The time chosen by the painter is the moment when the principal British Officers, conducted by Gen. Lincoln, are passing the two groups of American and French generals, and are entering between the lines of the victors. By this means, the most distinguishing figures of the three nations are brought together sufficiently near to admit of their being portraits. In the distance and centre of the picture are seen the entrance of the town, with the captured troops marching out, and a distant glimpse of York river, and the entrance of the Chesapeake, as seen from the spot.

This painting occupies a canvas of 12 feet high by 18 feet long, and contains no less than 34 portraits, all of which, except the few British officers are likenesses taken by Col. Trumbull from the life. The force and effect which are derived from the military display, and the fine figures of the officers a great part of whom are mounted, cannot be described, nor easily imagined. To be realized, the work itself must be viewed: and we have no doubt it will be considered by all persons of taste and feeling as one of the first specimens of the art which modern times have produced. We never see it but with new emotions of admiration and delight. The opportunity of viewing so many of the distinguishing characters of the revolutionary war, both of our own country and of France who were engaged in the service, assembled on so interesting an occasion—to view a delineation of their living countenances, and of the scenery by which they were surrounded, brings home to the eye and to the heart, a train of feelings of the most solemn and impressive description.

BELLEFONTE, (Penn.) July 3.

The robbery mentioned in our last has been pretty well ascertained to have been committed by *Lewis, Connelly and M'Guire*. After plundering the wagon in the mountains, they proceeded to break open the store of Mr. James Potter. Suspicion had been excited, that an attempt would be made to rob the store, from the circumstance of a stranger (who from every account answers the description of the daring Connelly,) having come the morning preceding the attempt, to Mr. Kerr's tavern & enquired whether any person slept in it. Being answered in the negative, he waited until the store was opened—procured some segars, and after a short delay, retired to the mountains.—The morning following, a little before day break, Mr. Kerr was aroused from his slumbers by an unusual noise of the dogs; going out of the door he discovered three men in the act of breaking open the store; he immediately gave the alarm to some persons who had stopped for the night, and without waiting until all were in readiness, with more courage than prudence rushed on to attack them. Several pistols and rifles were snapped by the robbers at those that assailed them, but without effect, and unfortunately none of the guns levelled at the nocturnal villians went off, with the exception of one, which, owing to the darkness of the night. missed its object. Finding themselves rather roughly handled, after giving battle a considerable time, a retreat was deemed necessary by the robbers, which they effected in a soldierly manner, not appearing to be much in a haste, and only driven off by a superiority of numbers. After the retreat, a young man of the name of Lebo, pursued on the rout they had taken, and, before he was aware, fell into their hands. One of them, a robust fellow, presented a rifle to his breast, and swore fiercely that he would shoot him; upon which another of them, answering in every particular the description of Lewis, interfered, and begged his comrade to desist—stating that he had no desire to injure the young man in the slightest degree, much less to deprive him of life.

During the two succeeding days an indefatigable search was made throughout the valley, and in the mountains for them, but without avail—nothing was heard of them until Saturday morning, when it was ascertained that they had plundered a spring house of its contents, consisting of some loaves of bread, pies, cakes, reddishes, herrings, &c. The spring house belonged to a Mr. Hooman, who lives on the South side of Nittany mountain, on the opposite side of the valley from where the robbery was committed, and distant there from about 7 miles.—From thence it was found that they crossed through the gap into Nittany valley, and immediately on the north side stole a horse, the property of Mr. William Ruddle, with which they journeyed across the valley, leaving this town to the right, until they reached the road leading to the Big-Island—where they turned the horse loose. On Sunday they amused themselves by shooting at a mark, with some people we presume not very conscientiously scrupulous about breaking the Sabbath about ten miles further down—that night they took two horses out of a pasture field, and proceeded on their route. They are manifestly bearing for Sinnamahoning, a wild, unfrequented part of the world, inhabited only by beasts of prey,' and with a few exceptions, by 'men more fierce and wild than they,' where Lewis had a mother and brother living, who lately removed from this neighbourhood.

Whilst the search was making in Pennsvalley, the jailor & two young men with him, from Chambersburgh, arrived in pursuit of Lewis and his comrades, whom they traced to the place where the above robbery was committed, by sundry robberies committed on stores &c. on their route.

