

"Long live liberty and equality!" "Long live the President of Hayti!" resounded in the air, in the midst of the falling rain, which came in torrents, and seemed to increase the general gaiety.

After the ceremony, the procession marched to the Parish Church, to join in a *Te Deum*, which was sung in thanksgiving to the Almighty, for his great and manifold goodness.

On this glorious day, the first vows, the earliest accents of the Haytiens, ought to be dedicated to the Supreme Governor of the Universe; they ought to give thanks to that Divine Providence, whose decrees are impenetrable—who builds up, and who destroys empires at his will—who abases pride, and raises the courage of the humble, and who protects the just and the innocent when they are oppressed—who has inspired our souls, who has breathed into them the manly energy which braves dangers for the pleasure of surmounting them, has given us the strength and courage necessary to resist the disciplined troops of France, which were the instruments of despotism, and finally to expel them from our territory. We ought to bless Divine Providence, who has permitted us, in his infinite bounty, to form a civil government, and has given us those institutions and those wise laws, which are the guarantee of the glory, and of the safety of Hayti.

We ought to pray God to continue to shower his Blessings on the justice and Holiness of our cause, on the country whose birth we have witnessed; and to beseech Him that it may be the asylum of our liberties; and that He would remove from its bosom the foreign despots who would reduce it to subjection, and the domestic tyrants who would raise themselves up in its bosom, more completely to oppress it.

Let us rejoice then my fellow citizens in our liberty and independence; but let us rejoice in them with the calmness and security of freemen, and who are conscious of their strength. Let us daily attach ourselves to the constitution of our country which is the guarantee of our rights, and the sure pledge of our civil and political existence. Let us respect, and venerate, and uphold, unceasingly, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Let us pay him on this anniversary of our independence, the tribute of love and gratitude which is due to him from all Haytiens, for the happiness which he has been the instrument of conferring upon us, for the pains, anxieties and fatigues, that he has suffered. Let us pray God to inspire him with wisdom, and to bless all the enterprises he shall undertake for the good of the country.

The celebration of the anniversary of independence has been welcomed with all possible joy and enthusiasm. Every where the meeting of kindred took place. That is particularly mentioned which assembled under the General of Division, Charles Piere, where toasts the most patriotic and suited to the grand occasion, were drank, and a brilliant ball closed the festivities of the day.

#### PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 22.

The *Delight* brig, of 10 guns, is commissioned at this port, by Captain Robert Hay, for the Jamaica station. Lieuts. Anderson, and Knight, and Mr Jackson, Purser, are appointed to her. The *Thracian*, 18, has been commissioned at Chatham, by Capt J. W. Roberts, for Foreign service. Mr W. Haile is appointed Purser.

On Monday a Court Martial assembled on board his Majesty's Ship *Albion*, in this harbor, and was continued, by adjournment, until Friday, to try Oap. David Buchan, of His Majesty's ship *Grasshopper*, upon the following charges, preferred by Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, of his Majesty's ship *Egoria*, viz. for "Contempt"—In having sailed from Harbour-Grace to join Vice Admiral Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland, without having communicated with Capt. Nicolas, to learn if he had any dispatches to transmit; which contempt was heightened by its occurring soon after Capt. N. had expressed displeasure at his (Capt. B.'s) conduct, for having taken a prisoner on board the *Grasshopper*, without Capt. N.'s knowledge.—For "Disrespect"—in having taken on board a female prisoner, about the 11th of November last, without Capt. N.'s knowledge, charged with murder, and more particularly so, as the Magistrate whom Capt. Buchan had communicated with on that sub-

ject was directed by the Governor to apply to Capt. N. as the senior officer, and the head of the Judicial authority at that place, for all the aid he might need.—For "Neglect of duty"—in not waiting upon Capt. Nicolas each time before he (Capt. Buchan) got under way, and when he anchored, about the 13th of November last, after receiving a message from Capt. Nicolas about the said prisoner.—For "Unofficer like conduct"—in causing the ship's (*Grasshopper's*) log book to be erased, after it had been written correctly, and that, in the opinion of the Prosecutor, to make it agree with the misrepresentation which he had made in his official letter to the Commander-in-Chief, stating, that the *Grasshopper* had not got under way on or about the 13th of November, for the purpose of proceeding to St. John's, but only to sight her anchor; whereas the anchor was catted and fished; also, for allowing the said female prisoner to occupy his cabin, and while so doing, to associate with the most common women of the *Grasshopper*—women of the most exceptionable character; thereby degrading the rank and respect due to a Captain of the Navy in the eyes of all the officers and ship's company under his command. The Court, after a full investigation of the Charges, determined that they had not been proved against the said Capt. David Buchan, and did adjudge him to be fully acquitted.

