BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

Alexander Shelpen, esq. is elected speaker of the assembly of this state.

Arrived, the ship Columbia, Rodman, of Providence, in 50 days from Algeziras; left at Algeziras, the brig Echo, Clark, of Boston, from St. Ives for Vence, condemned by the Spaniards: and ship Calpe, Jones, of Norfolk, do. At Gibraltar, ship Aurora, of Pourtsmouth, from Leghorn for India, with 45,000 dollars on board, condemned on a plea of her being bound to an enemy's port; brig Ann, Cory, of Chailes-ton taken on her passage from Malaga, trial to come on in 4 days. Spoke, Dec. 17, in lat. 35 long. 8, Cape Spartel E. and by S. 50 leagues, the brig Hector, Lovett, 30 days from Beverly for Leghorn, a British frigate then in sight—most probably the Hector was sent to Gibraltar. Jan. 17, in lat. 25. 18, long. 70, 30 fell, in with a frigate's mast, and took from it some rigging, apparently burnt. Jan. 23, in lat. 30, 51, long. 76, 30, spoke the brig John, 24 hours from Charleston for Belfast. Markets were very bad in all the ports of Spain, and at Gibraltar—flour only 10 dollars.

The ship Alexander, Lane, of Bath, in 40 days from Surrinam.

The sloop Lucy, Stillman, in 22 days from Marigalante.

Cleared, ships Rose, Johnson, Nantz; Atlas, Moran, Newry; snow Pallas, West. Cadiz; sch's Mary, Wadsworth, St. Thomas; Jane, Bell, Charleston; Polly and Nancy, ——, Camden; Bellona, Godfrey Charleston.

It is with regret we mention, that the ship St. Cuthbert, from Calcutta with a cargo of sugar and piece-goods, is shore at the Hook, is bilged, and has 9 feet water in her hold. Nine lighters, with all the piece-goods, and some of the sugars, came up last evening. The greatest part of the sugar is under water.

Deaths in this city during the last week: Consumption 8, convulsions 6, decay 3, dropsy 3, hives 2, inflammation of the lungs 4, cold, debility, dropsy in the head, locked-jaw, misadventure*, mortification in the head, old age, palsy, pleurisy, St. Anthony's fire, sudden death, teething, whooping cough, worm fever, of each one—men 20—women 5—boys 9—girls 5—total 39.

In order to attract attention towards the alarming progress of the deaths by *consumption*, in this city, the city inspector proposes, in future, to distinguish the sexes and ages of the victims to this fatal disease.

During the month of January 31 persons died of consumption, viz. 17 men and 14 women.

* *By an over dose of opium.*

NORFOLK, January 31.

Rochefort Squadron.—By the arrival of the schooner Eliza Ann, captain Herbert in 24 days from Guadaloupe, we learn that three of the British Cork fleet, prizes to this squadron had arrived at Guadaloupe, one had been retaken. It was further stated, that two seventy-four gun ships, part of this fleet, had arrived at Martinique. It is not stated where the rest of the fleet was. These ships could not have been ever since the 20th November, about which time they were off Teneriffe, in getting to Martinique. It is not improbable that these two ships are part of a fleet seen by captain Southward on the 17th December, mentioned in our paper of the 22d instant, as steering W. S. W.

The British in South-America.—The following copy of a letter from a gentleman in Barbados, dated January 4, to his friend in this place, was handed us this morning:—

"A Portuguese vessel from the Brazils, "was spoken with a few days ago, and "reported that the expedition under the "command of general sir David Baird, "and sir Home Popham, had taken Bue-"nos Ayres."

The public have long been in suspence as to the destination of the fleet and army under admiral sir Home Popham and general Sir David Baird, the cape of Good-Hope was generally supposed to be the object of this armament. Should the British make a permanent establishment in this settlement the political & commercial situation of the world will undergo a considerable change.

The force of this expedition was 4 ships of the line, frigates, &c. and six thousand troops, a force we understand from an telligent person who has lately at the river La Plata, more than adequate to the reduction of the province of Paraguay.

February 1.

Extract of a letter from Barbados, dated Jan. 4, 1806.

"The Cork fleet, which had a dreadful time of it, came here a few days ago under convoy of the Fishguard frigate, on board of which is sir Eyre Coote, his lady, and suite, for Jamaica, of which he is appointed governor.—Ten sail of the fleet are missing, and fancy most of them are taken, as French privateers swarm to windward of this island.'

