

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JONAS GREEN, CORNER STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Price—Three Dollars per Annum.

REBELLION AT PRINCETON.

From the Alexandria Gazette, a tract of a letter from Princeton, N. J. dated Jan. 23, 1817.

Have you heard that Satan has been like lightning from Heaven on this college? I mean have you heard of the dreadful scenes through which we have been passing for several days? I will mention some of the particulars. Some faculty seems to have existed between the Faculty and students for considerable time. The students, it appears, have supposed that the reasons assigned them were of an unreasonable length, and that their requests that they might be abridged were treated a little too unceremoniously. They at length became much exasperated; and last Saturday about fifty or sixty of them entered into a combination to alarm and insult the government. Accordingly about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, they assembled as silently as possible, fastened the outside doors, also the doors of the tutors, and those students who were not engaged in the conspiracy, and then raised a shout which was heard in most every part of the town. Mr. Slack, the professor who lived nearest the college, immediately went to quell the disturbance, but found the doors all fastened. He, however, succeeded in climbing through a window, and he was no sooner discovered, to be among them than the watch word "secession" was given, and every man rushed to his room, and left the professor groping in the dark. Sunday and Monday college was comparatively quiet. On Tuesday a report was in circulation that the students had determined to blow up and burn the college, the next night. To anticipate the execution of this plan, the faculty assembled to examine the affair of Saturday night, and selected about 15 of the most suspicious characters, and dismissed them. Several of them, however, were innocent, and the circumstance of their being unjustly dismissed increased the opposition, and rendered the league which had been formed against the government, still more formidable. A paper went among them, which was subscribed by about a hundred who were obligated themselves to resist the authority of college at any expense or hazard whatever. The standard of rebellion was now raised, all the college exercises were suspended, the students had taken possession of the college, and all began to shout secession. Just before night a meeting was held by the students in the prayer hall, and committees appointed to remonstrate against the decision of the faculty, and to request, or rather I believe, command, that the persons who had been dismissed should be restored, insinuating at the same time that some heavy judgments were in store for them if they refused to comply. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the Faculty announced to them in a very decided and peremptory manner, that they could not listen to any of their propositions. They repeated their remonstrance but without success; they then retired to the college, opened all the outside doors, and placed large sticks of wood in the windows, which they threatened to throw upon the first person who attempted to open the doors. Almost every student was provided with a dirk and pair of pistols, besides a quantity of powder they had obtained. Nobody knows how, and by which it was supposed they would blow up the college. The college surrounded with the most horrible noise which can be conceived. Next day they were to be seen going out of the windows, marching about the college yard, brandishing their clubs, and sticks, and firing the most dreadful profanity, and performing all the horrid feats which you would expect from a mob of mad Indians. The whole town was in a constant alarm. About 6 o'clock Col. Burt's house was discovered to be on fire, but it had made so little pro-

gress, that we found no difficulty in extinguishing it. Within 15 minutes we were alarmed a second time by the smell of smoke, and upon examination found that a fire had been kindled in the cellar, though it appeared to have been communicated but a few minutes before, and was also easily extinguished. No person in particular is suspected, though there is reason to believe that it was done, either by the instigation of the students or some incendiary, who wished to avail himself of an opportunity to plunder. The streets were patrolled by 30 or 40 men, and the inhabitants were every moment anticipating the alarm of fire, till about 12 o'clock when it was actually given. The students had set fire to the college, but it had made so little progress that it was extinguished immediately. Before light the college was deserted by nearly all the rebels; seven only have been arrested. Several have left town with permission who were not engaged in the rebellion, and about 30 I suppose remain. After a complete purgation is made perhaps there may be 50 left. I went over the college this morning surveying the devastations. The doors and windows are nearly all broken, the furniture dashed to pieces, and RABELLION written on the walls every where. Mr. Saunders, one of the tutors, has, I am informed, lost all his sermons, and other valuable papers. The trustees are now in session, but their decision is not yet published. The government of college will be able fairly to establish their authority, but the injury to the institution must be incalculable. In the midst of all such convulsions, how consoling to reflect that "the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth."

ANDRE'S CAPTORS.

Col. Talmadge's attack on the character of the three American yeomen, who captured Maj. Andre having been made known to one of them, Mr. VAN WART, he came down yesterday from West Chester county, to see me on the subject, and to take measures to rebut those charges, the object of which is to take from him and his companions, not only all claim of merit, but to render them infamous, by representing them to have been Cowboys, in plain English, cattle-stealers. He introduced himself by a letter from the Revd. Mr. Smith of Tarrytown. In this letter Mr. Smith expresses himself in the following words:

"It is a truth as incontestable as the existence of the sun, that Isaac Van Wart sustains an excellent character as any in the country of West Chester, and ever did from his youth. And proof can be made by some hundreds of persons now living that neither Van Wart, Paulding nor Williams, ever wore in the British camp, and that they never were suspicious persons; but on the contrary were true supporters of the rights and liberties of their country. Upon this subject there is not a single observation made by Mr. Talmadge, which points at the true characters of these men." A gentleman who accompanied Mr. Van Wart, and on whom I can rely, assured me, that his character has been during his whole life, exactly unimpeachable, in every respect, and that he is a strictly moral and religious man, having been for twenty years a member in communion with the church.

