

whole coast abounds besides with hair and fur seals; the trade in which, either for the London or China markets, might be worth attention.

The ship, from the crew of which this information was obtained, was unfortunately wrecked whilst pursuing a profitable traffic on the coast. She was the only English vessel remembered there, although about twenty ships annually resort thither, a few of them French, but the greater number Americans.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, MAY 3.  
**LIBERAL DONATION.**

We are happy in being able to announce the receipt in this town of a very rare curiosity, which the liberality of a gentleman in Smyrna, well known and highly esteemed in the mercantile world, is appropriated not only to gratify the curious among us, but to promote the cause of benevolence. The object we allude to, is a *Mummy*, in the most perfect order, just received from Egypt. All the particulars relating to it and the appropriation made of it, which it is necessary to lay before the public, will be found in the following letters, which we have been permitted to copy. We shall give a more particular description of this rare curiosity on a future occasion.

BOSTON, APRIL 26, 1823.

To Doct's Warren, Jackson & Gorham:

Gentlemen—There is now on board the ship Sally Anne, lately arrived from Smyrna, a Mummy, sent under the care of Capt. R. B. Edes, to him and myself, to be disposed of as we may think proper, for certain purposes; and as they are of a benevolent nature, and the learned may be gratified in examining the cases, hieroglyphics, &c. &c. we request it may be first placed under your charge, at the Medical College.

The gentleman who sent it, is Mr. Jacob Van Lennep, to be presented in the name of his commercial house at Smyrna, Messrs. Jacob Van Lennep and Co. who thus writes upon the subject:

"We have shipped on board the Sally Anne, under the denomination of *Gum*, a large case, containing a Mummy. The British Consul at Alexandria writes me as follows on the subject: I have procured you a Mummy, a capital one.—As no good ones, opened, were to be found at Cairo or this place, I commissioned a person going to Thebes to select me one, and I am glad he succeeded in procuring you the best that has been seen for a long time.

"Capt. Edes takes obligingly under his care this case, under the denomination of 'Egyptian Gum,' on account of his men, and we begged to consult you, Mr. Tilden, about presenting it, in some suitable manner, in my firm's name. It will excite the curiosity of the public, and I hope gratify the learned. We have been so much benefitted by the Boston trade, we thought of sending you a Mummy, thinking it would be acceptable, as I do not recollect having ever seen one in your museums. There are three cases. I think the last one is full of hieroglyphics, and must be opened with caution. We did not open it here, as we were afraid of spoiling it."

If you desire to have the first examination of this Mummy, and will be at the trouble of the same, we know of no gentlemen or place, so suitable as yourselves and the Medical College for the purpose, and it shall be sent to you immediately.

The following plan for appropriating the proceeds which may arise on exhibiting this Mummy, is in our opinion a good one—and that the soul, which probably some thousand years past inhabited it, will fully approve of our making use of the same for so benevolent a purpose.

It is to give it to the General Hospital, and let every person, who wishes, have opportunity to see the same by paying the moderate sum of twenty five cents each. The first two hundred dollars that may arise from receipts, we wish should be paid over to the Boston Dispensary; and all the proceeds afterwards be retained by the Hospital, to be given, as the government thereof may see proper, to such poor person as are destitute or distressed, on leaving this Institution, after sickness and confinement.

We believe that the above plan is such a one as Messrs. Van Lenneps will cordially approve, and we feel happy in being their friends and agents in the business. Perhaps the suggestion of this small beginning may be the foundation for a fund, which will relieve many poor in the Hospital, and comfort them with the idea that they will not be pennyless on leaving the Institution.

Your friends and humble servants,  
BRYANT P. TILDEN.  
ROBT. B. EDES.

Gentlemen; In compliance with your request, we have received and examined the Mummy in our care at the Medical College, which was sent to you by Mr. Van Lennep

and find it to be in perfectly good order. The proposed distribution of the receipts arising from the exhibition, appears to us very judicious, and well calculated to accomplish the liberal intentions of the gentleman who presented it. Yours, &c.

JAMES JACKSON.  
JOHN C. WARREN.  
JOHN GORHAM.

Messrs. BRYANT P. TILDEN and  
ROBERT B. EDES.

THE BLUE-LAWS OF CONNECTICUT.  
FROM THE RHODE-ISLAND FARMERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' JOURNAL.

The following is a transcript of the primitive judicial code which existed in the state of Connecticut, during the time of the first settlers, and their immediate descendants, commonly called "The Blue-Laws of Connecticut."

1. The Governor and Magistrates, convened in General Assembly, are the supreme power, under God, of this independent dominion.

2. From the determination of the Assembly no appeal shall be made.

3. The Governor is amenable to the voice of the people.

4. The Governor shall have only a single vote in determining any question, except a casting vote when the Assembly shall be equally divided.

