be wondered at, if the correction of those antient errors & abuses, which philosophy has so clearly exposed, should give place to evils more pressing & which engross all the attention of governments. wars, volcanos, famine & disease, have in different portions of that country been committing their combined ravages on the race of man. we are happy in our distance from the scenes of so much trouble. war, volcanoes, famine, are unknown to us . . .

From the above it would seem that Jefferson must have had two copies. Only one is entered in his catalogue, and was sold to Congress in 1815.

Other works of Giovanni Fabbroni, 1752–1822, Italian savant, appear in this catalogue. Dei provvedimenti annonarj was written to advocate free trade in corn. [3558]

J. 13  Il Colbertismo dal Mengotti.  8°
1815 Catalogue, page 98.  no. 311, as above.

MENGOTTI, FRANCESCO.

Il Colbertismo Dissertazione coronata dalla reale societ à economica Fiorentina Li 13 Giugno 1792. Di Francesco Mengotti socio delle reali Accademie de’Geor-

[444]

HB105 .C6 M5

8vo. 68 leaves.

McCulloch, page 64 (not this edition).


This and the next following entry were sent to Jefferson by Reibelt who wrote from Baltimore on October 15, 1805:

... 4) Je vous prie de regarder les deux Mengotti, qui sortent de ma petite bibliotheque—comme faisant partie de votre Grande. (:Les Ouvrages de set auteur sont extremment rares:)—
et 5) de me les pretre (a son temps :) ... pour le Professeur Girardin . . .

Jefferson replied on October 19:

... Mengotti is accepted thankfully, and now returned for the purpose you desired . . .

Conte Francesco Mengotti, 1749-1830, Italian economist and lawyer. The first edition of this work was published in Firenze in the same year. “By Colbertism Mengotti means the mercantile system of policy of which he is a strenuous opponent.”

[3559]

With this is bound:


4to. 20 leaves, the last a blank. The Prefazione is signed G. P. Not in Manzi. Not in McCulloch. [3560]

J. 14 Commercio de’ Romani dal Mengotti. 4to

1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 402, as above.

MENGOTTI, FRANCESCO.


4to. 60 leaves in fours, the last a blank; engraved at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. McCulloch, page 64.

Old half calf, pink silk bookmark. Initialled by Jefferson A gift from Reibelt—see the previous entry. [3561]

With this is bound:

CHARPENTIER DE COSSIGNY, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS.


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The Library of Thomas Jefferson

First Edition. 4to. 38 leaves including the half-title, list of errata, and printer's imprint at the end. Querard II, 140.

For other works by Charpentier de Cossigny see the Index. Le Manuel du Commerce par P. Blancard was first published in Paris in 1803, in folio.

15 Discourse on trade & coins p. 8th
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 78, as above.

POLLEXFEN, JOHN.

A Discourse of Trade, Coyn, and Paper Credit: and of Ways and Means to gain, and retain Riches. To which is added the Argument of a Learned Counsel, upon an action of the Case brought by the East-India-Company against Mr. Sands, and Interloper. London: Printed for Brabazon Aylmer, 1697.

First Edition. 8vo. 2 parts in 1, 88 and 40 leaves, with separate titles, signatures and pagination, the title for the Argument dated 1696. No copy was seen for collation.

John Pollexfen, fl. 1697, English economic writer, was a member of the committee of trade and plantations in 1675 and of the board of trade from 1696-1705.
The author of the Argument of a Learned Counsel was John Pollexfen's brother, Sir Henry Pollexfen, who was counsel for Sandys when sued for infringing the monopoly of the East Indian Company.

J. 16 Pettus on trade. 12th
1815 Catalogue, page 102. no. 79, as above.

P[OLLEXFEN], J[ohn].


8vo. 2 parts in 1, 88 and 40 leaves, with separate signatures and pagination, title for The Argument of a Learned Counsel, with Aylmer's 1696 imprint, and 3 pages of books printed for B. Aylmer at the end; list of errata to Of Trade on A4 verso. The running headlines for the first part read: A Discourse of Trade and Coyn.


Calf, a red leather label on the back lettered in gold: Pettus on Trade. Pollexfen's Arguments. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I. Beside the author's initials in the title is written in ink J. Pettus (not by Jefferson). The autograph signature of John Wayles in pencil at the head of the title.
The erroneous attribution to Sir John Pettus was made apparently before the book came into the hands of Jefferson.

[3562]
[3563]
[3564]
Politics

J. 17  Gee on trade.  12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 98.  no. 80, as above.

GEE, JOSHUA.

12mo.  137 leaves (this copy lacks A1, probably blank). Urie's advertisement on the last page.


From the library of Thomas M. Randolph, with his signature (under the bookplate) and the cost, 3./.

JOSHUA GEE, English trader, was one of the principal contributors to The British Merchant, q. v. The first edition was anonymously published in London in 1729.

[3565]

J. 18  Tucker on trade.  12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 105.  no. 81, as above.

TUCKER, JOSIAH.

An Essay on the advantages and disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain, with regard to trade.  With some proposals for removing the principal disadvantages of Great Britain.  By Mr. Josiah Tucker, of Bristol.  The fourth edition.  Glasgow: Printed in the year mdcclvi.  [1756.]  HF3508 .F8T9
12mo.  100 leaves.


Original sheep. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

From the library of Thomas M. Randolph, with his autograph signature on the inside cover, and the price 2/6.

Other works by Josiah Tucker, 1712–1799. Welsh economist and dean of Gloucester, have appeared in this catalogue.

The first edition of this Essay, with title A Brief Essay, etc., was printed in London in 1749. Several references to the American colonies occur. Among the principal advantages of Great Britain with respect to trade are:

Our vast colonies on the continent of America, a singular advantage.  (No. 8.)

The advantages of the island of Jamaica, over any of the French islands, on account of its situation.  (No. 9.)

Among the principal disadvantages are:

Our colonies not so much under the command of their mother country, nor so studious of her welfare, as the French are.  (No. 11.)

[3566]

J. 19  Decker on trade.  12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96.  no. 82, as above.

[DECKER, MATTHEW.]

An Essay on the causes of the decline of the Foreign Trade, consequently of the value of the lands of Britain, and on the means to restore both . . . Edinburgh: M,dcc,lvii.  [1756.]
12mo.  124 leaves in sixes.


Old sheep. Original label pasted down on fly-leaf.

Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

From the library of Thomas Mann Randolph, with his autograph signature and the cost, 3/7, on the inside.

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cover, the signature concealed by the bookplate.

Sir Matthew Decker, 1679–1749, English merchant and writer on trade, was a member of Parliament and a director of the East India Company. He was born in Amsterdam and went to London in 1702. This treatise is ascribed also to William Richardson; for discussions on the authorship see McCulloch and Palgrave. [3567]

J. 20 Child on trade.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 83, as above, 12mo.

CHILD, SIR JOSIAH.

8vo. 144 leaves, the last a blank, the 11 preceding leaves for the Postscript and A Small Treatise Against Usury [by Sir Thomas Culpepper].

STC C3861. McCulloch, page 42.


Sir Josiah Child, 1690–1699, was for a time governor of the East India Company, and held other important commercial positions. Chapter VII in this work is headed Concerning Naturalization, and deals with the naturalization of the Jews. The first edition appeared in 1690, and another in 1693. [3568]

J. 21 Condillac sur le commerce et gouvernement. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 84, as above.

CONDILLAC, ETIENNE BONNOT DE.


First Edition. 12mo. 2 parts in 1, 140 and 92 leaves: [³], A–L¹⁰, M⁴, the last a blank; [⁴], A–G¹⁰, H⁴.

Quérard II, 266. Palgrave I, 385.

Contemporary calf, labels on the back with the title and author’s name, initialled by Jefferson at sig. I in the first part; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Étienne Bonnot de Condillac, 1714–1780, Abbé of Mureaux, was the younger brother of Mably, q. v. This work supports the doctrines of the physiocrats, except in regard to industry. [3569]

J. 22 Foronda de los reynos de Portugal y España por Bielfeld.
8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 116, Bielfield, Instituciones, politicas de Portugal y España, par Foronda, p 40.

VON BIELFELD, JACOB FRIEDRICH, FREIHERR.

Instituciones Politicas. Obra en que se trata de los Reynos de Portugal, y España . . . Escrita en Idioma Frances por el Varon de Bielfeld. Y traducida
Politics

al Castellano, aumentada de muchas notas por Don Valentin de Foronda. En Burdéos: En casa de Francisco Mor: Año de 1781. JN8151 1781 .B5 4to. 82 leaves in fours. See McCulloch, page 358. Rebound in buckram by the Library of Congress. The book is not signed by Jefferson, but a slip in the book states that before rebinding it had the 1815 bookplate. JACOB FRIEDRICH, FREIHERR VON BIELFELD, 1717-1769, German author, was private counsellor to the King of Prussia, and an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Berlin. The complete Institutions Politiques, of which this is an extract, was published at Leyden in three volumes, 4to., 1759-62. For other works by Foronda see the Index. [3570]

J. 23 The Universal merchant. 4to. 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 404, as above. [MAGENS, NICOLAS.]