Mr. Van Wart intends to make a statement upon oath, of all that took place at the capture of Andre, and to support it with such further corroborative proofs, as shall leave no doubt on any man's mind. In this I have promised him all the assistance in my power, and I hope to have every thing prepared for publication, in the course of a fortnight. I was much pleased with Mr. Van Wart's personal appearance, it is respectable, and being advanced in years, even venerable. His face is one of those in which honesty is written most legibly, and when he came to speak on the subject in his view, it was "more in grief than in anger." He appeared solicitous only for the restoration of his fair name, and that of his companions. His

circumstances are easy and comfortable, as he owns a neat farm of about a hundred or fifty acres, which he cultivates with skill and industry. In politics he has been a uniform supporter of the principles of the Washington school, and has been to this day and is now a Federalist, and I must confess, I could not but sympathize with him, when he learned that it was from a Federalist that he had received the deep and enormous injury of which he complained.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.

The Convention of the Banks of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, which met at the last place during the last summer, appointed a standing committee, with authority to call the Convention together at their discretion. We understand that the committee have exercised this authority, and have called the Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 29th inst. We understand also, that the Banks of Baltimore have had a meeting, and extended the invitation to the Bank of Virginia and the Farmer's Bank of Virginia. The two boards of these Banks have had a meeting, and have nominated Messrs. John Brokenborough, Andrew Stevenson, and John G. Gamble, to represent them at Philadelphia.

We are not informed of the objects contemplated to be discussed at the ensuing convention; but, it is perhaps, among others, to determine whether they can pay specie on the 20th February, in compliance with the wishes of the Treasury; if they cannot, to state the objection, obtain a change of the regulation, and to renew their pledge made to the public, to comply with their engagements on the 1st Monday in July, and to pledge themselves to each other, not to embarrass, but to aid each other's operations in the resumption of specie payments.—Rich Enq.

Mr. George Crowninshield's Yatch.

In addition to what has already been said respecting this splendid vessel, the editors of the N. York Gazette have been favored with the description, taken by a person who visited her.

"This Yatch is 205 tons, a perfect model of beauty in architecture. The after cabin for masters, mates, and secretaries, is 10 by 14 feet in the clear; next forward is the dining room, 22 feet by 19 in the clear, which is finished with mahogany and bird's eye maple, with a richly ornamented top or crown; six inches below which, is an Eagle's head holding a cornucopia, gilded and burnished in its mouth; then a mahogany framed door of three feet wide, with bird's eye maple panels, and so alternately through the room. In the centre bar of door is a mirror, as well as in the sides of the room. The top of the room is white, ornamented with 4 strings of gilt head-work to each curling, all handsomely varnished. Over the dining room is a skylight extending from within three feet of the mainmast to within three feet of the rudder head. In the dining room are four lockers or buffets, filled with plate and cut glass. The remainder of side rooms are closet and sleeping berths. In this room are two sofas, superior in elegance, to any in this country; being framed with mahogany; bird's-eye maple and brass, and trimmed with crimson silk velvet, gold lace and fringe, together with 12 elegant chandeliers in the centre. At each end is a large and elegant mirror supported by a cornucopia of burnished gilt. The doors leading into the after cabin from the dining room are mirrors, so that Mr. C. and his companions may be entirely separate from the officers, there being a passage way on the deck to the after cabin independent of that which leads to the dining room. The dining room, officer's room, passage ways, state rooms, and stairs, leading to the dining room, are covered with elegant Brussels carpeting, the colours of which correspond with the finishing and furnishing of the room.

Next on the larboard side is Mr. Crowninshield's sleeping room, which is eleven feet square, in

which is an elegant full bed with appropriate furniture, and then the baggage room of similar size. On the starboard side forward of the dining room, is the steward's room and china closet—next, the captain's staterooms, &c.—then comes the kitchen, which is twenty feet square, combining every possible convenience, having in it one of Mr. Youle's patent campfires, &c. Next forward is the fore-castle, in which the crew mess and sleep, where is also a school room, for the instruction of those who may wish instruction. The head of this elegant yatch is a beautiful female figure; and the stern is richly ornamented with carved work, &c.

The Great Snow—1717.

As this year completes a century, since the great Snow, so often mentioned by the aged people, and which ranks among the memorable events in the history of New-England, a few particulars respecting that Snow, as related in a public paper at that period, may gratify curiosity.