[The party that went from Bellefonte in pursuit of Lewis, Connelly and M'Guire, have been completely successful. Connelly was mortally, and Lewis severely wounded—Connelly. was buried at the Big-Island on the return of the pursuers, having lived a day after he was wounded. Lewis and M'Guire are lodged in the prison at Bellefonte.]

From the New-York Spectator.

The following interesting paper was handed to us by the Rev. F. J. Feltus, Rector of St. Stephen's Church in this city, and is now laid before the public as a curious historical document:

UNITARIANISM AND MEHOMETANISM.

It is a circumstance but little known, that in the reign of Charles the Second, the English Unitarians opened a negotiation with the Mahometans; through the medium of the Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, at that time accredited in England.

When this thing was stated to Dr. Priestly in the course of one of his controversies; the doctor thought proper to treat the subject with great contempt, as an invention got up to bring the Unitarians into disrepute. The evidence of this extraordinary fact, however, is still preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. Among the *Codices Manuscripts Tenisoniant*, there is a thin folio marked 673. It contains four tracts; the first of which is the very letter of *Ameth Beth Ameth*, published by Dr. Leslie, written in a very fair hand.

On the preceding leaf are these remarks: "These are the original papers which a cabal of Socinians in London offered to present to the *Embassadour* of the King of Fez and Morocco, when he was taking leave of England, August, 1682. The said *Embassadour* refused to receive them, after having understood that they concerned religion. The agent of the Socinians was *Monsieur Verze*. Sir Chas. Cottrel, Kn. Mr. of Cerem. then present, desired he might have them, which was granted, and he brought them and gave them to me.

THOMAS TENISON, then
Vicar of St. Martins, in the Fulds Middl."

The whole letter as published by Dr. Leslie, contains four folio pages, from which, for the benefit and information of our citizens, I shall now exhibit a few faithful extracts, and close the interesting communication with unquestionable evidence of authenticity.

"*To His Illustrious Excellency*, AMETH BEN AMETH, *Embassader of the Mighty Emperor of Fez and Morocco, to* CHARLES THE SECOND, *King of Great Britain.*

"Among the many splendid entertainments and receptions, amidst the several congratulatory encomiums and presents, that were offered unto your Excellency—as public testimonies of the esteem and admiration, the inhabitants of this Western Empire, do justly conceive of the mighty and glorious Emperor of Morocco, your master; and of your own personal virtues. There hath been no such address or present made unto your Excellency—none, as we presume, that was of weightier importance, than this; which we now submit to your liking and acceptance at your departure.

"For the contents thereof, being about the mysteries of that all-sufficient and invisible one Deity—its own intrinsick value needs no words to set it out with an outward splendour, to go discerning a person on spiritual and sublime matters, as your Excellency is known to be, even in the judgment of learned Universities.

"Truth in these countries, is fain to go sometimes like Princes, in a disguise—religion then, excellent Sir, the religion of an one only godhead, (as also of many other great verities, wherein ye agree with our sect, and disagree from all other christians,) is the vail'd Princess, whereof we are now become—the ushers into your Excellencies presence.

"Know therefore, noble Sir, that we are of that sect of Christians, that are called *Unitarians*, who, first of all, do both in our own names, and in that of a *multitude of our persuation*, (a *wise* and *religious* sort of people,) heartily salute, and congratulate your Excellency, and all that are with you, *as votaries and fellow-worshippers* of that sole supreme Deity. We greatly rejoice, and thank his divine bounty, that hath preserved your Emperor and his people, in the excellent knowledge of *that truth*, touching the belief of an only sovereign God, (who hath no distinction or plurality of persons,) and in many other wholesome doctrines, wherein ye persevere—about which, this our western part of the world, are declined into several errors.

"We as your neares: fellow champions for these truths.—We, who with our unitarian brethren, were in all ages exercised to defend with our pens, the faith of one supreme God, (without personalities or plurralities) as he hath raised your Mahomet to do the same with the Sword—as a scourge on those Idolizing Christians.".