The Universal Merchant: containing the Rationale of Commerce, in theory and practice: an enquiry into the nature and genius of banks, their power, use, influence, and efficacy; the establishment and operative transactions of the Banks of London and Amsterdam, their capacity and credit calculated and compared: an account of the Banks of Hamburgh, Nuremberg, Venice, and Genoa, their credit and course of business; the doctrine of bullion and coins amply discussed; and therefrom the course and par of exchange regularly deduced. Exemplified by remarks historical, critical, and political. Wherein the best writers, ancient and modern, foreign and domestic, are duly considered and referred to. Adapted equally to the use and information of gentlemen who propose to make a figure in public affairs, as to the merchant, factor, broker, and remitter. London: Printed by C. Say, for W. Owen, MDCCCLIII. [1753]

4to. 82 leaves; on T2 the half-title for A Further Illustration of the Business of Exchanges, from the Table, Representation, &c. of Sir Isaac Newton. With Suitable Remarks and Annotations; on Ff1 the half-title for A Brief Disquisition into the Nature of Gold and Silver, and into the Art of Assay and Refinery; with Other Matters requisite to the well Understanding the Qualities of those Metals, and the avoiding Frauds therein: Being a Proper Supplement to the Preceding Work; continuous signatures throughout; the dedication to the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Chancellor of the Exchequer, signed William Horsley.

J. 24 Alldridge's Universal merchant. 8vo. 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 343. The same by Alldridge 8vo. ALLDRIDGE, W. J.
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

8vo. 233 leaves, including one blank, one folded table, continuous signatures, separate pagination for the Dedication (to the Citizens of the United States of America), the Introduction, the text, the notes, the Index and the Subscribers' Names; on H₂ is the half-title for A Further Illustration of the Business of Exchanges, from the Table, Representation, &c. of Sir Isaac Newton. With Suitable Remarks and Annotations, and on Q₄, the half-title for A Disquisition into the Nature of Gold and Silver; and into the Art of Assaying, &c.


The Subscribers' names include John Adams, President of the United States, and Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President.

This is the second issue, published the same year as the first. [3572]

J. 25 Every man his own Broker. by Mortimer. 12mo 1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 86, as above.

MORTIMER, THOMAS.

Every Man his own broker: or, A Guide to Exchange-Alley. In which the Nature of the several Funds, vulgarly called the Stocks, is clearly explained. And the Mystery and Iniquity of Stock-Jobbing laid before the Public in a new and impartial light. Also the Method of transferring Stock, and of buying and selling the several Government Securities, without the Assistance of a Broker, is made intelligible to the meanest capacity: and an account is given of the Laws in force relative to Brokers, Clerks at the Bank, &c. With directions how to avoid the losses that are frequently sustained by the destruction of Bank Notes, India Bonds, &c. by Fires and other Accidents. Some account of Banking, and of the Sinking Fund. With a supplement, giving a concise, but clear account of the valuation of annuities upon lives: with accurate tables of interest (and many others equally useful); calculated to a Farthing, at 2½, 3, 3½, 4, and 5, per Cent. from 11. to 500l. from one day to sixty, and from one month to twelve. With easy rules for casting up Stock... The sixth edition, improved. By Thomas Mortimer, Esq. London: Printed for S. Hooper, mdcclxv. [1765]—1766. HG5438 .M6

12mo. 131 leaves (2 leaves have been cut away from sig. G and the text supplied from another edition on one leaf, so that this sheet has 10 plus 1 leaves), continuous signatures throughout, separate title and pagination for A New Book of Interest, Containing, Accurate Tables... with imprint dated 1766. List of Books Printed for S. Hooper on the last page in sig. A, list of A₄ verso.

Not in Lowndes. Not in McCulloch.

Original calf. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

THOMAS MORTIMER, 1730-1810, English vice-consul for the Austrian Netherlands, a voluminous writer on economic and other subjects, compiled this book, originally issued in 1761, from materials supplied by his own experience on the Stock Exchange. [3573]

J. 26 The British merchant. 2ᵈ & 3ᵈ vols. 12mo 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 85, as above.

The British Merchant: A collection of papers relating to the trade and commerce of Great Britain and Ireland. First published by Mr. Charles King, from the originals of Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. Sir Charles Cooke, Henry Martin, Esq;
Politics

James Milner, Esq; Mr. Nathaniel Toriano, Mr. Joshua Gee, Mr. Christopher Haynes, Mr. David Martin, and others the most eminent Merchants of the City of London. Vol. II [-III.] The second edition. London: Printed for Charles Marsh, and Thomas Davies, MDCCXLIII. [1743.]

Memo. Vol. II and III only, 194 and 184 leaves in twelves.


Charles King, fl. 1721, a London merchant, edited this work which was published originally as a bi-weekly periodical during the summer of 1713 at the time of the proposed treaty of commerce with France. The intention was to refute the arguments of Defoe in his Mercator, in favor of the treaty. King's first edition appeared in 1721. Volume III is dedicated to Paul Methuen, son of the framer of the Methuen treaty. [3574]

J. 27 The American Negoctiator. 8to.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 346, as above.

WRIGHT, JOHN.

The American Negotiator, or the various currencies of the British Colonies in America; as well the Islands, as the Continent. The Currencies of Nova Scotia, Canada, New England, New York, East Jersey, Pennslyvania, West Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, &c. And of the islands of Barbadoes, Jamaica, St. Christophers, Antigua, Nevis, Montserrat, &c. Reduced into English Money, by a Series of Tables suited to the several exchanges between the Colonies and Britain, adapted to all the variations that from time to time have, or may happen. With Tables reducing the current money of the Kingdom of Ireland into Sterling, and the contrary, at all the variations of exchange. Also, a chain of tables for the interchangeable reduction of the currencies of the Colonies into each other. And many other useful tables relating to the trade in America. By J. Wright, Accoutant. The third edition. London: Printed for the Proprietors, by J. Smith, and sold by Messieurs Hawes, Clarke and Collins, Booksellers in Paternoster-row; and by the Booksellers in Great-Britain and Ireland. MDCCCLXV.

(Price bound Seven Shillings). [1765.]

8vo. 203 leaves. At the beginning is a list of the subscribers' names to the first edition, 1761, on 12 leaves; to the second edition, 1763, on 6 leaves; and to the third edition, 1765, on 8 leaves.

Sabin 1065606.

Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress. Initialed by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

With the autograph signature of John Wayles on the title-page.

Dedicated, on October 8, 1761, to the Right Honourable Samuel Lord Sandys, first Commissioner for Trade and Plantations. The occupations added to the subscribers' names give a most interesting picture of the professions and trades of the period in England, and include original bug-doctor, wharfinger, china-man, sattin-dresser, throst er, setter, slop-seller, felimunger, indigo-maker, collar-maker, button-man, lighterman, operator of teeth, worm-maker, whalebone-cutter, drum and colour man, musical clock maker, taby-waterer, stocking-trimmer, peruke-maker, bacon-cutter, buckram stiffener, chaser, original maker of red liquid ink and black and red british ink powder, orris weaver, throwster, anchormith, cork cutter, shalloon maker, threadman, and many others. The names include S. Engs. merch. of Rhode Island, and Thom. Fisher, merch. of Barbadoes. [3575]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 28  Biscoe's merchant's magazine.
1815 Catalogue, page 94.  no. 344, as above, 8vo.

BISCOE, ROBERT.
The Merchant's Magazine; or, Factor's Guide. Containing, great variety of plain and easy tables for the speedy casting up of all sorts of merchandize, sold either by number, weight, or measure; and for reducing sterling money into currency at sundry rates; with tables of interest and rebate, and of the value of gold and silver in Virginia: Also tables showing the amount of any quantity of goods at almost any per cent. Advance on the prime cost, and for finding the nett duties on tobacco from one pound to fifty thousand pounds. To which is added, some tables of per cents. on transfer notes, the whole applied throughout to trade and merchandise. By Robert Biscoe, of Lancaster County. Williamsburg: Printed by William Parks, m.dcc.xliii. [1743.] HF5697 .B6
The Preface is dated from Virginia, Lancaster County, July 8, 1742. Section I deals with Sundry Tables, Shewing the Price of Tobacco. With the autograph signature of John Wayles on the title-page. [3576]

J. 29  Hoppus's measuring.
1815 Catalogue, page 98.  no. 345, as above, 8vo.

HOPPUS, E.
Practical Measuring made easy to the meanest capacity, by a new set of tables . . . With a Preface; shewing the excellence of this new method of measuring, and demonstrating, that whoever ventures to rely upon those obsolete tables and directions published by Isaac Keay, is liable to be deceived (in common Cases) 10 s. in the pound. By E. Hoppus, Surveyor to the Corporation of the London Assurance. The sixth edition. Greatly improved, by the following Additions; I. New Tables shewing at sight the value of any piece or quantity of timber, stone, &c. at any price, per foot cube. II. Mr. Hoppus's table of solid measure applied to the freighting of ships. III. Some very curious observations concerning the measuring of timber by several dimensions, communicated By one of his Majesty's Purveyors. London: printed, by Assignment from the Trustees of E. Wicksteed, for Mess. Hitch and Hawes; J. Rivington; J. Hinton; S. Crowder, and Co. T. Caslon; and J. Coote. 1761. HF5716 .L8 H76
The authentication states that Mr. Hoppus was dead at the time of the publication of this edition. [3577]

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Politics

J. 30 Clarke on Saxon Roman & Eng. coins 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 398, Clarke on Saxon, Roman and English Coins 4to.

CLARKE, WILLIAM.

The Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins; deducing the antiquities, customs, and manners of each people to modern times; particularly the origin of feudal tenures, and of Parliaments: illustrated throughout with critical and historical remarks on various authors, both sacred and profane. By William Clarke, A.M. Chancellor of the Church of Chichester, Residency of it, and Vicar of Amport, Hants... London: Printed for W. Bowyer and J. Nichols, MDCCLXXI. [1771.]


