

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 17.

West-River, July 14, 1817. To the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, Gentlemen,

Having constantly served as a director of the Farmers Bank from its institution, I now find that infirm health, my advanced time of life, and the distance at which I reside, render a due attendance at the Board very inconvenient if not impracticable, and I therefore request to be discontinued as a director at the approaching election.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, JOHN F. MERCER.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Psalm xlii. v. i.

The following signal instance of the interposition of Divine Providence in the preservation of Capt. Riley and his eleven companions, who were wrecked on the coast of Africa in the year 1813, as related by him, in a very interesting volume which he has compiled and published since his arrival in this country, has few events for its equal which stand recorded in profane history, and unless the sacred volume from which we derive our faith and our religion be applied to, and in which the miracle wrought in favour of the Israelites to protect them from the host of Pharaoh, is recorded, nothing can be found to surpass. Capt. Riley was "advised by a friend to suppress this fact, lest those who are not disposed to believe in the particular interposition of Divine Providence, should make use of it as an argument against the correctness of the other parts of the narrative;" but disclaiming every motive of interest, and inwardly grateful for the astonishing mercy extended to him, he boldly ventures in despite of the sceptics of the age, to promulgate his wonderful deliverance, that the people may

"See the Salvation of the Lord."

It may be necessary to observe that after quitting the wreck of their vessel and reaching the shore in safety, Capt. Riley and his companions, were again compelled to take refuge on board of her, by the menaces of the natives, whose hostile conduct, more than the hope or expectation of passing the breakers in safety, encouraged them to make (as they then thought) the desperate attempt; all concurring in the opinion that it would be better to be overwhelmed by the angry waters, than remain a passive prey to these blood-thirsty savages, to whose fury they every moment expected to fall a sacrifice. While alongside the wreck they prepared the frail bark which was to convey them beyond the reach of their enemies.

Captain Riley has thus noticed it:

"As we surveyed the dangers that surrounded us, wave following wave, breaking with a dreadful crash just outside of us, at every instant, our hearts indeed failed us, and there appeared no possibility of getting safely beyond the breakers, without a particular interference of Providence in our favour. The particular interference of Providence in any case I had always before doubted. Every one trembled with dreadful apprehensions, and each imagined that the moment we ventured past the vessel's stern, would be his last. I then said, 'let us pull off our hats, my shipmates and companions in distress.' This was done in an instant; when lifting my eyes and my soul towards heaven, I exclaimed, 'great Creator and preserver of the universe, who now seest our distresses; we pray thee to spare our lives, and permit us to pass through this overwhelming surf to the open sea; but if we are doomed to perish, thy will be done; we commit our souls to the mercy of thee our God, who gave them: and O! universal Father, protect and preserve our widows and children.'"

The wind, as if by divine command, at this very moment ceased to blow. We hauled the boat out; the dreadful surges that were nearly burating upon us, suddenly subsided, making a path for our boat about twenty yards wide, through which we rowed her out as smoothly as if she had been on a river in a calm, whilst on each side of us, and not more than ten yards distant, the surf continued to break twenty feet high, and with unabated fury. We had to row nearly a mile in this manner; all were fully convinced that we

were saved by the immediate interposition of divine Providence in this particular instance, and all joined in returning thanks to the Supreme Being for this mercy. As soon as we reached the open sea, and had gained some distance from the wreck, the surf returned combing behind us with the same force as on each side the boat."

