Apollo's Fount.

FROM THE TRUE AMERICAN.

A NEW FEDERAL SONG,

Supposed to be sung in a Grand Federal Caucus.

COME listen, my lads, to my tale,
'Tis equally true and surprising;
The Demo's are going down hill,
The Federals are rapidly rising!!!

Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont,
Have, hand in hand, all come about,
Have put *honest Federalism* in,
Have turned the *vile Jacobins* out!

Other states are preparing to follow
The glorious examples they set!
And *Demo's* will find to their sorrow,
They're caught in their *Dambargo net!*

And when we have gotten the sway,
And fix'd the reins firm in our hands,
We'll teach the *base herd* to obey,
Implicitly, all our commands.

Once more we'll mount the *Cockade*,
And give it to all who may chuse it;
But make all those *shorter ahead*,
Who shew the least mind to refuse it.

New Taxes we'll pile on the people,
And set all our tools to collect 'em,
And hang him as high as a steeple
Who dare to neglect or refuse 'em.

We'll borrow new millions of money;
For payment we'll mortgage the nation;
Give *eight per cent interest* to any
Who'll cry up Our Administration!

No d——d Irish rebels shall dare
Shew their faces this side the Atlantic;
Let them starve and be d——d where they are,
We want none for freedom so frantic.

Let 'em stay there and toil for their betters,
(Who could not indeed live without em,)
Eat buttermilk, salt and potatoes,
And point at the luxuries about 'em.

'Tis clear that one part of creation
Was made to be slaves to the other;
Nor should we admit in this nation
The runaway slaves of another!!

An army once more we will raise,
"*Choice Spirits*" shall have all promotion;
And Fame through the universe blaze,
Our feats on the earth and the ocean!

And soon shall we then get astride
Our favorite hobby, a *Navy*,
Will scour the seas far and wide,
And send all our foes to Old Davy!

We'll kick up a *bubbery* with *France*,
Will form an *alliance* with *Britain:*
To the tune "*Rule Britannia*" we'll dance,
And handle the French withount mitten.

And should any jacobin wretch
Our measures or motives impeach,
We'll give him in charge to Jack Ketch,
To *tie up* his organs of speech.

The *Democrat-presses* we'll muzzle,
None shall print without our permission;
The people no longer shall guzzle
Through them the foul streams of sedition.

And when once the lights are put out,
We can do in the dark what we please;
And bring every purpose about
With speed, and with safety and ease.

And ere yet the object is known,
We secretly, privately drive at,
We'll clap A KING snug on the throne,
The fetters we're forging to rivet.

And when he our labors requites,
As *Princes* and *Peers* of the realm,
Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Knights,
With splendor our world will o'erwhelm!

Our kin and our friends shall be great men,
In the Church, in the Cabinet and Field,
For *Warriors*, and *Prelates*, and *Statesmen*,
Our "*best blood*" would plentiously yield.

Hozza! for a prospect so glorious!
May nothing occur to obscure it,
We build upon being victorious,
LEAVE NOTHING UNDONE TO ASSURE IT!

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

TRANSLATED FOR THE WHIG.

TWENTY-FOURTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 4th July.

General Brouffier had left in the city of Graetz two battalions of the 84th regiment of the line, and marched to Wildau, in order to make a junction with the army in Dalmatia; the 26th July the general Giulay appeared before the city of Graetz with 10,000 men. The 84th regiment were cantoned in one of the suburbs of the city, and repelled all the attacks of the enemy, overthrew it in every direction, took 500 prisoners and 2 standards; maintained their position for 14 hours, and gave, by that means time to general Brouffier to come to their assistance; this battle, in which the enemy were ten to one against us, has covered the 84th regiment and their commandant with glory. The standards were presented to his I. and R. Majesty Napoleon, on the parade ground. We have to regret the death of 20 men and 92 wounded.

