

erected, in pursuance of this act, as they may think proper; and in case they may seem unreasonable cause to impede the entry of men or other articles of burden, carries a greater weight than is, or shall be, to be allowable, it shall be lawful for the said officers, or other persons in their respective employments, to prevent the same from passing such gate or turnpike until such cart, wagon, or carriage, or burden shall be drawn by the said officer or carrier, or near any such gate or turnpike, and the weight unburdened drawn therin ascertained by weighing, as if the person or persons driving or having care or charge of any such cart, wagon, or other carriage or load, shall refuse to draw the same into any such gates or places of passage so far as to the said president, managers and company any sum not less than five dollars, nor more than eight dollars, to recover which the master hereinbefore mentioned.

**Sect. 8. And be it further enacted,** That no wagon or other carriage with four wheels, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be four inches, shall be drawn along the said road, with a greater weight than three tons weight; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be seven inches or more, shall roll along the said road with more than five tons; that no such carriage, the breadth of whose wheels shall not be ten inches or more, being less, shall not roll at least twelve inches, shall be drawn along the said road with more than eight tons; that no cart or carriage, with two wheels, the sum breadth of the wheels of the wagon aforesaid, shall be drawn along the said road with more than half the breadth of weight mentioned, and if any cart, wagon or carriage of burden whatsoever, shall be drawn along the said road with a greater weight than is hereby allowed, the owners or managers of such carriage, if the excess of burthen shall be three hundred weight or upwards, shall be liable to pay the customary tolls, for the use of the company; provided, always, that it shall be lawful for the said company, by their officers to call any or all the regulations herein contained respecting the burdens or carriages to be drawn over the said road, and to substitute other regulations, if any regulation or other regulations shall be found conducive to the public good: Provided, nevertheless, that such regulations shall not lessen the rate of charges above described.

**Sect. 9. And be it further enacted,** That the president and directors of the said company shall have a cause to be kept, fair, and just account of all money to be received by the said company's accountants, first herein named, and from the stockholders or subscribers to the said undertaking on account of their several subscriptions or shares, and of all monies by them to be expended in the prosecution of their said trade; and shall one of lead every year submit to them a general account of all stock held, until the said road shall be completed, and until the carts, charges and expenses of keeping the same shall be fully liquidated, paid and discharged; and if any such liquidation or discharge the whole amount of stock held by said company shall be necessarily required, it shall be from thence the said company stock will be sufficient to complete the said road, according to the said intent and meaning of this act, and shall be lawful for the said stockholders, being concerned according to the proportion of interest in their stocks and votes, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time to such extent as shall be necessary, to accomplish the work; and to demand and receive the interest amount to be required in such shares in the manner and under the laws peculiar to the same hereafter provided for the original payment, or as shall be provided by their by-laws.

**Sect. 10. And be it further enacted,** That the said president and directors shall also keep, or cause to be kept, just and true accounts of all monies to be received by their several accountants, and from the stockholders or subscribers to the said undertaking on account of their several subscriptions or shares, and of all monies by them to be expended in the prosecution of their said trade; and shall one of lead every year submit to them a general account of all stock held, until the said road shall be completed, and until the carts, charges and expenses of keeping the same shall be fully liquidated, paid and discharged; and if any such liquidation or discharge the whole amount of stock held by said company shall be necessarily required, it shall be from thence the said company stock will be sufficient to complete the said road, according to the said intent and meaning of this act, and shall be lawful for the said stockholders, being concerned according to the proportion of interest in their stocks and votes, to increase the amount to be paid on the shares from time to time to such extent as shall be necessary, to accomplish the work; and to demand and receive the interest amount to be required in such shares in the manner and under the laws peculiar to the same hereafter provided for the original payment, or as shall be provided by their by-laws.

**Sect. 11. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be the duty of the said corporation to keep the said road in good order; and it is the intent of the legislature that the said corporation shall suffer the said road to be used or repaired, so as to be proper or convenient for passengers, the said corporation shall be liable to be prosecuted for such neglect, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof to pay the United States a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and shall also be responsible for all damages which may be sustained by any person or persons in consequence of such want of repair, to be recovered in an action of trespass, on the case, in any court competent to try the same: **Provided**, always, and **be it further enacted**, That whenever the net proceeds of tolls collected on the said road, shall amount to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses, in so much as will suffice to defray the expenses of the purchase of such tools and making such roads, and twelve per centum interest on the same, to be ascertained by the circuit court of the United States, in and for the District of Columbia, the said road shall become a free road, and tolls shall no longer collect thereon; and said corporation shall annually make to the said court an account of the amount of the tolls collected, and of their necessary expenses, in so much as will suffice to defray the same.