HG936 .C63

J. 31 Tracts on weights & measures & coins. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 101. no. 400, Mesures, monnoies, poids, extraits de l'Encyclopédie Methodique, 4to.


4to. A fragment only of 190 leaves, being portions of Parts I and II of Tome III. Commerce.

Old calf, labels on the back lettered: Mesure/Monnoi/Poids/, silk bookmark. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Jefferson mentioned this fragment of the Encyclopédie in a letter to John Quincy Adams, written in answer to one from Adams dated from Washington on October 4, 1817. Adams's letter referred to a report on weights and measures made by Jefferson to the Senate in 1790, and explained that in view of the Senate's present desire for uniformity he was proposing an implicit adoption of the new French Metrolological System, as already established in France. He then wrote:

... I shall feel myself particularly obligated to you, if your leisure and convenience will permit, to be favoured with your ideas on the subject, and with the loan of any work or Treatise upon Metrology which you may possess. I have made some unsuccessful search for the Reports of the Committees of the House of Commons in 1758 and 1789, and for the Report of Machain and Delambre, on their measurement of the Arc of the Meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona. I have as yet been unable to procure them either in England or France. I have found in the Library which was yours, a valuable collection of Tracts on the general subject, which I have no doubt will prove useful to me...

Jefferson wrote a long letter in reply on November 1, and stated:

... the volume of tracts which you have noted in the library of Congress contains every thing which I had then been able to collect on this subject. you will find some details which may be of use in two thin 4to vols. No. 399. 400. of Chap. 24. the latter being a collection of sheets selected from the Encyclopédie Méthodique on the weights, measures & coins of all nations, bound up together & alone, and the former a supplement by Beyerle. Cooper's Emporium too for May 1812. & Aug. 1813. may offer something. the reports of the Committees of parliament of 1758.9. I think you will find in Postlethwaite's Dict which is also in the library Chap. 20. No 10. that of Machain & Delambre I have not, nor do I know who has it...

For Beyerle's work see the next number. [3579]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

J. 32 Essai supplementaire à l'Encyclopedie sur les monnoies par Beyerle 4e
1815 Catalogue, page 97, no. 399, as above.

Beyerle, Jean Pierre Louis.

HG221 .B57

First Edition. 4to. 102 leaves.
Original half binding, uncut and partly unopened.
Not initialed by Jefferson. A few manuscript corrections in ink. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Tourneux III, 13212.
See the previous entry. [3580]

J. 33 Tracts on money. French. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 106, no. 326, as above.

Eight pamphlets, all, with one exception, in uncut condition, bound together for Jefferson in one volume 8vo., half calf, labels on the back now lettered: Political/Pamphlets./Vol., 17/originally lettered Tracts on money. French, according to instructions written by Jefferson on the title-page of the first tract, q. v. The tracts numbered in ink serially on the title-pages. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

JA36 .P8 Vol. 17

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has written the list of the contents as follows:

1. Discours sur la rarete du numeraire par Brissot.
4. la Constitution Monetaire par Mirabeau.
5. Observans sur le rapport du comite des Monnoies par Mirabeau.
6. l'Evêque d'Autun sur la fabrication des petites monnoies.
7. Memoire sur la nouvelle monnoie de cuivre.

1. Discours sur la rarete du numeraire par Brissot.

Brisson de Warville, Jacques Pierre.


Rochon, Alexis Marie.

Apercu presente au Comite des Monnoies de l'Assemblee Nationale, Des avantages qui peuvent resulter de la conversion du metal de cloches en Monnoie
Politics


FIRST EDITION. 8vo. 18 leaves.

Quérard VIII, 100. Tourneux III, 13268.

On the title-page is written: For the Secretary of the Treasury [Alexander Hamilton].

Jefferson was intimate with the abbé Rochon in France, and several times mentioned him in his correspondence. In a letter to William Short dated from Monticello, April 26, 1812, he wrote:

... from the Abbé Rochon I never received either letter or book. Indeed having never been able to hear of him, tho' I have often enquired, I had concluded he was no longer inter vivos. Whatever he has written, whether on coins or anything else, must be sensible. I found him a very sound-headed man...

Abbé Alexis Marie Rochon, 1741–1817, French astronomer and scientist.


FIRST EDITION. 16 leaves and 2 folded leaves of tables and 2 leaves with the Projet de Décret. The 2 leaves preceding the Projet, with Notes a joindre au rapport, have separate pagination. The Rapport is signed by La Rochefoucauld, Dermon, Roederer, d'Allarde, Dauchy, Dupont, de Nemours [sic].

Not in Tourneux.

On the title-page is written in ink For the Secretary of the Treasury by the same hand as in the previous number.

4. la Constitution Monétaire par Mirabeau.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COMTE DE.


Tourneux III, 13228. McCulloch 188.

Honoré Gabriel Riquetti, Comte de Mirabeau, 1749–1791, French statesman. A number of his works appear in this catalogue.

5. Observações sur le rapport du comité des Monnoies par Mirabeau.

MIRABEAU, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COMTE DE.


8 leaves, caption title, no title-page, printer's imprint at the end. Tourneux 13230.

6. l'Evêque d'Autun sur la fabrication des petites monnoies.

TALLEYRAND-PÉRIGORD, CHARLES MAURICE DE, PRINCE DE BÉNÉVENT.

Opinion de M. l'Evêque d'Autun sur la Fabrication des Petites Monnoies,
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

imprimée par ordre de l'Assemblée Nationale. ([Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale, n. d. [1790].)

8vo. 6 leaves, the last a blank, caption title, no title-page, printer's imprint at the end.


Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince de Bénévent, 1754-1838, French diplomat, statesman and priest, became bishop of Autun in 1789.

In addition to this pamphlet on the Fabrication des Petites Monnoies the Bishop wrote one in the same year on weights and measures which was sent to Jefferson by William Short in July 1790. q. v. [3586]

7. Mémoire sur la nouvelle monnoie de cuivre.


8vo. 4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.

Not in Tourneux. [3587]

Unlisted by Jefferson.

Lettre de Monsieur B . . ., a M. le Comte de Mirabeau, Sur le Papier-monnoie. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [1791.]

8vo. 16 leaves.

Not in Barbier. Not in Tourneux. [3588]

J. 34  British Tobacco & Corn laws. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 449, British Tobacco and Corn Laws, fol.


Folio. No copy was seen for collation. [3589]

With this was bound:

Act for Regulating the Importation and Exportation of Corn. London, 1791.

Folio. No copy was seen for collation. [3590]

J. 35  L' Hawkesbury’s Report on the Corn laws. 4to.

1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 450, as above.

[JENKINSON, CHARLES, afterwards Earl of Liverpool.]

Representation of the Lords of the Committee of Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, upon the present state of the laws for regulating the importation and exportation of corn: and submitting to His Majesty's consideration some further provisions, which are wanting to amend and improve the said Laws. London: Printed for John Stockdale, M.DCC.XC. [1790.]

4to. 27 leaves, several in single sheets, folded, the first page of text is numbered [5]; at the end are three additional leaves, with a letter from Sir John Sinclair, dated from Edinburgh, May 25, 1790, a list of Queries Drawn up for the purpose of elucidating the Natural History and Political State of Scotland, and other matter.
Politics

McCulloch, page 70.
Old calf. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. Not initalled by Jefferson who has written what appear to be binding instructions, now partly cut away, on the title-page. The word boards is still readable, and the preceding word may be full. On the title-page John B. Cutting has signed his name, and has written: By Lord Hawkesbury. Inserted at the beginning is one leaf of an autograph letter relative to this book but not to this copy. Other works by Charles Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, afterwards Earl of Liverpool, appear in this catalogue.

At the time this was written he was President of the Board of Trade and as a result of this publication a change was made in the Corn laws in the ensuing year.

JOHN B. CUTTING spent some years in London and in Europe, and during 1790 was in constant correspondence with Jefferson from London. In a letter to him written on March 20 (the month, according to the anonymous inserted letter, that this report was made), Cutting described the author as that same Lord Hawkesbury who is the commercial minister and dictates all measures relevant to the United States. [3591]

J. 36 Political tracts. English. on the corn laws. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 188, Political Tracts, 1786-92, 8vo.

Six tracts bound together in one volume 8vo., old half binding, with later labels on the back lettered Political Pamphlets; Vol. 30; listed by Jefferson (with one omission) in ink on the fly-leaf (numbered in another hand):

JA36 P8 Vol. 30

Political tracts. viz.
1. Thoughts on the corn bill. 1786.
2. Corrie's Considerations on the Corn Laws. 1791.

The tracts numbered serially on the title-pages in ink. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

1. Thoughts on the corn bill. 1786.

Thoughts upon a Bill, lately offered to Parliament, for regulating the export and import of Corn: with observations upon Dean Tucker's Reflections, So far as they relate to this Subject. By a Country Gentleman . . . London: Printed for J. Pridden, m.dcc.lxxxvi. [1786.]

20 leaves, including the half-title (with the price, one Shilling), and the last blank.
Not in Halkett and Laing. Not in McCulloch.

A number of the works of Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester and economist, appear in this catalogue. See the Index. [3592]

2. Corrie's Considerations on the Corn laws. 1791.

[CORRIE, EDGAR.]

Considerations on the Corn Laws, with Remarks on the Observations of Lord Sheffield on the Corn Bill, which was printed by Order of the House of Commons in December, 1790. London: Printed for John Stockdale, m.dcc.xci. [1791]

36 leaves, plus 2 leaves of Appendix, one folded.