5. The Assembly of the people shall not be dismissed by the Governor, but shall dismiss itself.

6. Conspiracy against the dominion shall be punished with DEATH.

7. Whoever says, "there is a power holding jurisdiction over and above this dominion," shall be punished with DEATH, and loss of property.

8. Whoever attempts to change or overturn this dominion, shall suffer DEATH.

9. The Judges shall determine controversies without a jury.

10. No one shall be a freeman, or give a vote, unless he be converted, or a member in free communion of one of the churches allowed in this dominion.

11. No one shall hold any office who is not sound in the faith, and faithful to his dominion; and whoever gives a vote to such a person shall pay a fine of one pound. For the same offence, he shall be disfranchised.

12. No quaker, or dissenter from the established worship of this dominion, shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates, or any officer.

13. No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, Adamite, or other heretic.

14. If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return on pain of DEATH.

15. No Priest shall abide in this dominion. He shall be banished, and suffer DEATH on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

16. No one shall cross a river but with an authorised ferryman.

17. No one shall run of a sabbath, or walk in his garden, except reverently to and from church.

18. No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath day.

19. No woman shall kiss her child on Sabbath or fasting day.

20. A person accused of trespass in the night, shall be adjudged guilty, unless he clear himself by his oath.

21. When it appears that an accomplice has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be RACKED.

22. No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen.

23. A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the select-men, who is to debar him the privilege of buying or selling.

24. Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks, or be whipped fifteen stripes.

25. No Minister shall keep a school.

26. Man stealers shall suffer DEATH.

27. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with silver or bone lace above two shillings a yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors; and the select men shall tax the offender at the rate of three hundred pound estate.

28. A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

29. Whoever sets fire to the woods, and it burns a house shall suffer DEATH, and persons suspected of the crime shall be imprisoned without the benefit of bail.

30. Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of five pounds.

31. No one shall read common prayer, keep christmas or saints day, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, the trumpet, and the jews harp.

32. When parents refuse their children suitable marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

33. The selectmen, on finding children

ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them into better hands, at the expense of the parents.

34. A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of ten pounds; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

35. A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

36. No man shall court a maid without first obtaining the consent of her parents—five pounds penalty for the first offence—ten for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

37. Married persons shall live together or be imprisoned.

38. Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap

SPANISH INQUISITION.

A statement has recently appeared of the number of victims to this terrible engine of superstition, cruelty and death, the bare recital of which chills the blood, and fills the mind with horrid images of suffering humanity under the most excruciating tortures, which awful depravity, disguised in the robes of religion, could invent. The table is extracted from a critical History of that dreadful tribunal, by J. A. Lorente, one of its late secretaries, and may therefore be considered as indisputably authentic. It exhibits a detailed list of the respective numbers who have suffered various kinds of punishment and persecution in the peninsula alone, independent of those who have been its victims in other parts of the world, for a period of 356 years, viz: from 1452 to 1803, during which the inquisition has existed, under the administration of 44 Inquisitors General. Within that term it appears that in Spain have been burnt 31,713, died in prison or escaped by flight and were burnt in effigy 174,111, and suffered other punishments, such as whipping, imprisonment, &c. 287,522, making a grand total of 336,651. The greatest number of victims under any administration, was in that of Torquemada, the first inquisitor general, who presided from 1452 to 1499, a long and bloody reign of 47 years, during which 8,800 victims were burnt, 6,400 died or escaped by flight, and 90,094 suffered various other punishments; being in the whole 105,294, or 2,240 per annum!

Remark.—When those whom we love treat us with cold indifference—when those whom we have supposed to be our friends avoid us—when your business declines, or we cannot be employed in such acts as are agreeable to us—when poverty attends, and the world appears a gloomy desert.—Then it is that our hearts ache—our spirits sink—and we are ready to cry out—"O! our God, do not forsake us, for thou art our only refuge."

The following occurred in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean:—On board a vessel returning from the West Indies, on a fine evening the passengers and crew were amusing themselves with catching Dolphins, the line they used was a marline, one with hooks fixed to strong iron wire. A dolphin of large size was hooked, which they found they were not able to haul on board with the hand; while they were getting the line reeved through a block, another dolphin came, and seeing the struggles of the one hooked, attacked the line, bit the wire in twain, and released his companion. *Edin. Star.*

SEA MONSTER.

The Douglass sailed from this port on the 2d of April, and on the 6th, at 3 P. M. lat. 35 W. long. 58 40. discovered as they supposed, a vessel bottom upwards, three points on the weather bow. The Douglass braced sharp, and came within forty feet of her, or rather of a Sea Serpent, or sea monster of some sort.

