

## The Liberty Papers

The Federalist PapersAccounts and PapersProvincial and State PapersThe Papers of Jefferson DavisThe Attack on the LibertyFree Hearts and Free HomesPapers relating to the foreign relations of the United StatesFor the Liberty of TexasLiberty's BlueprintHistorical Papers and AddressesPapers and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social SciencesThe Saturday Evening PostOur Republican ConstitutionLiberty Stationery SetThe Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Retirement Series, Volume 850 Core American DocumentsAccounts and Papers of the House of CommonsThe Works. Containing Interesting and Valuable Papers, Not Hitherto Published. With Memoir of the Author, by Thomas RoscoePaper Trade JournalThe Spirit of LibertyPapers and Proceedings of the Annual MeetingPapers and Proceedings of the Annual MeetingThe Federalist PapersThe Frederick Douglass Papers: 1842-1852Natural history of intellect and other papersPublic Papers of Alfred E. Smith, Forty-seventh Governor of the State of New York, 1923-1928The Collected Papers of Frederic William MaitlandPapers and ProceedingsEmerson's Complete Works: Natural history of intellect, and other papers, with a general indexNew Star PapersYorkshire Royalist Composition PapersParliamentary PapersPapers on Slavery, Rebellion, EtcHistorical PapersA Collection of the Occasional Papers for the Year The Liberty Party, 1840-1848For the Liberty of TexasSessional papers. Inventory control record 11 Chose Liberty: Autobiographies of Contemporary LibertariansThe Liberty Line

## The Federalist Papers

"For the Liberty of Texas is a tale complete in itself, but it forms the first of a line of three volumes to be known under the general title of Mexican War Series. Primarily the struggle of the Texans for freedom did not form a part of our war with Mexico, yet this struggle led up directly to the greater war to follow, and it is probably a fact that had the people of Texas not at first accomplished their freedom, there would have been no war between the two larger republics." -- from the Preface.

## Accounts and Papers

## Provincial and State Papers

A stationery set made with Liberty designs, includes 24 sheets of notepaper and envelopes.

## The Papers of Jefferson Davis

Large Print Edition The Federalist Papers were a series of 85 essays written by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, under the pen-name "Publius," that appeared in New York newspapers (primarily, the Independent Journal and the New York Packet) from October 1787 to May 1788. The essays urged New York delegates to ratify the Constitution. In 1788, the essays were published in a bound volume entitled the Federalist and eventually became known as the Federalist

Papers. To address fears that the Constitution would give the central government too much power and would limit individual freedom, Hamilton, Jay, and Madison analyzed the Constitution in detail and outlined the built in checks and balances meant to divide power between the three branches of government and to preserve the rights of the people and states.

## **The Attack on the Liberty**

### **Free Hearts and Free Homes**

By exploring the intersection of gender and politics in the antebellum North, Michael Pierson examines how antislavery political parties capitalized on the emerging family practices and ideologies that accompanied the market revolution. From the birth of the Liberty party in 1840 through the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln in 1860, antislavery parties celebrated the social practices of modernizing northern families. In an era of social transformations, they attacked their Democratic foes as defenders of an older, less egalitarian patriarchal world. In ways rarely before seen in American politics, Pierson says, antebellum voters could choose between parties that articulated different visions of proper family life and gender roles. By exploring the ways John and Jessie Benton Fremont and Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln were presented to voters as prospective First Families, and by examining the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Lydia Maria Child, and other antislavery women, *Free Hearts and Free Homes* rediscovers how crucial gender ideologies were to American politics on the eve of the Civil War.

## **Papers relating to the foreign relations of the United States**

### **For the Liberty of Texas**

### **Liberty's Blueprint**

### **Historical Papers and Addresses**

### **Papers and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Social Sciences**

### **The Saturday Evening Post**

A concise history of the long struggle between two fundamentally opposing constitutional traditions, from one of the nation's leading constitutional scholars—a manifesto for renewing our constitutional republic. The Constitution of the United States begins with the words: "We the People." But from the earliest days of the

