We are informed that, in Hagers-Town and its vicinity, about 150 of the insurgents have been made prisoners, among which is the chief demagogue of Washington county, who, it is expected, will be immediately executed as an example to deter others from such treasonable proceedings; that all those deluded people opposed to the excise law were so panic-struck on the approach of our troops that they could not conceal their guilt, and surrendered without opposition—the most of them acknowledging their transgression and giving information of others; and that a sufficient force is stationed in Frederick to protect that place, in case the rioters should make any attempt, which is totally improbable.

Baltimore-Barrons, Sept. 16, 1794.

MR. ANGELL,

"Please to publish the following remedy for the bite of a rattle snake, lately discovered:

"THE person is to put the wounded limb into the mud of a spring, or into any other cold mud, as speedily as possible, and keep it there half an hour. This will stop the operation of the poison, take away the pain and prevent the swelling, and the person bit will be perfectly cured in that time, which I will make appear to any person requiring it. It, has been proved by experience here, and has never failed.

"We have no remedy by herbs that will save one from 5 or 6 weeks of great pain, nor the wounded limb from swelling often till it burst. Moreover I hear of more people being bit this summer than I ever heard of before in twenty years, some of them now are expected to die, which are my reasons for designing this to be public, and known to every one. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

"JAMES CALDER."

"N. B. Perhaps it is worth while to add, that a handful of cold mud will cure the sting of a bee, or of a wasp or hornet, in two or three minutes."

Yesterday, afternoon, the body of Mr. JOHN FISHER, Bookseller and Brushmaker, of this town, was taken out of the river near the Fort, where he had been unfortunately drowned. We have not heard the Coroner's report on this truly melancholy circumstance, which leaves an amiable family to deplore the loss of a protector, and society at large to regret a useful and industrious member.

PETERSBURGH, September 23.

On Friday last passed through this town on their way to Winchester, the several quotas of Militia from the counties of Lunenburg, Brunswick and Dinwiddie, who have been ordered for the expedition against the Insurgents—also the Petersburgh Light Dragoons under the Command of Captain Jeffers. On Sunday and yesterday a considerable portion of the quotas from the counties of Greensville and Mecklenburg, proceeded on through town—and we have flattering expectations that at the general rendezvous at Winchester the Virginians will be fully equal to the number required from this state.

Died in Prince George, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Hobbs, consort of Mr. John Hobbs aged about 100 years—her husband now living is about 104 years of age—they have lived in marriage state nearly 80 years, and have buried two children, each of them survived above 70 years— a remarkable instance of longevity.

The following is an extract from the address of the Judge to the Grand Jury, at the commencement of the present session of the District Court.

It is cause of no small satisfaction in our country to meet Grand Juries. In that country from which we have copied this branch of our Jurisprudence, one great advantage of this institution, is to stand between the heavy hand of government, and the liberties and rights of the people; but with us, it becomes an important part of your duty to stand up for the laws when violated, and bring forward the offending citizen to make atonement for his transgression. Here the laws rule, and there is no impropriety in saying we have no king but the laws. Here Grand Juries form a firm support to the laws.—When a member of our community offends, it is your peculiar duty, collected as you are, from the various parts of the District, to bring the offender forward, to receive the punishment due to his offence, that others may hear and fear, and avoid doing so wickedly: You are also exempt, in making these inquiries, from the imputation of medling or being busy-bodies, for it is your peculiar duty and you are under the obligation of an oath.

As ours is a government founded on the authority of the people, we have nothing to hold us together, or to protect our persons and our properties, but the law, could we but for a moment, suppose the laws to be thrown prostrate, the most dreadful consequences must follow—confusion must take place instead of order, and rapine instead of honest industry.—Thus every man who loves his country, will give his whole strength to uphold the laws. The law is no other but the expression of the public will, in which the voice of the majority must prevail, and it follows that the minority, are bound to submit. I shall not detain you to prove the necessity, the propriety of such submission; this has already been so well done by speeches, by letters, by publications in every bodies hands, that I could not say more or better than what others have said; the thing seems self-evident. To mention a government of laws, expressive of the will of the people, seems to carry conviction with it, that is, it must be the will of the majority, for the minority to resist, is reversing the eternal and unchangeable nature of things, and assuming a power which neither God nor nature ever committed to man. How great must be the crime, and how aggravated the guilt of those persons, who because a particular law may be disagreeable, or may be inconvenient to them shall declare "we will not "submit, we will not take the regular "peaceable mode of seeking such amend-"ments as are proper, by applying to "those legislatures whom we have chosen to "represent us, but we will resist, we will "oppose our force against the will of our "Country"

What is this but rebellion, but treason against our common country, and wounding the majesty of the law? Let us rejoice that our country, where we dwell, furnishes no instance of such abandoned depravity.

