

Foreign.

From the N. Y. Herald, 15th inst. LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN. We have received highly important despatches from the new Republic of Yucatan, which recently separated from Mexico, on the same principles that Texas did.

Article 1.—The State of Yucatan will not enter into a treaty with any power that does not acknowledge her constitutional right.

1st. To regulate her interior administration. 2d. To adjust religious matters in a way which may appear to her most likely to promote the happiness and prosperity of her people.

3d. Not to admit on her territory any commanding officer not of her own appointing, or militia, not organized by her, nor shall her own militia be ordered, even in small bodies, out of the territory, under any pretext whatever.

4th. To determine the amount of duties on her imports and exports, and to appropriate the revenue to her own case. 5th. Not to contribute to the general expenses of the Republic, except her share in equal proportion for real and not fictitious demands, for national wants.

6th. Not to allow the general administration of the Republic, to oblige the Yucatan to turn out, or in any way to serve in the navy or army. 7th. To submit to laws only after they have been freely discussed and promulgated by a national Congress, composed of popularly elected representatives; each State, Province, or Department, having an equal representation.

Article 2.—Notwithstanding the above, the State of Yucatan shall concur with her respective representation, to discuss, in any constituted assembly that may be established, the new compact which is to govern the Republic; but so long as she does not except the Constitution that may be adopted, she shall, as at present, continue separate from the general government, without any regard to the persons composing it, or to the principles they may proclaim.

Merida, March 12, 1841. ANDRES IBARRA DE LEON, President.

JOSE MARIA CELARAIN, } Secretaries. ANDRES MARIA SAURE, }

In the Constitution, the freedom of the press is guaranteed. There is to be no censorship.

way of Panama, advices have been received to the 18th of February. An outline of the news is contained in the annexed letter:

CALLAO, February 18. Since my last of the 5th ult. the anticipated political convulsion in Peru and Bolivia has taken place.

Col. Vivanco has been proclaimed Supreme Chief in the department of Cusco, Arequipa, Puno, and Moquegua; and notwithstanding Gen. San Roman, who was placed in command of the former by Vivanco, has declared against him with about one thousand men, yet he appears to be rapidly gaining ground, as the whole community is decidedly against the government of Gamarras, who has degraded the country to such an extent as to place it in the class of a Chilean colony, sustained by Chilean influence and subject to Chilean control.

On the 21st ult. a general rising took place in Bolivia, headed by Generals Lara and Irogowen, who have proclaimed General Santa Cruz, Supreme Protector. This officer was expected at Guayaquil about the 15th or 20th ult., where he was told to hold himself in readiness to embark for Peru, with a small force out he first favorable opportunity; and as such an opportunity is now offered, we are momentarily expecting him in Peru. On his arrival the downfall of this degraded government is inevitable. In fact, nothing prevents its immediate overthrow but the want of some officer of rank and influence under whom all parties would unite.

Miscellaneous.

From our Correspondent. Office of the Georgian, SAVANNAH, May 18—12 M.

ANOTHER INDIAN MURDER. The Mail Destroyed.—The Murderer and Robber punished.—By the U. States steamer Beaufort, Captain Peck, the Editor of the Georgian has received from one of his valuable correspondents the following letter. Capt. Beall has exhibited a commendable spirit in pursuing and punishing with powder and lead Maxy Harjo, who, it seems, killed a mail rider and destroyed the mail, except one letter. Harney's mode would have been a more suitable punishment for the blood-thirsty savage, could he have been captured.

The Beaufort has a mail on board. (Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.) FLORIDA, May 15, 1841.

Dear Sir—On the 26th ult., about 26 miles from Tampa Bay, the mail rider and horse was killed. A friendly Indian gave the news at Tampa soon after the deed was done. The Commanding General ordered out a command of Dragoons, under Capt. B. Beall, 2d Dragoons, who as soon as possible, proceeded to the place of the murder, buried the express rider, and pursued on the track made by the murderer. After several hours pursuit, he came upon a camp regularly fixed and comfortably situated, occupied by one Indian, who was leisurely opening the mail and burning the letters. Capt. Beall shot him in his occupation, but saved but one entire

letter of the mail. This Indian proved to be Maxy Harjo, of famous memory in these parts. Capt. Beall has been complimented in orders for his long and arduous pursuit after this savage murderer, and for bringing him to condign punishment. Yours, truly,

SAVANNAH, May 20. MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

We learn from a passenger in the steamer Gen. Clinch, Capt. Barden, arrived yesterday from Pilatka, that information had been received at Jacksonville, stating that two men were killed about a week ago near the Okefenokee Swamp by a party of Indians. Capt. May, with a detachment of Dragoons, stationed in the vicinity, immediately went in pursuit. There was also a rumor at Jacksonville, that a female and child had been killed near Trader's Hill in Camden County.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE. By the steamer Charles Downing, Capt. Dent, arrived yesterday from St. Augustine, we have received the News of the 15th inst.