The reduction made by the Commissioners of the Navy in the Dockyard Establishment at this port, as well as other arrangements connected with the mode in which the duties therein shall be performed, have been received: the new regulations are to be acted upon the 1st of July. The reductions consist of the abolition of the offices of the Clerk of the Survey and Clerk of the Rope yard—the duty hitherto performed by whom are to be transferred to the Clerk of the Cheque and the Storekeeper. Fourteen Clerks, the whole of the Quartermen and Foremen, with the Master Mast-maker, Master Boat-builder, Master Carpenter, and Joiner, are to be discharged. The Master Sail-maker, Master Rope-maker, Master Rigger, Master Blacksmith, and Master Bricklayer, are to be retained.—The arrangements arising out of this reduction are these:—Six Foremen are to be appointed to conduct the general business of the yard, under the instructions of the Master Shipwright; the gangs of workmen, consisting hitherto of 30, are to be subdivided either into 10 or 15 men, as the measure may require, from which one man of such gang is to be selected to superintend as well as work, who will receive for such superintendance, in addition to his earnings, 2s. 6d. per week.

The Clerks to be retained in the various offices (44) are to be separated into three classes, and paid according to servitude. The number of the first class is to consist of five, viz. one in the Commissioner's Office, two in the Clerk of the Cheque's Office, and two in the Storekeeper's Office:—the minimum of the salary of this class is £300 salary to be increased £10 annually until it shall amount to £450 which is to be the maximum. That of the second class is to be comprised of ten Clerks, the minimum of which will be £150, and the maximum £300, the salary to be increased upon the same principle as observed in the first class; so also with the third class, which is to be composed of the remainder of the Clerks, viz. 29; the minimum of the salary of which being £80, and the maximum £150. None of the salaries enjoyed at present by any individual retained will be reduced except by the operation of the Superannuation Act. The Commissioner of the Dock yard is to have a Secretary.

#### BALTIMORE, AUG. 9.

By the arrival of the schooner *Mary and Ann*, Capt. Gates, in fifteen days from Laguayra, we have received letters and papers from Caracas to the 23d July inclusive. An extra page of the *Anglo Colombiano* of the 22d July, contains from Bogota, the following important.

*Gazette Extraordinary.*

"WAR OF THE SOUTH TERMINATED."  
"Gazette Extraordinary of Columbia,  
Monday, June 24, 1822.

"Government has just received accounts from the head quarters of the *LIBERATOR*, at Pastos, dated June 8, inclosing the capitulations conceded by the Liberating army

to the Spaniards, who defended Pastos and Quito, in virtue of which those places were occupied—the first by his Excellency THE *LIBERATOR* PRESIDENT on the said 8th of June, and the second by General *SUCRE* the 25th May. The brilliant marches made from Bombona and Pichincha preceding those capitulations, obliged the enemy to surrender, and the liberators of the South were as generous as they were valiant.

"The Columbian guards have augmented their reputation, and the warriors of Pichincha have manifested that their love for liberty was paramount to all other considerations.

"The war of the South has terminated with glory to the arms of Colombia. A million of Americans are thus added to the family of the *REPUBLIC*; and the Conqueror of a hundred Battles, the generous enemy of Spain, the Creator of Columbia, the immortal *BOLIVAR*, has added new lustre to his immeasurable glory."

There is little else of moment in the papers before us, but a letter from an officer of rank, which we have had the pleasure to peruse, says—"A junction is about to be formed between the division of Maracaybe and that of Soublotte, when Morales will be attacked and his career terminated.

*Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Cape de Verdes, to the editors of the Boston Patriot, dated St. Jago, June 22d, 1822.*

"At present we have nothing new here. The slave trade is nearly suppressed. Since France has augmented her naval force on this station to two corvettes, one brig and two schooners, and instructed her commanders to be more vigilant in the suppression of that nefarious traffic, several captures have been made under that flag. The English squadron have made but few prizes for several months past—one a brig belonging to this port, cut out of the harbor of Bissao by the boats of the frigate *Iphigenia* with one hundred and ninety two slaves on board.

"I believe that I mentioned to you, either per the brig *Hazard* or schr. *Wicker*, that the Port of Goree was open to the flags of all nations—it took place on the 1st of April last; and rum, sugar, coffee, wine, tobacco and lumber are admitted, subject to a small duty. Lumber is also admitted into Senegal from Goree in French vessels."

