



**THE DAILY  
CHRONICLE**

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 1823.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

The Legislature will re-commence their sitting to-morrow, in the cabinet, however occupied by the one, & the other of the State Treasurer and that of the Parish Treasurers have been removed again.

**NATUROPHICHE.** Jan. 21.  
We are authorized to announce H. F. Deliboux as a candidate to fill the place before vacant in our legislature by the resignation of D. R. Hopkins, Esquire.

**IONIAN ISLES**

*Smyrna Oct. 2.—Extract of a private letter.*  
The expedition for the Isle of Scio, will sail the 11th of this month. Col. Palmer is appointed chief of the land force composing it, and Lord Cochrane will second by sea the movements of the army that will be landed on that island. Since the Greek government has given his consent to this enterprise, the unfortunate Scioti dispersed at the time of the catastrophe of their country in different parts of Greece, have opened a subscription among themselves and have amassed the sum of 20,000 talari for the relief of those of their brothers who may wish to make a part of the expedition. The inhabitants of the Ionian isles who have embraced the Greek cause, have united themselves to them and have formed a battalion under the name of *Ionian Phalanx*. The Hydroites, the Spezzis and Imperiates, offered the use of their vessels gratis and sent five in advance to prevent the Turkish troops from passing into the island of Scio. The Scioti united, have named a committee of five members who are to furnish the munitions for the expedition; the president of it is Pantelys Platia, a very brave man, who enjoys the esteem of his countrymen. This commission has addressed circulars to all the Scioti dispersed throughout the different parts of Europe since the carnage exercised in their unfortunate country. Two distinguished persons, friends of Greece, have advised President Platia to withdraw immediately and address them to the allied powers imploring them not to postpone their *billet de la mort* of Greece and endeavoring to the maintenance of being without a master. This advice was adopted, but as the most judicious among the Greeks were of opinion that the best course to be pursued was to remain in their country.

**COMMERCIAL LAW.**

*Forgery by alterations.*—We observe in a London paper, an account of an action in the Court of King's Bench, instituted by Hall and another against the banker Watt & co.; to recover the amount of an altered check. Hall had obtained a three-pound check from the bankers for one Wagstaff, which Wagstaff altered to a check for 200 pounds, and the latter amount was paid before discovering the forgery. The bankers charged Hall with the difference, and refused to allow the amount in the banking account. The chief Justice at nisi prius, had a verdict entered for plaintiff, subject to a special case for the opinion of the whole court. All the Judges subsequently decided, that bankers are responsible for all money that they pay on forged or altered checks. Wagstaff was under sentence to be executed for forgery.—*Phil. Aurora.*

An insurance case was tried before Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in England, in October last, in which a question was determined that may be of general interest. The policy was on a ship from Mauritius to Ireland which was wrecked. It appeared by the testimony of the master, that previously to the ship's departure from Mauritius she was surveyed, and that she appeared to be a perfectly substantial vessel. She sailed on the 4th of July. The master had been in bad health for two months before sailing. Immediately after sailing, a violent weather came on, which made him worse. There were two mates on board, both taken ill at Madras—neither of whom was competent to take charge of the ship in case of the Captain's incapacity. The ship was injured 10 hours after sailing, the Captain being below at the time.—When he came on deck she was filling with water; and after unsuccessfully endeavoring to get at the leak, and save the ship, she was run ashore and totally lost.

The defence was, that by the plaintiff's own witness it was admitted, that the ship had sailed without being properly manned, there not being a second person on board, capable of taking charge of her, in case of necessity, and therefore she was not sea-worthy.

Lord Tenterden in charging the jury, was of opinion that a ship could not be deemed sea-worthy unless she sailed with a competent crew. The vessel in question ought to have had, at least, a

second person capable of taking charge of her. The verdict was for the plaintiff.—*Post. Gaz.*

The *Telegraph*, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Vicksburg, with specie and continental, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars.

The death of Washington which occurred on the 15th December, 1799, gave the first Consul (Boussot) an opportunity of making known his feelings in relation to the United States of America. He wore mourning for this illustrious citizen, and caused the whole army to do the same by an order of the day following, dated 9th February, 1800: "Washington is dead!! This great man contended against tyranny; he established the liberty of his country. His memory will ever be dear to the French people, as to every freeman of the two hemispheres, and particularly to the French soldier, who, like him, and the Americans, contended for liberty and equality." The first Consul gave further orders, that, during ten days, black crape should be suspended upon the flags and standards of the republic.

*Gouraud's Napoleon.*

*Thames Tunnel.*—On Saturday evening, a dinner was given in the Tunnel, to commemorate the expulsion of Thracia. About eight o'clock, after the usual hours of admission to the public were over, the festive preparations commenced. Tables were spread for between thirty and forty gentlemen, immediate friends of Mr. Brunel, junior, the resident engineer, who presided on the occasion. The tables were lighted with large handsome candleabra of portable gas; the smallest arches of the Tunnel were hung with crimson drapery. At a short distance from the bottom of the tables were placed the band of the Cold Stream Guards, who, in compliment to the occasion, had been directed to attend in their uniform, which added to the great brilliancy of the scene. [Cousier.]

*Criminal Justice in Georgia.*—We noticed some days ago the fact of a convicted murderer succeeding in escaping the sentence of the sheriff on the day of execution, but the sentence of the law could not be carried into effect. It appears by the annexed paragraph from the *Georgia Daily Constitution*, that this just and lenient decision, which so greatly commended the conduct of the sheriff, was taken on the 1st of January, 1822, and that it is now the 1st of February, 1823, and that the criminal is still at large. We trust that justice will be done to him at the earliest opportunity.

