annually, on the feast of assumption, wed yourselves in this manner with the sea, as a testimony of your sovereignty over her, which I here concede to you!"

The Venetians shouted with applause at the institution of this feast, which so much flattered their pride: But Ziani, with a look of deep melancholy, pressed the hand of his friend, who had alone understood him.

After they had entered Venice in triumph, Ziani sent his prisoner, prince Otto, as a messenger of peace to his afflicted father, and Venice had soon the proud pleasure of seeing the emperor and the pope brought to a reconciliation within its walls, by the mediation of their Doge.

Ziani remained unmarried, and celebrated several times the feast instituted by himself and the pope, on the day of assumption; but ever with the sentiment of a sacred, unaltered love for Giovanna, and he cast down the betrothing ring, as a testimony that he remained true to her till death.

Ninety-one Doges had ascended the ducal throne since Ziani. During the space of six hundred years, they have celebrated the feast of the marriage with the sea. But none were acquainted with the deep and tender sentiment which urged the founder to cast the first ring into the wave, and while they all, in their own vain opinions, conceived that they were wedding themselves to the sea, as a proof of their power over it, its immense waves were only the silken curtains to Giovanna's bridal bed, whereon she slept, embosomed in the watery elements of the fearful deep, and received the betrothed rings, only as a testimony of the tender and inviolable fidelity of her Ziani.

SYMPATHIES OF ANIMALS.

"——'Tis often seen
Adoption strives in vain."
Shakspeare.

Animals which are unable to associate with their own species will sometimes form most strange attachments. I had last year a solitary pigeon, who, being unable to procure a mate, attached itself to an old barn door fowl, whose side it seldom left at night, roosting by him in the hen-house. The cock seemed sensible of the attachment of the pigeon, and never molested it or drove it from him. I had also a tame hedge-hog, which nestled before the fire on the stomach of an old lazy terrier dog, who was much attached to it, and the best understanding existed between them. I have also seen a horse and a pig associate together, for want of any other companions; and Mr. White, in his Natural History of Selborne, mentions a curious fact of a horse and a solitary hen spending much of their time together in an orchard, where they saw no creature but each other. The fowl would approach the quadruped with notes of complacency, rubbing herself gently against his legs; while the horse would look down with satisfaction, and move with the greatest caution and circumspection, lest he should trample on his diminutive companion.

At Aston Hall, in Warwickshire, I remember to have seen a cat and a large fierce bloodhound, who were always together, the cat following the dog about the yard, and never seeming tired of his society. They fed together, and slept in the same kennel.

A gentleman residing in Northumberland assured me that he had a tame fox, who was so much attached to his terriers, and they to him, that they lived together, and that the fox always went out hunting with the pack. This fox was never tied up, and was as tame, playful, and harmless as any dog could be. He hunted with the pack for four years, and was at last killed by an accident.

But a most singular instance of attachment between two animals, whose nature and habits were most opposite, was related to me by a person on whose veracity I can place the greatest reliance. Before he took up his abode at Hampton Court, he had resided for nine years in the American states, where he superintended the execution of some extensive works for the American Government.—One of these works consisted in the erection of a becon in a swamp in one of the rivers, where he caught a young alligator. This animal he made so perfectly tame, that it followed him about the house like a dog, scrambling up the stairs after him, and showing much affection and docility. Its great favorite, however, was a cat, and the friendship was mutual. When the cat was reposing herself before the fire (this was at New York) the alligator would lay himself down, place his head upon the cat, and in this attitude go to sleep. If the cat was absent, the alligator was restless; but he always appeared happy when the cat was near him. The only instance in which he showed any ferocity was in attacking a fox, which was tied up in the yard. Probably, however, the fox, resented some playful advances which the other had made, and thus called forth the anger of the alligator. In attacking the fox, he did not make use of his mouth, but beat him with so much severity with his tail, that had not the chain which confined the fox broken, he would probably have killed him. The alligator was fed on raw flesh, and sometimes with milk, for which he showed a greater fondness.—In cold weather he was shut up in a box, with wool in it; but having been forgotten one frosty night, he was found dead in the morning. This is not, I believe, a solitary instance of amphibia becoming tame, and showing a fondness for those who have been kind to them. Blumenbach mentions that crocodiles have been tamed; and two instances have occurred under my own observation of toads knowing their benefactors, and coming to meet them with considerable alacrity.

