From the ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

JUDGE CHASE's CHARGE.

KNOWING the great propensity of the democrats to misrepresent every thing federal, and how unhappy they are when they have nothing upon which to exercise the talent for mistatement which they so eminently possess, we could not help thinking that the idea they have so long imposed upon the public, of the charge lately delivered by Mr. Chase to the grand jury of this district, was strongly tinctured with the effects of this disposition. It bore evident characteristics of democratic workmanship in the garbled form it was forced to assume; we could not there recognize the clear judgment nor the nervous style of its author; and one of our first wishes was, to free him from the imputation of originating such stuff as has been attributed to him. We often solicited Mr. Chase for a transcript of that part of his charge, which gave occasion to the democrats to ask the question whether or not he was liable to an impeachment? He has at last yielded to our importunities: and we here present the public with his own words. If he is now to be condemned let him at least be judged by his own acts, and not suffer for the misdeeds of others. Mr. Chase's acquiescence in our request was given in the following letter:

Baltimore, 25th June, 1803.

SIR,

It is with great reluctance I comply with your request to send you a copy of the part of my charge to the grand jury of this district (in May last) which has been misunderstood by some editors, and shamefully misrepresented by others. I have uniformly declined the publication of any charge I ever delivered. In some instances judicial opinions have been imputed to me that I never gave; and in other instances they have been grossly and wilfully misrepresented (particularly in the case of Fries for treason) and I believe for base political purposes. Any opinions or sentiments I ever deliver to the public, are open and free to discussion, remarks, and censure.

It is my opinion that a judge can neither explain or justify his *judicial* opinions, because it would certainly lead to personal altercation; and expose him to personal reflections, that he cannot notice, if he respects his station and character. He must therefore remain silent, although he is misunderstood or misrepresented.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL CHASE.

Mr. GEORGE L. GRAY,
Editor of the Anti-Democrat.

CONCLUSION OF THE CHARGE

Delivered to the grand jury of Maryland, at a circuit court of the United States, holden in Baltimore, on Monday, 2d of May, 1803.

BY THE HONORABLE
SAMUEL CHASE, ESQUIRE,
One of the judges of the supreme court of the United States.

[The first part of the charge being merely the customary recapitulation of the duties of a grand jury, and of the offences cognizable by it; and as no objection has beeen made, or, we suppose, could be made to that portion of it, we have thought it unnecessary to publish it: and merely take up the charge where the democrats have been so kind as to say the jude ought to have laid it down.]

Before you retire, gentlemen, to your chamber, to consider such matters as may be brought before you, I will take the liberty to make a few observations, which I hope you will receive as flowing only from my regard to the welfare and prosperity of our common country. It is essentially necessary at all times, but more particularly at the present, that the public mind should be truly informed; and that our citizens should entertain correct principles of government, and just ideas of their *social* rights. It is a very easy task to deceive and mislead the great body of the people by propagating plausible, but false doctrines; for the bulk of mankind are governed by their passions, and not by reason. *Falsehood* can be more readily disseminated than *truth;* 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 *representative* or *republican* form of government, as since established by our state and national constitutions. It is my sincere wish that *freemen* should be governed by their *representatives*, fairly and freely elected, *by that class of citizens* described in our bill of rights; "who have *property* in, a *common interest* with, and an *attachment* to the community."

The purposes of civil society are best answered in those governments where the public *safety, happiness* and *prosperity* are best secured; whatever may be the constitution or form of government; but the history of mankind, in ancient and modern times, informs us, "that a *monarchy* may be *free*, and a *republic* may be a *tyranny*." The true test of liberty is in the *practical* enjoyment of protection to the *person* and the *property* of the citizen from all injury. Where the *same* laws govern the *whole* society, without any distinction, and there is no power to dispense with the execution of the laws; where justice is *impartially* and *speedily* administered, and the poorest man in the community may obtain redress against the most wealthy and powerful; and riches afford no protection to violence; and where the person and property of every man are secure from insult or injury; *in that country the people are free.* This is our *present* situation. Where law is *uncertain, partial* or *arbitrary*; where justice is not *impartially* administered to *all;* where property is insecure, and the person is liable to insult and violence, without redress by *law;* the people are *not free;* whatever may be that form of government. To *this* situation I greatly fear we are fast approaching!!