Arrived, schr. Eliza-Ann, Herbert, 14 days from Gnadaloupe. Left there the brig Wheeler, Bessom, of this port.

Also schr. Eliza, Record, 27 days from St. Bartholomews.

Also, the ship Alexander, King, and the British ship Mary, both from Liverpool, are in Hampton Roads.

Also sloop Pegasus Newbold, 10 days from Bermuda.

Cleared, brigs Traveller, Wright, Madeira; Evelina, Turgross, St. Croix; sch's Virginia, Blake, St. Martins; Sally and Betsy, Eldridge, Lisbon; Two Friends, Hanes, Boston; sloop Charlotte, Squire, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA February, 6.

Arrived, schr. Letitia, Franklin, New-Orleans, in 25 days; Sally, Boston, Trinidad, 20; Lady Hope, Nickerson, Havana, 16.

Cleared, ship Governor M'Kean, Ellis, Barracoa; Bacchus, Morse, St. Croix.

The ship Patty, from Porto-Rico, and another ship and a brig names &c. unknown, are below.

Yesterday arrived, schr. Lady Hope, capt. Nickerson, from Havana, which she left the 19th of Jan. in company with the brig Smilax, Remington, of and for this port, and kept company with her 9 days, a schr. for New-York also sailed in company. Left there, brigs Susanna, Reiley; Ruth and Mary, Russel; Mercury, Dolby, and a brig supposed the Mary, all of this port.

Same day arrived, schr. Sally, Boston from Trinidad, and left there the 11th of Jan. the brig Mary Frost, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) to sail in 12 days; and brig Freeman, David Norris, for New-Haven, to sail in a few days.

Same day schr. Letitia, Franklin, from New-Orleans. Left there January 8, brig Eliza, Toby, of this port. Passed in the river bound up, brig Hannah, Crane, of Philadelphia, ship Thomas Jefferson from Havana, two schooners and 17 square rigged vessels, names unknown.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *FEBRUARY 7.*

In the subsequent columns will be found some of the very important bulletins, promised yesterday. There appears to have been no ceremony in taking possession of Vienna—its fall was considered as a mere matter of course, and the armies of the emperor of France pursued their march beyond the eastern parts of Germany, while the panic-struck armies of Russia and Austria, continued to fly before them. Some sharp skirmishing occasionally occurred, but every thing like systematic opposition had ceased in that quarter.

In Italy the archduke Charles gave more work to the enemy, and continued to struggle manfully against the tide of war; but an important advantage gained over one of his wings on the 26th November, (the particulars of which will be given to-morrow) and the dispositions made by the French, leave him no prospect but that of an ultimate surrender. His death is not mentioned. Three bulletins of the army of Italy and others of the grand army, will be translated for to-morrow's Gazette.

The ways of Providence are inscrutable! To have entertained the notion, a few years back, that Germany, one of the most warlike and powerful nations in Europe, would be conquered by France, would have been sufficient to have branded any man as a *fool*; and but a few months since, it would have entitled the person to an epithet scarcely less harsh, who should have predicted the fall of Vienna before Christmas. The bulletins in this day's Gazette, however, enforce our text. Bonaparte has not only taken Vienna, but he has given a civil and military government to Austria, which he terms a *province*—not only has he captured the capitals of Hungary, of Bohemia and of Moravia—but these *provinces*, also, in the most abject manner deprecate all opposition to his arms, and sue for his mercy! Where his victorious career is to stop, is as difficult to be defined now, as before he left his camp at Boulogne. Russia is humbled, and Germany appears to be almost blotted out of the list of nations; and that fate which she had anticipated for Turkey and Spain, has first fallen to her own lot.

In the *book of Bulletins*, of 150 pages, (for it is not a file of news-papers) which we have been politely furnished with, there are no editorial remarks or other local articles, except the following, which bears the last date, and which we consider as official as the bulletins themselves:

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TRANSLATIONS FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

PARIS, December 2.

M. de Stadion, late minister from the emperor of Germany at the court of Russia, and M. the lieutenant-general count de Giulay, have been presented to his majesty the emperor of the French at Brunn, as plenipotentiaries of his majesty the emperor of Germany: They are invested with powers to negociate, conclude and sign a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. On his side, the emperor of the French has nominated M. de Talleyrand, (his minister for foreign relations,) whom he has invested with powers to that effect. It is to be hoped that peace will be the result of their negociations; but this ought not to diminish in the least the zeal of the soldiers or of the nation: it is, on the contrary, a new motive for the conscripts to accelerate their march, in order to justify that well-known adage, *Si vis pacem, para bellum*. His majesty har given orders to the ministers of war and of the interior to relax nothing in their preparations.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

St. Polten, November 13.

Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Meerfeldt is destroyed. That general saved himself with an officer of Hulons. General Marmont is at Leoben. He there made prisoners of 100 cavalry.

Prince Murat has been these three days within half a league of Vienna.

All the Austrian troops have evacuated that city. The national guard perform duty there and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offered them to engage in battle, on the heights of St. Polen (St. Hypolite). They crossed the Danube at Krems, & immediately after their passage burnt the bridge, which was a very fine structure.

The 11th at day-break, marshal Mortier, at the head of six battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting to find there a rear-guard; but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Diernstein, which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, these 4000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village of Loiben, they believed the day finished; but the enemy irritated, having lost 10 stand of colors, 6 pieces of cannon, 900 men prisoners and 2000 killed, had given a different direction to their troops by forced marches, in order to flank the French. As soon as marshal Mortier perceived this manœuvre, he marched directly to the troops which had filed off and attacked them at the same time that the 9th regiment light infantry, and 32d of the line, having charged another Russian corps, had put it to flight, taking two standards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies covered the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed or wounded—1300 have been made prisoners—among the latter, two colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable.—The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The colonels of the 100th and 103d have been slightly wounded. Col. Wattier of the 4th regt. of dragoons has been killed. His majesty had chosen him for one of his aids. He was a brave officer. In spight of the disadvantages of his position, he had made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column, but he was struck with a ball and died in the midst of the battle.—It seems that the Russians retired without bidding good-bye!

The emperor of Germany, the empress, he minister and court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the nobility have quit Vienna, but the citizens have remained. They expect the emperor Alexander at Brunn on his return from Berlin.

Gen. count de Guilay has been the bearer of many dispatches between the emperors of France and Germany. The emperor of Germany will no doubt agree to a peace as soon as he can obtain the assent of the emperor of Russia. In the mean time, the discontent of the people is extreme. They say at Vienna and in all the provinces of the Austrian monarchy, that they are badly governed. That for the sole interest of England, they have been dragged into an unjust & ruinous war—that they have inundated Germany with Barbarians, a thousand times more destructive than all the scourges of war united—that their finances are in the greatest disorder—that public and private credit are ruined by their great quantity of paper money, which is at a discount of 50 per cent.—that they had misfortunes enough before, without adding to them the horrors of war.

The Hungarians complain of an illiberal government which offers nothing to encourage their industry, and which shews a constant jealousy of their privileges and distrust of their national spirit. In Hungary as well as in Austria—in Vienna as well as in all the other cities, the people are convinced that the emperor Napolean has wished only for peace, that he is the friend of all nations and of every noble sentiment. The English are the perpetual objects of the curses of all the subjects of the emperor of Germany and of their universal hatred. Is it not then time that princes should listen to the voice of the people, and that they should endeavor to arrest the fatal influence of the English oligarchy?

Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has made in the different skirmishes which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had awaited the arrival of the French, it would have been destroyed. Several corps of the army are pursuing the Russians with great vigor.—The two proclamations, of which the following are translations, were published at Vienna on the 10th and 12th instant.

PROCLAMATION.

"Since the decree of his excellency, the commissary of the court established in Lower Austria, the public are informed, that for the preservation of peace and order in the interior, it has been decreed that a certain number of armed citizens, comprizing the nobles as well as the members of the academy of fine arts, & other individuals who have means of putting themselves in a condition of appearing in arms, shall always be ready to perform any service which may be required of them. [Here follow the places appointed for the parades.] When the muster-roll is called, the trumpets shall be sounded twice at each place of parade. The citizens of each section shall repair to their post with their arms, and there wait for orders. It is strictly forbidden any persons, except the citizen soldiers, to appear on the public places when the trumpets shall be sounded. Any person who shall contravene this order shall be arrested by the patroles and delivered up to the police. Measures have likewise been taken to put all the sick and poor who have not the means of subsistence into the city-hospital in order to be taken care of.

Brave inhabitants of Vienna! you will thank me for the wisdom of those measures which are taken for the good of your country. The magistracy will concur in their execution with the same sentiments which have always actuated them. We expect every thing from the inhabitants of this city, who have always distinguished themselves in every situation.