American republic, there have been two competing notions of “the People,” which lead to two very different visions of the Constitution. Those who view “We the People” collectively think popular sovereignty resides in the people as a group, which leads them to favor a “democratic” constitution that allows the “will of the people” to be expressed by majority rule. In contrast, those who think popular sovereignty resides in the people as individuals contend that a “republican” constitution is needed to secure the pre-existing inalienable rights of “We the People,” each and every one, against abuses by the majority. In *Our Republican Constitution*, renowned legal scholar Randy E. Barnett tells the fascinating story of how this debate arose shortly after the Revolution, leading to the adoption of a new and innovative “republican” constitution; and how the struggle over slavery led to its completion by a newly formed Republican Party. Yet soon thereafter, progressive academics and activists urged the courts to remake our Republican Constitution into a democratic one by ignoring key passages of its text. Eventually, the courts complied. Drawing from his deep knowledge of constitutional law and history, as well as his experience litigating on behalf of medical marijuana and against Obamacare, Barnett explains why “We the People” would greatly benefit from the renewal of our Republican Constitution, and how this can be accomplished in the courts and the political arena.

## **Our Republican Constitution**

### **Liberty Stationery Set**

""With our American Philosophy and Religion series, Applewood reissues many primary sources published throughout American history. Through these books, scholars, interpreters, students, and non-academics alike can see the thoughts and beliefs of Americans who came before us.""

## **The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, Retirement Series, Volume 8**

### **50 Core American Documents**

### **Accounts and Papers of the House of Commons**

## **The Works. Containing Interesting and Valuable Papers, Not Hitherto Published. With Memoir of the Author, by Thomas Roscoe**

In early 1840, abolitionists founded the Liberty Party as a political outlet for their antislavery beliefs. A mere eight years later, bolstered by the increasing slavery debate and growing sectional conflict, the party had grown to challenge the two mainstream political factions in many areas. In *The Liberty Party, 1840–1848*, Reinhard O. Johnson provides the first comprehensive history of this short-lived but important third party, detailing how it helped to bring the antislavery movement to

the forefront of American politics and became the central institutional vehicle in the fight against slavery. As the major instrument of antislavery sentiment, the Liberty organization was more than a political party and included not only eligible voters but also disfranchised African Americans and women. Most party members held evangelical beliefs, and as Johnson relates, an intense religiosity permeated most of the group's activities. He discusses the party's founding and its national growth through the presidential election of 1844; its struggles to define itself amid serious internal disagreements over philosophy, strategy, and tactics in the ensuing years; and the reasons behind its decline and merger into the Free Soil coalition in 1848. Informative appendices include statewide results for all presidential and gubernatorial elections between 1840 and 1848, the Liberty Party's 1844 platform, and short biographies of every Liberty member mentioned in the main text. Epic in scope and encyclopedic in detail, *The Liberty Party, 1840-1848* is an invaluable reference for anyone interested in nineteenth-century American politics.

## **Paper Trade Journal**

## **The Spirit of Liberty**

## **Papers and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting**

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## **The Federalist Papers**

Classic Books Library presents this brand new edition of "The Federalist Papers", a collection of separate essays and articles compiled in 1788 by Alexander Hamilton. Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. "The Federalist", as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton recruited fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755-1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation's finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

## **The Frederick Douglass Papers: 1842-1852**

## **Natural history of intellect and other papers**

An account of the infamous 1967 attack on the USS Liberty by Israeli forces draws on interviews with survivors and intelligence officials as well as newly declassified documents to challenge Israel's position that the attack was an accident based on a case of mistaken identity.

## **Public Papers of Alfred E. Smith, Forty-seventh Governor of the State of New York, 1923-1928**

### **The Collected Papers of Frederic William Maitland**

“The New Year . . . comes in auspiciously for us,” Jefferson Davis proclaimed in January, 1863, and indeed there were grounds for optimism within the Confederacy. By September, however, various hopes for ending the conflict with the North had given way to the harsh realities of a prolonged war, increasingly confined to southern soil. Although Davis suffered poor health during much of the nine-month period, he remained an active and vital leader. Volume 9 of *The Papers of Jefferson Davis* gives a vivid picture of the tasks he faced. Military matters consumed most of Davis’ time. Already strained relations with Joseph E. Johnston worsened in the spring, and he was eventually relieved of his overall command of the western armies. Surrenders at Vicksburg and Port Hudson ended Confederate access to the Mississippi River, and in the East, Robert E. Lee’s stunning victory at Chancellorsville was blotted out by bloody repulse south of Gettysburg. Correspondence from Europe reveals what Davis knew of the Erlanger loan and the diminishing chances of French and British intervention. As problems for the Confederacy mounted, discontent grew. Davis received complaints from across the young country, the conscription system being of particular concern. In April he saw firsthand the unhappiness over limited resources as he took to the streets to help calm the Richmond bread riot. Over 2,000 documents, many never before published, are included in Volume 9. Eighty-one are printed with annotation, 242 more in full text, and about 1,750 others are calendared in summary form. They show Davis fighting to maintain morale and military cohesion during one of the Confederacy’s most difficult periods.