Halkett and Laing I, 414.

On the half-title Jefferson has written in ink the name of the author: by m.r Corrie. (The author's name written on the title-page is not by Jefferson.) [3593]


SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.

The Library of Thomas Jefferson

20 leaves.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote from Whitehall on May 14, 1791:

Sir John Sinclair's best Compliments to Mr. Jefferson. Has the honour of inclosing some papers of which he requests Mr. Jefferson's acceptance. In regard to the Corn Laws, they will not probably agree, but he sincerely wishes at the same time that some commercial arrangement could be entered into between the two countries.

Jefferson replied from Philadelphia on August 24:

I am to acknowlege the receipt of your two favors of Dec. 25. & May 14. with the pamphlets which accom-

panied them, & to return you my thanks for them. the Corn law, I perceive, has not passed in the form you expected. my wishes on that subject were nearer yours than you imagined. we both in fact desired the same thing for different reasons, respecting the interests of our respective countries, & therefore justifiable in both; you wished the bill so moulded as to encourage strongly your national agriculture. the clause for warehousing foreign corn tended to lessen the confidence of the farmer in the demand for his corn. I wished the clause omitted that our corn might pass directly to the country of the consumer, & save us the loss of an intermediate deposit, which it can ill bear . . .

Other works by Sir John Sinclair occur in this catalogue, see the Index. [3594]

Not listed by Jefferson.

Considerations, on the expediency of admitting the importation of Irish Corn into Great Britain, when the prices are below the rates at which the importation of Corn from other foreign parts on the low duties is allowed. Without name of place or printer, March 1791.

Folio. 2 leaves (folded to fit the 8vo. volume); caption title on the first leaf and the title as above printed on the verso of the second, otherwise blank. Paper watermarked GPatch on the first leaf and with Britannia on the second. [3595]

4. ————'s Statistical acct. of Scotland.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.


28 leaves. 2 folded plates by Fred. Birnie. The Advertisement is dated Edin. Feb. 3. 1791, and states that The following Sheets are Part of a Volume, which will be ready for Publication by the meeting of the next General Assembly . . .

This and the next following tract were sent to Jefferson by Sir John Sinclair, who wrote from Whitehall on May 18, 1792:

I have the honour of sending you some papers, which, I hope will give you pleasure. I wish we had a statistical survey of America, similar to the one I am now carrying on in Scotland, were it even to begin with the ensuing Century. If you retranslate the Prospectus into English & print it, a spirit to that effect may be roused . . .

A presentation inscription on the title-page has been almost entirely cut away.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR was responsible for the introduction of the word statistical into the language, see no. 746. [3596]

5. the same in French.

SINCLAIR, SIR JOHN.

Prospectus d'un ouvrage intitulé: Analyse de l'État Politique d'Écosse, d'après les rapports des Ministres de chaque Paroisse; contenant la situation présente de ce

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8o leaves. This pamphlet was sent to Jefferson by the author, see the note to the preceding entry. [3597]

J. 37 Tarif des droits. 8vo

1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 340, Tariff des Droits, 8vo.

Three tracts bound together in 1 volume 8vo., sheep, with a label on the back lettered Reports; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

A copy of Tarif des droits de douane was bought by Jefferson in 1805, price 72 cents, from Reibelt of Baltimore. This probably refers to the first tract of the three only.

1. GOUDARD, PIERRE LOUIS.


26 leaves; imprint on the title-page and at the end; lower margins uncut.

This edition not in Tourneux (no. 13620: 1791, in 8vo., 8 p.).

On the title Jefferson has written blue boards, and the title, Tarif des Droits, is written in another hand.

PIERRE LOUIS GOUDARD, d. 1799, was député du tiers de Lyon in the États Généraux, and was concerned with questions of expenditure, customs, and finances. He drowned himself in the Seine in 1799. [3598]

2. GOUDARD, PIERRE LOUIS.


18 leaves.

Not in Tourneux. [3599]


6 leaves. Tourneux 13633.

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J. 38 Tableau du commerce de la Russie par le Comte Romanzoff. 3. v. fol.

1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 447, as above.

ROMANZOFF, COMTE NICOLAS DE.

Государственная Торговля 1802 года в разных ее видах. в Санкт-петербурге При Императорской Типографии (St. Petersburg: The Imperial Press,—the State College [1802–4]).

First Edition. 3 vol. folio. 38 leaves (including 4 folded); 39, and 42 leaves; in Russian throughout.


Monsieur Levett Harris m’ayant témoigné qu’il serait agréable à Monsieur Le President des Etats Unis d’Amerique, d’avoir un tableau du commerce de Russie, je saisir cette occasion avec empressement et je prie Monsieur Le President de vouloir bien accepter et conserver dans sa Bibliotheque les tableaux du commerce des années, 1802. 1803 et 1804, tels que je les ai faits publier en Russie; il vous paraîtra bien les agréer comme un témoignage de la juste considération que son merite m’inspire. Le Comte Nicolas de Romanzoff. Petersbourg le 6. Juillet 1806.

Levett Harris first mentioned these books in a letter to Jefferson written from St. Petersburg on August 10, 1806:

... The minister of commerce [Count Romanzoff] some time since published "Un tableau du Commerce de la Russie de 1802–1803–1804, and having expressed a desire to convey a copy of it to the President of the United States, I had no hesitation to assure him that it would be very acceptable to your Excellency, and that I would transmit it with pleasure. I accordingly sent the same, with a work of the Count Potocky, namely, L’Histoire ancienne des provinces de l’Empire de Russie with the chronologie de Manethon, which the author desired me to present to you in his name. These several books I gave in charge to a Mr. Allen Smith of South Carolina, who having taken passage via England, they may not possibly come so soon to hand...

The books had not been received when Jefferson wrote to Harris on March 28, 1807, to acknowledge the receipt of Pallas’s Vocabulaires, obtained for him by Count Romanzoff, and added:

... to this I must add by anticipation my thanks for his work on the commerce of Russia...

COMTE NICOLAS DE ROMANZOFF, 1750–1826, Russian statesman and minister of commerce, was one of the most outstanding diplomats of the day.

J. 39 Almanac de Commerce par Tinna. 1808. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 93. no. 338, as above.


8vo. 451 leaves; printer’s imprint at the end.

Original tree calf (back gone), sprinkled edges, marbled endpapers, silk bookmark (probably bound for Jefferson). With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

In the account of the États-Unis d’Amérique (pages 795, 6)

Thomas Jefferson is mentioned as Président, retu pour quatre ans le 17 février 1805.

JEAN DE LA TYNNA, 1765–1818, a Swiss, issued this almanac regularly over a period of years. His autograph signature in ink is written below the imprint.
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J. 40 Law on money & trade. 12mo.
1815 Catalogue, page 99. no. 77, as above.

LAW, JOHN.
Money and Trade Considered: with a proposal for supplying the nation with money. First published at Edinburgh MDCCCV. By the celebrated John Law, Esq; afterward Comptroller-General of the Finances of France. Glasgow: Printed and sold by R. and A. Foulis, m.dcc.lx. [1760.]
HG937 .L38
Sm. 8vo. 114 leaves, the last for list of books printed by R. and A. Foulis.
Rebound in green buckram by the Library of Congress in 1927. Initiated by Jefferson at sig. I and T.

J. 41 Prospectus du Dictionnaire de commerce de l'Abbé Morellet. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 334, as above.

MORELLET, ANDRÉ.
Prospectus d'un Nouveau Dictionnaire de Commerce. Par M. l'Abbé Morellet.
En cinq volumes in -Folio proposés par souscription . . . A Paris: Chez les Freres Estienne, m.dcc.lxix. [1769.]
HF1001 .M8
First Edition. 8vo. 214 leaves, the last a blank, the last 17 leaves for the Catalogue d'une Bibliothèque d'Économie Politique, with separate signatures and pagination, the half-title in the previous sheet.
Contemporary French calf, the back gone, marbled end-papers, silk bookmark, r.c. Not initialed by Jefferson. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
For a biographical note on Morellet see no. 2446. The Commercial Dictionary, which was to extend to five or six volumes folio, was never finished. Morellet worked on it until the Revolution, when he was compelled to abandon the enterprise.

J. 42 L'Intelligence du commerce de Malisset. 2 v. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 100. no. 337, as above.

MALISSET D'HERTEREAU, JEAN BAPTISTE ANTOINE.
La Parfaite Intelligence du commerce ou se trouvent les Connaissances & les renseignemens les plus utiles à diverses classes de citoyens, & particulièrement aux Armateurs, Négocians, Navigateurs, Commissionnaires, Agens, Courtiers de Commerce, Fabricans, Artisans, Commis, Gens d'affaires, &c. Le tout distribué de manière à faciliter les recherches des lecteurs. Par M. Malisset. Deux volumes in-8vo prix 9 liv. chacun. Tome Premier. [-Second.] Imprimé à Andenarde, & se vend à Paris; Chez Lamy, l'Auteur, Et chez les principaux Libraires des Villes les plus Commerçantes de l'Europe. m. dcc. lxxxv. Avec Approbation, & Privilege du Roi. [1785.]

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First Edition. 2 vol. 8vo. Vol. I, 372 leaves; vol. II, 410 leaves including 34 at the end for the Supplément, with separate alphabet and pagination, marked Tome III in the lower margin; text within line borders, some parts in double columns. The title of vol. II differs slightly from that of vol. I and the author’s name is given as M. Mt. D’H.***.