Colonel Montague, in the Supplement to his Ornithological Dictionary, relates the following singular instance of an attachment which took place between a China goose and a pointer who had killed the male. The dog was most severely punished for the misdemeanor, and had the dead bird tied to his neck. The solitary goose became extremely distressed for the loss of her partner and only companion; and probably having been attracted to the dog's kennel by the sight of her dead mate, she seemed determined to persecute the dog by her constant attendance and continual vociferations; but after a little time a strict friendship took place between these incongruous animals. They fed out of the same trough, lived under the same roof, and in the same straw bed kept each other warm; and when the dog was taken to the field, the lamentations of the goose were incessant.

Some animals of the same species form also strong attachments for each other. This was shown in the case of two Hanoverian horses, who had long served together during the peninsular war, in the German brigade of artillery. They had assisted in drawing the same gun, and had been inseparable companions in many battles. One of them was at last killed; and after the engagement the survivor was piquited as usual, and his food brought to him. He refused, however, to eat, and was constantly turning round his head to look for his companion, sometimes neighing as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed upon him was of no avail. He was surrounded by other horses, but he did not notice them; and he shortly afterwards died, not having once tasted food from the time his former associate was killed. A gentleman who witnessed the circumstance assured me that nothing could be more affecting than the whole demeanor of this poor horse.

TO ALLAY THIRST.

Many facts testify the action of cutaneous, or external absorption. It is proved by direct experiment that the human hand is capable of imbibing, in a quarter of an hour, an ounce and a half of warm water, which, for the whole body, is at the rate of six or seven pounds per hour. An interesting narrative is recorded of a ship's crew, who were exposed for several days in an open boat; they had consumed all their water; they had no fluid of any kind that they could drink; they soon began to suffer from thirst, their feelings at length became intolerable, and the drinking of sea-water was soon found to increase it to intensity. When nearly exhausted, they were exposed during several hours to a heavy shower of rain. As soon as their clothes became thoroughly wet, their thirst began to abate, and before the rain had ceased, their thirst was gone. They did not fail to profit by this experience. From this time, each man, as soon as he felt thirsty, dipped his shirt in the sea water, and wore it next his skin, which had the invariable effect of removing his thirst, the absorbents taking up the particles of water, but rejecting the saline matter dissolved in it.

TOUGH SNAKE STORY!

The following extraordinary story, which seems to be well authenticated, is taken from a late Ithaca Journal:—

Messrs. Mack & Andrus—If you should think the circumstance I am about to relate sufficiently curious to deserve a place in your paper, it is at your service:—On Saturday afternoon, I was engaged with two of my sons and a hired man, Reuben Havens, in clearing a small piece for a summer-crop. Havens cut down a dry stump of a tree about 25 feet high; as it was falling, I perceived a striped snake about two feet long crossing a stone about 16 feet from the foot of the tree. The tree fell on the snake, and owing to its being a little flat on the lower side, or to the shape of the stone, the snake was cut in three pieces as smooth as it could have been done with a knife; the middle part remained mashed under the tree. If it had not been witnessed by four of us, and I had not the evidence of the fact to prove it, I would not dare to tell what followed.

The part of the snake which had the head on, in about two minutes crawled under the tree to the tail end which had worked itself to about a foot from the stone in apparent agony. The head part immediately took the other part into its mouth, and fairly carried it under the stone, which was flat and about three feet over. All this was so singular that I had the curiosity to make one of the boys watch the stone until we quit work at night. About three hours afterwards, when we chopped up the tree and with a handspike lifted the stone, we found the snake with the two cut ends joined together and able to attempt making his escape—we however caught it. The cut was not entirely healed, but we carried it home, and I now have it well and sound in a box for any body to see, at my house, about a mile from the village. The cut is entirely healed, and leaves a ring around the snake; and what is curious, the ends of the streaks on the two parts do not match. MATTHEW SEELY.