The Boston News Letter, of Feb. 25, 1717, has the following paragraphs:—"Besides several Snows, we had a great one on Monday the 18th current; and Wednesday the 20th it began to snow about noon, and continued snowing till Friday the 22d, so that the Snow lies in some parts of the streets about six foot high."—"Saturday last was a clear sunshine, not a cloud to be seen till towards evening. And the Lord's day, the 24th, a deep Snow."—"The extremity of the weather has hindered all the 3 Posts from coming in; neither can they be expected, till the roads (now impassable with a mighty Snow upon the ground) are beaten." The News Letter, of March the 4th has this paragraph—"Boston; February ended with Snow, and March begins with it—the Snow so deep, that there is no travelling."

The funeral of the Rev. Mr. BRATTON of Cambridge, predecessor of the Venerable Dr. APPLETON, was attended on the 20th of February that year, when the Snow was falling. His Biographer observes, that "he was greatly honoured at his interment; that the principal magistrates and ministers of Boston, and of the vicinity, assembled on the occasion, but were necessarily detained at Cambridge by the Snow, for several days."

Bridgeport, (Conn.) Jan. 22.

Several men while digging the cellar of the Rev. Mr. Waterman, on Golden Hill, in this borough, in August, 1816, found a tomb, embedded in the solid rock, a strata of granite, at the depth of about four and a half feet from the surface. In blasting, a slab of the rock was turned out, the tomb was discovered in the back corner, exactly filling the place in which he was bedded, and which was lined with soft gritty sand. Being placed on the top of the rock in the clear sun, it at first appeared lifeless, but soon began to move in its new element. The surface of the tomb was smooth, and of a whitish hue. The persons who discovered the tomb, were respectable farmers, and are still living to attest the fact.

The Standing Army.

According to a late Report of the acting Secretary of War, (made in obedience to a resolution of Congress,) the numerical strength of the United States standing army, is as follows:—

General Staff of the North	4
Division	60
General Staff of the South	4
Division	40
Corps of Engineers	19
Ordnance Department	518
Regiment of Light Artillery	702
Corps of Artillery	3,528
First Regiment of Infantry	563
Second Regiment of Infantry	763
Third Regiment of Infantry	662
Fourth Regiment of Infantry	612
Fifth Regiment of Infantry	625
Sixth Regiment of Infantry	574
Seventh Regiment of Infantry	742
Eighth Regiment of Infantry	756
Ride Regiment	292
Total	10,924

Bellows Falls, Vermont, Jan. 30.

Snow Storm, accompanied with lightning. The night of the 17th inst. was rendered remarkable by very heavy thunder and lightning, uncommonly vivid. In this vicinity, these phenomena occurred about 12 o'clock at night. A moist shower accompanied with hail, fell at the time, and but little if any rain. We are informed that the new Meeting House in Fitzwilliam, (N. H.) was consumed by lightning in this storm, and that the dwelling house of Major Robinson, of the same town, was set on fire by lightning but happily extinguished. Times.

Price Current for January, 1817.

From the New York Courier. Federalism—In great demand—being now esteemed an article of permanent intrinsic value. It is proposed, nevertheless, to "denationalize" the owners for having so long and so obstinately persisted in asserting its great virtues and excellent properties.

Democratic Notions.—A refusal article—the OLD OBJECTIONS against the funding system, against loans—against a national debt—against armies—against navies—against taxes—against a bank—against a foreign ambassadorial corps—against high salaries—against British treaties—and even against a new brood of Inos Adam's midnight judges—will all be sold for as much less than they have cost the country, as Jefferson's gun boats were. It is understood they will be knocked off by Irving & Smith, auctioneers, for the refuse notions of democracy, to government.

Flour—High and rising—on account of the opening of the British ports. It is expected we shall, in the course of two or three months, have a repetition, of the Lisbon Furore, or the devil to pay among the Millers—in which Messrs. — & Co. will entertain the Coffee House loungers, with the beautiful bail of Miss Bailly— "Avant Miss Bailly then he cried, your face looks white & MEALY."

The House of Representatives of the United States decided (yeas 104, nays 62.) against repealing the existing Compensation Act, until from and after the present session, and against the revival of the previous compensation law; thus leaving it to the next Congress to determine the compensation of the members after the fourth of March next.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expense of our military establishment, as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations, for the purpose of forming, for private satisfaction, a true estimate; of which the subjoined is the result.

Where the military laws and the regulations did not furnish sufficient data, recourse has been had to printed documents now before Congress viz. The general estimate of the Treasury Department of the 6th of January, 1817. The report of the War Department to the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January, 1817, and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th January, 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expense of the army, believing that the erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions; and the military academy, no more belong to army expenses than the repair of the Capital or the erection of buildings for a national university. If then, out of the above authorized force, which includes every man who can belong to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expense of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$31,500 each per year.

ARMY ESTIMATE.

Pay of the army, including all officers, non-commissioned, privates, and allowing