**Sect. 12. And be it further enacted** That any person or persons riding in or driving any carriage of any kind, or leading, riding or driving any horse, sheep, hogger, any kind of cattle whatever on said road, shall pass through any private gate, bars or fence, or over any private land, or pasture, or pass through any toll gate, unless any pretended privilege or exemption to which he or she or they may now be entitled, or any act or thing, with intent to lessen or evade the toll, for passing through the said road, or to offend under this act, such person or persons, for every such offence, shall forfeit to the said president & directors, not less than the sum or more than one dollar, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, with costs, in the sum of one thousand dollars, or less, to be recovered, and shall not be lawful for the company to take, demand, or receive from, or for giving and giving up or advancing to the said road, who may have occasion to pass by the said road, up to the ordinary business relating to their farm, or as far as the limits of the company extend on the road, respectively, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they may, save from one part to another part thereof, any toll for passing on said turnpike.

**B. CLAY,**  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
**G. GERRY,**

Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.

Approved, July 13 1813

JAMES MADISON

#### FROM THE N. Y. COLUMBIAN, THE TORY..... NO. IV.

gent of France and under its influence.

This were the only proofs we could discover of the existence of French influence in the republican party. And of these our presses made an able use by perfectly convincing every person whose interest was promoted by our success. Considering these proofs as evidence of the existence of French influence, we labored to depict the horrors of French dominion. We already saw, in imagination, the soldiers of Napoleon despoiling us of our property and lives, despoiling us in his chains, and mournfully maimed through the means of our newspapers to Britain for liberation: to take the ill-fated country under her benign protection, and cherish the people with the same nourishment she so *feebly* bestows on happy Ireland; on happy India—e'en to class us with the *nell fed*, well-preserved in her employ. The preachers, who now, at the holy altar, advocate the halmark of our religion more strenuously than trifling, movingly implored the Most High to deliver their flock from the grip of unyielding French wolves; while they forced the lens of hypocrisy from their eyes to move the feelings of their audience. Fools only were caught; wise men laughed at their shallow artifice. All the exultations received from the public was, the utmost contempt for their honesty or understanding. The supposition that the republican party was subject to the influence of France, originated from the false premises just stated, and from no other foundation. Although they evinced by repeated ordeals their desolation of any influence other than that which is created from love of country and called patriotism. Yet, as nobly is pleasing, every knave and fool in the community became proselytes to my doctrine. This union of knavery and folly compose the faction which now charges the republican party with subserviency to France. My project, as you are aware, failed of course and I still continued in dignified retirement. Z.

#### A TRIBUTE TO VALOR.

Chillicothe, Ohio Sept. 2.

Animated by the heroic conduct of Major Croghan at Fort Stephenson, the ladies of Chillicothe, with a promptness and liberality which does them honor, purchased an elegant sword which was presented to him, as an evidence of their respect for a brave young officer, whose name and achievements, like those of Leonidas will shine upon the page of history when Xerxes and Proctor will be remembered only to be detested.

The subjoined correspondence will serve to show the manner in which the sword was presented by the ladies, and received by the gallant soldier, who has thus received the merited approbation of his fair country-women.

#### CHILlicothe, Aug. 13.

Sir—In consequence of the gallant defense which, under the influence of Divine Providence, was effected by you and the troops under your command, of Fort Stephenson at Lower Sandusky, on the 2d inst, the ladies of the town of Chillicothe, whose names are undersigned, impressed with a high sense of your merits as a soldier, and a gentleman, and with great confidence in your patriotism and valor, present you with a sword.

Major George Croghan.

(Signed)

Mary Foddy,  
Mary Stern  
Ann Croghan  
Eva Crighton  
Elizur Lamb  
Nancy Wadde  
Ezra Carlisle  
Mary A. Soulward  
Ezra D. Whiston  
of Washington City.  
Bathannah Ladd  
Jewell Deacon  
Mariana M'Kibburg  
Margaret Miller  
Joszphine Martin  
Nancy McArthur  
Mary McCay  
Lavinia Fulton  
Catharine Fullerton

Rebecca M. Orr  
Susan Webb  
Ann M. Dunn  
Margaret Keys  
Charlotte James  
Easter D. White  
Eleanor Buchanan  
Margaret McFarland  
Deborah Ferree  
Jane M. Evans  
Frances Bruck  
Mary Curtis  
Mary P. Brown  
Jane H. Knob  
Nancy Keir  
Delphine Rough  
Marta Scott  
Sally Malone

Chillicothe, Aug. 14.