You know, gentlemen, that our state and national institutions were framed to secure to every member of the society *equal liberty*, and *equal rights;* but the late abolition of the offices of the sixteen circuit judges; the *recent* change in our state constitution by establishing *universal* suffrage; and the further alteration contemplated in our state judiciary, if adopted, will, in my judgment, take away all *security for property* and *personal liberty*. The independence of the *national* judiciary is already shaken to its foundation; and the virtue of the people alone can restore it. The independence of the judges of this state will be *entirely* destroyed, if the bill for abolishing the two supreme courts, shall be ratified by the next general assembly. The change of the state constitution, by allowing *universal* suffrage, will, in my opinion, *certainly* and *rapidly* destroy all protection to property, and all security to personal liberty; and our republican constitution will sink into a *mobocracy*, the worst of all possible governments.

I can only lament that the *main* pillar of our *state* constitution has already been thrown down by the establishment of *universal suffrage*. By this shock *alone* the whole building totters to its base, and will crumble into ruins, before many years elapse, unless it be restored to its *original* state. If the independency of your state judges, which your bill of rights wisely declares "to be essential to the *impartial* administration of justice, and the great security to the rights and liberties of the people," shall be taken away, by the ratification of the *bill* passed for that purpose, it will precipitate the destruction of your *whole* state constitution; and there will be nothing left in *it* worthy the care or support of freemen.

I cannot but remember the great and patriotic characters, by whom your state constitution was framed. I cannot but recollect that attempts were *then* made in favor of *universal* suffrage; and to render the judges dependent upon the *legislature*. You may believe, that the gentlemen who framed your constitution possessed the full confidence of the people of Maryland, and that they were esteemed for their talents and patriotism, and for their *public* and *private* virtues. You must have heard that many of them held the highest civil and military stations; and that they, at every risk and danger, assisted to obtain and establish your independence. Their names are enrolled on the journals of the first congress, and may be seen in the proceedings of the convention that framed our form of government. With great concern I observe that the sons of some of these characters have united to pull down the beautiful fabric of wisdom and republicanism, erected by their fathers!

The declarations respecting the *natural rights* of man, which orignated from the claim of the British parliament to make laws to bind America, *in all cases whatsoever;* the publications, since that period, of visionary and theoretical writers, asserting that men in *a state of society* are entitled to exercise *rights* which they possessed in a *state of nature;* and the *modern* doctrines, by our late *reformers*, that all men in a state of *society*, *are* entitled to enjoy *equal liberty*, and *equal rights*, have brought this mighty mischief upon us: and I fear that it will rapidly progress, until peace and order, freedom and property, shall be destroyed. Our people are taught, as a *political creed*, "that men, living under an established government, are nevertheless entitled to exercise certain *rights*, which they possessed *in a state of nature;* and also that *every* member of the government is entitled to enjoy an *equality of liberty, and rights.*"

I have long since subscribed to the opinion, that there could be *no rights of* MAN *in a state of nature*, previous to the institution of society; and that *liberty*, properly speaking, could not exist in a *state of nature*. I do not believe, that any number of men ever existed together in a *state of nature*, without some *head, leader*, or *chief*, whose advice they followed; or whose precepts they obeyed. I really consider a *state of nature* as a creature of the *imagination* only, although great names give a sanction to a contrary opinion. The great object, for which men establish any form of government, is to obtain security to their *persons*, and *property* from violence. Destroy the security to *either*, and you tear up society by the roots. It seems to me that *personal 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 *personal liberty*, or *rights*. From hence I conclude, that *liberty* and *rights* (and also *property*) must spring out of *civil* society; and must be, for ever, subject to the modifications of particular governments. I hold the position *clear*, and *safe*, that *all the rights of man* can be derived only from the conventions of *society;* and may, with propriety, be called *social rights*. I cheerfully subscribe to the doctrine of *equal liberty, & equal rights; if properly explained.* I understand by *equality of liberty, & rights* only this; that every citizen, without respect to *property*, or *station*, should enjoy an *equal share of civil liberty;* an *equal protection from the law;* and an *equal security* for his *person and property*. Any *other* interpretation of these *terms* is, in my judgment, destructive *of all government, and all laws*. If I am *substantially* correct in these sentiments, it is unnecessary to make any application of them, and I will only ask *two* questions. Will justice be *impartially* administered by judges dependant on the *legislature*, or the *executive*, for their *continuance in office;* and also for *their support?* Will *liberty* or *property* be *protected*, or *secured*, by laws made by representatives chosen by electors, who have no *property* in, no *common interest* with, no *attachment* to the community.