They then offer their services to correct mistakes in the Alcoran which they say were "foisted into it after Mahomet's death," and that by such correction, they say it would be more consistent with itself and with what they call the Gospel of Christ.

They then state the antiquity of this sect—from Adam to Moses, &c. &c.—and its wide spread latitude thus,

"The extent of this orthodox faith of the Unitarian Christians; be pleased to observe, that all the Christians throughout Persia, Armenia, Mesopotamia—some Hollanders and Portuguese in Asia—those that live among the Greeks in Europe,—your neighbouring Christians in Nubia—and why should I forget to add you Mahometans, who also consent with us in the belief," &c.——

"be pleased, noble sir, to communicate the import of these manuscripts to the consideration of the fittest persons of your countrymen—only as a scantling of what the more learned of our Unitarian Brethren could say," &c. &c.

Such is the substance of the Unitarian's communication to the Mahometan Ambassador—to be laid before his countrymen, "their fellow Champions for the truth."

And now for the authenticity of this interesting document. I shall close this piece with the solemn testimony of Bishop Horseley, late of St. Asaph's—represented in his own words.

Bishop Horseley's testimony.

"I do most solemnly aver, that I have this day, Jan. 15, 1789, compared the letter to Ameth Ben Ameth, as published by Dr. Leslie—with the manuscript in the archbishops Library, and find that the printed copy, (with the exception of some trivial typographical errors, which in no way affect the sense, and such as any reader will discover and correct for himself,) is exactly conformable to the manuscript without the omission or addition of a single word.

"I do moreover aver, that the remarks in the leaf, at the beginning of the manuscript, giving an account of its contents,—and the manner in which these papers came into the possession of Dr. Tenison, were this same day copied verbatim from the manuscript, by myself upon the spot."

About a hundred and forty revolutionary soldiers on the 4th inst. attended the Court at Amherst, N. H. for the purpose of renewing their applications for pensions under the law of the last session. At noon, about a hundred of them paraded under the command of Capt. Zaccheus Walker, of New-Ipswich, and marched round the plain to the music of a drum and fife, played by two of their number. The man on the right of the line was ninety-nine years old. They marched to the residence of Gov. Gordon, and, Esq. a Representative in Congress, and presented to him an address, expressing their gratitude for his exertions in their behalf in procuring the passage of the pension law, and through him their gratitude to the government. To this address he made an appropriate reply.

[*Boston Repertory.*

On the 4th inst. one hundred and sixteen soldiers of the revolution attended the court at Keene, N. H. "to prove their poverty." In the afternoon about seventy of them paraded under officers designated from their number.—[*Ibid,*

SALEM, July 2.

PENSIONERS' MUSTER.

Last Wednesday, the 28th ult. a battalion of invalid corps of Revolutionary Pensioners mustered in Court-street, to make oath to their poverty, before Hon. Judge Wetmore. After the ceremonies at the Court-House had passed, a detachment of these veterans partook of refreshments at the sign of the Eagle, and gave the following sentiments on the occasion:—

1. *Bunker Hill.*—A monument to the memory of Putnam, Prescott and Warren, and to the valour of New-England militia.

2. *President Munroe.*—He bled for his country at Trenton, and he has a heart that can feel as well as bleed.

3. *The memory of General Washington.*—We claim no higher order than to be called his fellow-soldiers.

4. *The "bloody 8th" Massachusetts Regiment.*—In every battle "the first in, and the last out."

5. *Col. John Brooks of the 8th.*—At Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Monmouth, he shewed himself as terrible in battle as he is beloved in peace.

6. The memory of our generals Knox and Lincoln—worthy of Massachusetts.

7. *Our surviving selves.*—We have lived to see posterity; may posterity not forget us.

8. *Yorktown and Saratoga.*—The day has been we could lead Armies captive; we now surrender to enemies none can resist; Palsy, Rheumatism, Asthma, Poverty, Lameness, Blindness, and a host of ills that beset us like armed men.

9. *The 28th of June*, 1778.—At Monmouth Court-House we made our marks with our Bayonets. The 28th of June, 1820, at Salem Court House we handle a goose-quill to prove our poverty.

10. *The memory of Gen. Wayne.*—The hero of Stony Point.