(Signed) *The Vice-Burgomaster.*

Dated, Vienna, Nov. 11.

NOTIFICATION.

His imperial majesty, who according to the promise which he made to the respectable states of Hungary, has deigned to close the diet, has been prevented by intervening circumstances from returning to Vienna before going to Brunn, agreeably to his first determination. But in the mean time, it is possible the French imperial troops may enter Vienna. Experience has proved that they observe a strict discipline and disregard the dangers of war. Should this take place he expects that his people will remain quiet and conduct themselves with decorum. I recommend it to each one in particular; and his majesty our sovereign, far from expecting a zeal which might only compromit the lives and property of his subjects would punish severely the least disorder, not only because he himself has declined defending his own capital, but because he entertains a most gracious solicitude for the welfare of its inhabitants.

(Signed) *Rodolphe, Compte Wrbna,*
Commissary of the court.

Vienna, Nov. 12.

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TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

From the castle of Schœnbrunn, 14th Nov.

At the battle of Diernstein, where 4000 French attacked on the 11th, between 25 and 30,000 Russians, kept their position, killed between 3 and 4000 men, captured their colors and made 1300 prisoners—the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry and the 100th and 32d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory.—Gen. Gazan there displayed great valor and good conduct. The Russians the day after the battle evacuated Krems, and quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners in the utmost distress. They found on the road many men who had been wounded and died during the night. The intention of the Russians seems to have been, to have waited at Kiems for reinforcements and to have established themselves on the Danube; but the battle of Diernstein has disconcerted their plans. They have seen by what 4000 Frenchmen could do, what they might expect when contending against equal numbers.

Marshal Mortier pursued the Russians, while another corps of the army passed the Danube by the bridge of Vienna, to intercept them to the right, and the corps of marshal Bernadotte marched to intercept them on the left. Yesterday the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M. prince Murat passed thro' Vienna. At the break of day a column of cavalry established themselves on the bridge of the Danube, and passed it after several conferences with the Austrian commanders. The engineers who had orders to burn the bridge attempted it several times, but were unable to succeed. Marshal Lannes and general Bertrand, aid-de-camp of the emperor, were the first to cross the bridge. The troops did not stop in Vienna, but continued their destined route

Prince Murat has established his head-quarters at the house of duke Albert. Duke Albert has done much for the city. Many quarters wanted water. He introduced it at his own expence, and is well known to have spent great sums on this object. Great quantities of ammunition and artillery were found in Vienna, an account of which is herewith annexed. The house of Austria has no arsenal or foundery except in Vienna. The Austrians have not had time to carry off above a fifth or fourth of their artillery or any thing else of consequence. We have warlike stores sufficient for 4 campaigns and to renew our artillery equipage four times if we should lose it. We have also provisions against a seige, for a great number of places. The emperor has established himself at Schœnbrunn. He went to-day to Vienna, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He passed the rest of the night in visiting the advanced posts on the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and to satisfy himself that every duty was well performed. He returned to Schœnbrunn at break of day. The weather has become delightful. This day is one of the finest of the winter, though cold. Commercial and all other transactions go on at Vienna in the usual way. The inhabitants are full of confidence and perfectly at their ease. The population of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is not supposed to have diminished above 10,000 by the departure of the court and nobility.

The emperor received at noon M. De Wrbna, who is now placed at the head of the administration of all Austria.

The corps of marshal Soult passed thro' Vienna this morning at 9 o'clock. That of marshal Davoust is marching thro' it at this moment. Gen. Marmont has gained different trifling advantages at Leoben, with his advanced posts.

The Bavarian army receives great reinforcements every day. The emperor has just made some fresh presents to the elector. He has given him 15,000 stand of arms taken in Vienna, and has restored to him all the artillery which Austria had at different periods taken from the states of Bavaria.

The city of Kufstein has capitulated to col. Pompei.

Gen. Milhaud has driven the enemy on the road to Brunn as far as Volkersdorff. To-day at noon he had made 600 prisoners, and taken a park of 40 pieces of artillery, complete.

Marshal Lannes arrived at 2, P. M. at Stockerau. He there found an immense magazine of cloathing, 100,000 pair of shoes and boots, and cloath enough to make great-coats for the whole army. They have also taken many boats which were descending the Danube with artillery, leather and cloathing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular inventory of 1547 pieces of cannon, 473 mortars, 109,292 muskets and carbines; a great number of swords and pistols; an immense quantity of powder, cannon, musket and pistol balls, flints, lead, and many other military stores.]

