ed here, but which ended in his Majesty's giving the Captain to understand that his long morning ride over the waves had given himself and his lady a vile cold in the stomach; a hint which the Captain's steward perfectly understood, and administered to his wants accordingly. The whole of his suite were immediately seized with the same complaint, and all required the application of the same remedy. Neptune then thrust out his trident to the Captain's steward with a graceful air, as if he meant to impale him, but it was merely for the purpose of presenting the fish on its prongs, as an addition to this honor, the Captain's dinner;' and Madame Neptune presented her bottle of fresh milk (which happens to be salt water) for the Captain after his long voyage. During this interview the men were all standing near the gangway, armed with buckets of water, wet swobs, &c. and impatient for the commencement of the fun. At length the band struck up 'Off she goes.' 'Carry on, you lubbers,' said the coachman; crack went the whip, off pranced the horses, and away whirled the car, which no sooner approached the gangway than the procession was greeted with torrents of water, and his godship was half smothered with his own element. After the first effusions of greeting were over, Neptune left his car and mounted up on his booms, where he sat in regal state to superintend the operations of the day. Beside him was seated the fair Amphitrite; her dripping white robes glued to her elephant-like limbs and her wet oakum locks clinging to her cheek, like sea-weed to a weather-beaten rock. The clerk handed to his Majesty a list of his children, who were recommended to kind and particular attention. 'Saunders McQuake is the first on the list,' said Neptune; 'Bring him up.' Away scampered the tritons (or constables) who were naked to the waist, the upper part of their bodies hideously painted, fantastic looking caps on their heads, and short painted staves in their hands. The main hatch grating was lifted, and up came poor Saunders, with a face as white as the handkerchief which covered his eyes, and shivering with anticipations, shouldered by two tritons. His tormentors seated him on the edge of the jolly-boat at the gangway, and the barber, turning toward Neptune, said, 'please your honour, which shall I use?' holding up at the same time three razors, two of which might well have been mistaken for saws of different magnitudes, and the third made of a smooth iron hoop, without any teeth. 'Let us hear what he has to say for himself first,' said Neptune: 'Where do you come from Saunders?' 'From Scot—oh! oh! cried the poor fellow, as the barber thrust a well-filled tar-brush into his mouth 'how is it since you left it?'—but Saunders had gained experience: he set his teeth, pressed his lips together, and sat a ludicrous picture of fear mixed with desperate resolution. 'A close Scot, I see,' said Neptune; 'give him soap to soften his phizzog and teach him to open his mouth.' The Barber lathered his patient's cheeks with tar, brandished his smoothest razor with most becoming grace, and completed the operation without scraping much skin off. The doctor with his vial of tar-water, and his box of indescribable pills stood by, ready to take advantage of every involuntary gasp of the poor Scotchman.

At a given signal, the bandage was taken from his eyes, and he was thrown suddenly backwards, and left floundering in the water till some charitable hand dragged him out. Half drowned, and blind with salt water, he rushed onwards, he knew not where like a hare before its pursuers, and stumbled over a rope stretched purposely across the deck as a trap rope for the unwary, and while he lay prostrate he received the contents of all the buckets in the ship on his head. Again he rose—again he ran—and again he fell; but at last, having run the gauntlet through the whole length of the *waist*, he gained the fore-castle, seized a bucket, and hastened to console himself for his fright and suffering by inflicting upon another all that he had endured himself. All the *uninitiated* danced to the same tune as Saunders, with the *barber's variations* of—smooth, rougher, roughest; and it will be tedious, as well as unnecessry, to describe the course of treatment pursued by the doctor towards each individual patient. When the whole list of the condemned had been gone through, Neptune (now a watery god no longer) dived below to take his share of the extra grog allowed to the ship's company: the small sails (which had been previously furled) were set by the watch, and a light breeze springing up, as if in honour of Neptune's departure, the Heavitree, with all her canvass spread, began to move slowly and steadily through the water beneath its influence.

From the Fredericktown Political Examiner.

GENERAL JACKSON A NEGRO TRADER.

The following letter from Major ALEXANDER McILHENNY, to a gentleman in this city, has been placed in our hands for publication. Major McIlhenny is well known to, and much esteemed by, the citizens of Frederick County, and was one of their representatives in the legislature in the session of 1826. He is a gentleman of unimpeached and unimpeachable veracity, and his testimony will not be doubted by any man who values his own respectability. It will be seen by the letter, that he bore a military command in the service of his Country, and we know that his conduct in that service obtained the warmest commendations of his brother officers. The most implicit confidence, may therefore, be given to his statement.

