From the ANTI-DEMOGRAT. TUDGE CHASE'S CHARGE.

KNOWING the great propentity of the demousate to milieprefent every thing federal, and how enhappy they are when they have nothing upon which to esercife the talent for mittate ment which they fo eminently poffers, we could not help thinking that the idea they have for long impoled upon the public, of the charge lately delivered by Mr. Chafe to the grand jury of this diffrist, was ftrongly tinctured with the effects of this disposition. It bore evident, charactereffice of democratic workmanship in the garbled form it was forced to affume; we could not there recognize the clear judgment nor the acroous flyle of its author ; and one of our fieft wiftes was, to free him from the im. putation of originating fuch fluff as has been attributed to him. We often folicited Mr. Chafe for a transcript of that part of his charge, which gave occation to the democrats to afk the quettion whether or not he was liable to an" impeachment? He has at least yielded to our importunities : and we here prefent the public with his own words. If he is now to be con-demned let him at leaft he judged by his own acts, and sot fuffer for the mildeeds of others. Mr. Chafe's acquicicence in our requeff was given in the following letter.

Baltimore, 25th June 1803.

. SIR,

It is with great relactance I comply with your requeft to fend you a copy of the part of my charge to the grand jury of this diffrict (in May laft) which has been mifunderflood by fome edi-tors, and fhamefully mifreprefeated by others. I have uniformly declined the publication of any charge I ever delivered. In fome inftances judipial opinions have been imputed to me that I never gave ; and in other inflances they have] been profily and wilfully milreprefented (particularly in the cafe of Fries for treafon) and I believe for bafe political purpofes. Any opinions or featiments I ever deliver to the public, are open and free to difcuffion, remarks, and ccufuree . .

It is my opinion that a judge can neither ex plain or juffify his judicial opinions, because it would certainly lead to perfonal altercation ; and expose him to perfonal reflections, that he cannot notice, if he refpects his station and charac. ter. He must therefore remain filent, although he is mifunderflood or milieprefented.

- Iam, Sir, Your obedient fervant, SAMUEL CHASE. Mr. GLORGE L. GRAY, Editor of the Anti-Democrat.

CONCLUSION OF THE CHARGE Delivered to the Grand Jury of Maryland, at a Circuit Court of the U. States, holden in Bal temore on Monday, 2d of May, 1803. BE THE BONDRABLE

SAMUEL CHASE, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE JODGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES ..

[The first part of the charge being merely the cuftomary recapitulation of the duties of a juffice is impartially and fpecdily administered, and the pooreft man in the community may obtain redrefs against the most wealthy and powerful; and riches afford no protection to violence; and where the perfort and property of every man are focure from infult, or injury 1 in that country the people are free. This is our prefent fituation. Where law is uncertain, partial or arbitrary; where juffice is not impartially administered to all; where property is infecure, and the perfort is liable to infult and violence, without redrefs by law; the people are not free; whatever may be that form of government. To this fituation 1 that form of government. To this fituation I greatly feat we are staft approaching ! ! You know, gentlemen, that out flate, and

national inflitutions were framed to fecure to every member of the fociety regual liberty, and e-qual rights ; but the late abolition of the offices of the fixteen circuit judges, * the recent change in our flate conflication by eftablishing universal fuffrage ; and the further alteration contemplat ed in our flate judiciary, if adopted, will, in my judgment, take away all *fecurity for property*, and *perfonal liberty*. The independence of the nation al judiciary is already thaken to its foundation; and the virtue of the people alone can reftore it. The independence of the judges of this fate will be entirely deftroyed, if the bill for abolifting the two fupreme courts, thall be ratified by the next general affembly. The change of the flate conflitution, by allowing univerfal fuf frage, will, in my opinion, certainly and rapidly defiroy all protection to property, and all fecuri ty to perfonal liberty ; and our republican conflitution will fiak into a mobocracy, the worft of all poffible governments ‡