Ithaca, April 20, 1833.

A short time since, three young men, on the South side of the Island of Martha's Vineyard, were engaged in laboring in a field which was once an orchard—two of them ploughing, and the other picking up stone at a distance. As a plough passed over a certain part of the land, the ploughshare started up two or three pieces of silver coin, which were hastily snatched up by the holder, and put into his pocket. His companion observed him stoop and pick up something, and when the plough went over the spot again, seeing him repeat the movement, he desired him to change situations with him. This was done, and he too reaped his crop; when each finding that the other was master of the secret, they proposed a manœuvre to get rid of the third person, so that they could divide the spoil without his coming in for a share.—They therefore declared it best to leave off work that forenoon, as it was nearly twelve o'clock; which was readily acquiesced in. What they obtained, no one can exactly state—but it is believed that not far from two or three thousand dollars, which had been originally buried in a bag, (ascertained by pieces of cloth adhering to some of the coin,) were excavated. This must be divided between the two—leaving the man in the field with them, (who was no less a personage than Mr. J. A. Jones, well known as the author of Haverhill,) to attest the truth of the old adage,

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Must either *hold* himself or *drive*"

New-Bedford Gazette.

There is now exhibiting at the National Hotel, Chesnut street, models of one of the most ingenious pieces of machinery ever witnessed. It is used for sawing and boring; and the mathematical accuracy of its various operations is really surprising.—It will turn out 500 wheel fellies in a day, while 14 are considered a good day's wheel-wright labour. It saws segments of any dimensions or description, slats and legs for chairs, performs all kinds of cut sawing, small framing, mitre joints, &c. &c. and all with accuracy and expedition. The whole machine is but six feet square, and is turned by a steam engine of one horse power. Its expense of construction is as trifling as it is simple, and it can be worked by an apprentice with ease and safety. It is very worthy of public attention, and will well repay a visit.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

A Western Production.—Mr. Benjamin M. Pritchard, a native, we believe, of Mason county, but for many years past a citizen of Montgomery, tarried a short time in Maysville last week, and created no little curiosity, particularly among the children, because of his enormous bulk. He is 42 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, and weighs 483 pounds. He is communicative, gentlemanly in his deportment, and appears to be well informed. His health is good; but his superabundant flesh has become burdensome, and he has gone in pursuit of a physician to deplete him.—*Maysville Eagle.*

Elegant Compliment.—At the late Ladies' Fair in Boston, Mrs. O., who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the blind, attracted no little attention, as well on account of the graces of her person, as the rarity and elegance of her wares. Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day, a sailor approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill, and after looking some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table, and was about to withdraw. "Will you not take some article for your money?" said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off, saying—"*no; I've had my money's worth.*"

This anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary, than that which is told of the Duchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment all others were vapid.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Philadelphia Tickler.

A GEMMAN OB COLOUR TO BUFF GREEN.