Our readers have not forgotten that *A. Erwin* Esq. of Tennessee, some time since charged General Jackson, in the broadest terms, with *trafficking in negroes for profit* They will also remember, that he challenged General Jackson or his advocates to deny the charge, which they have not dared to do. That Mr. Erwin is in possession of ample testimony to substantiate his charge, we have no doubt. But were it otherwise, the statement from Major McIlhenny would be sufficiently satisfactory and conclusive on the subject to all unprejudiced minds—for, it is therein distinctly asserted, that General Jackson arrived at the agency house, with a drove of these unfortunate Africans, by whose sale thousands of dollars would probably be pocketed.

Now we appeal to the religious principles of the community—to their regard for the public morals—to their humanity—and ask, whether it be possible, that they can consent to make *him a ruler*, who has so deeply disgraced himself as a private individual? What would be their feelings, as Americans, were their president to be seen with "*a drove of negroes*" seeking a market? This single objection should be sufficient to exclude Gen. Jackson from the Presidential chair. But this, disgraceful and black as it is, is only one of the numerous acts of his life, which denote him totally unfit to be the ruler of a free and high minded people. He who would trade in human flesh for gain, would reduce freemen to the condition of slaves, were the power afforded him. "Let no such man be trusted."

"UNION-TOWN, May 28th, 1828.

Dear Sir—Many of our fellow citizens are now ardently and zealously yielding their support and assistance, to place in the presidential chair one with whose qualifications, temper and habits of life, they are totally unacquainted.

To me this is the more surprising, as I can discover no reason for dissatisfaction with the measures of the present incumbent. Are we not, sir, as *free, happy* and *prosperous* now, as at any former period?

As an American citizen, I felt proud at the gallant defence our troops made at New Orleans under their energetic commandant, and was pleased to find the mantle of charity officially cast over his public errors—and sir, in the seriousness of my soul do I regret the circumstances which render it necessary to raise this mantle and expose to the view of the public, the temper and disposition, the foibles, follies and faults of this distinguished individual.

In the year 1811, I was stationed with the troops at Washington Cantonment, Mississippi Territory—Gen. Jackson spent three or four days in our Cantonment, in quarters with Col. Purdy who commanded a battalion of the 7th Regiment Infantry; from Tennessee.—The Gen. was then a military officer, and during his stay was exceedingly attentive to our drills.

Sometime after the visit of Gen. Jackson to our Cantonment, being in the village of Washington, (Miss. Ter.) where the legislature had convened, and in company with Cowles Meade, Speaker of the House of Delegates, Silas Dinsmore, Choctaw Agent & several of my brother officers, the good effects resulting from an arrangement obliging persons to carry passports when passing through the Indian nation, was spoken of—a number of deserters from the Army, runaway negroes, kidnappers, horse-thieves and many others, fugitives from justice, had been arrested at the Agency, or in the nation, and it was stated by some gentleman present, that the members from the upper part of the Territory, who had taken their seats in the legislature, had carried their passports with them, in conformity with this happy arrangement.

Mr. Dinsmore then related the following anecdote of Gen. Jackson, who he said, IN PASSING DOWN WITH A DROVE OF NEGROES, halted at the Agency to refresh, &c. Being about to proceed, Mr. Dinsmore observed, that it was necessary for persons passing through the nation to shew their passports. Gen. Jackson replied "that Gen. *Jackson* required no passport to travel through the Indian nation." Mr. Dinsmore said, that he did not know General Jackson from any other man, and that in demanding his passport, he was only doing his duty, in conformity with instructions from the War Department. By this time, the General, having sent forward his negroes, had mounted his horse *and laying his hand upon his pistols, significantly replied, "These are Gen. Jackson's passports!!!"*

I have often thought of this anecdote of Mr. Dinsmore's whenever the Constitution, laws, or the orders of government, have thwarted the arbitrary *will* of this man.