When we obtained our Independence, at the expence of so much blood and treasure, it was predicted of us that we could not govern ourselves—that we wanted both skill and virtue to manage a government not conducted by force, and, like the Cappadocians of old, we should crouch again under the shadow of some tyrant or usurper, who might save us the trouble of governing ourselves.

The nations of the earth have been looking up, they have been watching the result of the experiment we have made; a free government founded on the will of the people, founded on all the virtues! The success of our experiment has astonished the world—it has astonished ourselves! Our increase in population, in wealth, in commerce, our advances in agriculture, in arts, in manufactures, are perhaps without a parallel in the page of history. When lo! a small tax imposed by proper representatives, to help defraying the expence of an Indian war, is resisted, which perhaps, the unjust aggressions of some of the individuals may have contributed to kindle against us: The thing is painful and distressing to the mind of every man who took an honest pride in the prosperity, in the glory, in the happiness of his country.

Whatever others may do, let it be our study, our practice and our delight, to set an example in our persons to inculcate in our communications, a proper respect and obedience to the laws of our country—if we continue to preserve an honest industry, and yield a ready obedience to the laws of virtue and our country, we have every reason to hope for a continuance and an increase of those blessings which Heaven has already bestowed upon us; the hope could not be thought extravagant, if we were to adopt the stile of bold eastern metaphor, and say *So will peace flow down among us like a river, and the glory of our land like a mighty stream.*

The answer of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, return the Judge their thanks for the sensible and judicious charge delivered them; having no presentments to make nor any criminal business before them, to your honor's congratulations on having a maiden assize, they most cordially add their own. Enjoying the wisest and mildest governments upon earth they feel every tie that can unite man to man, binding them to support the laws of their country—They have heard with the deepest regret, the attempts made by the factious and ignorant in a remote part of the union against the majesty of the laws; they pledge themselves as far as their influence extends to aid in suppressing all such vicious practices, which evidently tend to debase the human character, to introduce aristocracy, monarchy, or wild anarchy, which ends in despotism, and which leads base minds to propagate opinions that, reason, without such unnatural distinctions is not sufficient to govern men.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Foreman.

RICHMOND, Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from Harrison county, dated 9th September

A gentleman directly from Limestone in Kentuckey, says that General Scott had besieged and taken Glaize Town, a noted harbour of the Indians, killed and taken 300, with the loss of about 70 of his men—That General Wayne was within about four miles of General Scott's army.

A gentleman who has lately travelled through the states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, expresses his extreme satisfaction in observing the truly patriotic behavior of the people in their determined opposition to the incendiaries of the western mountains, and to enforce proper respect to the laws of their country. While the citizen soldier is thus employed in the support of his government, the spirit of the female department stands equally conspicuous in this important dilemma, in aiding and protecting the professional affairs of their respective husbands and friends, with an alacrity indicative of their acquiescence in the expedition.

CANAAN. N Y State.
September 24, 1794.

On Saturday last at a horse-race in this town near Major Douglass's while the two horses were in full speed, and nearly at the end of the race one of the horses turned suddenly out of the path towards a fence where stood a number of people, each of whom attempted to avoid the danger—JOSIAH WHITE, a young man in attempting to spring the road bro't himself directly in the way of the opposite horse, which struck him with such force that he was pitched nearly 16 feet he was taken up apparently dead, but after being bled he discovered signs of life—on examination one of his shoulders was found to be broken in a shocking manner, and that he was otherwise very dangerously injured—he was alive yesterday but as he has continued in a state of insensibility from the first there are but small hopes entertained of his recovery.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

Emissaries have been discovered in all parts of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, where the militia were enrolling, attempting to dissuade them from obeying the orders of the Executive. These incendiaries address themselves to the compassion of their countrymen; "what, they say, would you take arms and shed the blood of your fellow-citizens!" These vile men forget that the Insurgents have *begun* these outrages; and have *first taken arms, burnt houses*, and *attempted to murder their fellow-citizens*. This, forsooth, is *no crime* in the Insurgents; but when their fellow-citizens rise to *protect* themselves and their property, they are charged with cruelty. Even in this city, persons have been overheard, expressing a wish that the Insurgents might stand by each other, that they might succeed. These men were shielded by darkness and could not be known; but it behoves all republicans to keep an eye on the foes of government who are lurking about the country, spreading sedition, and sowing the seeds of jealousy and discord.

