

news of the victory was carried to Windsor, 86 miles, in five hours and five minutes! Horse-racing, bull-baiting, cock-fighting, shooting, and fishing, are amusements of which the English are very fond, and to indulge in them, they spare neither time nor money. In some instances, sports which New Englanders call vulgar and immoral, are here made science, and studied by those who would be thought both moral and refined.

FROM THE KNOXVILLE REGISTER

### CHEROKEE INDIANS

Some curiosity having been expressed as to the laws of the Cherokee nation, the following sketch of them may not be unacceptable to our readers:

They prohibit the introduction by white men, of Spirituous Liquors into the nation. They have laws establishing and regulating turpikes, prohibiting stealing and rape, requiring white men, if they take a Cherokee wife, to be legally married to her, and then the property of the wife is not thrown into the hands of the husband, but remains at her own disposal; nor do they permit one man to have more than one wife.

The nation is laid off into eight judicial districts, and a judge and marshal appointed in each district, in order to the due administration of justice. They have their rangers in each district, whose duty it is to post and advertise strays. Their taxes are regularly laid and collected by the marshals. Nor do they overlook the benefits of tuition in their missionary seminaries; they compel parents to pay the expenses of such children as leave the schools without any just cause. They permit the superintendent of the missionary stations, with the consent of the parents, to bind out the children to such trades as may be suitable to them, and at the expiration of their apprenticeship, the nation is bound to procure them tools.

Each district is entitled to be represented in the national council by four members. The pay to each member for his services is one dollar per day, and to the speaker one dollar and fifty cents. The principal chief, the Path Killer is allowed \$150 per annum, and Charles R. Hicks, in consideration of his extra services as interpreter and writer, 200 dollars. The committee men are allowed two dollars, and their president three dollars and fifty cents per day, during the sitting of the national council.

For embezzling, intercepting and opening sealed letters, the punishment is a fine of one hundred dollars, and one hundred stripes on the bare back.

The business of the council during its session shall be suspended on the sabbath, and all merchants, pedlars and mechanics at Newtown, shall close their doors during that day.

They have a law declaring what shall be a lawful fence; they have also a statute of limitations; but it does not operate on notes or liquidated accounts. The treasurer of the Cherokee nation, is authorized to loan up on good security, such surplus funds as may remain, after discharging the annual appropriations.

A marshal, a sheriff, deputy sheriff, and two constables are appointed in each district. These officers have superseded the companies of light horse, which before the passage of this regulation, executed the decrees of their courts and brought offenders to justice. The marshals are elected by the national committee, the constables by the people in each district. The duty of these officers are prescribed, and security taken for their faithful performance. In pursuit of criminals they are allowed to summon as many men as be necessary to assist them.

A will, if found among the valuable papers of the deceased, although not witnessed, is considered established if proved to have been written and signed

by the testator. A will, to be regular according to law, should be signed by the testator, attested by two witnesses, and its validity proved to the satisfaction of the Court of the district. There are also some regulations relative to nuncupative wills.

The property of any person dying intestate, is divided equally amongst the children and wife, the wife taking a child's part. If there are no children, the wife is entitled to a fourth part, and the residue goes to the next of kin, after the estate is freed from encumbrances. The property of the wife, who has the exclusive right to it, is distributed in the same way between her children and husband.

This is a faint outline of some of the laws by which the Cherokee nation are governed. The resolution to procure two sets of types to establish at Newtown a printing-office has already been noticed in a former paper; one set of types to be composed of English letters and the other of Cherokee characters, the invention of George Guist, a Cherokee. This invention is much admired by those acquainted with it for its simplicity and usefulness; though there are perhaps more than seventy distinct characters; they are learned by the natives in a short time with great ease, and in their own language they now correspond with each other in these characters.

Charleston, June 24

### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

At about the hour on one o'clock this morning, our citizens were aroused by the appalling cry of Fire, which broke out in a saddlery stores of Mr. Conner, on the west side of King-street, four doors south of Boundary-street. It extended south to the corner of Boundary-street, and thence west to the Orphan House enclosure—and north to within three doors of Vanderhorst street. On the east side destroyed, from the corner of Boundary street, to the east, several small houses were consumed. The wind was very high, and the flames spread with the utmost rapidity. We have not yet obtained the particulars of this extensive conflagration, but are informed that about forty houses were consumed. Two or three persons were seriously injured from the blowing up of some of the houses. The wind blowing from the westward, the Orphan House escaped damage, although several times in eminent danger. Property to a large amount has been destroyed, the principal of which, however, we are informed, is insured. The flames were not subdued till after day light.

*The Gold Region*—As a great deal of anxiety is felt abroad, to gain information of the topography and geology of the region of country where Gold has of late, been found, in considerable quantities, we have asked and obtained permission of the author, to copy for publication the following geological memoranda, promiscuously noted down by him at leisure moments.—*West Car.*

Salisbury, June 5, 1826.

MR. WHITE: I have lately made some geological excursions, chiefly in Randolph County. Hitherto the mineral wealth of this county has been but imperfectly known, it being situated in the north-east part of the Gold region. This section is more broken and mountainous than other sections of the gold country; the gold I have here discovered, is scattered more extensively, and in finer particles, than in other places—as well on the summits of the hills, as in the vallies and beds of water-courses. This gold is equal in purity of that found in any part of the gold region, and is about 23 carats fine.

It has been incorrectly supposed by some, that gold was formed in the alluvial tracts; but this opinion must certainly appear erroneous, when it is known that gold is not unfrequently found on the summits of elevated portions of country, as in the case in Randolph county. We can trace the

gold in the fissures of rocks, as well in the higher as in the lower elevated land. These veins have been burrowed by subterranean explosion, and the gold scattered over the adjacent regions, and some of it carried down in the water-course.