Shall *weapons of war*, be his passport to our *suffrage*, and to the *Chair of State?*

A. McILHENNY.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The National Journal of Saturday contains the correspondence on this subject, between Mr. Clay and Mr. Vaughan, which took place in February and March of the present year. It will not be uninteresting to our readers, if we state briefly the main points of the discussion. In his first note, Mr. Clay denies the ground assumed in a former note by Mr. Vaughan, that Great Britain had the actual occupation and possession of the disputed territory, prior to the treaty of 1783.—She could have had only a constructive possession, as the country was an uninhabited waste; and this constructive possession passed by that treaty to the United States, as the latter contend The subsequent settlement made at Madawasca, was therefore an unauthorized intrusion by individuals in the alleged territory of the United States; and in the census of 1820, these were enumerated among the population of the Union. The settlement on the Aroostook is equally unauthorized; and the issuing of process by the government of New Brunswick, is viewed with dissatisfaction by the President, as irreconcileable, not only with the pretensions of the American government to the territory in dispute, but with the alleged resolution of the Governor of New Brunswick to maintain that territory in the state in which he received it. He therefore protests against any acts of exclusive jurisdiction by the British authorities, and demands the liberation of Baker on this ground.

Mr. Vaughan in his reply assumes that, whatever may be the conviction of the United States as to their limits by the treaty of 1783, these limits being still undefined, and referred to the arbitration of a friendly sovereign, the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the disputed territory remain with Great Britain until these limits are defined. He enters into some argument on the subject of the boundary, and reiterates as to the Aroostook settlement, what he had said of the Madawasca, *that all persons taking up their residence on the disputed territory, are within the British jurisdiction till the line is adjusted.* He adverts to the exercise of sovereignty on the part of Maine, by taking the census of 1820 in Madawasca; but promises to transmit to the British government the demand of the liberation of Baker.

Mr. Clay, in his rejoinder, throws aside any argument on the boundary, as the question of right is to be settled in another place and way; but protests against the assumption that, till the limits are adjusted, the disputed territory remains under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Britain. The possession of either nation in this waste territory has been merely constructive, before the treaty of 1783, and the right of possession being the very thing on which the parties are at issue, the exercise of jurisdiction by either, is inadmissible. If, as Mr. Vaughan remarks, *some* civil government is necessary for the disputed territory, it may as well be that of Maine as of New Brunswick. He refers to some transactions with Sir Charles Bagot, in 1818, in support of this view of the case.—In the mean time, he contends; that the occupation of the territory by Great Britain, if it does not, as Mr V. remarks, invalidate the rights of the United States, at least gives the former all the advantages of a decision of the controversy in her favor. In conclusion, he says:—"The President of the United States cannot consent to this unequal condition of the parties: and the undersigned, in conclusion, is charged again to protest against the exercise of all and every act of exclusive jurisdiction, on the part of the Government of the province of New Brunswick; & to announce to Mr. Vaughan that that Government will be responsible for all the consequences, whatever they may be, to which any of those acts of jurisdiction may lead."

Mr. Vaughan's reply, which concludes the correspondence, re-urges his former views and grounds; but as it is his intention to submit the correspondence to his government, he declares himself not disposed to prolong the discussion in regard to the exercise of jurisdiction in the territory disputed.

It is very obvious from this correspondence, that the Government of the United States, while willing to abide the award to which it has referred the right of the disputed territory, is firm in its determination to resist, in the mean time, the exercise of any exclusive jurisdiction by the other party to the reference. In our humble opinion, likewise, the argument of Mr. Clay is not only decisive, but urged with the happy clearness, ease and force which distinguish every production of that eminent statesman.

The British government have not yet, it is understood, acted on the demand for the immediate liberation of Baker, and full indemnity for his injuries; and meanwhile the judicial proceedings against him, with which our readers are acquainted, have taken place under the authority of the Provincial Government.

[American.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SOUTHERN EXPEDITION.—We copy, with much pleasure, from the National Intelligencer of Saturday last, the following article on the subject of the intended National Expedition to the South Sea and Pacific Ocean:—

We understand that orders have issued from the Navy Department, to the commanding officer of the West India squadron, for the immediate return of the sloop of war Hornet, to the Navy Yard at New York, to undergo the necessary repairs, to fit her for the expedition to the South Sea and Pacific Ocean. The Hornet is the smallest sloop of war, we believe, in the service, and may, by removing her heavy armament, and by some other alterations, be made a good discovery ship. We learn that several Naval officers, on distant stations, have been sent for to join the enterprize. We have not heard who will be the senior officer, but understand the appointment will soon be made. We learn, also, that it is in contemplation to send one, or perhaps two small merchant brigs in company with the Hornet. These small vessels will be of essential service to the enterprise, and may greatly extend its usefulness. We do not know, however, that these brigs will be procured by the Navy Department, but they will act entirely under its control. The provision made by Congress for the expedition was not as ample as was desired by its projectors, but it was all that could be obtained amid the hurry of the close of the session. The bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs was not acted on, for want of time; and the Resolutions introduced by Mr. REED, of Massachusetts, we believe, originated with, and were accepted by, the friends of the enterprise, including the Naval Committee, as a substitute for the bill.