French calf, gilt backs, r. e., marbled endpapers, silk bookmarks. Not initialed by Jefferson, who has indicated in ink in the margin where sheet Ee in vol. II has been misbound. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Parts of the book relate to America, and in volume I chapters VI and VII are concerned solely with North and South America. In volume II two double-page tables refer respectively to La Traité des Noirs, la Vente des Noirs.

J. 43 Recueil Alphabetique des droits des traites. 4. v. 8° 1815 Catalogue, page 103. no. 339, as above.

[MAGNIEN-GRANDPRE, N.]


First Edition. 4 vol. 234, 280, 210 and 149 leaves, vol. I with the additional half sheet called for by an Avis au Relieur on the verso of the half-title leaf.

On May 21, 1787, Jefferson, on the Canal of Languedoc, approaching Toulouse, wrote to William Short:

. . . desire Frouilli to procure for me immediately le Recueil alphabetique des droits de traites uniformes.

4 v. 8° printed in 1786. &8, as is said, at Lyons . . .

MAGNIEN-GRANDPRE, 1745-1811, French scholar, was administrator of customs.

44 Commerce de l’Amérique par Marseille. 2. v. in 1. 4° 1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 406, as above.

[CHAMBON.]


First Edition. 2 vol. 4to. 312 and 314 leaves, engraved frontispieces by Arrivet, 10 engraved maps (9 folded), xi numbered plates.

Barbier I, 649. Quéréard II, 117. Sabin 11812 (wrong number of plates).

Nothing seems to be known about Chambon, except that he was receveur des fermes. The name Chambon was well known in Avignon.

J. 45 Swann sur la commerce entre la France et des Etats Unis. 8° 1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 353, as above with reading Swan.

SWAN, JAMES.

Causes qui se sont opposées aux progrès du commerce, entre la France, et les Etats-Unis de l’Amérique. Avec les moyens de l’accélérer, & la comparaison de la

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dette Nationale de l’Angleterre, de la France, & des États-Unis; en six Lettres adressées à Monsieur le Marquis de la Fayette. Traduit sur le manuscrit Anglais du Colonel Swan, ancien membre de la législature de la République de Massachusset... A Paris: A l’Imprimerie de L. Potier de Lille, 1790, Et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés.

JAMES SWAN, 1754-1830, a Scot by birth, emigrated to New England in 1765. He joined the Sons of Liberty and took part in the Boston Tea Party. In 1778 he became a member of the Massachusetts legislature. Swan was a financier, and left the United States for France in 1787 where in 1795 he gained control of the United States debt to France. In 1808 he was sent to a debtor’s prison in Paris where he remained until his death in 1830. He had some correspondence with Jefferson who requested information from him on whale fishing, etc. [3608]

J. 46 Claviere et Warville de la France et des états unis. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 352, as above.

CLAVIERE, ÉTIENNE, ET BRISSOT DE WARVILLE, JACQUES PIERRE.
De la France et des États-Unis, ou de l’ Importance de la Révolution de l’Amérique pour le bonheur de la France, des Rapports de ce Royaume & des États-Unis, des avantages réciproques qu’ils peuvent retirer de leurs liaisons de Commerce, & enfin de la situation actuelle des États-Unis. Par Étienne Claviere; et J. P. Brissot de Warville... Londres, 1797.

Contemporary calf, silk bookmark, not initialed by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
Jefferson’s copy was sent to him by Brissot de Warville, who sent him also the sheets before the book was published.

On August 16, 1786, Jefferson, then in Paris, wrote to Brissot de Warville in the same city:

I have read with very great satisfaction the sheets of your work on the commerce of France & the United States which you were so good as to put into my hands. I think you treat the subject, as far as these sheets go, in an excellent manner. were I to select any particular passages as giving me particular satisfaction, it would be those wherein you prove to the United States that they will be more virtuous, more free, & more happy, employed in agriculture, than as carriers or manufac-

urers. it is a truth, and a precious one for them, if they could be persuaded of it. I am also particularly pleased with your introduction. you have properly observed that we can no longer be called Anglo-Americans. that appellatio now describes only the inhabitants of Novas Scotia, Canada, &c. I had applied that of Federo-Americans to our citizens, as it would not be so decent for us to assume to ourselves the flattering appellatio of Free-Americans. there are two passages in this work on which I am able to give you information. the first is on page 62. ‘ils auront le coton quand ils voudront se livrer à ce genre de culture’, and the note ‘l’on voit dans la baie de Massachusset &c. the four Southernmost states make a great deal of cotton. their poor are almost entirely clothed in it in winter & summer. in winter they wear shirts of it, & outer clothing of cotton & wool mixed. in Summer their shirts are linen but the outer clothing cotton. the dress of the women is almost entirely of cotton manufactured by themselves, except the richer class, and even 

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many of these wear a good deal of homespun cotton. it is as well manufactured as the calicoes of Europe. those 4. states furnish a great deal of cotton to the states North of them, who cannot make it, as being too cold.—there is no neighborhood in any part of the United States without a water-grist-mill for grinding the corn of the neighborhood. Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, abound with large manufacturing mills for the exportation of flour. there are abundance of saw-mills in all the states. furnaces and forges of iron, I believe in every state, I know they are in the nine Northernmost. there are many mills for plating & slitting iron. and I think there are many distilleries of rum from Norfolk in Virginia to Portsmouth in New Hampshire. I mention these circumstances because your note seems to imply that these things are only in the particular states you mention.

The second passage is page 101. & 102. where you speak of the "ravages causés par l'abus des eaux de vie" which seems, by the note in page 101. to be taken on the authority of Smith. nothing can be less true than what that author says on this subject; and we may say in general that there are as many falsehoods as facts in his work. I think drunkenness is much more common in all the America States than in France, but it is less common there than in England. you may form an idea from this of the state of it in America. Smith saw everything thro' the medium of strong prejudice. besides this he does not hesitate to write palpable lies, which he was conscious were such,—when you proceed to form your table of American exports, & imports, I make no doubt you will consult the American traveller, the estimates in which are nearer the truth than those of L. Sheffield & Deane, as far as my knowledge of the facts enables me to judge.—I must beg your pardon for having so long detained those sheets. I did not finish my American dispatches till the night before last, & was obliged yesterday to go to Versailles . . .

Almost a year later, on July 6, 1787, Jefferson mentioned in a letter to Claviere:

. . . Mr. Warville was so good as to give me a copy of the book written by himself & M. Claviere on France & the United states but I have not yet had time to read it. the talents & information of those gentlemen leave me without doubt that it is well written . . .

On May 1, 1788, Jefferson wrote letters of introduction for Brisot de Warville to Charles Thomson (the Secretary of Congress) and to James Madison, mentioning this book. To the former he wrote:

The bearer hereof is M. Warville who is already probably known to you by his writings, & particularly that on France and the United states. he is moreover a person of great worth, politically & morally speaking, and his acquaintance will give you great satisfaction. permit me therefore to introduce him to the honour of your acquaintance, & to ask for him those attentions & civilities which you are ever ready to shew to worth & talents . . .

To Madison he wrote:

The bearer hereof, Monsieur de Warville, is already known to you by his writings, some of which I have heretofore sent you, & particularly his work sur la France et les etats unis. I am happy to be able to present him to you in person, assured that you will find him in all his dispositions equally estimable as for his genius. I need only to ask your acquaintance for him, that will dispose you to shew him all the civilities & attentions which may render his time agreeable in America, & put him into the way of obtaining any information he may want . . .

Two days later, on May 3, in a letter to Madison, Jefferson enclosed a note:


Other works by both Claviere and Brisot de Warville appear in this catalogue.

For the original edition of the letter to Jefferson from Alexandre Charles de Calonne, reprinted in this work as a "Pièce relative" see no. 2303.

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J. 47 Tract on American commerce. viz. Memoire pour les negocians de l'Orient. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 407, Tract on American Commerce, to wit, Memoire pour les Negocians de l'Orient, 4to.

Memoire pour des Negocians de l'Orient, interesses au commerce des Etats-Unis; contre la Ferme Generale. [Paris: De l'Imprimerie de L. F. Prault, Imprimeur de Roi, 1788.]

4to. 48 leaves: [1], A-G4, Hf, A-D4, the last a blank, 8 folded tables, the second alphabet for the Pieces Justificatives with separate pagination, printer's imprint at the end of each part. Bound in this copy is a second copy of the Memoire (without the Pieces Justificatives), and the Resume De l'Avis du Marquis de la Fayette au Comite du Commerce avec les Etats-Unis, lorsque la question du Tabac nous a ete presente, the Reponse De MM. les Fermiers Generaux sous le titre suivant, and the Observations Du Marquis de la Fayette sur la restitution de son Avis, in three parallel columns on six folio sheets folded.

Sabin 47524. Not in Arrents.


J. 48 The American Traveller. 4to
1815 Catalogue, page 105. no. 349, as above, 4to p.

[CLUNIE, ALEXANDER.]
The American Traveller: or, observations on the present state, culture and commerce of the British Colonies in America, and the further improvements of which they are capable; with an account of the exports, imports and returns of each Colony respectively,—and of the numbers of British Ships and Seamen, Merchants, Traders and Manufacturers employed by all collectively: together with the amount of the revenue arising to Great-Britain therefrom. In a series of letters, written originally to the Right Honourable the Earl of ********* by an Old and Experienced Trader. London: Printed for E. and C. Dilly, and J. Almon, MDCCCLXIX. [1769.]