To the editor of the Maryland Gazette. Sir,

Certainly one cause of considerable satisfaction to any mind imbued with patriotism and philanthropy, originates in the observation of the gradual progress of the liberal sciences and polite arts, in the illumination of the soul, in the civilization of mankind, in the amplification of the territory of human comprehension. Literature, on the return of peace, might have been rationally expected to flourish throughout the United States; but the spirit of literary improvement does not appear generally prevalent amongst us, to the extent requisite for the successful cultivation of the Politer Arts. Franklin, Rittenhouse, Romford and Fulton, are no more. The era of Barlow, Trumbull, Dwight and Hopkins, is past; and such is the mean opinion ordinarily entertained respecting American genius, that native productions are undervalued, and the publications of foreigners eagerly sought for as superior, and consequently, preferable. Are we therefore to wonder that the critics of European nations, observing how greatly we despise ourselves, should join with the Abbe Reynal in opinion, that the intellectual faculties of men dwindle in proportion to the distance of their habitations from Europe? Commerce, Agriculture, and the Mechanical arts subservient to them, were never more flourishing than now; yet Philosophy, Poetry, Sculpture, and the fine arts (painting, excepted) do not meet with that encouragement generally which stimulate the ambitious and enterprising to direct their powers to attempt the attainment of excellence in their departments. The state of Maryland, from its opulence, not inferior to any in the Union, slumbers in the infancy of knowledge; some stimulant to emulation is required to awaken her dormant energies; and it seems to me this desirable object may be accomplished by the concentration of learning by the institution of a Philosophical Society, on the model of such as have been antecedently established in other states. We have chartered Colleges, they are unsupported by the Legislature; but they possess not the advantages of foreign institutions, and are usually deficient in funds; the youths who are sent to attend them are almost universally taken from their studies before they have attained their sixteenth year, and immersed in commercial pursuits. These are facts and evils which deserve to be remedied. I sincerely hope the attention of the representatives who assemble in this city will, on their next convention, be in some measure directed to raise the literary character of the state, and to foster a genius for the sciences, as well as the more general cultivation of letters. There are individuals now scattered in various parts of Maryland, whose attainments in literature are respectable, but they are scattered; there is a deficiency of unity, a want of reciprocal interchange of opinions and sentiments on all subjects, politics excepted. A community of knowledge would tend to advance the interests which all men possess in the advancement of refinement, in facilitating the march of civilization over this extensive continent.

In a volume of Poems, recently published in Baltimore, several hundred copies of which have been there sold, the young author, whose age is stated to be nineteen, in animated verse has boldly attempted to remove the muses from mount Parnassus to the Allegany mountains, and pleads as his motive among others, the ignorance of the present inhabitants of Greece; but I question whether or not the Nine Maidens would not blush at the profound ignorance of many thousands of our countrymen.

CENSOR.

Annapolis, July 15, 1817.

HIMENEAL.

Married—In this city on Monday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. George Keatinge, of Westminster, Frederick county, to Miss Mary Ann Cook, of this place.

From the Boston Centinel, July 2. THE PRESIDENT'S APPROACH.

The President left Stonington, in Connecticut, early on Saturday morning, and arrived in Newport about two o'clock;—was received by a procession of the citizens, and conducted to his lodgings;—from which he immediately set out, and visited the forts on the adjacent islands, and returned at night.

He continued in Newport on the Sabbath, and attended divine worship there.

On Monday he left Newport, and ascended to Mount Hamp bay, to visit a site at Troy, in this state, which is considered as the most eligible situation for a naval depot. The rain on Monday prevented so minute an inspection as was at first intended.

BY EXPRESS—TO THE EDITOR.

Taunton, Monday, P. M. 8 o'clock. Gentlemen have just arrived here from Fallsriver (Troy) where they left President Monroe, about two o'clock this afternoon, after he had inspected the projected Navy Yard site, and a cotton manufactory. He had been retarded in his progress by the weather; and I learn would have relinquished his desire to visit Fallsriver, had not the citizens of Newport have engaged to transport him there (18 miles) by land, in two hours. Mr. C's horses were to perform the enterprise; but after traveling at a quick rate about 11 miles, one of them fell, and the others were unable to proceed. This delayed the President nearly two hours; and instead of arriving at Providence to dine, as he had contemplated, it is probable he has not yet reached that place.

The President of the United States is now in the vicinity of Boston; and will make his entrance into the metropolis this forenoon.

The deputation of the committee of arrangements returned to town last evening. They were introduced to the President immediately on his arrival at Providence, and were most cordially received. He acquiesced in all the arrangements submitted to him, and will not leave town until Monday next.

All the Boston arrangements are complete for execution. The President will probably enter the town about ten o'clock; and the procession will take up the assigned line of march. On returning up State-street, we learn, he will be received at the head of State street, and the gentlemen of his suite will then dismount and accompany the President into the Exchange Coffee-House, by the north door. He will then, we understand repair to the east door, and the citizens, who from the Cavalcade, preceded by Thomas H. Perkins, Esq, Chief Marshal, will file into Congress-street.

The President was received with marked attention in Providence. He did not reach that place until night fall on Monday, when the town was spontaneously and brilliantly illuminated. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, none of the arrangements were omitted.

He left Providence at noon yesterday.—Reviewed the troops as he passed, at Wrentham, dined at Wapole; and, after viewing a regiment of troops, stopped for the night at the residence of Mr. Dowse, in Dedham.

POSTSCRIPT.

Dedham, 7 o'clock, July 1. The President arrived here half an hour since—has reviewed the troops—and gone to Captain Dowse's."

From the Boston Patriot, July 3. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT IN BOSTON.