What can be done within the powers delegated by the resolutions, and without prejudice to the general interest of the Naval service, towards accomplishing the object in view, the Department seems disposed promptly to do. We have great interest in the Pacific Ocean, & it is daily increasing. Numerous Islands, some of them inhabited, require further and more accurate surveys, to render our operations in the Whale Fishery less hazardous to the lives and property of our merchants and mariners.

Discoveries, of the highest importance to commerce and science, may yet be made in the great expanse of the Pacific Ocean, and within comparatively low latitudes, while in the high Southern latitudes scarcely any thing is known. The advances made by Captain Cook were, we believe, to 67 dgr's 30, and 71 dgr's, 10, which still left about 340 dgr's of longitude, in which the Southern circle was never approached. To these we may now add that of Captain Weddel, who, in 1824, reached 74 degrees 25 South, and put back with an open sea before him; all else of that region is still unknown.

Whatever of good may result to the country from this expedition, justice requires that it be attributed mainly to the exertions of Mr REYNOLDS, whose persevering efforts throughout the nation to unite public sentiment in its favor, ultimately obtained for the enterprise the sanction of the National authority, and the aid of the National funds. We perceive, from the late intelligence from England, that the British Government has just sent off two different exploring expeditions into the Southern seas, a fact which shows the commercial importance which that sagacious People attach to discoveries which they think possible in the vast unexplored regions of the Southern hemisphere.

BALTIMORE CITY COURT,

June Term, 1828.

To the Honourable the Judges of Baltimore City Court—

The Committee from the Grand Jury, appointed by the Honorable Court to visit the Jail and Penitentiary, respectfully report that they have performed the duty assigned them, & have great pleasure in stating that they found those institutions remarkable, in a high degree, for their order, regularity and cleanliness. They were assured that by the system now in operation in the Jail, and other arrangements in contemplation, great savings of expense will accrue to the City and County in the future conduct of its concerns.

The Grand Jury would express their marked approbation of the improved appearance of the Jail, as well in its interior as in the surrounding grounds. The total exclusion of spiritous liquors has had a most salutary tendency, and the happy effects of this regulation are strongly manifested in the healthful and cleanly appearance of the prisoners. The statements furnished by the Keeper of the Penitentiary, of the state of its finances, are very satisfactory. Every comfort, compatible with the situation of the prisoners, is supplied, and they are kept usefully and profitably employed.

THOS. MURPHY.
JAMES CORNER,
COLUMBUS O'DONNELL,
GEORGE F. WARFIELD,
R H. OSGOOD.

Report to the Grand Jury of Baltimore City Court, of the Male and Female Prisoners confined in the Maryland Penitentiary.

MALES.

Weaving, Warping and Quilling,	178	Smithing,	3
Cordwaining,	12	Painting,	1
Brush Making,	1	Writing,	1
Comb Making,	8	Barber,	1
Sawing Marble,	26	Labourers on new building,	19
Dying Colours,	10	At Housework,	4
Turning,	2	Cooking and Baking	6
Taylering,	3	Sick and Invalid,	8
Carpentering,	5		
			288

FEMALES.

Carding and Spinning wool, flax & tow,	16	Twisting thread	1
Binding Shoes,	2	Doubling & reeling,	1
Washing,	4	Knitting,	2
Scouring yarn,	2	Sewing	3
Quilting blankets	2	At housework,	5
		Sick,	1
Females,			39
Males,			288
Total,			327

True copy—Test, WM. M. MEDCALF,
Clerk of Baltimore City Court.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The following account of the new State Prison erected in Westchester county, New York, is copied from the New York Enquierer of Friday. We are the more gratified to find it stated that the plan in operation there is pronounced "*the perfection of the system,*" because the same system will be adopted in the Maryland Penitentiary, as soon as the additional buildings, now erecting, are completed:

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, the Mayor and Corporation, proceeded, in the steamboat Sun, to visit the new state prison, now nearly completed at Sing-Sing, Westchester county. Among the guests, were the Ex-President Monroe; Mr. Gallatin, the Lt. Governor of the state; the Judges; charge des Affairs of Peru; Mr. Van Buren, General Gaines; Hon. Mr. Baylies of Massachusetts; Members of Congress, from the city, together with the President and Members of the Senate of the state, and other guests.