On the 30th June, the duke of Auerstadt ordered an island that lies close to the left bank of the Danube, on which the enemy had collected some troops, to be attacked. The gen. Gudin, conducted the affair with great precision, and colonel Deconz, at the head of the 21st regiment of infantry belonging to the line, performed the operation. At 2 A. M. this regiment passed over to the island, a part by swimming, and part in boats; put 1500 men to rout, made 250 prisoners; amongst these are the col. of the regiment of St. Julian, and several officers. Five pieces of cannon which had been brought on the island, to her defence, were taken.

But no Danube exists any longer for the enemy. The general count Bertrand, according to the plans of the emperor, has executed such works on the Danube, as nothing of that kind can be compared to, and which had excited the general admiration.

On a breadth of 2400 feet, and over the most rapid current of the world, in about 20 days, a bridge has been erected, consisting of 60 arches, and so broad that three waggons can cross it abreast. Another only eight feet broad for the infantry, and a very large floating bridge were constructed.—We can cross the Danube in three columns. Immense fortifications have been erected on the different adjacent islands, in order to protect the works of the bridges, and secure our passage.

From the appearance of this enormous work, one wou'd believe, that many years have been required to its performance, though it has not taken more than 20 days labor. The Tete de Ponts which protect the bridges, are elegantly finished.

The Island Lobau is now one of the strongest fortresses, provided with an immense quantity of provisions of every description; 100 large cannon, and 20 mortar pieces. The general Le Grand is in possession of the woods by the Tete de Ponts. The enemy's army is in order of battle, covered by fortifications (redoubts) and has his left wing posted by Enzendorf—the right by Great Aspern. Several skirmishes have already taken place. Our crossing the Danube being now made easy, and our bridges secured against every attack, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided by a single battle.

The prince Gagarin, the adjutant of his Russian majesty, arrived this morning at 4 o'clock in Schoenbrunn, just as the emperor was going to mount his horse. He had left St. Petersburgh on the 8th of June. He brought relations of the marches and atchievements of the Russian army in Gallacia.

The Emperor Napoleon left Schoenbrunn, and is in encampment since two days. The tents are beautiful; they are erected after the Egyptian fashion.

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The following is taken from the North American:

TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY.

WOLKERSDORFF, 8th July.

Passage of the arm of the Danube to the Island of Lobaw.

On the 4th at ten in the evening general Oudinot embarked 1500 of gen. Courox's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Col. Baste with 10 gun boats carried them out and landed them beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the Island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced and he was pursued from the wood to the village of Muhlet.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries planted against Enzersdorf received orders to begin to fire. The Howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [the figure is elligible] bridges, and the left wing debouched, under the protection of the batteries 1500 toises below Enzersdorf, and the right at Wittau.—The corps of the duke of Rivoli (Massena) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the center, and Auerstadt's (Davoust) the left wing.—The corps of the duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte,) of the Vice Roy, and of Ragusa (Marmount,) the guard and the cuirassiers composed the second line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and a rain which poured into the streams rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favourable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th at the earliest dawn, every man perceived the emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his intrenchments, rendered all his works useless, and had compelled all the Austrians to move out of their posts and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished, and without passing the Danube any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy was obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubt. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At 8 in the morning, the batteries, which played upon Enzersdorf, had produced such an effect that the enemy was fain to take possession of it with 4 battalions. The duke of Rivoli ordered his first Aid-de-camp St. Croix to march against it, of which he possessed himself without much opposition and captured every thing in it

Count Oudinot surrounded the fortress of Suchsengang, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 900 men which defended it to surrender and took 12 pieces of cannon. Now the emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdorff.