4to. 65 leaves, engraved frontispiece, folded map.


Jefferson mentioned this work in a letter to Brissot de Warville, written from Paris on August 16, 1786:

... when you proceed to form your table of American exports, & imports, I make no doubt you will consult the American traveller, the estimates in which are nearer the truth than those of L's Sheffield & Deane, as far as my knowledge of the facts enables me to judge... In a copy in the Library of Congress the author has signed his name Alex. Clunie.

J. 49 Reeves's history of the Law of shipping & navig. 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 104. no. 342, as above.

REEVES, JOHN.


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8vo. 236 leaves.
Sweet and Maxwell I, 329, 54. This edition not in McCulloch.

John Reeves, 1752–1829, King’s printer, was a member of the bar, and held several offices, including that of chief justice of Newfoundland. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Society. The first edition of this book was published in London in 1792 and the second in 1807. The Dublin edition is pirated. [3612]

J. 50 Edgar’s book of rates 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 348, as above.

Edgar, William.

Vectigalium Systema: or, a New Book of Rates. Containing, A complete View of the Revenue of Great Britain, called Customs. Wherein I. The several Branches of that Revenue are distinctly treated of, and explain’d by examples. II. The Manner and Method of computing both in the Custom-houses, and at the Waterside, are demonstrated; with rules, directions, and variety of tables, for the more certain and expeditious operations. III. The Rates of all Merchandizes inwards, and the Net Duties to be paid or secured at importation, or drawn back on exportation in time, on all goods whatsoever, both rated and unrated, are exactly and carefully calculated, with references respectively for working and proving them; and likewise the rates and duties payable outwards and coastwise. IV. The Laws relative to the customs, navigation, and trade, are abstracted under proper heads in alphabetical order; with lists of goods prohibited to be imported or exported, and of the legal ports, members, and Creeks in Great Britain, a table of fees, and several other useful tables. The whole digested in a plain and easie method for the benefit of the officers of the Customs, and of all concern’d in Trade. By William Edgar, Examiner of the Customs in Ireland. The second edition. London: Printed for the Author, by John Basket, and sold by Andrew Bell and by John Osborn, 1718. Price bound in calf 6 s.

HJ6192 A5 1718i
8vo. 168 leaves, folded table.
Rebound in half red morocco by the Library of Congress, original silk bookmark preserved. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. [3613]

51 British rates by Simms. 8°
1815 Catalogue, page 94. no. 347, British Rates, by Sims, 8vo.

Simms, William, and Frewin, Richard.

The Rates of Merchandize, as settled by the Acts of 12 Car. II. cap. 4. II. Geo. I. cap. 7. and Subsequent Acts of Parliament. With the Duties and drawbacks payable on all goods imported, exported, and carried coastwise. Together with the bounties, premiums, and allowances, on importation and exportation. And also a list of goods prohibited to be imported into, or exported from, Great Britain. Compiled, by Order of the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs, By
Politics


8vo. 205 leaves, 2 folded tables, printed across the page. This book was purchased for Jefferson by Thomas Barclay in 1786, price 7.4.

52 Carkesse's book of rates fol.
1815 Catalogue, page 95. no. 448, as above.

[CARKESSE, CHARLES.]
The Act of Tonnage and Poundage, and Rates of Merchandize ... To which is added by way of Appendix, the several Acts which passed the last Session relating to the Customs ... The several Duties payable upon rated drugs imported after 24 June, 1725. And a list of several goods not inserted alphabetically in the said Books of Rates: with directions where to find them. As also a Catalogue of the several Acts, when granted, and how long to continue. Together with an alphabetical Index to the whole. London: Printed by John Baskett, And by the Assigns of Henry Hills deceas'd. mdcxxxvi. [1726.] HJ6190 A6 1726


Not in Halkett and Laing. Not in McCulloch.

53 Sheffield on the American commerce. 8vo.

HOLRODY, JOHN BAKER, EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

Observations on the Commerce of the American States. By John Lord Sheffield. With an Appendix; containing tables of the imports and exports of Great Britain to and from all parts, from 1700 to 1783. Also, the exports of America, &c. With remarks on those tables, on the trade and navigation of Great Britain, and on the late proclamations, &c. The sixth edition, enlarged. With a complete Index to the whole. London: Printed for J. Debrett, m.dcc.lxxxiv. [1784.] HF3025 S58


John Baker Holroyd, Earl of Sheffield, 1741–1821, English statesman and authority on matters pertaining to commerce and agriculture. This work is largely statistical and was originally written in opposition to a bill introduced in 1783 by William Pitt proposing to relax the navigation laws in favor of the United States. For a copy of the first edition see no. 3618 below. [3616]

J. 54 Lettre sur le traité de Commerce entre la France & l'Angleterre par Dupont. 8vo.
1815 Catalogue, page 97. no. 341, Dupont sur la Traité de Commerce entre la France et l'Angleterre, 8vo.

[DUPONT DE NEMOURS, PIERRE SAMUEL.]

Lettre a la Chambre du Commerce de Normandie; sur le Mémoire qu'elle a publié relativement au Traité de Commerce avec l'Angleterre ... A Rouen, Et

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se trouve à Paris: Chez Moutard, Imprimeur-Libraire de la Reine; de Madame, & de Madame Comtesse d’Artois, m.dcc.lxxxviii. [1788.] HF1733 .F9 G6
First Edition. 8vo. 143 leaves including the half-title, Fautes a corriger on 3 pages at the end.
Barbier II, 1688. Quérard II, 707.
Contemporary calf, pale blue endpapers; not initialled by Jefferson; with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.
For a biographical note on Dupont de Nemours see no. 216. [3617]

J. 55 Tracts on American Commerce. viz. Sheffield on the American commerce. 1st edn.
Ruston’s remarks on Sheffield.
Swan’s Observations on the finances of Massachusetts.
Reflections on encouraging the commerce of the U. S. of Amer.
Coxe’s Address to the friends of American manufactures.
Coxe’s enquiry into the principles of a commercial system for the U. S.

1815 Catalogue, page 106. no. 351, Tracts on American Commerce, 1783-7, to wit, Sheffield, 1st edition, Ruston, Swan, Coxe, 8vo.

Six pamphlets bound together for Jefferson in one volume, 8vo., French calf, marbled endpapers; now labelled on the back: Commercial/Pamphlets./Vol. 3./ With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate. The pamphlets are numbered serially in ink on the title-page.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed the tracts as follows:

1. Sheffield on the American commerce 1st edn.

[HOLROYD, JOHN BAKER, EARL OF SHEFFIELD.]

Observations on the Commerce of the American States with Europe and the West Indies; including the several Articles of Import and Export; and on the Tendency of a Bill now depending in Parliament. London: Printed for J. Debrett (Successor to Mr. Almon, mdcclxxxiii. [1783.]
First Edition. 40 leaves including the half-title, Debrett’s advertisement on the last page.
Paigrave III, 890.
The top inner margins damaged and repaired throughout. The chapter no. 24, written by Jefferson on the half-title, and on the same page, in another hand, the price, 5/- One or two corrections in the text have been made in ink. by L. Sheffield is written by Jefferson on the title-page.
For a copy of the sixth edition, see no. 3616 above. [3618]

2. Ruston’s remarks on Sheffield.
[RUSTON, THOMAS.]

Remarks on Lord Sheffield’s Observations on the Commerce of the American States; by an American. London: Printed for John Stockdale, m.dcc.lxxxiv. [1784.]

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Politics

First Edition. 8vo. 28 leaves including the half-title, which has the price, One Shilling and Sixpence.

3. Swan on the Finances of Massachusetts.
SWAN, JAMES.
National Arithmetick: or, Observations on the finances of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: with some hints respecting financciering and future taxation in this State: tending to render the Publick Contributions more easy to the People. By a Late Member of the General Court . . . Boston: Printed by Adams and Nourse [1786].

First Edition. 52 leaves in fours, including the last blank; the dedication to the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives, dated from Dorchester, 2d October, 1786.

4. Reflections on encouraging the commerce of the U. S.
TUCKER, ST. GEORGE.

First Edition. 8vo. 8 leaves. Signed at the end Columbus, and with a Postscript dated Virginia, July 16, 1785.
Not in Halkett and Laing. This edition not in Sabin. Evans 19214.

5. Coxe's address to the friends of American manufactures.
COXE, TENCH.
An Address to an Assembly of the Friends of American Manufactures, convened for the Purpose of establishing a Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures and the useful Arts, read in the University of Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 9th of August 1787, by Tench Coxe, Esq. and published at their Request. Philadelphia: Printed by R. Aitken & Son, M.DCC.LXXXVII. [1787].

First Edition. 16 leaves including the last blank.
Sabin 17292. Evans 20305.
Sent to Jefferson by John Brown Cutting, with his autograph inscription on the first page of text (cut into at the fore-margin): His Excellency Thomas Jefferson Esquire from his respectful and most obedient S. J. B. Cut teng]. The upper margin of the title-page is cut away.

TENCH COXE, 1755–1824, political economist, was a native of Philadelphia. Originally a Federalist, he joined the Republican party in 1797 and became a friend of Jefferson who in 1803 appointed him Purveyor of Public Supplies. In 1775 he was a member of the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American manufactures, and in 1787 became the first President of the Society for whose establishment this Address was written.