The object of this visit, was of importance to the state, and to the perfection of a new system of government and discipline in our state prisons and penitentiaries; a subject in which the people are deeply interested; and it was when the senate could at one view, understand the system in all its bearings, that the corporation resolved to invite their attendance.

More has been written and said on the subject of prison discipline, and reformation of convicts, more money has been expended, and more experiments have been made to perfect the system, in Europe and in this country, than on any one point connected with moral and political economy. We are much mistaken if we have not, finally, reached the true thing. It will be remembered, that the convicts, at the Greenwich state prison, were employed in several trades and occupations, not profitable to the establishment; they messed together and slept several in one apartment; of course, the constant communication with each other, had the worse tendency in promoting future reformation.

The state, to commence a new experiment, purchased a number of acres of land, in Westchester containing an extensive quarry of excellent marble, and of an inexhaustible quantity. They turned in their convicts made them hew the marble from the quarry and build their own prison. It is situated on the margin of the river, three stories high, and when completed, will, probably be 400 feet long. Each convict, of which there may be at present, 500, has a separate cell, seven feet long and three feet wide, and eight feet in height, built entirely of marble, which is perfectly dry. They have a mat to sleep upon, and blankets in winter, each cell has an iron grated door, looking into a long corridor or hall, of the length of the prison, the light for which is given from small grated windows.

The discipline of the prison is admirable.—The convicts are at work in the quarries, or shaping the stone under the temporary building. *They are not allowed to speak a word to each other,* and this is one of the great plans of reform.—When they break off work to go to their meals, they form in file, and divide into gangs of forty or fifty, with the close or locked step, and each man takes his provision in his cell, the door is locked and they remain an hour. All is order and regularity, and 500 men are thus guarded by four or five centinels, and a dozen keepers. The men work hard, but are quite healthy, and they are glad to get to their work, and escape the horrors of solitary confinement.

On Sunday, they bathe in the river, and attend prayers: each man has a Bible in his cell. The food is coarse, but wholesome, and the whole cooking is done by a small steam apparatus, which consumes a bushel and a half of coals per day. The prison is under the care of Capt. Lines, formerly of Auburn, and probably, a more useful and intelligent man, for this business, is not to be found in the country.

Altogether, we may pronounce this the *perfection of the system,* the great object of which, is to *prevent,* not punish crime.

Sir H. Steuart's mode of Transplanting of Trees.—We have already mentioned the discoveries of Sir Henry Steuart on this subject. Even in the wilderness of wood which our country presents these discoveries are not without their interest.

The seeming hostility of our countrymen to trees, or rather their natural partiality to lands "finely cleared," generally makes sad havoc in the forest, whose "monarchs," being most fit for fuel, rails and timber, are the most apt to feel the fury of the axe. Many country-houses, therefore, though they may be buried in dwarf trees and coppice, have not a single fine tree about them.—It is however, to our naked streets fervent and flaming in the midsummer sun, that we should be the happiest to see the benefits of these discoveries applied. As several of our readers have expressed their interest in these, we subjoin some particulars relative to the discoverer, and his complete success in his new system.—Sir Henry Steuart is known to the literary world by an elaborate translation of Sallust, with notes evincive of general knowledge and classical learning. Allanton, the seat of his ancesstors, is in Lanarkshire; but being removed from the beautiful valley of the Clyde, and the soil being moorish, it presented little beauty to the eye. Under the plastic hand of its owner however, its park has become one of the lions of the "North Country."

