

*Judge Schley—The Supreme Court, &c.*—The advocates of Judge Schley have used it as a strong argument, that it is necessary to have a Representative in Congress to second the views of the Executive of Georgia, on the subject of our Indian relations, and they assert that Judge Schley is the man for that purpose. It would require no great irradiation of genius or perception, to see the futility of this construction; for the most common understanding, after reading Gov. Lumpkin's message in the case of Worcester and Butler, cannot fail to see a total absurdity in the assertion, that Mr. L.'s opinions correspond with Judge Schley's vote in the Tassels case. Gov. Lumpkin has come out plainly, and openly, and candidly—he asserts the rights of the State, and denies the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Will Judge Schley second his views? No; if he adheres to his former principles he will not. But as the opinions of more than one may give additional weight even to a palpably just cause, we forbear further remarks, and on the subject of the citations submit the following extracts:

From the Southern Recorder.

This is a proceeding precisely similar to that adopted by the Supreme Court last winter, in the celebrated Tassels case. Upon this subject, the Governor holds this strong and emphatic language, which is by no means too strong and emphatic. "Any attempt to infringe the evident right of a State, to govern the entire population within its territorial limits and to punish all offences committed against its laws, within their limits, (due regard being had to the cases expressly excepted by the Constitution of the U. States,) would be the usurpation of a power never granted by the States. Such an attempt, whenever made, will challenge the most determined resistance; and if persevered in, will inevitably eventuate in the annihilation of our beloved Union." Upon this subject, the above extract embraces the policy of the Governor. It is said that Judge Schley should be elected to Congress, in order that Mr. Lumpkin's policy should be faithfully represented at Washington—Judge Schley, upon this subject, is at direct variance with Mr. Lumpkin—for in the Tassels case, not so strong a one as this by any means, he voted against all the resolutions disapproving the course of the Supreme Court.

Can Judge Schley, therefore, represent the policy of Mr. Lumpkin at Washington? He cannot. And will the people of Georgia elect a man to the Congress of the United States, whose votes upon the Journal of the House of Representatives, prove him to hold the ruinous doctrine, that the Supreme Court may interfere and reverse the decision of our own Courts?"

From the Macon Advertiser.

Governor Lumpkin, in communicating the citation to the Legislature, has, we are truly glad to say, confirmed the course pursued in the case of Tassels, by his able and patriotic predecessor. He has met the judicial mimicry of Judge Baldwin, in a manner becoming the character and interests of Georgia.— In doing so, however, he places between himself, his party, and Judge Schley, an impassable barrier—for it will be recollected that the latter gentleman was willing to prostrate us at the footstool of the Supreme court, by clamorously advocating for it a supremacy which even that high-toned and arbitrary tribunal dared not, even itself, contend for. And for this shall we send Judge Schley to Congress?— Forbid it Justice—forbid it Patriotism.