DEAR BUFF—Excuse de liberty I is engaged in, for de feeling ob justice acterate me to *dress* you on de subject ob Nullificashun. In consequence ob not paying much regard to de public print, I scart recollect your sentiments on this wofull affair. But if I mistake not, you fully occur wid de following views, dat de presant opperations ob our tariff laws, are most suredly pressive and no equeal in dare effects; de reasons for which are spicuous in demselves, and darefore easily counted for. Tis so well known dat de sile and clymate pekuliar to de siteration ob de Souf Carolinas, are such as will, in all provibilite, eber forbid a facturing spirit to lokate dare. Hence it tis that de natur ob our presant laws will eber remain in direct oppersition to dat sextion ob our Constitution dat examins itsef. Dus all imposts, duties and taxes, shall be uniform throughout de *Nited States*, if we cannot darefore exact laws to commodate each sextion ob our happy union, what can be done? Souf Carolina has declared before de Great Majesty and before de man, dat unlef a satisfaction bejustment is made relativ to de ta-riff, she will maintain de position she has now consumed. Now, my dear Buff, as in belusion ob dis mighte deklarashun, I would most spectfully sicit your actural pinions: Is she, do you magine, prompted by de true spirit ob imperial justice, or is she led on by de foul and tem-ting feeling ob ambition, gide ed (as it wur) by a spirit ob poplar advancement?—admitting, howeber, dat eider is de fact, (and it seems to me one or de odor must be sanctioned)—would it not now be better to spose, and as we ar in a grate degree compell'd to do, that she is acterated by de princibls ob rictitude, dat she consults de rules ob betegrite in de same measure wid dat ob intrest, and dat she ought, darefore, be allowed de privelege ob secession in prefermance to altering a single claus ob dat constitushun under which de advancement ob our country remains unsurpled in de whole world, and which (as it wur) has for most half a century been de Tomb-stone ob our umfication? It would, also, seem by an impartiality vestigation ob political affairs, dat de people in favor ob presant consults, as rising from de tairiff laws, ar, in comparison, as three to one. Would it not, consequently, be posterous to nihilate three quantums ob our comunicy, merely for de unsettled considerations (eider) ob polluted pretensions, or sacred ixamples? But premit dese things to be as dey might, I, and myself, ar still imposed ob marching against dem de military force ob our government, and becase more mighte den they, compell'd dem to submit. Dis does, indeed, pear to me, would be shamefully not only, but grading also, to de whole Merican sex—it would, indeed, be in direct position to de better feeling ob mankind. Oh, Buff—oh, Buff—hab we no fection for our broders—no fection for de fond families dat were reared into maturity by de same parents! But were is de use for talken? Now, d——n you, Buff, don't keep me waiten so long—spond soon—echo your sentiments as soon as possible—case you know, colour don't make de principle—but principle make de colour. Good bye, Buff—God bless you. When I meet you gin, I take you by de han ob frindship.

Yours, in a deble ob a hurry,
COL. JOHN BARNEY,
A Gemman ob Colour.

The editor of the Nantucket Inquirer, after noticing the proposition of a Scotch nobleman in the British House of Commons, to compel a *religious* observance of the first day of the week, thus comments:

"The project is worthy the most stupid and benighted ages of English history: and if the beetle-headed bigot who started it, could carry out his views to their full extent, he would unquestionably shut up the throat of every impious thrush or blackbird, tie the tail of every capering dolphin, and make every beast and creeping thing on the face of the earth attend on the services of some established kirk. Such a fanatic would even unhinge the system of nature for the gratification of his blind prejudices: vegetation should cease—the rains and the dews remain stationary—the winds move not, nor the tides, nor the globe itself—so that the Scotch gentleman may practice his devotions, free from all the feelings of envy and uncharitableness."

White Washing.—The quality as well as the appearance of the white wash is vastly improved, by adding at the rate of two ounces of *Vitriolic Acid* to half a bushel of good lime, whilst it is dissolving in water. It will be a much purer white, and adhere better than without the acid.

AN ACT to facilitate the collection of the tax in the several counties of this State on deceased persons' estates.

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That hereafter each and every executor and administrator shall, within twelve months after he commences his trust, render an account in writing to the commissioners of the tax or other county authority empowered to receive account of transfers of taxable property of the respective counties in which such property is situated, of all the deceased person's estate, liable to assessment, and which assets in his hands, stating therein the whole amount of plate, specifying the weight thereof, specifying the name of each and every slave, their respective age and sex, and all the taxable property which remains in his hands unsold, and if any negroes or other taxable property be sold or disposed of, stating the articles transferred, and the name or names of the transferrees, and the name, age and sex of the slaves transferred to each respective transferree, and shall, annually thereafter, until he completes his trust, give an account of the transfer by him or her made, in the manner above prescribed, and in case of failure to render an account as above required, shall be liable annually until he does comply in rendering such account, to pay such tax as such deceased person paid at the time of his death: *Provided*, that nothing in this section contained shall make it incumbent on any executor or administrator to mention in said account of transfers the name of any transferree, to whom the whole property transferred does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, or to make mention therein of the property thus transferred.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall be the duty of executors and administrators annually to pay over to the person entitled to receive it, such tax on assessable property of the deceased, in his hands, as said property is liable to, and to satisfy himself out of the proceeds of said estate.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to release any such property from taxation, and levy by way of distress, or execution on the value for the amount of taxes due thereon, as the laws of this State at present authorise.