From the ORACLE OF DAUPHIN.

ESTHER M'DOWELL,

Whether an impostor or not, we do not pretend to decide. Her tale is mysterious. Three months have now elapsed since the robbery was said to have been committed; and while a few more months "roll on," the truth will transpire. Although the account recently published in the Oracle, was from a very respectable gentleman, it may be erroneous—and far be it from us to wish, by propagating unfounded suspicions, to add to the bitterness of affliction, or dry up the channel of charity.

The following from a gentleman in Williamsport, we insert with pleasure; and desire the public to consider, for the present, the stories in circulation prejudicial to Miss M'Dowell, like many other true stories—absolutely false.

FROM THE ORACLE.

Mr. Wyeth,

A communication in your paper of the 6th instant, respecting Esther M'Dowell, who has from her sex and misfortunes, excited so much sympathy in the breast of every person of humanity, who has heard her story, has been much regretted by the respectable people of this place. The manner of its appearance in your paper, evidences to the public that its insertion did not meet your approbation. The account of Connett's being taken in Upper Canada, which your subjoined, contradictory of that communication, has reached us through other channels, attended with corroborative circumstances. The language of the communication complained of, shows that information to the public was not the object of the writer. The sneer of derision attempted to be cast on the good people of Pine Creek, who have so humanely administered to the wants of this unfortunate female, excites just indignation in this place; and no doubt will meet the same reception by every one who has or shall read the publication alluded to.

It was never before stated that jewels were taken from her ears; these, she says, had never been worn by her since the death of her aunt—Lacerations of her person were never before heard of. It has not been proved that she ever worked journey-work at the tailor trade, habited in man's apparel. The person with whom the supposed *tailor-lad* exchanged the pair of shoes, was not the *first*, but among the *last*, to accuse Miss M'Dowell, of imposition, though living at the distance of 600 yards from her residence, for two months.

It is true, that circumstances have been unfolded which, if considered by themselves, unconnected with the whole, might justify doubt of imposture; but these are opposed by a thousand others, which compel many to think that imposture is impossible. To every reflecting mind they must appear so cogent, that, until the whole transaction is fairly understood, it would be highly uncharitable to censure. The modest, unassuming manners, chaste conversation, propriety of deportment and intelligence of mind, evinced by Miss M'Dowell, since she has been known in the country, connected with her undeviating relation of her misfortunes, ought to be sufficient evidence in her favor, until guilt be proved. It is so to the worthy and respectable persons at Pine Creek, who have so charitably befriended her; and that protection will not be withdrawn. Measures are taking to insure intelligence from Montreal, which will put the question at rest.

Until then the public will suspend their judgment. It is expected that proofs will arrive which will show the atrocity of the alledged robbery to be still more satanic than the public have been informed of.

Williamsport, 15th June, 1803.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN
COMPANY OF BOOK SELLERS.

I. This association shall be called the *American Company of Booksellers*, and shall consist of such persons as originally agreed to the constitution, and of such others as shall be elected by the committee of election, herein after mentioned.

II. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected by ballot, annually, on or before the second day of meeting.

III. The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, or in the absence of both, a chairman for the time, shall preside in all the meetings of the association.

IV. In all questions where there is an equal division of voices, the presiding officer shall have the casting vote.

V. An electing committee of nine members, of whom one, at least, shall be an inhabitant of Boston, one of New-York, one of Philadelphia, and one of Baltimore, shall be chosen annually, by ballot, at the time of choosing the officers of the association. This committee, of whom five shall constitute a quorum, shall have the sole power of electing members. The votes of a majority of a quorum of this committee shall be sufficient to admit a candidate.

VI. The meetings of the association shall be held annually, on the third Monday of June, in New-York.

VII. No additions or alterations shall be made in this constitution, unless at a meeting, where one third of the members of the association are present.