There is a quartz-formation in the lower part of Randolph county, near Deep River, containing lead and copper ores, tho' inconsiderable quantities, on the surface of the earth; they may prove more abundant a short depth under the ground. As these veins are similar to those in which gold is found, they may probably contain gold with the ores of other metals.

I have never publicly expressed any opinion concerning the probable richness of the gold country: it cannot be expected I should make a comparison of this with other gold countries, as it has not been sufficiently explored, and is consequently not as well known as it will be at some future period. Localities have been discovered, which show manifestly that some of the veins are equal, if not superior in the richness to any other. Skilful management is all that is necessary to work these veins with great profit; and in the course of time, others may be discovered of equal richness.

I am, dear sir, yours, most respectfully,  
CHARLES E. ROTHE.

A Court Martial assembled of the 7th instant at Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, for the trial of Major Babcock, of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, on charges of misconduct, by neglect of duty in superintendence of the execution of the contracts for clearing the Ohio river of obstructions.—The Court is composed of the following officers, viz: Lieut Col. Walbach, President; Lieut Col. Taylor, Major Foster, Maj. Davenport, Capt. Zantzger, Capt. Smith, Capt. Loring, &c.

Major Babcock was found not guilty, and the trial began on Wednesday the 14th. A new description of military offences appears to be introducing itself into the law martial, by the extension of the duties of officers of the army to the subject of Internal Improvement. It would be thought an odd association to cite an Overseer of a County Road before a Militia Court Martial to answer for neglect of duty. The cases are not parallel, it is true, but in principle they do not widely differ. We do not mean to question the correctness of the course pursued by the War Department in this case. An investigation has been required, we suppose, by the loud complaints from the Western country of the manner in which the law has been executed & the mode pursued is the regular mode of proceeding against officers of the army for neglect of duty. In such a case, however, we should think it very difficult to discriminate between neglect of duty and error of judgment.—Officers have a delicate duty to perform in determining such points, not knowing how soon the case may come to be their own, from not knowing what similar employment they may be put upon. These suggestions, brief as they are, would be withheld, if it were possible they could reach the court before the termination of its sitting.—*Nat. Int.*

New-York June 24.

*Trial of Gilbert.*—This man, who had been indicted a short time since for the murder of his wife, was put upon his trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The fact of the murder was fully made out, and the defence set up was insanity. The jury retired about eleven last night, and about one o'clock brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." Gilbert is the person who came from Prey in search of his wife, and found her at a boarding house sitting on a man's lap. He called her out of the room and then stabbed her with a butcher's knife.

At a late Court of General Sessions, held at Rome, for Oneida county, Judge Starrs presiding, Jonathan Whaley, a Justice of the Peace, was

fined one hundred dollars for extortion (of fees we presume.)

Ev. Post.

The following article is in unison with the accounts furnished, by the mail, from almost every part of Maryland and Virginia, of the disastrous effects of the late flood:—

LYNCHBURG, JUNE 29.—*Freshet.*—This section of country has been visited by one of the most tremendous rains in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It commenced, and rained gradually, nearly the whole of Sunday morning. In the evening, we had some rapid showers: after dark, the rain poured, in an incessant stream, until about 3 o'clock the ensuing morning. The consequence was, a rapid and considerable swell of all the water courses in the neighborhood to a height seldom, if ever, before witnessed. The roads are seriously injured, and bridges have been borne away in every direction. Not a mill, as far as we have heard, in any of the surrounding counties, which has not met with serious damage, and many of them are completely swept off. The lands on the borders of creeks and rivers have all been deluged, the crops of tobacco and wheat entirely ruined, and the corn materially injured. In fine the surrounding country, as far as we have heard, including the counties of Nelson, Amherst, Bedford, Halifax, Pittsylvania, and Campbell, presents a more general and complete scene of devastation than has ever been before witnessed. The Farm Mills, in this neighborhood, owned by Mr. Geo. Bruce, of Halifax, which, we are told, cost 40,000 dollars in their erection, are swept off to the foundation: and a whole broad side of Lynch's large manufacturing mill shared a similar fate. Where so many, in such a wide range, are sufferers, it is impossible to guess, with any degree of accuracy, the amount sustained.

### FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship *Lewis*—Capt. Macy, has arrived at N. York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 26th of May.

We have before us intelligence from Vienna of the 17th May, which announces that the Ottoman Porte has fully acceded to all the conditions stipulated in the *Ultimatum* of the Emperor Nicholas. The Turkish Cabinet has already designated two plenipotentiaries to proceed to the frontiers. The hostages moreover have been set at liberty and positive orders given for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Great exertions are making to aid the Greek cause by subscriptions in various parts. The reigning Duke of Brunswick had prepared for a journey but being informed that the proceeds of the Theatre on a certain night was for the aid of the Greeks, he put off his journey to be present at the Theatre. The King of Prussia has authorized the Journals of his kingdom to publish lists of the subscriptions raised for the Greek cause. At Berlin, the magistrates and clergy are actively engaged in collecting, &c. for the same cause.

At Paris the Ladies' Committee have collected 50,000 fr. At Munich a considerable sum has been raised. One individual gave 45,000 fr. A public collection has been made at Geneva. On the 18th of May there was to be a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the Dutch Reformed Church at Scheldam for the benefit of the Greeks.

The Paris papers state that Lord Cochrane had quitted Brussels for Greece.

A letter from Trieste of the 7th of May, mentions that a vessel had just arrived at that port from Alexandria, which announced that, in the course of the month of March, a Greek squadron disembarked at a short distance from Barint in Syria, and seized about three millions of piastres. It would have made a similar attempt at Cyprus, but was prevented by adverse winds.