*Commercial Law.*—We have seen a good chance on Saturday next,

*Lawrence Watts.*—This unfortunate man was condemned for his crime by yielding up his life on the gallows on Wednesday last, at their Court-house. It is said, that he was starved into submission. The sheriff is represented as entirely blindfold in relation to the delay in fulfilling the sentence of the law. On the day appointed for the execution, he was about breaking into the prison on finding the criminal in possession of arms, but desisted from doing so, report says, by the Justice of the inferior court assuring him, that they would make him personally responsible for any damage which might be done to the building. The private papers and confessions of Watts, were, it is said, entrusted to the sheriff, for the information of the community. It is expected they will assert the surprising fact, that Watts, though guilty of a similar crime formerly perpetrated, was not the murderer of Daniel, and that the name of the real murderer will be disclosed.

On Sunday last, in Philadelphia, an elderly gentleman employed a carriage to take a ride; when on the Schuylkill permanent bridge, he offered the driver a bank note in payment for his fare, requesting him to call back with the change in about an hour, stating that he intended to remain there; but before the carriage had got off the bridge, he was seen to leap from one of the windows and was drowned. No cause is assigned for this rash act. His body floated down to Gray's Ferry bridge, on the Schuylkill river, and was there picked up.—[Gaz.]

Navarino, the Pylos of the Ancients, and the supposed birth-place of the venerable Nestor, is situated on an eminence, and overlooks the vast harbor of the same name. The Turks took from the Venetians in 1499, and in 1732 from the citadel, which is defended by six bastions. The Russians took it in 1770. It is about ten miles from Modon; and consequently, near the most S. W. point of the Morea.

*A Modern Tell.*—A few days since, a brickmaker, in the employ of Messrs. Green & Co. Castle Mills, near Goldington, undertook for the trifling sum of a quart of ale, to shoot an apple off his companion's head; which hazardous undertaking he accomplished without his comrade sustaining any injury.

**Amiable Judges.**—Under the Seine law, a judge who had given an indecent judgment was obliged to file a written protest against it, and the law therefore ordained that a judge, on giving sentence, should put his hands on his arm.

**Macao.**—The Island (or nearly the Island) of Macao is about six miles in circumference. The appearance of it is naked and sterile. It is inhabited by 45,000 individuals; of whom 40,000 are Chinese, and live chiefly in the town of Macao, the remaining 5,000 are Portuguese and English. The climate is very healthy, and the heat very endurable. It contains a great number of Chinese temples, fourteen Catholic churches, to which nearly a hundred priests are attached; and one Protestant chapel, belonging to the East India Company.

**LOUISIANA**

**Catholic Church Lottery,**

THIRD CLASS.

Authorised by the State of Louisiana,

For the benefit of the

Catholic Church at St. Martinville.

To be DRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS,

On Saturday the 16th February, 1823.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	\$6,000	is	\$6,000
1 "	4,000	"	4,000
1 "	3,000	"	3,000
1 "	2,500	"	2,500
1 "	2,100	"	2,100
1 "	2,000	"	2,000
6 "	500	"	3,000
12 "	500	"	3,600
150 "	50	"	9,300
750 "	5	"	6,240
7,200	4	"	31,200

4,750 Prizes, amounting to \$75,000

**Price of Tickets;**

6 dollars; Halves 3 dollars Quarters 1 dollar.

PACKAGES of 10, 40 dollars; warranted 16 dollars; Certificates of 20, 30 dollars and 40 cents.

Shares of cash in proportion.—

APPLY AT

**The fortunate Lottery**

OFF P. V. HARRIS,

21 Chartres street, New-Orleans, or

at the Office of the Sheriff, New-Orleans.

Or, No. 86 Chartres street, Sign of the

Wheel of Fortune, or 132 Chartres street,

opposite the Exchange.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL LOTTERY,**

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW-ORLEANS, on

Saturday, 24 February, 1823.

APPLY AT

MALCOLM'S office, No. 86 or 132

Chartres st. where was sold in the last two

Lotteries, prints announcing its upwards of

36,000.

BEAVER BILLS.

RECEIVED by the Committee from

New-York, POSTAGE PAID.

First Quality, thick and dark brown,

with long and narrow hairs,

of moderate quality, and

well suited to the American market.

Second Quality, thin and

dark brown, with short and

thin hairs, and

well suited to the English market.

Third Quality, thin and

dark brown, with short and

thin hairs, and

well suited to the American market.

Fourth Quality, thin and

dark brown, with short and

thin hairs, and

well suited to the English market.

APPLY AT

21 Chartres street, New-Orleans.

ON SATURDAY,

THE 9TH OF FEBRUARY, 1823.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	\$7,000	is	\$7,000
1 "	2,500	"	2,500
1 "	2,000	"	2,000
1 "	1,500	"	1,500
3 "	1,000	"	3,000
19 "	200	"	2,000
19 "	300	"	3,000
38 "	50	"	1,500
114 "	10	"	1,100
1,800 "	5	"	9,000
6,000	5	"	30,000

8,000 Prizes, 12,000 Blanks.

20,000 Tickets, at 4 dollars, is \$8,000 dollars.

—440—

**MODE OF DRAWING.**

To determine the prizes, in this scheme, four wheels will be

used from 6 to 12, inclusive, (one of which only will be drawn,) into

each of the other wheels will be deposited two balls, and, even-

tered, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. One ball will then be

pulled from the several wheels in succession, beginning at the left wheel, by which a ball will be drawn corresponding to the num-

ber of one die rolled in the lottery. When other balls will then

be drawn from the respective wheels, separately, and so on until all

the balls be drawn from the three last wheels, and two wings

formed.

That die which contains the figure of the 1st prize, will be

the price of

Ditto 60 cents, 3,300

Ditto 50 cents, 3,000

Ditto 40 cents, 2,000

Ditto 30 cents, 1,000

Ditto 20 cents, 500, 750,

1,000