The President of the U. States arrived at the lines yesterday about 12 o'clock, and was received by the immense concourse of citizens there assembled, with loud and reiterated acclamations. Salutes of artillery, and a peal from the various bells, announced to the citizens in other parts of the town, the joyful intelligence of the arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. The order of procession being arranged, the line of march was taken up at about half past twelve, as follows: Squadron of Cavalry, commanded by Major Phelps.

Major General Crane, Brigadier Generals Dearborn and Guild, of the first division, with their respective suites.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts District, and Samuel Bradford, Esq. sheriff of Suffolk county.

The Committee of Arrangements on horseback.—Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Suite of the President, including officers of the United States Army and Navy.

Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, leader of the Boston Cavalcade.

Cavalcade of citizens of Boston. Field, regimental, staff, and company officers of the first division of militia, mounted and in uniform.

Squadrons of cavalry from the first and second brigades, first division.

Citizens of Norfolk county, and of other counties, mounted.

Line of carriages from Boston. Line of carriages from Norfolk county, and other counties.

The whole being thus formed, proceeded through Washington-street, Orange-street, and Boylston-street, to the common, where the procession passed through two lines, composed of the scholars of the different schools in Boston. It then crossed the Mall through Winter street, Marlboro' street, Cornhill, State-street, and Broad-street, to the Exchange Coffee-House.

The windows of the houses in the streets through which the procession passed, were thronged with ladies and other spectators, anxious to obtain a view of the distinguished citizen, whose blood had flowed in the cause of American Independence, and whose merits and services, from that time to the present, had so justly entitled him to the first honors in the gift of his country.—Such was the throng, that

"You would have thought the very windows mov'd,

To see him as he pass'd, so many young and old,

Through casements darted their desiring eyes."

Upon the arrival of the President in State-street, which had been handsomely decorated with flags and streamers, he was again greeted with loud and reiterated acclamations. Here he dismounted, and was escorted by an Independent Company of Cadets, under Col. Rogers, to the superb apartments furnished for him at the Exchange Coffee-House. In the second gallery of this spacious edifice, the President received the address of the chairman of the committee, on behalf of the citizens of Boston, to which he immediately replied. The whole area of the Exchange, as well as its numerous galleries, were filled with spectators; and during the performance of these interesting ceremonies, their approbation was frequently and audibly expressed. When at length the President ended, and after so much fatigue retired to his apartments, the reiterated acclamations of the numerous assemblage of citizens gave new evidence of the cordiality with which they welcomed his arrival. This effusion of national feeling was honourable to the town, and proved that the principles which actuated the patriots of '75, by which Boston once attained such a commanding attitude, still glow in the bosoms of their offspring.

The weather was remarkably fine, and notwithstanding the immense concourse of people who had assembled on this interesting occasion, we have not heard of the slightest accident.—The cavalcade was very numerous, and the assemblage of so many children, with their respective instructors, on the common, had a novel and pleasing effect. All political distinctions were laid aside, and the citizens of Boston, whose domestic peace has for so long a period been immolated at the shrine of party, once more united in fraternal bands. We have every reason to believe that this state of things is exceedingly grateful to the feelings of our illustrious guest, and that he has been gratified with his reception in this place. It was, indeed, a proud day for Boston.—The following is the address to the President, and his reply:

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Sir—The citizens of Boston, by their committee appointed for that purpose, beg leave to offer to you their cordial and respectful salutations, upon your arrival in this metropolis.

The visit, with which you are pleased to honour them, recalls to the recollection of many, their interview with your illustrious predecessor, the father of his country, on a similar occasion. They remember with great satisfaction, the hope, the confidence, and the fond anticipation of national prosperity which his presence inspired; and

it is now, sir, a subject of gratulation to you and to the nation, that after thirty years of severe experiment, during which our revolutions in the old world have threatened all, and many of its ancient governments the constitution which was adopted under the auspices of this man, has acquired vigor and stability; and that in a season of found peace, his successor is permitted, by the prosperous state of public affairs, to follow his example, in visiting the extensive empire, over which he has recently been called to preside.

While this journey affords many of your fellow-citizens an opportunity and advantage of commencing with you a personal acquaintance, which is always desirable between people and their rulers, they rejoice at the same time relative to the great and varied interests of the United States, which you will derive from actual observation, will facilitate your arrangements for their defence and security; and enable you to apply practice, with additional confidence and success, those principles of elevated and impartial policy, which you have been pleased to promulgate, as the basis of your internal administration.