HEAD QUARTERS,
Vienna, November 13.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The emperor testifies his satisfaction to the 4th regiment of light infantry; to the 100th of the line; to the 9th of light infantry, and to the 32d of the line, for the intrepidity which they displayed at the battle of Diernstein, where their bravery in preserving the position which they occupied, obliged the enemy to quit that which he held on the Danube. His majesty also signifies his approbation to the 9th regiment of the line, and to the 30th, which at the battle of Lambach, made a stand against the rear guard of the Russians, and not only gave the first blow, but made 400 prisoners. His majesty further expresses his satisfaction to the grenadiers of Oudinot, who at the battle of Amstatten, drove the Russian and Austrian corps from their strong and commanding position, and made 1500 paisoners, of whom 600 were Russians. His majesty is satisfied with the 1st, 16th and 22d regiment of Chasseurs, and with the 8th and 10th regiments of hussars, for their good conduct in all the skirmishes which took place from the Inn to the gates of Vienna, and for the 800 Russian prisoners made at Stein.

Prince Murat, marshal Lannes, the reserve of cavalry, and their corps of the army, entered Vienna the 13th November, made themselves masters the same day of the bridge over the Danube, prevented it from being burnt, passed it immediately, and put to flight the Russian army. We found in Vienna more than 2000 pieces of cannon, 100,000 guns, ammunition of every kind, in fine, every kind of equipage, necessary for 3 or 4 armies. The people of Vienna seemed to receive the army with friendship.

The emperor decrees, that the property of the people of this capital shall be held sacred, and that they shall be treated with the greatest respect, for they have beheld with sorrow, the unjust war which has been carried on against us, and they testify by their conduct as much friendship for us, as they entertain hatred for the Russians; a people, who by their savage and barbarous manners, ought to be detested by every civilized nation.

Major-General Marshal BERTHIER.

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TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Palace of Schœnbrun, November 15.

At the battle of Diernstein, the Austrian major-general Smith, who directed the movements of the Russians, was killed as well as two Russian generals. It seems that colonel Wattier is not dead, but his horse having been wounded in the attack, he was made prisoner. This news was highly pleasing to the emperor, who has a particular regard for this officer.

A column of four thousand Austrian infantry and a regiment of Cuirassiers, passed through our army, who permitted them to go off, false report of a suspension of arms having been spread among our soldiers. On this occasion we recognize the character of the French—who, brave in the midst of battle, are possessed of the utmost generosity when the action is over.

General Milhaud, commanding the advanced corps of marshal Davoust, has taken 191 pieces of cannon, with all the provision-waggons and 400 men. Thus almost the whole of the artillery of the Austrian monarchy, is in our possession. The palace of Schœnbrunn, in which the emperor resides, was built by Maria Theresa, whose portrait is to be seen in almost every apartment. In the cabinet which the emperor now occupies, is a marble statue of that empress. The emperor on seeing it, observed, that if that great queen was yet living, she would not let herself be governed by the intrigues of such a woman as madame de Colleredo. Constantly surrounded as she always was by the great men of her nation, she would have known the will of her people. She would not have permitted her provinces to be ravaged by Cossacs and Moscovites. In debating on a war with France, she would not have consulted with such a courtier as Cobentzel, who, by far too well acquainted with the intrigues of his court, fears to displease a strange woman, shamefully invested with an influence which she abuses—nor by such a writer as Collembach—by a man, in fine, as universally detested as Lamberty. She would not have given the command of her army to such a man as Mack, appointed not by the will of the sovereign, not by the confidence of the nation, but by England and Russia. Indeed there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion in the nation against the measures of the court. Citizens of all classes, the most enlightened men, even the princes themselves, are opposed to the war. It is said that prince Charles, at the moment of setting out for the army of Italy, wrote to the emperor, representing to him the imprudence of his conduct and predicting the downfall of the monarchy. The elector of Saltzburg, the archdukes, the nobles, all held the same language. The whole continent ought to regret what the emperor of Germany has done, who wishes well, who sees better than his ministers, and who might be a great prince, but for his diffidence in himself and living so constantly retired. He would learn from the nobles of the empire, who esteem him, a just confidence in himself. But none of those who understand and cherish the interest of their country, ever approach his cabinet. This seclusion,