Sir—As agents to carry into effect the pleasure of the ladies of Chillicothe, we herewith transmit you by express a sword which they beg you to receive of them, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of your military talents, as displayed in their defense against the enemies of our country, on the 2d inst, in the memorable defeat of Fort Stephenson, and in the signal defeat of the combined British forces and their Indian allies before this place. They connot their sense of their respect for their youthful soldier, believing it will be more acceptable to him than any other they could present, and in full confidence that he will never use it unworthy the high character he has sustained.

They request major Croghan, to present their entire approbation and thanks to the officers and soldiers of his heroic little band, for the gallant manner in which they seconded his views, and maintained the unequal contest.

That Heaven may prosper you, sir, in your future military career, they earnestly pray.

We are, sir, in behalf of the ladies of Chillicothe, with great respect, your very humble servants,

SAMUEL FINLEY,

JOSEPH WHEATON,

Capt. A. D. Q. M. Gen.

Major George Croghan.

Ladies of Chillicothe.

I have received the sword which you have pleased to present to me, as a testimonial of your approbation of my conduct on the 2d inst. A mark of distinction so flattering and unexpted, has excited feelings which I cannot express.

Yet while I return your thanks for the unmerited gift you have thus bestowed, I feel well aware that my good fortune (which was bought by the activity of the brave officers and soldiers under my command) has raised in you expectations from my future efforts, which must, I fear be sooner or later disappointed.

Still I pledge myself, (even though fortune should not be again propitious) that my exertions shall be such as never to cause you in the least to regret the honors you have been pleased to confer on your "youthful soldier."

GEORGE CROGHAN.

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 25.

Mess. FINLEY & WHEATON.

Gentlemen.—The sword which you have been pleased to forward to me in behalf of the ladies of Chillicothe, has been delivered—the only return I can make to you and them, for so distinguished a mark of your favor, is a promise to use my best exertions to become worthy of it.

GEORGE CROGHAN.

\* \* \* \* \*

MORE HENRYISM.

The following letter is taken from the New-Hampshire Patriot, having been intercepted on its way to Canada, by Lieut. French of the U. S. army. The writers are understood to be leading *federalists* in the State of New-Hampshire; and the person to whom it was addressed, Capt. Josiah Sawyer, a magistrate of Eaton, Lower Canada. The cause of federalism is here identified with that of Britain. Let every man make his own comments.

"Evr. Sawyer,

"Sir—Information is here obtained that one Curtis Coe, an inhabitant of Barnstead, [N. H.] is apprehended and committed to one of your prisons at Three Rivers as a spy. We beg leave to represent to you and solicit your attention to an investigation of the cause of his confinement. We are very confident from our acquaintance with Mr. Coe, and his character, politics, &c. that his object is far from being unfriendly to the natives which induced your government in repelling the attacks made on you by our executive. His policies have uniformly been, what we style, stanch federalism; and his object we believe to be no other than *trafficking* with your citizens in defiance of some of our laws. For this we do not condemn him; but for this we humbly conceive your government will not undertake to chastise him. His designs are manifestly and ostensibly hostile to your wholesome regulations we would by no means be considered as justifying or countenancing him therein. His language and conduct with us has uniformly belied even the semblance of an enemy to your government, or any of your urges in repelling all measures which our Executive have tried to enforce. We think that after you have examined his conduct, you will wish us unite in your endeavors in liberating him from confinement, and suffering him peacefully to return to his friends in this State. Our personal acquaintance has been something like two years: our acquaintance with his character and politics much longer; and sir, by intercessing and using your endeavors, so far only as you can consistently with your honor and situation in restoring him to his friends, you will confer a special favor on your friends and humble servants.

Aug. 16, 1813.

"STEPHEN WILSON,

"THOMAS CARLISLE,

"BENJAMIN BOARDMAN,

"WILLIAM LOVEJOY,

"THOMAS EAMES."

From the New-Jersey Journal.

THE TIMES.

FEDERALISTS have said, that they could, and that they were determined to let the administration out of office; and it would seem from their mighty effort at present that they are now in the very height of their business, or rather that they are in the full tide of unsuccessfu experiment.—The dead are shamefully belied, and the ashes of the faithful and patriotic Barlow is not suffered to rest in that common pence which the departed have been entombed from the earliest ages in the most barbarous and uncivilized regions of the known earth.