#### LIVERPOOL, JULY 10. BRITISH NAVY, 1822.

10 of 120 guns,	1200
1 of 112 guns,	112
3 of 110 guns,	330
1 of 108 guns,	108
2 of 106 guns,	212
5 of 104 guns,	520
4 of 98 guns,	392
1 of 86 guns,	86
7 of 84 guns,	588
1 of 82 guns,	82
13 of 80 guns,	1040
7 of 78 guns,	546
3 of 76 guns,	228
86 of 74 guns,	6364
7 of 64 guns,	448
11 of 60 guns,	660
5 of 58 guns,	290
1 of 56 guns,	56
8 of 50 guns,	400
2 of 48 guns,	96
67 of 46 guns,	3082
4 of 44 guns,	176
31 of 42 guns,	1302
2 of 38 guns,	76
3 of 36 guns,	108
2 of 34 guns,	68
2 of 30 guns,	60
20 of 28 guns,	560
13 of 26 guns,	338
6 of 24 guns,	144
3 of 22 guns,	88
16 of 20 guns,	320
64 of 18 guns,	1152
6 of 16 guns,	96
5 of 14 guns,	70
20 of 12 guns,	240
62 of 10 guns,	620
1 of 9 guns,	9
2 of 8 guns,	16
5 of 6 guns,	30
2 of 4 guns,	8

515 Vessels. Guns 22321.  
This table we have drawn up from the Quarterly Navy List, just published, and it cannot fail to be interesting to the public. We have also given, taken from the same

List, a table of the American Navy for 1801 and 1822—it in the former year consisted of 34 vessels and 891 guns; in the latter, of 36 vessels and 1046 guns. It will be seen that our brethren, across the water, have been slow in augmenting their naval strength.

#### NORFOLK, AUG. 13. CRUISE OF THE HORNET.

The *Hornet* sailed from Havana on the 4th inst. having under convoy three brigs and a sloop, for the United States, and parted with them at different times.

The French Slave brig recaptured from the pirates by the *Hornet* off Matanzas and carried into Havana was released by Capt. Henley to the agents at that port, upon receiving nearly 10,000 dollars in Doubletons as salvage. Capt. H. considering it more consistent with humanity to accept of this sum offered by the agents of the brig than to send her to the United States for adjudication, as the latter course would, in all probability be attended with a greater sacrifice of human lives from the number of slaves on board. The Captain of the brig had previously offered 17,000 dollars to the Pirates a ransom, but they refused to accept it, expecting, no doubt, to extort a larger sum. Capt. H. had not heard of any act of piracy subsequent to that committed on this brig, although the coast of Cuba swarmed with those desperadoes, who managed to elude the utmost vigilance of our cruisers.

We learn from an officer of the *Hornet*, that a very favorable impression had been made at Havana by the respect shown to the Revenue Laws of that island by Capt. Henley, in asking permission to take on board the salvage money, a courtesy not usually paid by other armed vessels.—The permission was very promptly given, with a suitable acknowledgement of the respectful sentiment that had dictated the application.

*From the Boston Evening Gazette.*

We have seen, in the English Journals, repeated notices of the ruin of Mr. Wellesley Pole, by gaming. He has lost a fortune of £60,000 Sterling per annum, besides a large sum of money—and is obliged to live in poverty at Paris, upon his wife's jointure, which is only £7000, or 31,000 dollars a year. This is only 6000 dollars per annum more than is received by the President of the United States.

The papers abound in details of the unrivalled richness of Wanstead House, and its elegant furniture, the cost of which, for the last two years, did not exceed 266,000 dollars. The sale of the furniture was expected to last for thirty-two days, and the catalogue, in three parts, reached to 390 pages quarto. The *Observer* remarks:—

"To afford accommodation to the purchasers, the great hall has been fitted up in the most commodious manner. In front of the principal entrance is placed the auctioneer's box, and from that stretches a long table, while on each side, extending to the side walls, amphitheatrically arranged, are a succession of convenient benches, which, like the table and box, are covered with green baize. This hall opens into the saloon, and from thence by folding doors, on the balcony of the back of the house, by which means a thorough draught is obtained, and the whole is kept in a pleasing state of coolness. There is convenient accommodation for at least a thousand persons. We remarked, however, that the principal purchases were made either by brokers or agents employed by individuals who wished to avoid the trouble of a daily attendance themselves. There were, however, several ladies and gentlemen present, among whom we frequently observed an animated contest for particular articles, to which the brokers gave an additional spirit. It was extremely amusing to witness the extraordinary advances which were sometimes made in this way. Articles being sometimes put up at the humble price of four guineas, and afterwards sold for one hundred!—often extending the maximum of value stated by the auctioneer.

Some of the articles sold, are enumerated in the papers.—We select a few.

*Furniture in the Green Damask Velvet Sitting Room.*

Two pair of crimson damask velvet French window curtains £66 3s. The material of these curtains were said to have cost 25 guineas a yard, and they were extremely full and long.

A massive carved and gilt frame pier ta-