On the title-page Jefferson has written the name of the author, Mt Ruston. Some corrections in the text in another hand.
THOMAS RUSTON, a Philadelphia physician. [3619]

This copy has on the title-page a presentation inscription from the author, most of which, including the name, is cut away by the binder. The author's name, Mr. Swan, is written on the title-page; and there are numerous corrections in ink in the text; a leaf of table cut into at the head. [3620]

In his notice of the second edition, printed in New York in 1786, Evans ascribes the authorship to St. George Tucker. [3621]
6. Coxe’s enquiry into the principles of a commercial system for the U.S. of America.

[Coxe, Tench.]

An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial System for the United States of America should be founded; to which are added some political observations connected with the Subject. Read before the Society for Political Enquiries, convened at the house of his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, in Philadelphia May 11th, 1787. [Philadelphia:] Printed and sold by Robert Aitken, M.DCC.LXXXVII.

First Edition. 26 leaves in fours; the dedication to the Members of the Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, dated May 12th, 1787.

Sabin 17295. Evans 20306.

This pamphlet was evidently sent by John B. Cutting, who has written on the title-page: by Tenche Coxe Esquire. Cutting wrote to Jefferson (in Paris) from London on July 11, 1788, and mentioned that if a good private opportunity occurs soon I will transmit to you a pamphlet or two lately written in various parts of the Union... This and the preceding entry may have been among those so submitted.

In the Jefferson Papers in the Library of Congress is a slip of paper with notes in Jefferson’s autograph, headed: Tench Coxe’s enquiry into the principles of American commerce. The notes have references to eight pages in this work. At the foot are three notes referring to the Federal Farmer.

See the note to the previous entry. [3623]

J. 56 Tracts American, viz. sundry papers on commerce &c.
of U.S. 8vo.

1815 Catalogue, page 166. no. 354. Tracts, American, on the Commerce, &c. of the U.S. 8vo.

Eight tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., in a half binding for Jefferson whose instructions to the binder are on the first page of the first tract. The back has the name Coxe lettered in ink and later labels lettered Miscellaneus/Pamphlets/1815. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplates.

The pamphlets are all in uncut condition, six are numbered in ink on the first pages, the last two unnumbered.

On the fly-leaf Jefferson has listed them thus:

Tracts American, viz.
Sundry papers & pamphlets by Tenche Coxe.

Observa’s on the agriculture, manufactures & commerce of the US.

[Coxe, Tench.]

1. Thoughts concerning the Bank of North America, with some facts relating to such establishments in other countries, respectfully submitted to the honorable The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by one of their Constituents. Without name of place or printer, n. d. [Philadelphia, 1787.]

9 leaves, with sig. B–C1, D1, pagination irregular; caption title, no imprint.

Contains:

i. Thoughts concerning the Bank of North America, as above; dated at the end December 6th, 1786.

ii. Further Thoughts concerning the Bank, dated December 13th, 1786.

iii. Maxims.


Sabin 17305. Evans 20307.

On the first leaf Jefferson has written the name of the author by Tenche Coxe [sic]; and instructions to the binder: half bound & lettered. Tracts. American. [3624]
2. [COXE, TENCH.]
An Enquiry into the Principles on which a Commercial System for the United States of America should be founded . . . [Philadelphia:] Printed and sold by Robert Aitken, m.dcc.lxxxvii. [1787.]
With manuscript corrections by the author. On the title-page Jefferson has written by Tench Coxe. Another copy of no. 3623 above. [3625]

3. COXE, TENCH.

[COXE, TENCH.]
4. Observations on the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the United States. In a Letter to a Member of Congress. By a Citizen of the United States. New-York: Printed by Francis Childs and John Swaine, m.dcc.lxxxix. [1789.]
by Tench Coxe was originally written on the title by Jefferson; only the word by remains, the rest having been forcibly removed and now represented only by a hole in the paper. This was probably done by Jefferson himself as he has given this tract anonymous listing on the fly-leaf. It is now always ascribed to Coxe. [3627]

[COXE, TENCH.]
24 leaves; contains an examination of six numbers. Sabin 17294. Evans 23294.
The author's name written by Jefferson on the title-page; a few manuscripts corrections in the text by Coxe.
For Lord Sheffield's Observations see no. 3616 and 3618. Coxe's work was published originally in The American Museum. [3628]

[COXE, TENCH.]
6. Reflexions on the State of the Union . . . Philadelphia: From the Press of Mathew Carey, May 9.—m.dcc.xcii. [1792.]
2 parts, 19 leaves. Sabin 17302. Evans 24290.
The author's name written in ink on the title-page by Jefferson. [3629]

4 leaves. Sabin 27157. Evans 22534. [3630]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

[COXE, TENCH.]

8. A Plan For encouraging Agriculture, and increasing the value of farms in the Midland and more Western Counties of Pennsylvania, applicable to several other Parts of that State, and to many Parts of the United States. Without name of place or printer, n. d.

12mo. 6 leaves, caption title; the author's name written by Jefferson below the caption.

A reprint of part of the first number in this volume.

J. 57 Coxe's view of the United States. 8vo. 2 copies.

1815 Catalogue, page 96. no. 555, Coxe's View of the U.S. 8vo.

COXE, TENCH.

A View of the United States of America, in a series of papers, written at various times, between the years 1787 and 1794, By Tench Coxe, of Philadelphia; interspersed with authentic documents: The whole tending to exhibit the progress and present state of civil and religious liberty, population, agriculture, exports, imports, fisheries, navigation, ship-building, manufactures, and general improvement. Philadelphia: Printed for William Hall, and Wrigley & Berriman, 1794. HC103 C87

First Edition. 274 leaves, some being unopened folded sheets of tables.

Sabin 17307. Evans 26829.

Original calf, with red leather label on the back, lettered Coxe's View. Initialled by Jefferson at sig. I and T. With the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate.

Sent to Jefferson by the author, who wrote from Philadelphia on March 20, 1795:

I take the opportunity by Mr. Madison to transmit to you a copy of a collection of papers which one of our printers has lately published and of which I request you will do me the honor to accept. They may assist to shew foreigners, our young people, and those, who have been out of the way of seeing for themselves, some of the considerable facts which have affected the political and private affairs of this country since the year 1786—

You may add to the public Documents that the 4th year of exports, ending on the 30th September, 1794, have run up (by the returns now actually received) to a little more than thirty three millions of Dollars— If this be partly owing to the depreciation of money it is felt much in the prices of produce and of land, and will therefore tend to relieve the indebted parts of the United States if they shall be prudent . . .

Jefferson replied from Monticello on June 1:

I received a few days ago only your favor of Mar. 20. accompanied by the Collection of your papers lately printed, for which I cordially thank you. it will enable me to turn with more convenience to pieces which I consult with pleasure & instruction . . . [3632]
Addenda

J. 374. d° [Pamphlets French. 1790] 8vo
1815 Catalogue, page 102, no. 140, Pamphlets, French, 1790, 8vo

Note: These pamphlets should have been placed after no. 2587.

Twenty-nine tracts or fragments of tracts bound together in one volume, 8vo., half calf, with the Library of Congress 1815 bookplate (damaged); the tracts numbered serially in ink on the first pages. JA 36 .P8 vol. 13

i. Instruction de l'Assemblée Nationale, sur la formation des assemblées représentatives & des corps administratifs. Du 8 janvier 1790.
A fragment of 8 leaves, sig. C, D, numbered (37) to (52); The date 1790 written in ink on the first page, possibly by Jefferson. [3633]

ii. SUPPLEMENT AU N° XXIV.
Un mot sur l'affaire de la Chambre des Vacations du Parlement de Rouen.
[De l’Imp. de Quillau, rue de Fouatte, N° 3].
A fragment of 4 leaves, sig. Dd, numbered (405) to (412); The CHAMBRE DES VACATIONS functioned from September 7 to October 27, and was originally instituted in 1405. [3634]

iii. FÉDERATION NATIONALE.
Discours prononcé à l'Assemblée nationale par M. de la Fayette, au nom & à la tête des Députés de toutes les gardes nationales de France, & la Réponse du Roi. [Paris:] chez Garnéry [1790].
4 leaves, sig. A, caption title, imprint at the end.

Tourneux 1778.

iv. L'OBSERVATEUR.
L’Observateur. (Tome deuxième.) N° 2. La publicité est la sauve-garde du peuple. 15 juillet, l’an 2e. de la liberté. [N° 26. 9 septembre 1790.] [Paris:] chez Garnéry [1790].
2 numbers (separated by the Grand Details, see the next following tract), 4 leaves each, caption titles, imprints at the end.


L’Observateur, an anti-aristocratical journal, was founded by Feydel in August 1789. According to Tourneux the original edition was published by Volland and Garnéry, and the reprint by Garnéry alone. The last number appeared on October 12, 1790. [3636]

90 leaves, ends with catchword Extrait.

The “affaire de Nancy” was an insurrection of the garrison in August 1790. [3637]

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vi. LE LENDEMAIN.

Le Lendemain, ou l'Esprit des Feuilles de la Veille, Journal auquel on en a réuni deux autres, l'un connu sous le nom du Journal des Prêtres, l'autre, plus nouveau, connu sous celui de Courier des Fonctionnaires publics; Rédigé par une nouvelle Société de Gens de Lettres. [Paris]: De l'Imprimerie du Lendemain, chez Frouléd [1791.]

16 numbers, 115-120, 129-131, 136, 150-155, 25 Avril to 4 Juin, 1791, 4 leaves each, caption titles (with the number above the title), imprints at the end; on the caption of no. 115 is added in ink et le Dejeuner patriotique du Peuple, see the next following entry.