From the Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, April 24.—Judge Ellsworth, one of the U. S. Commissioners for settling differences, &c. among the Indian tribes in the West, passed down in the steamboat Wyoming, last week, from Fort Gibson, on his way to Washington city, and thence to Connecticut, from whence, we understand, he designs returning to Fort Gibson in September next, with his lady.

We are much gratified to learn from Judge E., that the Commissioners have succeeded in bringing about a settlement of the differences (though not of a serious nature) that have existed for a long time between the Cherokees and Creeks, relative to boundaries. It has been arranged to the satisfaction of both parties.

An arrangement has also been made with the Creeks, for a portion of their lands for the future residence of the Seminoles of Florida, who will form a separate band of the Creek nation. It is expected that the latter tribe will commence removing next autumn.

At the late Council with the Osages a majority of the nation were in favor of the Treaty proposed by the Commissioners, but as it was likely to produce dissatisfaction on the part of the balance of the nation, it was deemed advisable to defer the Treaty until fall, when another council will be held, at which the commissioners anticipate no difficulty in effecting a treaty to the satisfaction of all parties. The object is, to purchase a portion of the Osage lands, and remove them some one or two hundred miles North-west of their present location, and thereby make room for other Indians which the Government designs removing to the West.

Gov. Stokes and Mr. Schermerhorn, the other two Commissioners, will proceed shortly towards the Missouri river, for the purpose of holding Councils and making treaties with some of the Indians in that quarter; and in August or September next, the three Commissioners will rendezvous at Fort Gibson, and proceed to the West, under an escort of U. S. Rangers, for the purpose of holding Councils with the Pawnee, Camancee, and other roving tribes toward the Rocky Mountains, between whom and some of the tribes in the more immediate vicinity of our frontiers, continued wars have existed almost from time immemorial. All the tribes with which the Commissioners have had intercourse, appeared to be friendly towards the United States, and desirous of cultivating a good understanding with our Government.

A Mermaid.—Some few years ago, the captain of a Boston East Indiaman, having disposed of his cargo, invested ten thousand dollars in a very remarkable mermaid. The mermaid was taken to England, and attracted no small number of spectators, who were highly gratified at beholding in sober prose a creature which before had only been seen in poetry. The proceeding, however, was not according to the wishes of the owners, and they caused a process to be commenced for the purpose of bringing the property within their own control. But no sooner had the sheriff taken possession of the property, than its value vanished. The imaginary mermaid proved to be an ingeniously manufactured head, fastened to the tail of a seal. The publication of the story spoiled all the mermaids of that day.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

A British writer, who has closely investigated the cause of Ireland, says—

"I find the Whiteboy system has continued for the last sixty years under different names; as Peep-of-day-boys, Thrashers, Whiteboys, Righters, Carders, Shanavests, Caravats, Rockites, Blackhens, Riscavallas, Ribbonmen, Lady-Clares, and Terry-alts. The outrages have been of the same kind for the last sixty years."

Bunker Hill Monument.—We learn that a gentleman of this city has proposed to the Government of the Mechanic Association, to give $5000 towards completing the Bunker Hill monument, provided that $50,000 shall be raised within three months, to finish the Monument agreeably to the original design. The offer has been accepted by the Association, and the members have undertaken to raise the requisite sum by subscription. It is stated that to this $5000, $10,000 have been added, and that the whole $50,000 will in all probability be raised within the given time.—*Boston Centinel.*

A salutary Example.—In the village of Amesbury, Mass., containing a population of more than two thousand souls, and which has two public taverns and fourteen stores, there is not at this time a single gallon of ardent spirits of any description whatever.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Joseph Oliver, a respectable citizen of Pittsburg, died suddenly a few days since, under the following circumstances:—He, in company with several other persons, was, on the night of his decease, at a wedding party, at Perrysville, about seven miles from Pittsburg, where he was solicited to play an air on the violin, for the amusement of the company. He acquiesced, and whilst in the act of playing, and in the full enjoyment of the festivities of the occasion, sank suddenly down on the floor, and died instantly.