### **Papers and Proceedings**

Volume Eight of the project documenting Thomas Jefferson's last years presents 591 documents dated from 1 October 1814 to 31 August 1815. Jefferson is overjoyed by American victories late in the War of 1812 and highly interested in the treaty negotiations that ultimately end the conflict. Following Congress's decision to purchase his library, he oversees the counting, packing, and transportation of his books to Washington. Jefferson uses most of the funds from the sale to pay old debts but spends some of the proceeds on new titles. He resigns from the presidency of the American Philosophical Society, revises draft chapters of Louis H. Girardin's history of Virginia, and advises William Wirt on revolutionary-era Stamp Act resolutions. Jefferson criticizes those who discuss politics from the pulpit, and he drafts a bill to transform the Albemarle Academy into Central College. Monticello visitors Francis W. Gilmer, Francis C. Gray, and George Ticknor describe the mountaintop and its inhabitants, and Gray's visit leads

to an exchange with Jefferson about how many generations of white interbreeding it takes to clear Negro blood. Finally, although death takes his nephew Peter Carr and brother Randolph Jefferson, the marriage of his grandson Thomas Jefferson Randolph is a continuing source of great happiness. Some images inside the book are unavailable due to digital copyright restrictions.

## **Emerson's Complete Works: Natural history of intellect, and other papers, with a general index**

### **New Star Papers**

### **Yorkshire Royalist Composition Papers**

### **Parliamentary Papers**

### **Papers on Slavery, Rebellion, Etc**

This volume of The Frederick Douglass Papers represents the first of a four-volume series of the selected correspondence of the great American abolitionist and reformer. Douglass's correspondence was richly varied, from relatively obscure slaveholders and fugitive slaves to poets and politicians, including Horace Greeley, William H. Seward, Susan B. Anthony, and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The letters acquaint us with Douglass's many roles—politician, abolitionist, diplomat, runaway slave, women's rights advocate, and family man—and include many previously unpublished letters between Douglass and members of his family. Douglass stood at the epicenter of the political, social, intellectual, and cultural issues of antebellum America. This collection of Douglass's early correspondence illuminates not only his growth as an activist and writer, but the larger world of the times and the abolition movement as well.

### **Historical Papers**

### **A Collection of the Occasional Papers for the Year**

### **The Liberty Party, 1840-1848**

### **For the Liberty of Texas**

### **Sessional papers. Inventory control record 1**

## **I Chose Liberty: Autobiographies of Contemporary Libertarians**

Aside from the Constitution itself, there is no more important document in American politics and law than the Federalist Papers—the series of pamphlets written by Alexander Hamilton and James Madison to explain the meaning of the proposed Constitution to the American people and persuade them of its importance. These papers provide a window into the framers' thoughts on the most divisive issues of American government—the powers of the President, the dividing line between Congress's authority and that of the states, the role of the Supreme Court, and the importance of the Bill of Rights. Liberty's Blueprint offers an essential introduction to how the Federalist Papers were written, the philosophical thinking that shaped the Constitution, how the framers meant the various clauses to be understood, and why they are still vitally important today.

### **The Liberty Line**

" The underground railroad -- with its mysterious signals, secret depots, abolitionist heroes, and slave-hunting villains -- has become part of American mythology. But legend has distorted much of this history. Larry Gara shows how pre-Civil War partisan propaganda, postwar reminiscences by fame-hungry abolitionists, and oral tradition helped foster the popular belief that a powerful secret organization spirited floods of slaves away from the South. In contrast to much popular belief, however, the slaves themselves had active roles in their own escape. They carried out their runs, receiving aid only after they had reached territory where they still faced return. The Liberty Line puts slaves in their rightful position: the center of their struggle for freedom.

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