VIII. During the continuance of the fair, auctions of books and stationary shall be held, as often as may be found necessary, under these regulations:—1. No person shall be admitted to attend but a member of the association. 2. Not less than twenty-five octavos, or fifty duodecimos, or stationary to the amount of twenty five dollars, shall be put up in one lot. 3. All books in quires shall be delivered, gathered and collated. 4. No imperfections shall be claimed, unless within three months after the delivery of the books, except otherwise stipulated by the parties. 5. No books shall be offered for sale at auction without a sample shewn at the time of sale.

IX. A committee of five members, to be called the managers of auctions, shall be chosen by ballot, annually, who shall have the power of forming such regulations for the management of auctions as they may judge proper, but not contrary to the provisions of the eighth article.

X. Any member of this association, who shall be proved to be in the habit of selling books by public auction, shall be expelled the association.

XI. Every member attending the annual meetings shall, before taking his seat, produce to the president or secretary, a list of all the books which he has published within a year past, with the retail price annexed to each. And it shall be the duty of the secretary for the time being, to arrange the whole of said lists in proper order, and have such number printed as shall be necessary, affixing against each book the price and the name and residence of the publisher.

Mathew Carey, president, Philadelphia
Samuel Campbell, vice-president, N. York
George F. Hopkins, secretary, do.
Thomas & Andrews, Boston
William P. & Lemuel Blake, Boston
Oliver D. Cooke, Hartford, Con.
Isaac Beers & Co. New-Haven
Increase Cooke & Co. do.
Sterry & Porter, Norwich, Con.
Gaine & Ten Eyck, New-York
Isaac Collins & Son, do.
T. & J. Swords, do.
Evert Duyckinck, do.
William Falconer, do.
Peter A. Mesier, do.
Thomas S. Arden, do.
James Oram, do.
H. Caritat, do.
T. B. Jansen & Co. do.
Ezra Sergeant, do.
David Longworth, do.
William Durell, do.
A. O Stansbury, do.
M. Ward & Co. do.
Stephen Stephens, do.
Thomas Kirk, do.
M'Dermot & Thompson, do.
John Ronalds, do.
Peter Burtsell, do.
Christian Brown, do.
Obadiah Penniman & Co. Troy
Charles R. & G. Webster, Albany
D. & S. Whiting, do.
Daniel Steele, do.
Shepard Kollock, Elizabeth-town
J. & J. Crukshank, Philadelphia
Thomas Dobson, do.
Patrick Byrne, do.
Samuel F. Bradford, do.
John Conrad & Co. do.
H & P. Rice, do.
Wm. W. Woodward, do.
Thos. & Wm. Bradford, do.
John Rice, do.
Benjamin Johnson, do.
Jacob Johnson, do.
James Humphries, do.
William Fry, do.
William Duane, do.
William Y. Birch, do.
A. Small, do.
John Morgan, do.
John Biorem, do.
Benjamin Davis, do.
Peter Brynberg, Wilmington
James Wilson, do.
John Wyeth, Harrisburg
Bonsal and Niles, Baltimore
Warner and Hanna, do.
Samuel Sower, do.
Thomas, Andrews & Butler, do.
Cottom and Stewart, Alexandria
Robert and John Gray, do.
William Pritchard, Richmond
Samuel Pleasants, jun. do.

From the Raleigh Register, June 13.

We wish to refer our readers to the following address of Bentick Hastings, on the subject of carding and spinning of cotton by machinery. We are of opinion, that if the scheme can be effected, it would be a means of giving a spring to the manufacturing of goods, which might eventually be of great service to this state, as well as to the nation at large; of this state, by introducing into it an increase of population and wealth, and to the United States, by raising up a manufacture in this country which would produce a national commerce hitherto unknown, and render us much more independent than we now are, of foreign countries, for the supply of wearing apparel and other useful cotton fabrics.

MACHINERY
For carding and spinning of Cotton.

Every one must have heard of the famous machinery invented about thirty years ago in England, by Richard Arkwright (afterwards sir Richard) for carding and spinning of cotton, whose moving principle is water wheel or steam engine, which has been the means of bringing the cotton manufactures of that country to their present flourishing condition, and of deservedly raising the inventor from the meanest situation in life to the possession of the largest property of any commoner in that country.

