

from the theatre of war lay that proposals of peace have been made; and it is known that the negotiations to which the presence of M. De Kleist at the French head-quarters have given rise, are not entirely broken off.

VIENNA, April 1.

The imperial Russian admiral Simarin has set sail with a strong division of his squadron, which has lately been considerably reinforced by the Ionian or Egean Sea, to join the remaining part of the English fleet, which was left cruising off Tenedos. The duke of Ronelieu has put himself in motion with a considerable corps assembled in the governments of Odessa and Faugarok to march to Moldavia.

[Court Gaz.]

REMLIN, (in Mecklenburgh) April 6.

The French have been beaten from Stralsund. The Swedes made a sortie from the Knieper and Triebseergates, and drove every thing before them. Anklam has been taken by storm by the Swedes under general Armfeld. The French have plundered and dreadfully ravaged the unfortunate town; Friendland was then taken, and to-day the turn comes to Prenzlau. Demmin, Dargun, all are in the hands of the Swedes. Fifteen hundred of the enemy have laid down their arms. In Neukalden, or somewhat nearer, 89 French and Dutch suffered themselves to be taken by a dozen Swedish Hussars. The Court is at the head-quarters at Demmin.—(Entre nous incognito) The governor Von Essen is also there. All the magazines, stores and the Prussian cannon, six twenty-four pounders, six mortars, and seventeen howitzers are in the possession of the Swedes. To-day we have here in Replin 40 Hussars, and thus in a few days there will not be an enemy in the country. In Demmin the Swedish advanced guards is more than 2000 strong. The rice wagons from your city of Hamburg, or perhaps from Lubec, have been taken by the Swedes. Armfeld's corps is 1700 strong. The king will probably come himself with reinforcements which are every moment expected. A fresh landing of Swedes took place yesterday at Stralsund. The army is about 50,000 men strong. You may rely upon my communication.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.

We have letters from Dantzic of the 1st instant. They state the garrison to be in high spirits, and to have been recently strengthened by 4000 Russians, and 1200 Cossacs. A partial engagement had taken place between the besieging army and the garrison on the 29th ult. when the latter succeeded in taking 520 prisoners, with a loss on their part of 127 killed and 68 wounded. The loss of the French in killed and wounded was estimated at nearly 400. The action was the result of a vigorous sally, in which the enemy was completely surprised. The writer of the account saw the action from the top of the church.

BERLIN, April 8.

Six thousand Spanish cavalry, and twenty-four thousand infantry of the same nation, have passed the Pyrennees, and are expected on the banks of the Elbe the latter end of this month.

April 11.

The passage of the French troops by divisions and regiments is greater than ever. We daily see pass through here considerable transports of powder and ammunition of all sorts. The want of specie is felt more and more every day, and it will be almost impossible for the city to furnish the contribution of a million that has been demanded.

ELSINEURE, April 9.

By an arrival yesterday, in five days from Dantzic, we have the satisfactory intelligence, that that city is rescued from its impending danger, by the seasonable arrival of 4000 Russians. The garrison has again taken possession of the Gair Water, to which the enemy had advanced. We are assured, from the same source, that the Russian grand army has been joined by upwards of 60,000 fresh troops. A general battle was every day expected to occur.—The affairs of outposts and skirmishes have been very frequent, and even sanguinary, from the 20th to the end of last month.—The Prussians join the Russians in considerable numbers: but the former complain bitterly of the want of arms, which they anxiously expect from England. The number of soldiers without arms is very great.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

A passenger in the schooner Amazon, that arrived yesterday forenoon in 22 days from Trinidad, informs, that a few days before they failed, a flag of truce arrived at Trinidad from the Main, with an account of the death of the PRINCE OF PEACE, occasioned by a kick from one of his mettled chargers. The news was received direct from Madrid.

May 26.

The schooner Betsey, captain Batey, arrived at Plymouth, in 44 days from Malaga; the American consul handed the following memorandum to captain P. before he failed:

"By letters from Algiers, dated Feb. 22, we learn that the Dey has declared war against Tunis. Two Algerine frigates had sailed, and another was to follow in a few days, for the purpose, as was supposed, of blockading Tunis. A number of xebecs and gunboats were getting ready; artillery shipping, and accommodations for troops preparing in the vessels, from which it was inferred that a very spirited attack on Tunis was intended."