Mean while, the enemy who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the lines as new levies, in order if possible to outflank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorff. The emperor ordered Count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the duke of Auerstadt to pass on the right of it, and direct himself against the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we manoeuvred in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their entrenched posts, they retired from them as though magic. The duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession off without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the work of Essling and Gross Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to them. At Raschdorff, which the duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition. The enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: His right wing extended from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neustedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Raschedorff, and its right at Glinzerdorff. In this order night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take possession of the village of Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprised by a charge of camp, must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order of object, and the affairs would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village; but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose, the duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Aderklau, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders, in case of necessity, to retreat to the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerstadt had orders to advance beyond the village of Grossdorf, in order to approach the center.—The Austrian general in the mean time weakened his center, in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave an additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the duke of Rivoli. The vice-king closed in the centre, where the corps of count Oudinot, that of the duke of Ragusa, the corps of the imperial guard, and the division of cuirassiers formed seven or eight lines. The duke of Auerstadt marched from the right wing to reach the center. The enemy, on the other hand, placed the corps of Bellegarde at Radlou in Marsch; the corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein and Muller united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the prince of Hohenzollern was, and at the end of the left wing at Neustedel, where the corps of Rosenburg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved moment at the early dawn fell upon each other, and gave the signol for battle.

The emperor equally commenced at this period, ordered the duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the division of cuirassiers of the duke of Padua, and the corps of Rosenberg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of general count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour, the fine corps of Auerstadt had defeated the corps of Rosenburg, and pursued it beyond Nenstedel, and did it great injury.

Meantime the cannonade became general thro' the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery, It might be said, that the Austrian general prepared not to obtain a victory, but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unskilful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited some time before he ordered the small disposition which was necessary to frustrate that of the enemy, and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, and by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the duke of Auerstadt, to take the position of Neustedel, and thence to advance to Wagram and ordered the duke of Ragusa and general Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerstadt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the Duke of Rivoli had taken; our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises; a violent cannonade was already heard at Gross Aspern, and the whole interval between Gross Aspern, and Wagram to be occupied by an immense line of artillery. No doubt was left about it.

The emperor in this situation, ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Brouffier and Lamarque, into culumns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nansouty, the horse guards and 40 detachments of different corps. General Count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing, till he came within half cannon shot and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks.—The general of division Reille supported with the brigade of fusileers and tirailleurs the guard of general Macdonald.—The guard altered its form to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marked the danger of the situation in which it was and in great haste moved back. Now the Duke of Rivoli attacked him during the flight of the centre and the movement forced the right wing. Neustedel was taken from his left wing, by the Duke of Auerstadt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The division of Brouffier and Gubin covered themselves with glory.

It was now 10 o'clock in the morning, and intelligent men saw that the day was decided, and that victory was on our side.

At noon Count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the Duke of Auerstadt. He succeeded, and he got possession of this important station. From 10 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but his retreat.—Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was out of sight.—Our left wing stood at Jetelsee and Ebersdorff, our centre near Ebersdorff, and the cavalry of our right wing was extended, their posts at Schoenkirchen.

On the 7th at day break the army was in motion, and marched against Korneuberg and Walkersdorff, and took post at Nicholsbourg. The enemy cut off from Hungary and Mahren, found itself on the side of Bohemia driven into a straight.

Such is the representation of the battle of Wagram, the distinguished and ever glorious battle, where from three to four hundred thousand men with from 12 to 1500 cannon, fought for a great interest, on a field which by the enemy was studied and fortified for several months. Ten standards, 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, among whom are from 3 to 400 officers, and among whom are a considerable number of Generals, Colonels and Majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with dead bodies, among whom were found the bodies of several generals, and among the rest that of Mr. Normann, a Frenchman and traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against it.—All the wounded of the enemy have fallen into our hands. Those whom he was able to carry off at the beginning of the battle, were found in the environs of the villages. We may compute that the result of this battle cost the Austrian army in all about 60,000 men, our loss is estimated at 15,000 dead and 3 or 4000 wounded.

At the moment when the Duke of Istria was ordering the attack of the cavalry his horse was killed by a cannon ball, the shot struck the saddle and occasioned him a slight contusion of the thigh.

The general of division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of great merit and one of the best generals of light horse.