Though the time is probably far distant when this country will be equally famous with Europe in her manufactures, the inhabitants of the several states have already found their advantage in making progress in different branches of the useful arts, so as in some instances to answer all the demands for home consumption. It were to be wished that the inhabitants of the southern states (who are by nature the growers of cotton) by an extension of the cotton manufactures, might be able to furnish the United States with at least common cotton goods, which requires a large quantity of cotton in their production; for it cannot redound to the credit of this country, that after raising the cotton, it is at the trouble and expence of sending it to Europe, to be manufactured into common wearing apparel. The N. Carolina planters, it is well known, have been in the habit of manufacturing the chief part of the cloth worn by themselves and servants; and this kind of business has been lately much facilitated by the introduction of machines for the ginning of cotton. But this manufacture cannot be carried to any considerable extent, until machinery is introduced for the carding and spinning of cotton. When this is done, there can be no doubt but such improvements will soon be made in the weaving, dying and finishing of goods, as will render them equal to articles of the like kind imported; and whenever this shall be the case, congress, if necessary, will certainly protect this rising manufacture, by imposing additional duties on foreign rival fabrics.

The subscriber, an Englishman, being well acquainted with the construction and use of Arkwright's carding and spinning machine, and supposing that the citizens of North-Carolina, particularly the most public spirited of them, would be willing to lend their aid to an artist who should be able to introduced these valuable works into their state, he offers to do so on the following terms:

He estimates, that to provide a proper building in which to erect the machinery, a suitable water wheel, and the construction of all the machinery, in which will be nine carding machines and four hundred spindles for spinning (the most curious part of which he will execute himself, and will superintend the whole) will require four thousand dollars.

Not being able himself to raise this sum of money, and wishing to interest a number of respectable citizens in the success of an undertaking which may prove of so great advantage to the state, he proposes to have the money advanced in 400 shares of 10 dollars each. The subscriber for each share to be entitled to receive 100lbs. of fine 600 cotton thread per annum, for five years after the works are finished, at the rate of 37 cents per lb. which will be charged 60 cents to non-subscribers (provided the current price of ginned cotton be 15 cents; if it is higher or lower, the price of the thread to rise or fall in proportion.) A thread three times as fine may be had, at a proportionable advanced price.

The advertiser has formed a model of the machinery proposed to be erected, which has been seen by many gentlemen in the eastern parts of the state, where he has resided and which may be viewed by subscribers at some place to be made known hereafter.

Subscriptions for one or more share of shares will be received by general Hardy Bryan, of Johnson County; general Bryan Whitfield, of Lenoir county; Francis Lowtherp, esq. of Newbern; and by the printer hereof.

The advertiser has not yet fixed upon any stream which to fix his works. He will be influenced in this choice, in a great degree, by the will of his patrons.

No money will be collected from any one, until it is ascertained that a sufficiency of aid for effecting the proposed work can be obtained; the ascertainment of which as soon as may be, would be agreeable to

BENTINCK HAISTNGS.

WHITESTOWN *(New Hartford Settlement)* June 16.

A remarkable phenomenon took place in this village a few days since.

A feather bed, lying in the garret of the house of Messrs. T. and E. Williams, spontaneously took fire, and considerable part of it was consumed before it was discovered. This very singular operation of nature will appear more credible, though not less remarkable, if we take into view the following circumstances: Some time in the month of March last, a child of Mr. Williams had the misfortune to be badly burnt. During the progress of recovery, two or three gallons of oil were made use of, and a considerable part of it was absorbed by the bed. In the course of the day the family were sensible of an unusual scent, which seemed like that of burning oil. This excited their apprehensions, and in searching for the cause of the uncommon smell, one of the family entered the garret, and found part of the above-mentioned bed in a state of ignition; and as soon as it was exposed to a free circulation of air, it burst into a flame. The family are confident that the fire was not communicated by any of the usual means, as there had been no fire carried into the garret for a considerable time.

The principle components parts of the bed and oil were hydrogen, carbon and caloric, which in the bed before the application of the oil, were in a state of equilibrium—but by the addition and process of the oil, the combustible substances, hydrogen and caloric, were super-saturated with caloric, an addition to which was received from the rays of the sun through the roof; (which was contiguous,) further removing the equilibrium and causing decomposition of the combustible body which decomposition is combustion.