May 28.

New-Market Races.—Yesterday the Jockey Club Purse, four mile heats, was run for over the New-Market course, by Mr. Bond's First Consul, and a Horse called Omega, and won with ease by the former.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

On Sunday last arrived at Providence, (R. I.) the ship Nancy, capt. Maurin, 56 days from Alicante, and 43 days from Gibraltar. The supercargo of the Nancy informs, that previous to leaving Alicante, the governor had declared that all neutral vessels from an English port, with a cargo, should be seized, and if arriving without a cargo they should be turned out of port. He had ordered the captain of a Danish ship to leave the harbour, but he refused, alleging that his ship was too leaky. Mr. Montgomery, the American consul, had protested against the measure, as contrary to the treaty between the U. States and Spain.—The Spanish government had ordered a new tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which was to take place in a few days. The duty was to be the same on each foreign vessel, as the ships of Spain pay on entering the ports from which such vessels came, and this duty to increase or diminish with that of other nations. Buonaparte had ordered a large body of troops from Spain, and 500 men, drawn from the inhabitants of Alicante, had left that place to join his armies. It was reported that the French had sent 60,000 troops to the assistance of the Turks, and that they had got as far as Dalmatia. The Dey of Algiers had declared war against Tunis, and blockaded the port with a large squadron. The Barbary powers were said to be very well disposed towards the United States. Buonaparte's decree declaring the ports of Great-Britain in a state of blockade, was published at Algiers the 18th of March, and had rendered the pirates fitted from that place and Tania more daring and insolent than ever; seldom meeting with a defenceless neutral but they plundered him of something, if they did not find him rich. An English frigate, of the name of the line had passed Constantinople, to join the Russians in the Black Sea. They were fired upon by the Turks, but did not return the fire. The British ship Ajax, of 84 guns, had been burnt in the Levant, and 250 of her crew lost their lives. It was thought the accident was occasioned by lightning.

PITTSBURGH, May 19.

For three or four days during last week, we experienced violent gusts of rain attended with severe thunder and lightning. On Sunday night and yesterday the Monongahela river rose higher than has been recollected for a number of years. The improvements on the banks of the river must have sustained great injury. Yesterday afternoon a large mill-house, almost entire, drifted past this place, during which time a number of persons, in canoes, &c. were engaged in taking grain from it.

RICHMOND, May 23.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

Yesterday the Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia, commenced its session in this city. The expected trial of col. Burr drew together an immense concourse of citizens from various parts of the Union; indeed far exceeding any that we recollect ever to have seen upon any former occasion.

At half past twelve o'clock the court was opened, present

John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the District of Virginia.

Before the grand Jury was impanelled and sworn, a lengthy and desultory argument took place between col. Burr with his counsel on the one side, and the attorney for the United States in the district of Virginia on the other, in relation to exceptions taken by the former to the manner in which some of the jurors were summoned, and finally on objections to some individual members of the jury.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury.

John Randolph, foreman, Joseph Eggleston, Littleton Waller Tazewell, Robert Taylor, William Daniel, jr. John Mercer, Edward Pegram, Mumford Beverley, John Ambler, Thomas Harrison, Joseph C. Cabell, James Pleasants, jr. John Brockenbrough, Alexander Shepherd, James Barbour, James M. Garnett.

The chief justice delivered a charge to the grand jury, in which he enumerated the several offences cognizable by them under the laws of the United States, and particularly defined the crime of treason.

After the grand jury had retired, a debate of some length ensued on a proposition to instruct the jury specially with respect to the admissibility of certain evidence which it was supposed would be adduced on the part of the United States. A further discussion of this question, it is expected, will take place to-day.

The names of the several witnesses summoned in behalf of the United States were called over, many of whom, and among others, Gen. Wilkinson, were absent. Such as appeared were recognized to appear on this day at 11 o'clock, to which hour the court adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 23.

The court sat at 11—A. Burr was not present. The proceedings of yesterday being read and the names of the grand jury called over, Mr. Hay moved to recognize the witnesses who were not present yesterday. Those who appeared were, Erick Bollman, Samuel Swartwout, Thomas Morgan and Robert Spence.