Called to the service of your country at an early period of its struggle which obtained its independence; your subsequent occupations, in successive important offices and various departments, home and abroad, have afforded you the means of becoming conversant with the foreign and domestic relations of the nation; and with the qualifications you are raised to the highest dignity which can be conferred by a free people.

These public claims to consideration and a nation from all descriptions of its fellow-citizens, cheerfully admitted by the citizens of Boston, who also desired evincing their respect for the unblemished tenor of your private character, and their sense of its urbanity and hospitality which peculiarly characterized your deportment towards all those of your countrymen, who during the period of your foreign embassies, were fortunate as to come within the sphere of your civilities and protection.

It is, therefore, with real satisfaction, that they receive you in the precincts of Boston; and they pray you to be assured, of their earnest solicitude, to contribute all the means at their command, to your comfort and enjoyment during your residence in this town.

They, also, confiding in the rectitude of your intentions, and trusting that the powers vested in you by the constitution, will be exercised with a sincere regard to the welfare of the people, whose precious interests are committed to your charge; avail themselves of this occasion, to express their confident hope, that the favorable circumstances which attend the commencement of your administration, may, with the blessing of heaven, under your guidance, concern to promote the advancement of our beloved country, to the highest possible condition of prosperity.

With these sentiments, they unite their best wishes for your health and happiness; and that the course and close of your administration, may entitle you to the gratitude and affection of your constituents and the respect of posterity.

CHARLES BULFINCH,

Chairman.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT

Fellow-Citizens;

The kind reception which I have given me on the part of the citizens of Boston, and which I conduct has so fully confirmed, made a deep and lasting impression on my mind, which you will be the goodness to communicate to them.

As no person is more willing I am, in the discharge of my duty, according to the fair exercise of judgment, to take example from the conduct of the distinguished men who have preceded me, in this trust, it is particularly gratifying to me, to have recalled, by this visit, to the memory of many, who are now present, a like visit, by the illustrious commander of the revolutionary army, who, by other important services, has just a claim to the revered title of Father of his Country.

It was natural, that the presence of a citizen, so respected and beloved, who had so eminently contributed

to the establishment of our government, and to whom, in the commencement, had been committed, should enlighten, a virtuous people, with unlimited confidence; and it is a cause of general felicitation and joy to find, that thirty years of severe experiment, have justified the confidence, and realized our hopes in its favor. We institute a government, which should us, the full enjoyment of rights, religious and civil, has been so administered, then, unite, in grateful acknowledgments, to the Supreme Authority, for extending to us a blessing. Let us unite in prayers, that he will be pleased to continue that blessing, and to our latest posterity.

I accepted the trust to have been called by my fellow-citizens, with diffidence, because I knew I had often experienced deficiencies. I undertook with a view, and in the acquiring knowledge, which enable me to discharge my important duties, with advantage to my country, my whole mind and every faculty, shall always be directed, with confidence and generous support, of citizens, throughout our union.

JAMES MONROE

The President on his line of the state, was by Colonel SUMNER, Aid to his Excellency the President, who by his command, bid him welcome to Massachusetts, and requested him to accept of the services of the state, as his services as an attendant on his way to the President on his way to the which was accepted and the of the Governor acknowledged by the President, with the urbanity.

Upon the President the lines of the town met by the committee of arrangements, and Mr. ORIS, committee, addressed him as follows:—

Sir—You are now arriving within the limits of Boston, and the citizens are a committee to welcome your approach, and to express to you their joy at your arrival there; they themselves of your presence express to you in a mode more than can be done assurance of the unfeigned affection which the citizens realize in the honour you pleased to confer upon this town.

At 5 o'clock, the President dined with a number of guests, among which were the members of the town committee of arrangements, President ADAMS, Gov. DEARBORN, Gov. PHILLIPS, Mr. DEARBORN, Commodore BRIDGE and PERRY, Captain MILLER, President of the University, the Judges of the United States and State Courts, the members of the Executive Council of the District, and the County, President of the House of Representatives; several of the Army, and civil officers of the United States, and many of the military officers of the others, whose names were ascertained.

It was originally intended that the Brigade should be reviewed by the President, and so we announced in today's paper. That arrangement has since been varied. It will not take place until tomorrow.

Boston,

From a gentleman who was last evening we learned that the Camp-Boat intended to proceed and New-London, had proceeded a few miles on the former place. It was, and several persons were scalded. It was given, when at the camp, ran on deck, was scalded, and when it scalded arrived where it took place, and when they remained in the cabin and were scalded, and their lives.