From the Western Star.

THE CORDWAINER—No. VI.

Who shall presume to set boundaries to the excursions of the human mind? Who can tell where the spirit of improvement shall end? When I consider the immensity of the ocean on which I have embarked, the pen almost drops from my fingers through astonishment.

Not to lose sight of that wonderful luminary in the region of authors, Mr. Paine—who that so lately observed him modestly walking in the plain obvious road of COMMON SENSE, would have thought of looking so soon for him in the ruggid bye-paths, and sculking corners of sophistry, infidelity, and ETHAN-ALLEN-ISM?

Equally amazing has been the progress of regeneration (if I may be allowed the expression) in that modern *Delphos*, that great treasury of the "Oracles of reason," that store-house of political and intellectual light——France. Little didst thou think, ill-fated La Fayette! when first thou instituted the cause of Freedom in thy native country, in the sober, modest guise of reform, fondly imagining to retain the substance of government after it should have been stripped and shorn of the fungous excrescences of despotism—little didst thou think that so rapid should have been the progress of this wonderful spirit of improvement, so hard should it press upon thy heels, that within so short a period thou shouldest be deemed a traitor, and driven into exile for thy honest adherence to a constitution yet "mewling in its nurse's arms."

Little didst thou think that in proportion to the increase of *Liberty and Equality* in thy country, should the value and security of the lives of its inhabitants decrease, till traps and gins should be set up, for expedition in destroying them, as we should for rats in a garret, or flies in a market—till the loins of a Lewis Capet should be lighter than the little finger of a Marat or a Robespierre—till a man's head should stand with less securiry on his shoulders, than the buttons on his coat, or the *powder* on his hair. Ill advised young man! I pity thee from the bottom of my heart. Too surely thou hadst read the fable of the dog and his shadow, and the model in thy mind outlived the doctrine in thy country, and this has been thy ruin. What pity thy loitering genius was thus out-shared by the strong pinioned sons of the MOUNTAIN, in their favorite system of shadowy good and substantial evil! Alas! hadst thou saved thy distance to have reached the pales of a COMMITTEE of SAFETY—but it is vain to wish; we must leave thee to thy dungeon.

I beg pardon of the courteous reader, for this long apostrophe; and I know he will grant it, for the sake of the subject, however it may be found to violate the laws of composition. I could not well do less than pay this tribute of sympathy to that unfortunate martyr to my subject.

This is the age of revolution. Governments, Religion, Morals, Opinions, and Tastes seem to have caught the impulse, and to partake in the general whirl. To keep pace with it, a man who was last year a republican, must this year be a mad-cap—if he advocated political freedom last year, this year he must shake his fist at the King of Kings. Had the man whose life was last year deemed incompatible with the public safety, survived, and his principles could have remained in *statu quo*, he should this year have been a fair candidate for a Legislator, or a General of an army; and it is well if the approved politician of to day be suffered twelve months hence to rest undisturbed in the grave.

Militia Muster.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Militia remaining in the City, that on Monday the 6th of October next, is the Company Muster Day according to law.

The Companies are to assemble in the Centre Square, and form in that and the contingent part of Broad street, at nine o'clock in the morning.

Lewis Nicholas,
Inspector.

Sept. 30 dt6O

MILITIA.
Courts of Appeals.

THE inspector's ill health preventing his attendance at the Courts of Appeal, on the days specified in the notices, he informs those concerned that he will hold those Courts on the following days, when they may attend.

For the First Regiment.

On Monday the 6th October next, at Major Pancake's, in south Fourth street.

For the Artillery and Third Regiment.

On Tuesday the 7th October next, at Mr. Michael Kitts's, in Market street.

For the Second Regiment.

On Wednesday 8th October, at Mr. M'Shane's, north Third street.

For the Fourth Regiment.

On Thursday 9th October next, at the sign of the White Swan, Race street.

For the Fifth Regiment.

On Friday 10th October next, at the sign of the Rising Sun in Race street.

Each day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lewis Nicholas,
Inspector.

Sept. 30 dt10O

Ricketts's Equestrian
CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, Sept. 30.

Will be performed a great variety of new and Surprising

Feats of Horsemanship.