11. *Gen. Rufus Putnam, of the 3rd.* The soldier's friend; the pride of the Army; may the rest of his days be happy.

12. *The memory of Generals Green and Morgan*; a match for Cornwallis and Tarleton.

13. *The evening of our days.*—After our sleepless nights on the cold ground, our hard & toilsome marches, and our Valley Forge encampments, may the sunshine of public favour fall on our hoary locks till the end of Life's Campaign.

BOSTON, July 10.

FROM AFRICA.

Extract of a letter from the Cape de Verd Islands to a gentleman in this town. received by the Rebecca, dated,

"Villa de Pray, St. Jago,
May 29, 1820.

"The slave trade, which has been carried on to such an alarming extent the last year, has received an important check by the arrival of the United States ship of war Cyane, Captain Trenchard, on this station, who entirely cleared the coast of every slaver on the 17th ult. Though he had the good fortune to capture a great number of slave vessels, yet as they were mostly so completely covered with Spanish papers, that he, though reluctantly, suffered them to proceed south of the line, after taking out the Americans, and has manned 4 prizes which he ordered to New York.

England has been endeavouring with redoubled energy to suppress the horrible traffic in slaves the last year; and although her squadron have rendered great service in the cause of humanity, yet nothing has had such an effect on the slaves as the arrival of a single American ship of war.

The following are the English vessels of war on this station, viz. ship Tartar, Sir George R. Collier, who arrived in December last—Pheasant, Captain Kelly; Myrmidon, Capt. Lecke; Morgiana, Capt. [illegible] ar, who pr[illegible] Princess Isabe[illegible] slavers attempt[illegible] them to England [illegible] squadron under [illegible] Captain Kelly, [illegible] has raged in the squadron [illegible] Snapper has lost her captain, lieut. surgeon, and most of [illegible] ther officers. Captain Sprou[illegible] commander of the Morgiana [illegible] been promoted, and returned [illegible] England.

It is a fact, too notorious [illegible] scarce a vessel proceeds to the [illegible] for slaves, but what is wholly [illegible] part owned in America. Capt. Lecke, commander of the BM[illegible] of war Myrmidon, sold at this [illegible] the other day, a large elegant [illegible] ner which he had previously [illegible] tured, & which had been condemned at Sierra Leone for illicit [illegible] in slaves, formerly the property [illegible] John Dooley of Bristol, who [illegible] another schooner condemned [illegible] months since, engaged in the [illegible] traffic. The brig Rambler, Chase, Jacquemel Packet, Taylor, late [illegible] ton, and ——, Sawer, all from [illegible] tol, who were reported to have [illegible] captured, have succeeded in [illegible] ting off with their cargoes. [illegible] F. Green of Providence, late [illegible] mander of the schr. Lisbon, [illegible] ——, captured in the act of [illegible] barking slaves, is at Cape M[illegible] with 500 slaves, waiting an op[illegible] tunity to ship them to the Ha[illegible] na, or to have a vessel sent out [illegible] them.

The manner in which men [illegible] the slavers carry on the trade [illegible] this: they sail from the U. S[illegible] to some port in Cuba; with a c[illegible] of blue and white cottons, [illegible] checks, nankin, powder, musk[illegible] tobacco, &c. where they ma[illegible] sham sale of the vessel for the [illegible] pose of procuring a set of Spa[illegible] papers, and the officers make [illegible] that the cargo, entitled to de[illegible] ture, has been landed, and pre[illegible] the requisite certificates, whe[illegible] very article remains untouched [illegible] board. They then take on boa[illegible] Spaniard, who passes for the [illegible] tain, but perhaps his first voyag[illegible] sea, hoist the Spanish flag and [illegible] ceed to the coast of Africa, a[illegible] of the line, keeping three log bo[illegible] two in Spanish, one true and [illegible] other false, and one in English: [illegible] arrival the supercargo lands [illegible] the goods, under cover of the [illegible] of the vessel, on the beach, in [illegible] erected for the purpose, and s[illegible] circulars to all the neighbou[illegible] kings, acquaints them of his arr[illegible] and that he has a handsome as[illegible] ment of goods which he wishe[illegible] dispose of for slaves in a given [illegible] ber of days. They immediately [illegible] to his depot with their slaves, w[illegible] they exchange for goods; at th[illegible] sual rate of 100 bars per hea[illegible] the mean time the vessel is pre[illegible] ing rice, wood and water, and [illegible] the slaves are collected, they [illegible] all embarked in one day, and [illegible] same night the vessel puts to [illegible] and if not captured during the [illegible] night, generally succeeds in ge[illegible] off. Their next plan is to ar[illegible] the log book to be produced i[illegible] ba, which mush shew that the [illegible] were shipped south of the li[illegible] the vessel with her cargo is [illegible] admitted to entry. When over[illegible] ed by the English or Patriot p[illegible] teers, exhibit American pape[illegible] and when by the Americans, [illegible] nish papers, by which many e[illegible] capture and condemnation.