The height out of water was about 10 or 12 feet; length 25 to 30 feet; breadth 12 feet with flippers like a turtle on each side, one third of the way from the tail. Length of the flippers from 12 to 15 feet, one on each side near the tail, 5 or 6 feet in length, with a tail from 20 to 25 feet long. The head appeared doubled round by the tail, and the monster had a huge lions face with large and terrible saucer eyes.—At 30 or 40 rods distance, the shell of the monster looked like a clinker-built vessel, of 25 to 30 tons, bottom upwards—the seams or laps newly paid. There were large barnacles on the body, and his velocity was about 11-2 mile per hour. The last the Douglass saw of this Son of Neptune, he was apparently bearing away for Bermuda. *N. P. Spec.*

The Manuscript book which so puzzled the literati of Detroit, turns out to be a theological work in Irish. A sheet containing several pages, inclosed to Washington City, for the purpose of being forwarded to Dr. Mitchell, at New York, was shown to one

of the professors in Columbia College, at Georgetown, who translated it. He said it is a disquisition upon points of Roman Catholic faith in pure and elevated Irish.

*Dela. Watch.*

Our Passions are a great deal older than our reason.—They came into the world with us, but our reason followed a long time after.

Bots—A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given to horses, regularly with their water or food, for three or four days, night and morning; will completely expel the bots.

FOREIGN.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREEKS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 23.

The brig Shepherdess, Capt. Storer, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, in 63 days from Messina. By this arrival we have Messina and Gibraltar papers, the former to the 13th of March, and the latter to the 1st of April. To the politeness of Mr. R. Randall, of the house of R. Randal and Co. of Ridgefield, Conn. who came passenger in the Shepherdess from Messina, we are indebted for the following information respecting the Greeks, with the assurance it is derived from the most authentic sources. Since the affairs of Europe have assumed such a bustling and warlike attitude, the Greek cause has received but little attention from the English and French Journalists. It is, therefore, most grateful to our feelings, once more to obtain favorable news upon which we can depend. [The Shepherdess, it may be recollected, carried out the last missionaries of Palestine, who were landed safe, and in excellent health and spirits.]

The Greeks, (says our informant Mr. R.) in their struggle for freedom, have succeeded beyond the hopes of the warmest friends to their noble cause. Reduced by the most abject slavery for many centuries in civilization to the level of the Turks themselves, without any regular concerted plans, and little harmony among them, they have in the Morea and some of the islands in the vicinity, resisted every effort the Ottoman government has been able to make, to crush the renovating genius of their ancestors.—After a long continuation of sanguinary engagements and horrid cruelties on both sides they have finally destroyed the whole of the Turks, excepting the garrison of Coron, Modon and Patras; the two former, consisting of about three hundred men, and the latter of a thousand, have demanded a capitulation but we have not yet received any information of its having been agreed to.

Several strong squadrons have been sent by the Ottoman government, to raise the blockade of these and other forts in the Morea, but their designs have been constantly frustrated by a numerous squadron, of armed merchant vessels manned by old and enterprising sailors, commanded principally by the owners of the vessels, inhabitants of the islands of Ibra, Ipsera, and Spezia. In these attempts to relieve the garrisons, the Turks have lost by conflagration three ships of the line, several frigates, and the whole of the troops that they conveyed in small vessels.

The last Turkish army stationed on the north coast of the Gulf of Lepanto, commanded by Omer Pasha, has, by the last accounts we have received, been completely beaten near the Missolongi. The Greeks have pursued him and the stragglers of his army as far as the port of Velizzo, which they have taken, and Omer Pasha has retired with fifteen of his followers to Arta.—This leaves the whole of Lividia, drawing a line from Vomizia to Theamopylae, free of the Turks, excepting a small garrison at Lepanto, which in all probability will capitulate with that of Patras.

The inhabitants of the Isle of Candia, who have suffered the greatest cruelties since the arrival of the Turkish squadron there, have assisted by the Greek flotilla, retaken with great loss on both sides, the forts occupied by the Turks.

The troops of the Bashaw of Egypt, who is the brother of the Sultans mother, forming part of the garrisons, have been sent by capitulation to Alexandria; and the others, who were Turks, have agreed to live in harmony with the Greeks.

The inhabitants of this island, composed of Greeks and Turks, familiarize together more than in any other part of the world—they even intermarry frequently, notwithstanding the laws of Mahomet punish by death, their woman who have had connexion with Christians.

Since the surrender of Napoli de Romania, the Greeks have established the seat of their government in that city.

Lord North, or Clifford, arrived at Zante the 25th Jan. 1823, and sent a person to the opposite coast to Messolongi, in order to make an offer to the Prince Morrocorde of the loan of two and a half millions of dollars at the rate of 4 per cent per annum—