I can only lament that the main pillar of our flate conflitution has already been thrown down by the eftablishment of universal suffrage. By this thock alone the whole building totters to ite bafe, and will crumble into ruins, before many years elapfe, ualefs it be reftored to its original flate. If the independency of your flate judges, which your bill of rights wilely declares "to be effential to the impartial administration of juffice, and the great fecurity to the rights and liberties of the people," fhail be taken away, by the ra tification of the bil paffed for that purpofe, it will precipitate the defiruction of your whole flate conflitution ; and there will be nothing left in it worthy the care, or fupport, of freemen.5

I cannot but remember the great and patriotic characters, by whom your flate conflicution was framed. I connot but recollect that attempts were then made in favor of univerfal fuffrage ; and to render the judges dependant upon the legifla ture. You may believe, that the gentlemen who framed your conflication, poffeffed the full confi dence of the people of Maryland, and that they were efteemed for their talents and patriotifm, and for their public and private virtues. You mull have heard, that many of them held the higheft civil aud military flations ; and that they, as every rifk and danger, affiked to obtain and ettablish your independence. Their names are carolled on the journals of the first congress ; & may be feen in the proceedings of the convention, that framed our form of government .---With great concern I obfervey that the fons of fome of those characters have united to poll down the beautiful fabric of wildom and republi canifm, erected by their fathers ! !

The declarations refpecting the natural rights man, which originated from the claim of Britifh parliament to make laws to bind America, in all cafes whatfoever ; the publications, fiace that period, of visionary and theoretical writers, afferting that men in a flate of fociety are entitled to exercife rights, which they poffeffed in a flate of nature; and the modern doctrines, by our late reformers, that all men in a fate of fociety. are entitled to enjoy equal liberty, and equal rights ; have brought this mighty milchief upon us : and I fear that it will rapidly progrefs, until peace and order, freedom and property, fhall be def troyed. Our people are taught, as a political creed, " that men, living under an eftablished government, are neverthelefs entitled to exercife certain rights, which they posseffed in a flate of nature ; and alfo that every member of the government is entitled to enjoy an equality of liberty, and rights."

I have long fince fubferibed to the opinion. that there could be no rights of MAS in a flate of nature, previous to the inflitution of lociety; and that *liberty*, properly speaking, could not exift in a *state of nature*. I do not believe, that any number of men ever existed together in a flate of nature, without fome bead, leader, or chief, whole advice they followed ; or whole precepts they obeyed. I really confider a flate of nature as a creature of the imagination only, altho great names give a fanction to a contrary opinion.# The great object, for which men eftablish any form of government, is to obtain fecurity to their perfons and property from violence. Def. troy the fecurity to either, and you tear up foci-cive by the roots. It feens to me that perfonal liberty, and rights can only be acquired by becoming a member of a community, which gives the protection of the whole to every individual. Without this protection it would, in my opinion, be impracticable to enjoy perfonal liberty, or rights. From hence I conclude, that liberty and rights (and also property) mult fpring out of civil focie ty ; and must be, forever, lubject to the modifications of particular governments. I hold the polition clear, and fale, that all the rights of man can be derived only from the conventions of foci. ety ; and may, with propriety, be called focial rights. I cheerfully fubferibe to the doctrine of equal liberty, and equal rights ; if properly esplained. I underftand by equality of liberty, and rights only this ; that every citizen, without refpect to property, or flution, thould enjoy an equal fbare of civil liberty ; an equal protection from the law; and an equal fecurity for his perfon and property. Any other interpretation of their terms is, in my jodg. ment, deftinctive of all government, and all laws. If I am fulfantially correct in thele feutiments, it is unneteflary to make any application of them, and I will only alk two queftions. Will juffice be impartially administered by judges dependant on the legiflature, or the executive, for their continuance in office ; and allo for their fupport ?-Will liberty, or property, be protedled, or fecured, by faws made by reprefentatives chofen by electors, who have no property in, no common intereft with, no attachment to, the community ?

|| This opinion of Judge Chase is opposed by many great and learned men, but it is not entirely novel .- The Judge by adopti g it makes it his own ; but if I mistake nor, some late writers in England maintiau the same sentiments; and at least another judge in America, acknowledged, by his persecutors, to be a gentleman of knowledge, in ormation, and talents, has delivered the same sentiment.