Mr. E. P. Player, of Truro, has 10 ewes which brought forth in 1831, 21 lambs; in 1832, they had nine double births and one treble birth, making also 21, and in the present year, they have had eight double births, one treble, and single birth, making 20; in all 62 lambs from 10 ewes, in three years.—*Falmouth (England) Packet.*

A Battle.—The Cherokee Intelligencer of the 4th ult., states that a battle was fought on the 28th April, near Scudder's, in Forsyth county, Geo. between a party of whites, consisting of about 30 on each side. The weapons of warfare consisted of fists, sticks and stones, and although, fortunately, there were no lives lost, still a number of black eyes and broken bones. The quarrel, it is supposed, originated in a dispute about the gold mines at that place.—*Augusta Constellation.*

Stealing Dead Bodies.—*Heise*, the young medical student who was tried and found guilty in New York, of removing the dead body of a child from a grave yard, for the purpose of dissection, has been adjudged by the Court to an imprisonment of three years in the State Prison.

Wonderful Discovery.—Among the late new publications in Paris, we find one with the following title: "Grammaire Conjugale" (Conjugal Grammar) or general principles, by the aid of which a wife may be broken in, and made to go with the regularity of a clock, and render her at the same time as mild as a lamb.

A writer in the Salem Register says, when tea was first introduced into Salem, the fashionable mode of serving it up was, to boil the tea in an iron kettle, and after straining the liquor off, the boiled herb was put into a dish and buttered. This was eaten, while the liquid was drank without sugar or milk, to wash down the greens.

A person has been convicted at Mobile of passing counterfeit money. The punishment there is death.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

The following lines were written by Mrs. SIGOURNEY, in reference to the interesting ceremonies at Fredericksburg:

From the Political Arena.

ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE MONUMENT OF MRS. WASHINGTON.

Long hast thou slept unnoted! Nature stole
In her soft ministry around thy bed,
And spread her vernal coverings, violet gemmed,
And pearl'd with dews. She bade bright Summer bring
Gifts of frankincense, with sweet song of birds,
And Autumn cast his yellow coronet
Down at thy feet,—and stormy Winter speak
Speak hoarsely of Man's neglect.

But now we come
To do thee homage,—Mother of our Chief!
Fit homage—Such as honoreth him who pays.
Methinks we see thee as in olden time,—
Simple in garb—majestic and serene—
Unaw'd by "pomp and circumstance"—in truth
Inflexible,—and with a Spartan zeal
Repressing Vice, and making Folly grave.
Thou didst not deem it Woman's part to waste
Life in inglorious sloth to sport awhile
Amid the flowers, or on the Summer wave,
Then fleet like the Ephemeron away,—
Building no temple in her children's hearts,
Save to the vanity and pride of life
Which she had worshipp'd.

Of the might that cloth'd
The "Pater Patriæ,"—of the deeds that won
A nation's liberty, and earth's applause,
Making Mount Vernon's tomb a Mecca-haunt
For patriot and for sage, while time shall last,
What part was thine, what thanks to the are due,
Who 'mid his elements of being wrought
With no uncertain aim—nursing the germs
Of godlike Virture in his infant mind,
We know not—Heaven can tell.

Rise, noble pile!
And show a race unborn WHO rests below,—
And say to mothers, what a holy charge
Is theirs,—with what a kingly power their love
Might rule the fountains of the new-born mind—
Warn them to wake at early dawn, and sow
Good seed before the world can sow its tares,
Nor in their toil decline,—that angel hands
May put the sickle in and reap for GOD,
And gather to His garner.

Ye, who stand,
With thrilling breast, and kindling cheek, this morn,
Viewing the tribute that Virginia pays
To the blest mother of her glorious Chief,
Ye, whose last thought upon your nightly couch,
Whose first at waking, is your cradled son—
What though no dazzling hope aspires to rear
A second WASHINGTON—or leave your name
Wrought out in marble with your country's tears
Of deathless gratitude,—yet may ye raise
A monument above the stars—a soul
Led by your teachings and your prayers to GOD.