The election returns for Delegate are, so far, incomplete. In East Florida, as far as heard from, Levy has 727 votes, Downing 488, Ward 98.

We extract from the News the following: The War.—Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Army, received in this city, dated: "FORT ARMISTEAD, E. F. (Sarasota) April 27, 1841

The only news is this, that a runner has just arrived who was sent out to Hospatabka, Wauxy, Hadjo, and Sam Jones, who reports that they have all run off, and will not come in; consequently, the treaty is probably at an end in this section, and fight will soon be the word. The 1st Regiment of Infantry is at present very sickly, about one third being on sick list."

"FORT PIERCE, May 1. Coacoochee, with his negro Joe and fifteen warriors, paid me a visit on the 29th ult. under a safe guard from the General Commanding. He remained all night, and slept in my quarters, and I felt much better satisfied than I should to have slept in his. He was accompanied by the elite of his band, no doubt the identical Indians that have committed the horrible murders near St. Augustine during the last year.—Two or three of them were as savage and ferocious looking fellows as I have seen in Florida under complete command, and apparently ready for any deed of blood at the bidding of their chief. Negro Joe is Coacoochee's right hand man, and no doubt exercises great influence, as he possesses considerable shrewdness, and carries in his countenance the marks of a villain. Their camp, they informed me, was two days march from this post. They are to go to Tampa, they say, the moon after this. Coacoochee spoke of his escape from St. Augustine, and asked after Capt. Dummitt, but made no allusions to his feats in your vicinity. He speaks of his warriors as one accustomed to be obeyed; graceful in his movements; and his gestures more expressive than his words."

"FORT PIERCE, May 1. On the 29th ult. Coacoochee, with fifteen men and boys, paid us a visit. He appears to be on nothing more than a begrudging of getting in others and going to Tampa, as making a trip to New Holland. His impudence and insolence was almost unbearable; and had I been commanding officer, and he without his safeguard, the whole batch would have been put in irons. He called us liars, women, stingy fellows, and every thing else; but we were commanded to treat them with civility. He had passes from General Armistead and Col. Worth, Powder, flints, and horses, were among the articles he asked for. Of course, we gave him none of these. The scoundrel had the impudence to go to— and offer to buy a canister of powder, saying that the officers would never find it out. He left yesterday, after laying dead drunk all night in our quarters."

A man by the name of Pinckney, (a freeman) was missing from on board steamer Wm. Gaston, on Sunday night last, while lying in this harbor. His body was discovered on Wednesday evening, floating about within a short distance of the wharf, supposed to have been accidentally drowned while endeavoring to get on board the steamer.

Sad Accident.—A sad mistake took place on Sunday night last, at the house of a Mr. McCortnick, about 8 miles from Jacksonville. This residence has been attacked more than once by Indians, and near night a man was observed in the field, approaching with great caution. Mrs. McC. and her two sons only being at home, concluded it was an Indian, and the boys took their guns, and waited his near approach. He had something in his hand which seemed a gun, and as it appeared that he was about using it, the boys fired, and the object fell. On approaching the spot, it was found to be a poor deaf and dumb man named Gordon, who was accidentally killed. His appearance there created an alarm that it was the enemy, and under the circumstances of the case, the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 14. Indians.—We are indebted to the attention of an officer of the army, for the following letter from Capt. B. L. Beall, of the 2d Dragoons:

"FORT BROOKS, E. F., May 2d, 1841. "I have just returned from a scout in pursuit of a party of Indians who killed the express rider between this post and Fort Clinch on the 28th ult. I found his body about 27 miles from here, with the head and arms severed therefrom and burnt; the mail entirely destroyed, with the exception of two private letters; several copies of the new Regulation for the Army, with the leaves cut out and scattered about the woods for about a mile around, in order to conceal the trail—which I am happy to state they did not effect. I followed their trail about thirty miles, and at sundown came up with two of the party, encamped near the edge of a dense hammock. (I say two, although I saw but one; but I took two rifles, pouches, powder-horns full of powder.) The fellow endeavored to get to the hammock, but I was too quick for the gentleman—I shot him, scalped him, and hung him up to dry. He shot one of my horses. He proved to be an Indian called Kenihee, or Waxie-Hadjo, a

Micasoukie sub-chief. 254 Indians and negroes will be shipped for Arkansas tomorrow. The General is in good spirits.—Upwards of two hundred men are sick of Col. Davenport's command at Sarasota.—The General has ordered the post to be broken up, and the regiment will go to the Key near Cedar Keys. No further news here.—will send you a piece of Kenihee's scalp. I hung the gentleman up higher than Haman (whom we read of in the good book) was hung. Your friend and ob't servant BENJ. L. BEALL."

NOTE.—Lt. Lincoln goes out with 40 men to bring in some of Aleck's party, (where he is I do not know.) 88 Indians came up from Sarasota a day or two ago. Hospitarkee did not come with them, as he had gone to meet Sam Jones, who was to have had a council at the Big Cypress Swamp about that time. Some Indian runners, on seeing the dead body of the express rider, sent in a warrior to inform the General of the circumstance.

From the St. Louis Republican May 1. THE TRAGEDY OF THE NIGHT OF THE 17th. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD. For some days past the city authorities have been engaged in investigating some recent developments connected with the murder of Messrs. Baker and Weaver, and the burning of the store of Messrs. Collier and Pettus, and we have refrained from giving any of the particulars, lest our doing so might impede their operations. The objects of secrecy being over, in the opinion of the officers, we feel at liberty to state the particulars so far as they have been developed.

A negro man named Edward H. Ennis, who has been for some time past in the employ of a barber named Johnson, on Market-street, opposite the National Hotel, made the disclosure.

The circumstances of this horrible affair, as detailed by Ennis, are as follows:—About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, Ennis went from the barber shop to his boarding house, kept by Leah, a free yellow woman, and Peter Charville, a free man, on Third, between Market and Walnut streets. Shortly after he had gone to bed, a negro slave named Madison came to the door, knocked, and was admitted. Soon after being admitted, Madison exclaimed, "G—d—n the luck," and on inquiry why, he stated, "I have done more murder to-night than ever I did before, and have not been paid for it," and after remarking that there would be an alarm of fire shortly, he stated in substance that he and three yellow men, viz: James Seward, alias Sewell, Warrick and Brown, had gone on that night to Mr. Pettus' counting room; that the door was unlocked; Madison entered alone; Mr. Baker was sitting down with his boots off, reading a newspaper; Madison walked up and presented a bank bill to him, asked him if it was good, and as Baker turned to look at the bill he struck him over the head with a short bar of iron which he had concealed under his arm; the others then came in, and they repeated the blows until he was quite dead, his skull and one side of the head completely mashed; after searching the body for the keys, they rolled it up in the bed clothes and placed it on the bed.

They secured the door and went to work. Mr. Weaver came to the door and knocked, and called to Jesse, (Mr. Baker) to let him in. Some dispute ensued between Brown and Madison, which should kill Weaver; and it was insisted that Madison should, as he had killed Baker, but he refused, saying that he had done his share and would do no more. Brown opened the door and placed himself behind it, and as Weaver passed into the room, struck him over the head with the bar of iron: on the second blow he fell and Brown thrust a sharp iron bar through his head. Ennis does not confirm the report of the firing of the pistols, but says that having heard that Weaver was shot, he asked Madison about it, and he told him that no pistol had been fired and that they had no weapons but the bar of the iron mentioned. From the statement it would seem that all of them had beaten Weaver.

After some farther effort at the vault, finding they could not get into it, Madison left; Warrick, Sewell and Brown remained a short time, then fired the house in different places, came out, locked the door and went up the alley north from the house, and threw the key away. Brown took with him a gold watch and a blue cloth cloak, which he said he had thrown away for fear of detection, but did not say where.