" I Every jer on of any education, knowledge, observation, or experies ce, musi readily answer both those questions in the negative. The judges are to be appointed and commissioned every year, by the governor and council, who are to be annually elected by the joint hallot of the legislature ; which consists of two branches, the house of delegates have ing eighty and the senate only liftcen members. The former are to be chosen yearly by the people, a considerable portion of whom have no education, very little understanding, no will of their own, no common interest with, and no fixed attachment to, the state : the latter are to be chosen every five years, by electors appointed by the same persons who are entitled to elect a member of the hort-e of delegates. Thus, by this change of our constitution, the judges are to be appointed annually, by an executive to be closen annu-iny by the legislature, of which eighty out of simely-free members are to be elected annud y; and, to complete the system, the judges are to depend on a legislature, so chosen and constantly changing, for their support. The benefature will floctuate every twelve months as the passions, the prejunces, or caprices of the people direct. The council, and robably the governor, . will also be changed at every election, as the p pular leaders shall please. And the judges will be annually deprived of office, unless they conduct themseives according to their wis es. In all th curity for impactial justice ? what pro ection for liberty of property ?- Yet this is the state of things which we are invited to sanc ion.

The genuine blooded and completely finishes Imported Horse

CŒUR de LION. FEDIGREE.

CEUR de LION was got by Highflyer ; his dam, Dido, by Eclipic ; grand dam by Spectator; giest grend dam by Blank; great great grand dam, Lord Logge's Diana, by Second ; great great great grand dam by Stanyan's Arabian ; great great great great great great grand dam by King William's Black Barb; great great great great great grand dam by Mak, elefsout of a royal mare.

JOHN HOOMES.

Eclipfe is reputed the belt horfe ever raifed en England. Highflyer was the favourite crois for Ecliple mares; and when Dido, who was tionfidered the beft mare of her day, was put to him, nothing inferioi to a capital colt could have been expected. Every man who has feen Cœur de Lion, fince he has been in my pof. feffion, has expreffed approbation, and not a few their admiration.

In Virginia, Allen's Track, Culpepper county, the 1 tth of November laft, a Purfe was run for, free for any hag, the four mile heats, when feven flarted, and among the number, Col. Jone's colt Marculus, (by Cour de Lion) and though but three yearsold, he diffanc-ed the field with cafe the fift heat. The next day Mr. George Alten'sfilly (by Cour de Lion) won a fweepliakes for three years old. beating with great eafe four others. I have the letter, which deforibes the all we races, and which mentions many other things highly to the credit of Cour de Lion. See allothe Rac. ing Calender of 18co; July and September, the capital performances of two of his fillies three years old, the three and four mile heave.

Since the first of January, Cour de Lion has enjoyed every advantage ariling from a clean flable, a variety of grain, an excellent wheat lor, & when the weather wouldpermit, a plenty of regular, moderate exercise. He is now ready to Cover Marcs at my Stable, two & a half miles call from Louisburg, for twenty Dollars the Scafon, difchargable the 20th February 1804, with fixteen Dollars and a half ; thirty Dollars the Infurance; ten Dollars ready money the Leap-with a quarter to the Groom. Any Mare put by the Leap, may have the remainder of the Scalon for twelve Dollars; which may be difcharged at the time above mentioned by payment of ten Dollars. The Seafon will end the firft of Augult.

Corn may be had at the market price. Setvante board gratie. , Extensive pafturage well lecured for the benefit of Mares, and every peffible attention to them, but no refponfibility for accidents or eleapes.

DESCRIPTION.

CŒUR de LION is a beautiful bay, with black main, tail, legs and hoofs, and has a flar on his forchead. He is fully 16 hands high, and propertienately long and large has an unufual thare of power and majefly, a fine temper and a flowing Spirit.

ELISHA WILLIAMS. Franklin County, Manch 1, 1803.