When Capt. Trenchard left [illegible] coast the rains had set in, and [illegible] half the Cyane's crew were [illegible] with the African fever, few of [illegible] died—but since her arrival [illegible] they have recovered in a wond[illegible] degree, having but one man d[illegible] rously ill in the hospital, a p[illegible] the healthiness at this place.

A Patriot privateer, under [illegible] command of Capt. Moon, ent[illegible] the harbour of Bonavista, o[illegible] 10th of this month, and cut [illegible] schr. belonging to a club of [illegible] tunate Spanish slave dealers, [illegible] had lost by capture and conde[illegible] tion their several vessels in [illegible] they went to the coast, and [illegible] had united themselves into a [illegible] purchased by disposing of [illegible] clothes and trifling effects all [illegible] them when captured, the scho[illegible] at a prize sale at Sierra Leone [illegible] came over to Bonavista with a [illegible] of procuring credit for a carg[illegible] return to the coast, and to loa[illegible] vessel with slaves; but their [illegible] pects were again blasted, and [illegible] left penuyless, and must return [illegible] their friends before they can [illegible] another attempt in the wicked [illegible]

[illegible] which they are [illegible] [illegible] ing, distinguished alike for his [illegible] tice and for his mercy. It is [illegible] ution, it is a dangerous inte[illegible] dling, a tampering with the [illegible] sive prerogative of Deity, to [illegible] the condition of the soul after [illegible] But it has been said, that tend[illegible] to surviving relatives & frien[illegible] mands such a sacrifice. We [illegible] not how it is; but such is th[illegible] that this tenderness, this sym[illegible] amiable in itself, but crimina[illegible] it transgresses its proper bou[illegible] pleaded as an apology for any [illegible] tion from the plain, straig[illegible] ward course of truth and hon[illegible] Are we to be charged with [illegible] to surviving relatives and f[illegible] if we wish to maintain the a[illegible] ty of law, and the command[illegible] imposing gravity of justice [illegible] deprecate the exercise of [illegible] humanity, that tends to disar[illegible] law and justice of their appr[illegible] and peculiar majesty—that c[illegible] criminals into saints and apos[illegible] soothe the wounded feelings [illegible] relatives and friends? If suc[illegible] are resigned to their fate, the[illegible] in no need of human eulogy—[illegible] do die in a well grounded h[illegible] assurance of salvation, the[illegible] their deaths accompanied by [illegible] shame, and by all [illegible] public execution, [illegible] transcendantly the happiest [illegible] their lives. Emperors and [illegible] might justly lay aside all th[illegible] nours and covet such an exit[illegible] nal salvation is reward en[illegible] such triumphant faith. But [illegible] facts are promulgated to th[illegible] embellished with all the bla[illegible] drapery of language—these [illegible] nals, even in the eyes of le[illegible] tice, become criminals no [illegible] they are saints and mingle [illegible] spirits of the just, for the L[illegible] himself pardoned the cr[illegible] which human law demands [illegible] ance. In the midst of such [illegible] tacle, while celestial visi[illegible] dazzling on their eyes, w[illegible] sounds of angelic harps are [illegible] ing in their ears; while ete[illegible] and glory are bursting in f[illegible] ancy from the intervening [illegible] death, at such a moment o[illegible] ing and of unfolding heav[illegible] thinks of a robbery of the [illegible] who dreams of murder!