A committee of gentlemen, of whom Sir Walter Scott was one, deputed by the Scottish Highland Society, visited Allanton in 1823, and made a report respecting Sir Henry's new mode of transplanting. By this it appears that single trees and often groups thus transplanted, grew with the greatest vigor & luxuriance. They were of various kinds,—birch, ash, Scotch elm, sycamore, lime (or linden,) and horse-chestnut; and of various sizes. Some, which had been transplanted some years before, were from thirty to forty feet high or more: the girth of the largest, at a foot and a half from the ground, was from five feet three, to five feet eight inches Other trees which had been transplanted only six months, were from twenty to thirty feet high, of a girth of two and a half or three feet, at 18 inches from the ground.—These trees were very flourishing. Their leaves, indeed, were smaller than those of the trees around them; but this difference ceases in the second or third year at furthest, after transplantation. Their shape and symmetry, health and vigour, and upright position in the most exposed situations, were all remarkable. There are also in the park close groups or masses of wood. One of these had been made in five years of such luxuriant beauty, that the visitors assigned forty years as the probable time in which such a woody screen could have been formed by the ordinary means. The art of transplantation thus practised by Sir H. Steuart, is calculated astonishingly to accelerate the growth of wood both for beauty and shelter.

Thus he can anticipate time; and thus does science from day to day really create wonders which were wont to be related only in fairy tales, as the effects of magic.—*American.*

FRUIT TREES.—What are you doing there Madam? said I, last summer, to an industrious & amiable young lady who herself takes the care of her flower, fruit, and kitchen garden, for mercy sake! what are you doing there? Don't you see, answered she; I am scalding this peach tree. Do you want to kill it? On the contrary, I wish to save it if I can; the root is worm eaten; the leaves are curling and withering, it will be dead in a few days, if I do not apply an efficacious remedy. I have lost several fruit trees this summer by the worms; in vain have I tried all the means suggested, as to dig round, look for worms, use a wire to kill them through the apertures, put lime, ashes, &c. all in vain. Once the trees are attacked, they invariably die. This is the best tree of the garden; it produces the most excellent fruit. I am determined to try on it an experiment, which I for a long time thought of, but from which I always have been discouraged by my friends saying, that it will kill the tree; but the tree is already as if dead and I think there is even prudence in the trial, since it leaves at least a possibility, a hope of saving it.

A great deal of conversation followed that experiment; some laughed, some thought it absurd. I myself visited and examined with anxiety the tree every day. To our great surprise and satisfaction, after the fall of the faded leaves, the vegetation resumed all its activity, and a new set of beautiful, long green leaves again covered the tree. Encouraged by this success, all the fruit trees of the garden sound or not, were saved before the setting in of winter.

The brother of the young lady having taken confidence in the operation, and having himself an orchard of 150 fruit trees, apples, pears, plums, peaches, &c. of which a few were also worm eaten, took the resolution to have them all scalded before winter. An iron kettle was brought into the orchard kept boiling, (water added from a neighbouring brook in proportion as it was used,) and three or four quarts poured at the bottom of each tree, about one foot above the ground, care was taken to cause the water to follow the trunk and penetrate to the roots, by pouring it round the tree, and not too fast This was done to each tree in the orchard with the greatest ease in less than half a day's labour. The same operation was performed again in the spring as soon as the frost was out of the ground. Not a single tree died. Those in bad order revived, and they are all covered with the most luxuriant blossoms.

This discovery, for it well deserves the name, will certainly rank among the most useful. I hasten to send it for your valuable paper; it should be reprinted in all the publications of this country, for it might save many thousand fruit trees this season from destruction, if known by all gardeners and farmers.

In former times, a young lady who had become a benefactress of her own country, by her ingenuity and industry would have received, as a reward, a crown of the finest flowers, with a basket of the best fruit; but in these dry modern times, let her, at least, receive our best thanks.

[N. Y. Statesman.

CANINE BIOGRAPHY.

The almost incredible performances of the *Grecian Dog Apollo* at Peale's Museum having become the general topic of conversation amongst the curious of this city, we have been induced to make some inquiries relative to his origin—breed and education—for the gratification of our readers. He is now nearly six years old, and was bought when a pup of about seven months old when from a sailor belonging to a vessel that had just arrived from Greece. He betrayed early symptoms of comprehension and recollection in so extraordinary a degree, that his master was induced to try to what perfection a dog might be brought by patience, gentleness and perseverance. The experiment was made in London. His hours of instruction were from twelve to two in the night, choosing this time for the great advantage resulting from silence being able to make more progress in those two hours than in six during the bustle of business. His diet was strictly regular, but not stinted—*on no occasion beaten*—(severity tending to destroy the spirit and create a dislike to his performance) never allowed to associate with other dogs or sleep in the day time. This line of conduct was adopted for fifteen months at the expiration of which time he was first exhibited in London, where his uncommon abilities created so much public curiosity that for a considerable time the rooms were literally crowded with admiring spectators, including most of the royal family, the foreign ambassadors and nobility, who have (with the editors of some of the first newspapers) invariably allowed him to surpass any thing of the kind they ever witnessed. He was last June brought to New York, where he was immediately engaged from the high character in the European papers at $200 a week for five weeks at the American Museum. Three shares were then sold for $1350.