It seems from the statements, that Ennis, on the morning following, was in company with all of them and many of the facts he got from others besides Madison. Warrick and Sewell said but little about it. Madison had with him, on the morning following, the bar of iron with which the deed was executed, and Ennis having learned the office it had performed, took it and threw it into a privy in the rear of Leah's house. The vault was yesterday searched and the bar found. We understand it proves to be an instrument used in opening dry goods boxes, a chisel on one end and claws on the other, one of the claws partly broken, agreeing fully with Ennis's description.

Leah and her husband confirm Ennis's statement as to the time he came home, and the time Madison came in. They heard the conversation, but not sufficiently distinct to understand it. It may be well, however, to remark, as a farther confirmation of Ennis's statements, that yesterday Madison's coat was found in the loft of Leah's house besmeared with blood. From all that we can gather, it does not appear that the scheme had been long concocted, or that they had very well matured their plan of operations.

Madison is a slave belonging to Samuel G. Blanchard of New-Orleans—have been here some time running at large, and if we are correctly informed, was sent here to avoid prosecution in New-Orleans. He is a stout copper colored man, near six feet high, about 35 years old, very bold and impudent in his manner. It is believed he left here on the Wednesday following the murder, on board the Missouri, for Orleans. Brown is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, and it is said resided in Cincinnati. He seems to have been here a very short time. He was seen on board the Goddess of Liberty, bound for Cincinnati.

James Seward alias Sewell, is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, stout made, and a bold, cunning and very well educated negro. It is said he reads and writes very well; is originally from New York, has resided at New Albany, was last summer on board the steam boat Agnes, and during Madison's sojourn at Cincinnati, was with him there. He is supposed to have left on board the steam boat Atalanta, for the Ohio river.

Warrick was a barber, and has kept a shop for some time past in this city, on Franklin Avenue. He is a very dark mulatto, slender made, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, aged about 29, and remarkable for a bold, impudent and haughty manner. It is believed that he left on the Omega, bound up the Missouri river, and that his purpose was to join the company going to the Rocky Mountains.

Officers have been despatched in all the directions named, and it is reasonable to presume that they will be apprehended. Ennis, the witness will remain in custody.

One of the Murderers taken.—We have the sincere satisfaction that the disclosures made by Ennis the negro are confirmed, and that Warrick one of the murderers, has been arrested and is now in the calaboose in this city! This is white nature cleared from this most abominable stain, and the crime fastened upon negroes.

Warrick was arrested on Monday evening at Arrow Rock, on the Missouri River, by B. B. McDowell, Esq., who was despatched from the city on the Col. Woods, under the direction of Gen. Lee, the City Marshal.

About a mile below Arrow Rock, the Col. Woods met the Omega, coming down, and Mr. McDowell saw Warrick on board. The Omega immediately rounded to, and Mr. McDowell went on board and walked into the cabin where Warrick was standing. Warrick, (who knew Mr. McDowell) turned and said, "for God Almighty's sake, what do you want?" "I want you," was the reply. He made no resistance, but suffered himself to be bound hand and foot.

Mr. McDowell removed his baggage on board the Omega, and proceeded to the city with the negro in charge, where they arrived last night a little after 12 o'clock, and Warrick was lodged in the calaboose. He was quite communicative on the way down, and fully corroborated the statements of Ennis, implicating no one but himself, Madison, Sewell and Brown. It appears that Madison and Brown were the persons who burnt the Branch Bank at Galena, a short time since.

Mr. McDowell deserves the sincere thanks of this community for his promptness and vigilance in this matter, and will not go unrewarded. Captains Dickerson, of the Col. Woods, and Littleton, of the Omega, distinguished themselves by their assistance on the occasion. More anon.—N. O. Pennant and Native American.

Another Murderer Caught.—Mr. James Gordon, one of the township constables, returned yesterday on the Pre-Emption, from the Mouth of the Ohio, with James W. Seaward (erroneously spelled Sewell) another of the Murderers, in charge. Mr. Gordon was on his way to New Orleans, and went on board the Atalanta for the found Seaward. He makes a confession similar to Warrick's, but implicates Ennis in the transaction. It would seem that Seaward, Madison, and Brown were the authors of the attempt to fire the store of Sinclair, Taylor & Co. and also the burglary at E. & A. Tracy's. Several articles belonging to Mr. Taylor have been found in Seaward's trunk. He says that he left Brown at Cincinnati.—St. Louis American of 6th inst.