In addition to the great number of

Equestrian Performances,

Mr. Ricketts, will introduce, several Feats of Horsemanship never yet performed. He will for this evening perform the

Sailor's Voyage a Fox hunting.

Mr. Ricketts will dance a Hornpipe, in the character of a sailor, and will perform the

Whimsical Metamorphosis,

Master F. Ricketts will perform several pleasing Feats, on a single horse in full speed.

Mr. M'Donald will perform his omic Feats and Surprising Leaps.

Mr. Ricketts will ride two Horses in full speed and carry his young pupil Master Long, on his shoulders, in the attitude of a young Flying Mercury.

With a variety of other feats too numerous for insertion.

The whole to conclude with

A Sailor Riding in a Sack.

Mr. Ricketts has provided a grand Band of Music, under the direction of Mr. Young.

Mr. Ricketts respectfully informs the Public that the Circus is open every Morning for the purpose of instructing Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accomplishment of Riding & managing their horses.

*** Doors to be opened at 4, and performance begin exactly at 5 o'clock.—Days of Performance Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Mr. M'Lean,

I have observed that, in making up the account of our losses in the West-Indies, we do not make a fair statement, by considering only the debter side. To me it appears, that though we have been injured by those depredations, yet, those apparant losses have been intermixed with this advantage, that on account of the difficulties to which our trade has been exposed, individuals have received large profits and tho' it may be objected that in ratio to the increase of the price of imported articles, is the burthen on the consumer, and the bad tendency, in regard to liberty, from the too great accumulation of riches in the hands of an individual?

Yet the first is, in a great measure removed, when we consider, that though the price of imported articles is increased, they are still purchased as cheap in foreign countries, and thus no greater proportion of the produce of our own is required in payment; and the last is of less weight, when we consider, that if it should be for a long continuance, this consequence might follow; but being only temporary, the danger cannot be great. Our right to resent the injuries we have received, cannot be doubted; but certainly our policy may, and I hope our discernment will lead us to avoid the misconduct of other nations, who, by their irrasibility, have greatly contributed to enhance the sum of those debts, which sooner or latter must prove their ruin.

Let us rather contain our just resentment while they are exhausting their strength by useless and expensive wars, and be contented with the acquisition of wealth and the importance in the scale of nations, which we shall acquire, even from their contests with each other.

The intention of those few observations, is to induce my countrymen, not to listen to those persons, who, by continually expatiating on the dark side of the picture, would urge them to violent and hasty measures, which would at least tend to retard our rising greatness, and to submit their cause to the disposal of our administration, convinced that every step will be taken, consistent with propriety, to secure our rights, and to obtain compensation for our past losses.

An AMERICAN.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 30.

This forenoon the President of the United States left the city for the rendezvous of the militia of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey at Carlisle. We learn from good authority, that after his arrival at Carlisle, he will determine upon a nearer view of things, whether he will return in time for the meeting of Congress, or will take the command of the troops, which are destined to act against the Insurgents in the Western Counties of this State. In the latter event he will proceed at the Head of the combined forces either with the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey line, or the Virginia and Maryland line.

The Secretary of the Treasury accompanies the President.

The Editor has conversed with a gentleman who brought the intelligence from Kentucky—he informs that by accounts from a British deserter, who had left Capt. Campbell after the action it appears that the Indians were induced to attack general Wayne, from the intelligence of a Mr. Wells, one of Gen. Wayne's spies, whom they had taken—and who, on being interrogated as to the strength of the American army, told the Indians that Gen. Wayne had only five hundred men.

The Government dispatches are on the road, and may be hourly expected. Gen. Scott is not killed, as reported—Captain Slough is slightly wounded, and Captain Van Ranselaer, dangerously.

At the date of the last accounts General Wayne's army was at Fort Defiance—about 40 miles from the scene of the late action, where the General had retired to obtain a supply of provisions.

This afternoon an express arrived at the War Office with dispatches from General Wayne—confirming the Intelligence from Kentucky.

The silly bigotry that was resumed at Naples, in consequence of the recent eruption of Vesuvius, is thus ludicrously described by the whimsical Peter Pindar:

When Mount Vesuvius pour'd his flames,
And frightened all the Naples Dames,
What did the timid Dames, I trow—
Why, ordered a fat Cardinal to go
With good St. Januarius's head.
And shake it at the Mountain 'midst his riot
To try to keep the Bully quiet:
The Parson went, and shook the jowl, and sped:
Snug was the; the flames at once kept house;
The frightened Mount grew mute as any mouse.