A mournful spectacle i[illegible] to be presented to our fel[illegible] zens of Baltimore. Let o[illegible] sun arise, and Hutton and [illegible] seek the eternal world: th[illegible] last day that will ever be [illegible] the vision of these unfortu[illegible] To-morrow's radiance w[illegible] them the radiance of the [illegible] the setting orb of the glori[illegible] nary they never will beho[illegible] cerely do we wish that it [illegible] them a day of consolation, [illegible] triumphant and of joyful [illegible] that should be the case [illegible] shadows of evening clos[illegible] be unspeakably happy! B[illegible] who have perhaps a little [illegible] sojourn upon earth remen[illegible] human laws demand their [illegible] though Divine mercy may [illegible] that on earth they must be [illegible] ed only in the light of crim[illegible] though by repentance they [illegible] come candidates for Heav[illegible]

It is not for us, to jud[illegible] preparation of these unfort[illegible] for death; they know [illegible] minds at this affecting mo[illegible] if they have a well groun[illegible] dence of Divine pardon, w[illegible] scaffold, what all the par[illegible] of death, what the eyes [illegible] thousands, what the sol[illegible] breathless pause, before [illegible] launched into eternity? [illegible] fold in such a case is but [illegible] ing stone to Heaven. If h[illegible] made by dying men like t[illegible] proclaim them criminals, t[illegible] of the world has said on [illegible] on like the present, "V[illegible] unto thee, this day shalt th[illegible] me in Paradise!"

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, of July 15.

We have already take[illegible] to state, that we do not t[illegible] a fit subject for descripti[illegible] try—and, we shall end[illegible] present a calm and uno[illegible] statement of facts. Yes[illegible] tween the hours of 11 and [illegible] the two mail robbers, H[illegible] HULL, suffered the pen[illegible] law. On entering the [illegible] where the scaffold was e[illegible] hour before the time of [illegible] the sounds of devotional [illegible] heard echoing from the gl[illegible] where the prisoners were [illegible] After waiting for some [illegible] state of solemn anticipa[illegible]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, July 20.

Federal Republican Nominations.

For Calvert County.
Thomas Blake,
Gustavus Weems,
Joseph W. Reynolds,
Samuel Turner.

For Frederick.
Alexander Warfield,
Ignatius Davis,
Robert G. M'Pherson,
Lewis Motter.

For Prince George's.
Col. Francis M. Hall,
Thomas T. Somerville,
George Semmes,
Captain Josiah Jones.

For Allegany.
William Hilleary,
Thomas Blair,
William Reid,
John Scott.

For Dorchester.
Benjamin W. Lecompte,
Edward Griffith,
Michael Lucas,
Dr. William Jackson.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle, of July 13.

It is customary, whenever an unhappy criminal receives the sentence of the law, to publish a memoir of his life, in which he is represented as perfectly resigned to his destiny, and that he meets his fate with exultation. A boldness of panegyric is often adopted, totally unbecoming both the character and the time of this awful event. It is as much as possibly can be said of an apostle or example, of one whose life has been devoted to the service of his Redeemer, that he dies without a doubt of eternal salvation on his mind—that he quits the world with triumph and soars to the mansions of glory. Not a battle indeed, while contemplating an approaching death could say—"that he was ready to be offered up; that the time of his departure was near, and that henceforth there was laid up for him a crown of glory." But it does not become us to hold the confident language of apostles. It is enough for us to know that we are all miserable sinners and dying men, whose only hope of salvation is in the merits of our Redeemer. There is usually too much pageantry employed by biographers, about death, and more especially when the subjects of biography are criminals who have forfeited their lives to the insulted laws of their country. Such high wrought colouring, when so employed even if it preserves a faithful sketch of the original, should not be made public, because it disarms the law of its salutary terrors. The death of a public execution, is by awful examples, to deter others from the perpetration of the crime for which the unhappy man is called upon to suffer—but this very death defeated when our abhorrence of the crime, is merged and lost in compassion, for the criminal. When the curtain covers a scene of past, from whence no traveller returns, when death has set his seal upon his victim,