1700 Acres valuable Land. HE Subfcriber offers for fale low for read 1 money or young negroes, one thousand acres of good land lying on Little River, in Franklin Countys 19 wiles from the City of Raleigh, and II miles from Louisburg. This Tract is well watered and adapted to corn and fmall grain, and a good feat for a mill. Alfo 700 acres in Wake County, lying on Mannen's Creck, 7 miles from Raleigh and 4 from Powell's bridge. This laft traft is well adapted to raising Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or Cotton-and containing a fine young orchard of Apple and Peach Trees; the land is alfo well watered with an excellent feat for a mill. SIMON GRAY JEFFREYS.

grand jury, & of the offences cognizable by it; and as no objection has been made, or, we suppose, could be made to that portion of it, we have thought it neceffary to publish it : and merely take up the charge where the de mocrats have been to kind as to fay the jurge ought to have laid it down. We have taken a liberty which we hope judge Chale will pardon, of making a few notes upon the fubject matter of his charge ; not that we believed we could make it more clear, but that we may thew our full concurrence in his opini ons, and our difapprobation of the firictures that have been paffed upon them]

Before you retire, gentlemen, to your chamer, to confider fuch matters as may be brought efore you, 1 will take the liberty to make a few oblervations, which I hope you will receive as flowing only from my regard to the welfare, & prosperity of our common country. It is effentially neceffary at all times, but more particular. ly at the preferr, that the public mind fhould be truly informed ; and that our citizens fhould entertain correct principles of government, and just ideas of their fecial rights. Ic is a very eafy talk to deceive and millead the great body of the people by propagating plaulible, but faife doctrines; for the bulk of manhind are governed by their paffions, and not by realon. Fulfebood can be more readily differingated than truch ; and the latter is heard with reluctance, if repugnant to popular prejudice. From the year 1776 I have been a decided and avowed advocate for a repre femative, or republican form of government, as fince established by our state, and national conflitutions. It is my fincere with that freemen fhould be governed by their representatives, fairly and fieely clected, by that claft of citizens, de feribed in our bill of rights ; " who have pro, perty in, a common intereft with, and an attachment to the community."

The purpoles of civil lociety are belt answered in those governments, where the public fafery, happinefs, and property, are best fecured ; what ever may be the conflicution, or form of go verament ; but the hiltory of mankind, in ancient and modern times, informs us, " that a mon archy may be free ; and that a republic may be a syronny." The true tell of liberty is in the prodical enjoyment of protection to the perfon, and the property, of the citizen, from all injury. Where the fame laws govern the whole fociety, without any diffinction, and there is no power to difformie with the execution of the laws ; where

NOTES BY THE EPITOR.

* It must stake every reader that there is not one senence, not a single expression delivered by Judge Chase, that can, in any manner, relate to, or reflect on, the pre-i-dent of the United States : and yet by a writer in the American of Monday the 13th of June, his charge is denounced as ' a violent and maleve out alla k on the present administratinn,' &c. &c. Any person who will take the trouble to compare the charge with the publication in the American must pronounce the latter, in its commencement, false and caluminious.

+ Judge Chase in this sentence only delive s his opinion that, by the repeal of the law that established the sixteen circuit judges, the independence of the rederal judiciary was shaken to its foundation. In the American he is charged with ascribing to congress a wiful and Jaczrani violation of the constitution in the repeal of the Judi lury."

t The observation of Judge Ghase respecting universal suffrage can tequire no comment. He gives his opinion that the interation of the construction of this state, destroys our representative, or republican form of government, and will end in a molecracy, or a covernment of the lower class of the people without property, and without any fixed or rational attachment to the real interest of the state; and that, as a natural consequence, all security for personal liberty & property will be lost. How far the Judge may be connect in this opinion, may, with safety, be left to the decision of sensible and impartial men, not blinded by passion, nor an inordinate love of popularity, whether democrats or federalists.

§ These remarks of Judge Chase will be better understood when it is known, that, by the present constitution, and a perpetual law, of Maryland, the judges of the general court are secured (as far as the constitution and a perpetual law can secure them) in their commissions for life, and also in a liberal salary, unless forcifed on conviction for misber haviour in a court of law. By a bill passed last session of as-sembly. (if it shall be ratified at the next), the constitution will be changed, the two suprems coarts of this state will be about the changed, the two suprems coarts of this state will be about the subset of the subset of the courts of the will be entirely dependent on the legislature for their support, and on the governor and council for their continuum or in office. The terms of their commissions during good belowing, and their salaries will be both taken away; and the judges must be annually appointed & commissioned by the governor & council.