The Bavarian general Von Wrede and the Generals Peras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc and Defrance were wounded.—Col. Prince Aldobrandini was struck on the arm by a musket ball. The majors of chasseurs of the guard, Daufmenil and Borbineau, and Colonel St. Croix were also wounded. The Adjutant Commandant Duprat was killed. The Col. of the 9th regiment of infantry of the line remained on the field of battle. This regiment covered itself with glory.

The general staff is making out a statement of our loss.

A singular circumstance in this great battle is, that the columns, which lay nearest to Vienna, were not 200 toises distant from it. The numerous population covered the towers roofs and heights, to witness the great spectacle.

The emperor of Austria quitted Wolkorsdorff on the 6th at 5 in the morning, and ascended at Belvedre, whence he saw the field of battle, and remained till noon, when he scampered away at full speed.

The French head quarters arrived on the 7th in the morning at Wolkorsdorff.

[In the beginning of the bulletin remarks are made on the positions of the armies. The Austrians were in all stated at 200,000 men, and their artillery at from 8 to 900 field pieces.]

TWENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Vienna, June 28.

On the 25th inst. the emperor Napoleon reviewed a large body of troops on the heights of Schoenbrunn. A beautiful line of 8,000 cavalry was displayed, and another of artillery, with 200 pieces of cannon. Saturday the 24th, our troops entered Raab at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 25th, the garrison, consisting of 2,500 men, marched out prisoners of war. The command of the town was given to gen Narbonne.

The duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg. The enemy was fortifying himself. The duke sent in a flag to the enemy, demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused. The town was then closely invested, and 4,000 bombs thrown in, which set it on fire in different places.

On the 22d, the duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, crossed the Drave, and is marching against Gratz. On the 24th, the general Vandamme ordered 300 men of the Wurtemberg troops, under the command of col. Kehler, to cross the river at Molk, in order to reconnoitre the dispositions of the enemy. As soon as they had got over, they met with several companies of the enemy, which they put to rout, and of which they made 80 prisoners (amongst them 2 officers) belonging to the regiment Mitrowsky.

The prince of Ponte Corvo, with the Saxon army, is at St. Polten. The duke of Dantzic, who remained near Lintz, ordered the general Wrede to reconnoitre the enemy's camp. All the enemy's posts were destroyed; several officers and 20 privates were taken. The design of this reconnoitring was to acquire some information concerning the the dispositions of the enemy.

The city of Vienna and the army are provided with provisions of all kinds in abundance. We have found in the convents, which are in the neighbourhood of Vienna, a large quantity of wine (several millions of bottles) which was distributed among the soldiers.

Somerset County, ss.

ON application by *Augustus Cannon*, of Somerset county, by petition in writing to me in the recess of the Court as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain them, as directed by the said act being annexed to his petition, and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he hath resided within the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application, and having been brought before me by the sheriff of Somerset county, upon an execution against the body of the said Augustus Cannon. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Augustus Cannon be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court, to be held at Princess-Ann, on the Saturday next after the second Monday of April next, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit. And I do further order, that the said Augustus Cannon give three months notice, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, and some newspaper in the city of Baltimore, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said Saturday next after the second Monday of April next. Given under my hand this sixth day of June, 1809. eth 3m

WILLIAM POLK.

Forty dollars reward,

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, at the mouth of Hog Creek, on Friday night the 11th August, a negro woman named HEN; she is a stout, strong, well looking negro, about 20 years old, holds her head high, has small eyes and full face, has a knot on each shoulder, very plain to be seen when stripped—Had on when she went away, a linen shirt and petticoat, took with her a calico jacket and a striped cotton one—It is supposed she is in the neighbourhood of Greensborough, in Caroline, or St. Michael's, in Talbot county, as she has relations at both places. Twenty dollars will be given for her if taken in Caroline, thirty if taken in any other county in Maryland, and forty if taken out of the state and secured, so that the owner may get her again.

SARAH WING.

Sept. 12, 1809. 3