Some conversation ensued on the motion to instruct the grand jury; and it was understood, that Mr. Burr's counsel was to give timely notice to the U. S. attorneys, of the propositions they intended to submit to the court.

The question was suggested whether the G. J. could be adjourned to some future day, without being adjourned from day to day.—The chief justice declared, he was not prepared to give an opinion on the subject.

MONDAY, May 25.

Mr. HAY declared that he should not send up his indictments to the grand jury, unless general Wilkinson made his appearance; and that in case he did not appear, he should then determine on the course he ought to pursue.—The G. jury was adjourned till 12 o'clock.

Mr. HAY moved the court to commit A. Burr, on a charge of high treason against the United States. He declared that the reason of this motion was founded on a possibility of Mr. B's flying from the law, in case he should be positively informed that gen. Wilkinson was on his way to Richmond, unless he was committed for treason, and detained by higher bail; and that he believed the evidence he was now to bring forward, in addition to what had been adduced on the examination of Aaron Burr, was sufficient to induce the judge to grant the commitment. He therefore moved, that evidence should be heard on behalf of this motion.

Mr. Burr's counsel opposed this motion, principally on the ground, that the jury and court possessing concurrent powers in this case, it was inexpedient for the court to exercise this power, while the G. J. was in session; that a more particular reason against the court's exercising this power, was, that they would have to deliver opinions on the evidence, and then commit themselves on the ulterior stages of this prosecution, and forsake the sentiments of the Grand Jury, and the public; and that as another mode of producing this last class of decisions or written opinions which could not go before the Grand Jury, would be brought before the court as a foundation for the motion of commitment. These affidavits would be known to the grand jury, and might contribute to prejudice their minds.—The counsel for the prosecution contested all these arguments.

The court postponed giving "any opinion till this day.

Mr. HAY avowed his expectation that gen. Wilkinson would appear in a few days. The government had employed every possible exertion to that effect.

One o'clock.—The court has just decided that, "it is the choice of the prosecutor on the part of the United States to proceed with his motion, it is the opinion of the court, that he may open his testimony."

Question postponed till to-morrow.—The difficulty is to make some arrangement,\* which may prevent an anticipated impression on the public mind, by the exhibition of evidence—the counsel for the prosecution and the prisoner's cannot yet agree upon arrangements.

\* Suggested by the attorney of the U. S.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

The official detail of the capture of Montevideo, by the British under sir Samuel Auchmuty, states, "that the Spaniards lost 800 killed and 500 wounded, and the governor don Pasquil Ruiz Huidobro, with upwards of 2000 officers and men are prisoners. About 1,500 saved themselves in boats or secreted themselves in town."

May 30.

The article in this day's paper [see first page] relative to the acquittal of captain Whitty, for the murder of Pierce, will excite, no doubt, more than a common degree of attention from the American public.

If the reader will take the trouble to examine dates respecting the forcing of the passage of the Dardanelles by the British squadron, and the declaration of Mr. Arbutnot (as published to-day) to the Ottoman government, there will be found much room for calling in question the truth of the reported peace between Britain, Russia and the Porte.—[American.]

By the Swedish schooner Ann, arrived at Wilmington, in 11 days from Port-au-Prince, we learn that Petion had declared all the ports under the authority of Christophe in a state of blockade! Petion had strongly fortified Port-au-Prince.—Markets were overstocked with English goods. [Phil. papers.]

A circumstantial report of the battle of Eylau, made by gen. Benningsen, states—

"That the loss of the enemy consists, by their own confession, in 30,000 killed and 12,000 wounded; 2,000 Frenchmen have been made prisoners of war, and 19 Eagles taken. Our loss amounts to 12,000 killed, and 7,900 wounded; fourteen French generals were killed or wounded; nine of our generals wounded, but most of them slightly."

We are sorry to hear that the Hessian Fly has commenced its ravages upon the wheat crops in our neighbourhood. They are said to be very numerous this spring, and threaten much injury. [Wash. Fed.]

Gen. Adair has gone to New-Orleans, we are informed, for the express purpose of visiting Wilkinson. May this visit prove more propitious than that which he paid not long since. [Ken. pap.]