The old slabbish tale of French policy is reiterated—the insult of Terrene, as they term it, is advanced as proof positive of French influence and base submission, both having a terrible effect on the conduct of the Executive, but men of common discernment see nothing like either in a vagrant letter never officially noticed.—The history of the western insurrection is again brought on the carpet, with all the false coloring that the best of them are masters of; the virulence of their boasted talents is scattered to wind through the prisoned arraignment, firebrands and death, and were they possessed of the bold gravity of the hulkish, whence very look is destruction, how soon would the tongue of Republicanism be silenced for ever.

The most glaring acts of British violence are coquettishly or glossed over as acts of impulsion or severe necessity. Many of them, while they cannot falsho

men their rank, are twice as bad as they are through knowledge of the intentions of the present government, boldly and falsely asserting, that thus it has been, and thus it is to be, one moment enlarging the government with the meanest submission, and the next with the daring spirit of the most vindictive war. At one time the nation has no credit—at another the magnitude of her credit is to be the source of her ruin. The time would be lost in enumerating the half of their labors of fruitlessly, in order to render the powers that be ridiculous or contemptible, but all their efforts will only tend to rear a Babel to their own confusion.

The New-York Evening Post of Saturday the 11th inst, complains, that the Federal Printers are remiss in not giving the people to know the nature and amount of the taxes laid to support the war.—That leading Bound of the Federal Park wishes the U. States to re-echo with the full cry of all the venal hiring press which are this moment under the direct or indirect control of British Partisans in America.—Millions for defence was in '93 a favorite boast, and taxes once the pride and hope and leading star of federalism, are now, according to their own account, an overwhelming torrent, a voracious monster, snatching and devouring the bread from the gaping mouth of a hungry labour, although the laboring part of the community do in fact pay the taxes, yet the rich will be the hindmost in complaining; and when battles are to be fought, who are many ready to fight; yet this same part of the community is esteemed by many a *ville herd* only fit to wear yoke of iron, and to be kept in subjection by gag laws, and made to know that their station in life is a subordinate one, and that a corresponding department, is of course expected from them.—In America, as yet, such expectations are not to be realized. Here every man that is sensible of what he does, his Creator, his country and himself feels the earth sustain the pressure of his foot with as much firmness as the most haughty of his countrymen although he may not claim an *unincumbered title* to the fortile part of an acre, and have no other resource for subsistence but the severest toil.—*When liberty dwells there is my country—and with my country let me stand or sink.*

From the Democratic Press.

The Mayor of Philadelphia would do greatest injustice to his own feelings, as well as to the exemplary, the unexampled good conduct of his fellow citizens of the city of whose police it is his highest pride to be the chief magistrate, on such an occasion if he did not avail himself of the ordinary channels of public acknowledgement to return his thanks to them all, without distinction of party or degree, for their orderly, sober and unsuspicious deportment on the night of the late grand illumination; when it was demonstrated that public exultation for the victories of our gallant and invincible champions in a just necessary and glorious war, can be enjoyed in Philadelphia without disturbance from riots, injuries or breaches of the peace.

In all free countries the blessings of liberty is inevitably accompanied with contrariety of opinion concerning public affairs; political parties prevail in Philadelphia as elsewhere; and at the present crisis their animosity is naturally at an unusual pitch.

The notice for the festivities on Friday last was very short, and the Mayor felt all the responsibility which devolved upon him by issuing public permission at such a moment and under such circumstances for unbridling (as it might be deemed) the feelings of the community, and suffering them to take an extraordinary range—even though the course of innocent rejoicing was marked out for their direction.

But their conduct during the whole day and night of Friday last has proved most gratefully to the Mayor's anxiety, & most honorably to themselves, that the citizens of Philadelphia are worthy of every confidence that can be reposed in their decorum and good habits.

One whole day was devoted to public recreation; a city containing one hundred and twelve thousand inhabitants was universally, and brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and all the popular amusements indulged in which are common on such occasions, without accident, molestation or injury of any kind. At ten o'clock the lights were extinguished, as recommended in the Mayor's Proclamation, and the citizens went peacefully and happily to rest as usual, with no other than the most agreeable recollections and reflections.

The Mayor cannot deny himself the cordial gratification of his public acknowledgement to the universal and unexceptionable good conduct of the citizens of Philadelphia—in the full reliance that if future signal victories over the enemy should call for further festivities, the public decorum will be as great, and the public demonstrations of joy greater than ever.

JOHN BARKER, Mayor.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1813.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of Ross' well Pueblos, in Sandusky, on or about the 20th of Aug. last, a dark brown Horse, natural color, with white on his right thigh, shot before, about twelve years old. Whoever will return the Horse to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall be reasonably rewarded and all necessary charges paid by SAMUEL VINING.

Sandusky, Ohio Oct. 1.