[*Balt. Gaz.*

[From the New York American.]

THE SEAT OF WAR.—As it is now certain that war has been undertaken by Russia against the Turks, it may not be uninteresting to give some little detail concerning the countries in which it will be carried on, and of the forces likely to be engaged in it. The Russian army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, is said to amount to about 150,000 men of all arms—well disciplined, well provided, and burning for the onset. We find no account in our London papers of the precise situation occupied by this army; nor does the proclamation of the Commander-in-chief, which we publish this evening relieve our difficulty—for it is merely dated from head quarters, without stating where those are. We presume, however, that they are quartered in Poland, in the vicinity of the Pruth, which constitues the Northwestern boundary of Moldavia. The distance from this position to Constantinople is about 500 miles. The Pruth, after separating, for a considerable space, Maldavia from Poland, makes a turn to the South, and continued a Southerly course till it falls into the Danube between Galatz & Ismael—and divides the principalities of Moldavia, in its length, into two almost equal parts. Both Wallachia and Moldavia are without Turkish garrisons being governed by their own Hospodars, who are tributaries of the Porte. Wallachia is separated by the Danube from Bulgaria, where properly the Turkish empire begins, & where the first Turkish forces will probably be met. The Russian army will traverse the two principalities without opposition in some fifteen days, which will bring them to the Danube. This river will be crossed, it is supposed, between Hirskova and Ruschuck (both fortified places,) which will, if the object be to proceed with all haste to Constantinople be masked—for the Russians have learned by experience not to lose time in laying siege to Turkish fortresses—and the march be pushed forward to Shunula, the position that command the passes of Mount Hæmus, and where the Turkish force, amounting by computation to eighty thousand men, independently of thirty thousand scattered along the fortresses on the banks of the Danube, are concentrated. Here then must be the battle. The invaders, with their left resting on the Gulf of Varna, accessible to their fleet from Sevastopol, in the Crimea distant about three hundred miles, and therefore assured of supplies and succour of all sort, will fight with every advantage. The Turks, with the conviction that their position is the key to the passes in the mountains, which, once carried opens the way to the Capitol and with the advantage of intimate knowledge of these passes, will if animated by any thing like the pristine zeal of the Mahomatons, and directed by even a moderate degree of skill in the art of war, be enabled to make a desperate defence. We do not believe, however, that it can avail against the superior number and discipline of the Russians. This one battle will, probably, decide the campaign. Either the Grand Signior, on learning his defeat, will agree to terms of unconditional submission, or, animated by despair, defend his capitol to the last, and either fall with his throne, or pass over into Asia, & thence renew the war. Our own belief is, that, at the moment we are writing these remarks, the Russian standard is floating from the Severn Towers, and that the Northern Autocrat, like another Colossus, bestrides Europe, from the Gulf of Finland to the Sea of Marmora.

STEAM BOAT ADVENTURE.—Last week a young man from some distance in the interior, drove into town with an old horse and mare, with a colt before his wagon, and a couple of calves which he had brought to town to dispose of to our butchers.—He had but just tied the horses to a post in the street, when it was announced that a steamboat was coming. He never having seen a steamboat before, was very curious to have a fair view, and passed down to the end of the dock among the passengers who were going on board, walked up the plank of the Albany with the crowd, and wandered in the cabin, where he was almost fascinated with the beautiful paintings. In the meantime the boat had got underway, and was nearly to Polypus Island before the youth discovered it. He called out to the captain to turn about and bring him back; this the captain would not do, and our hero roared out like a bull, and lamented in the most doleful strains his untimely fate—the misfortunes which might happen to his colt—the calves might be stolen and his wagon and horses driven away. He kept up his lamentations until the boat arrived at Westpoint, where he was set on shore. Here he was worse, if possible, when he found himself surrounded by soldiers, where his life might be taken in an instant; he threw himself down and bewailed his calamities, until some benevolent person pointed out to him the way by which he might return in a few hours. He found his way back covered with dust and sweat, and to his astonishment found all safe. He was heard to exclaim, "These steam-boats are quere things."

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