Wadefborough Academy Lottery, UTHORISED by an Act of the General As emilier of A UTHORISED by an Act of the purpose of raising the State of North-Carolina, for the purpose of raising the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to enable the Trustees of said Academy to finish their building, and for other purposes to the use and benefit of said Instaution.

Prize of	S	IEME. Dollars is	1000
ditto	250	Dolfs, to the last { drawnticket, }	250
ditto	100		200
ditto	> 50	han dagt di Colle	- 200
0 ditto	25	The second second	250
eitto	10		400
24 ditto	5		1210
D Prizes A	3 1142		3510

570 Blanks (S70 Ticket at 5 Dolla, each 4350 The Drawing of this Lottery will commence in the uwn of Wadesburough on the second Friday in October nexand will be closed as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Prize- shall be paid by either of the Commissioners at any time atter the Drawing is holshed with punctuality, subject to a deduction of 10 per cour-

The sumbers of the Fortunate Tickets will be published in the Raleigh Registor, and in the Minerva ; and all prizes which shall not be demanded within atnety days after the drawing is closed, will be considered as relinquished, and held as a Donation to the use of the Institution.

Tickets to be had at five Dollars of each of the Commissioners, and of several Gentlemen in different parts of this State and the State of South-Camina.

The Trustees are sensible in offering this plan of a Lottery to the public, they mu t depend more for success on the consideration of the objects to which the preceeds of it are to be applied, than to any merit the scheme itself or the mode of raising Money by Lottery is initiled to; they feel a desite in common with many of their fellow-citizens, to promote Seminaries of Learning throughout the Country.

They are impressed with a belief of the importance of these institutions, as they regard our political, moral, and religious concerns, and they lament that greater patronage is not extended to them from the source to which they have a right to look up to for support ; but we are indebted alone to individual exertion and protection, that those valuable and necessary institutions have an existance amongst us?

It is under these impressions and with these motives, that the Trustees of the Wadesherough Academy, (a young but promising Institution) take the liberty of offering the above Scheme to the public, and soliciting the assisstance of the frighds of Learning to forward their views.

JAMES MARSHALL,	COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN JENNINGS, JOSEPH PICKETT,	appointed by the
TOD. ROBINSON,	Board of Trustees
ROBERT TROF.	Loitery.

13 Deeds, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Notes, War rants, Se. Writs and Bends, Subpanas, Executione, Maeriage Licenfer & Bonds, Witnefs Tickets, Jurors' do. and all other Blanks ujed by Clerks of Courts, always to be had at the Minerva Office,

Wake, June 5, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT James Penny late of Wake County THAT James Fenny late of the at the is dead, and that the fublicriber at the laft term of Wake County, qualified as exceutor to his laft Will and Teffament. All perfons indebted to the Effste of the faid dec. are required to make immediate payment, and those having demands againft faid eftate are notified to prefent them, duly authenticated, within the time limitted by law, or they will be barred.

ON Friday the 5th day of August next, will be fold at the dwelling house of the fubfcriber, all the property of the faid James Penny, decnot otherwife selpofed of by will, confifting of two horfes, and various other property. Six months credit will be given, the purchafer giving bond with approved fecurity.

CHARLES PENNY, Ex'r. Wake County, May 20, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

HAT Lewis Greene and Jeffe Mitchell, of Wake County, hold each a Note of mine, the first for one hundred dollars, and the latter for fifty dollars, bearing date fometime in February laft ; which Notes were flaked by me in the hands of Jofiah Rogers, on a Race be-tween Henry Hunter and John Strowd, run in Orange county, which race Mr. Hunter has not given up, upon the grounds that his rider was bribed. I therefore forwarn all perfons trading for faid Notes, as I am determined not to pay them ; and if I ever do, not until the is decided by law between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Sarewd. May 16. ISAAC HUNTER. fer