The numbers 115 to 120 are inserted between the corresponding date numbers of the Dejeuner patriotique.

vii. LE DEJEUNDER PATRIOTIQUE DU PEUPLE.

Le Dejeuner Patriotique du Peuple. [Paris:] chez Frouléd [1791.]

6 numbers, 92-97, April 25 to 30, 1791, caption title, with the number at the head of the caption, imprints at the end. The numbers of the Dejeuner Patriotique are bound next to the corresponding date numbers of

Tourneux 10622 (to April 24 only). Hatin 207 (to April 24 only).

viii. L'ABEILLE POLITIQUE ET LITTERAIRE.


2 numbers, 4 leaves each.

ix. Convention Nationale. Arrêté et Pétition de la Section des Gravilliers, présentés à la Convention Nationale, le 7 octobre 17791 [sic], l'an premier de la République, avec la Réponse du citoyen Président; imprimés par ordre de la Convention Nationale. [Paris:] de l'Imprimerie Nationale [1791.]

2 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end; signed Delacroix, président.

Not in Tourneux.

The section des Gravilliers was the section that "provoqua la première la déclaration de la patrie en danger, réclama le décret d'accusation contre Louis XVI, protesta énergiquement contre l'agitation et l'accaparement, offrit à la Convention les dépouilles de ses églises, demanda après le 9 thermidor l'élargissement des patriotes et le maintien des sociétés populaires, et proclama l'insurrection au 12 germinal. Cette section devint le quartier Saint-Martin-des-Champs, et fit partie du VIe arrondissement."

[3638]

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[3640]

[3641]

x. JULLIEN, DENIS MICHEL.

Tableau Historique et Philosophique, des Discussions Importantes de la Première Assemblée Nationale de France, appuyé d'observations critiques, sur les événements connus et les causes secrètes qui en ont préparé les résultats; et enrichi de pièces originales classées par ordre de matières, et des traits caractéristiques de tous ceux qui y ont figuré d'une manière distinguée. Dédié a la prochaine Législature, par M. Jullien, ci-devant avocat au parlement, aide-de-camp de M. de la Fayette, membre de quelques sociétés littéraires et politiques, et correspon-

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Addenda

dant de plusieurs académies. Without name of place or printer, 1791. L’an 2me.
de la Liberté.
Prospectus only, 4 leaves.
Tourneux 461.

xi. LEOPOLD II.
Réponse de l’Empereur aux explications demandées par le Roi, au sujet de
l’Office du 21 Décembre, & autres pièces relatives au même objet. A Paris: de
l’Imprimerie Royale, 1792.
18 leaves, the last a blank, sig. A, in quarto format, the
blank leaf cut, the others folded to fit into the volume,
caption title, imprint at the end.
LEOPOLD II, 1747-1792, Roman emperor and grand-
duke of Tuscany.
Not in Tourneux.

xii. DUPONT DE BIGORRE, PIERRE CHARLES FRANÇOIS.
Convention Nationale. Bases de la Constitution Française, par P. C. F.
Dupont, Député des Hautes-Pyrénées. Imprimées par Ordre de la Convention
14 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
Tourneux 17019.

xiii. Que font ces Clubs? Ils affichent la Sotise et la Rébellion. Without
name of place or printer, n. d.
4 leaves, caption title.
Tourneux 9815.

xiv. Oh! Elle est bien nommée Section du Théâtre Français, car elle nous
donne la Comédie. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
4 leaves, caption title.
Tourneux 2181.

xv. Grand Trait de Prudence de M. Hyon, ex-pâtissier, & maintenant Lieu-
tenant des Grenadiers soldés de l’Oratoire, place qu’il doit aux bontés de M. de la
Fayette. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
4 leaves, caption title.
Not in Tourneux.

xvi. Jeannot et Diogene a Paris. La scène est au club des Jacobins. 7me
Dialogue. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
4 leaves.
Tourneux 11441.

xvii. Cela est fort aisé a dire. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
4 leaves, caption title.
Tourneux 2173.

A reply to a placard exhibited at the street corners, which
declared that “Le Roi est un traître; La Fayette est un
contre-révolutionnaire; la Garde Nationale une poule
mouillée; l’Assemblée Nationale est corrompue; le
Departement vendu; la Municipalité une despotie.
Nommons le Duc d’Orléans pour régent, Charles
Lameth pour commandant-général, & f... nous
serons libres.”

The work was announced to be in 12 volumes of text and
1 volume of Tables; it was not published. [3642]

[3643]

[3644]

[3645]

[3646]

[3647]

[3648]

[3649]
The Library of Thomas Jefferson

xviii. [HÉBERT, JACQUES RÉNÉ]
   Douzième Entretien, entre Jean Bart et le Père Duchêne. Without name of
   place or printer, n. d. [Imprimerie du Père Duchêne, rue Vieux-Colombier.]
   4 leaves, the last a blank; caption title.
   Tourneux 11573.
   JACQUES RÉNÉ HÉBERT, b. circa 1755, was arrested and
   guillotined on March 24, 1794. An athiest, he was a
   member of the commune of August 10, and was the
   editor of the articles signed by the père Duchêne. The
   name Jean Bart is also a pseudonym. [3650]

   xix. Cinquième Conversation entre M. Richard et M. Courtois. Without
   name of place or printer, n. d.
   4 leaves, the last a blank; caption title.
   Not in Tourneux. [3651]

   xx. Question a décider sur la nouvelle législature. Without name of place or
   printer, n. d.
   4 leaves, caption title.
   Not in Tourneux. [3652]

   xxi. Quand on est une moitié bien, il faut rerter [sic] comme l'on est. Without
   name of place or printer, n. d.
   4 leaves, caption title.
   In favor of Louis XVI and of La Fayette. [3653]

   xxii. Ce peuple nous mène à la guerre civile, en croyant l’éviter. [Paris:] de
   l’Imprimerie de Jacob, n. d.
   4 leaves, caption title, imprint at the end.
   Not in Tourneux. [3654]

   xxiii. Réponses au Prussien Cloots, par Roland, Kersaint, Guadet et Brissot.
   8 leaves, including the half title (no title leaf) and the
   last blank, imprint at the end.
   Not in Tourneux.

   For Jean Baptiste, baron de Cloots (Anarcharsis
   Cloots) see no. 1294. This pamphlet was written in
   reply to his Ni Marat ni Roland.

   For Roland, several of whose works appear in this
   Catalogue, see the Index.

   Armand Guy, Comte de Kersaint, 1741-1793, naval
   captain, was député for Paris in the Legislative, and for
   Seine-et-Oise at the Convention. After the execution
   of the King he resigned to the President of the Convention,
   and was himself executed as a Girondin in 1793.

   Marguerite Elise Guadet, 1758-1794, lawyer, was
   député for La Gironde at the Legislative and at the
   Convention. He voted for the death of the King. He
   was executed as a Girondin.

   For Brissot (i.e. Brissot de Warville) see the Index.
   [3655]

   xxiv. Pour la Troisième Fois, rendez-nous nos dix-huit francs, & foutez-nous
   le camp. Without name of place or printer, n. d.
   4 leaves, caption title. Woodcut at the head.
   Tourneux 11388.
   The first and second requests were issued also without
   imprint. [3656]

   xxv. Encore une fois, rendez-nous nos dix-huit francs, et allez-vous-en. With-
   out name of place or printer, n. d.
   4 leaves, caption title. Tourneux 11398. [3657]

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Addenda

A fragment of 2 leaves, caption title. Not in Tourneux.
Jean Paul Marat, 1743–1793, a Swiss by birth, used L’Ami du Peuple as a means of spreading his extreme ideas, and used the printing press as a hiding place when pursued. He was president of the Club des Jacobins. His assassination by Charlotte Corday took place in 1793.
Louis Stanislas Fréron, under the pseudonym of Martel, founded L’Orateur du Peuple in 1790. He was a friend of Danton and of Desmoulins, and was elected a député to the Convention. He died in Saint Domingue in 1802.
Michel Thomassin, director of registration in Bas-Rhin, was the author of Reflexions sur la Liberté de la Presse, issued in 1791. [3658]

xxvii. HÉBERT, JACQUES RENÉ.
Je suis le véritable père Duchesne, foutre! La Grande Colere du Père Duchesne contre les scélérats qui excitent le roi contre le peuple. . . De l’Imprimerie de la rue des Filles-Dieu; no. 8, ci-devant chez Tremblay, n. d.
4 leaves, being no. 147 (this number printed at the foot of the first page) of a series of 355 numbers edited by Jacques René Hébert, whose signature is on the last page; caption title with woodcut at the head, woodcuts at the end. See Tourneux i1506 for a full account of this series, with reproductions of the woodcuts. [3659]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at end. Above the caption, under a broken crown is the epigram:
Rois, tremblez, les peuples devenant souverains,
Briseront les sceptrés qu’ils ont mis dans vos mains.
Tourneux 3828. [3660]

4 leaves, caption title, imprint at end. Directed chiefly against Roland and Brissot de Warville.
Not in Tourneux. [3661]

xxx. A fragment of 8 leaves, without title, in the form of a letter addressed to the Citoyens.
Contains references to la Nouvelle-Angleterre, and to “le sage Congrès des Etats-Unis.” [3662]

FOR ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, AND NOTES SEE VOLUME V.
Sources of Quotations and References

Chapter XXIV

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2388</td>
<td>LC 6539, 6879</td>
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<td>2390</td>
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