Another Murder.—William Kenton, a citizen of Wilkinson county, was shot with a pistol, by one Saml. M. Pitman, in Irwinton, on the night of the 4th inst. He died on the 10th. Jesse C. Jackson, has been arrested, as accessory to the bloody deed, and was on Saturday last, brought to the Milledgeville Jail for safe keeping. Pitman has escaped. The Governor, we learn, has offered a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension.

A Jury of Inquest was held on the 11th over the body of the murdered man. The verdict returned was wilful murder.—Milledgeville Journal.

Legal [?] Decision.—The last Washington News says, that in Oglethorpe Superior Court last week, several witnesses were decided by Judge Andrews, to be inadmissible, on the ground that they were Universalists, not believing in a future state of rewards and punishments." We learn that they were the three principle witnesses in the trial of David Patten, for murder—they were named James Bell Senr., Addison A. Bell, and Wm. D. Mattox—all respectable men and good members of society. That a lawyer should take such grounds against a witness to save the neck of a culprit-client, is by no means strange—but that he should be sustained by a judge is passing strange. This is probably, the first decision of the kind that has ever occurred in Georgia, and we trust that it may be the last. Our Constitution recognizes no distinction of religious opinions in the enjoyment of civil rights. We think the judge would have done his legal character more credit, by adhering to the principles laid down in the 4th article and 10th section of the Constitution of Georgia. It says:

"No person within the State, shall, upon any pretext, be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in a manner agreeable to his own conscience. No one religious society shall ever be established in this State in preference to another, nor shall any person be denied the enjoyment of any civil right, merely on account of his religious principle.—Macon Messenger.

Mail Robbery.—The Mail which left Albany for Hartford, on Monday, was taken from the boat of a coach and robbed. The letters were found in a barn, and many of them torn. It does not appear that the robbers got more than a few hundred dollars.

Infamous Conduct.—The gentleman who swindled the banks at Cincinnati and Louisville has written a letter, complaining bitterly of the Cincinnati bankers having shaved him with their small notes, and subjected him to great loss in having them discounted.

ing bitterly of the Cincinnati bankers having shaved him with their small notes, and subjected him to great loss in having them discounted.

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C. H. THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1841.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, arrived in this village, on Tuesday morning last, and departed the same evening, for Washington City, in company with the Hon. F. W. PICKENS, of this district.

We refer our readers to the Ordinance concerning the firing of guns in the streets, recently passed by the Town Council. It will be found in our columns to-day. Public opinion loudly called for its passage, and we believe, that it will meet the approbation of all well disposed citizens of the place. The practice of firing guns in the public streets, is very reprehensible, and if not checked, will in all probability, result in serious injury to some person. We hope that no one will wantonly, or thoughtlessly violate the Ordinance of the Council, in reference to this matter, and thus render himself liable to the penalties which may fall thereon.

We are informed that the Hon. THOMAS GLASSCOCK, of Georgia, died a few days since, from the injury he received in falling from his horse.

Admissions to the Bar.—The following named gentlemen were admitted, during the late session of the Court of Appeals, at Columbia, to practice in the Courts of Law in this State: Thomas S. Anderson, W. D. DeSaussure, A. J. H. Henry, Ralph Perry, Benj. T. Saxon, James Cantey, Joseph C. Gist, Daniel M'Henry, D. J. Red.

And the following in the Courts of Equity: Edwin De Leon, Henry A. Jones, Wm. M. Myers.

The Scire Facias against the Banks.—The Charleston Courier, of the 22d inst., says: "We understand that his Honor Judge Earle, now holding the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, in this city, has declined hearing the argument in this case, on the very sufficient ground, that as a holder of bank stock, he is personally interested in the question. Judge Butler, who is casually in the city, may possibly take cognizance of the cause, at chambers."

Mediterranean Squadron.—By the N. Y. papers, we find that the U. S. Frigate Brandywine, has arrived at that port, and that the whole Mediterranean Squadron are on their way home. It appears that the Mediterranean Squadron in England some weeks ago, caused Com. Hull to call a council of officers, who determined on coming home. Will this disobedience of orders, or acting without orders, not be noticed by the proper department? Ought they not be ordered back to the station that they have thus deserted?

The New Orleans Courier of the 18th inst., announces the arrival at the Barracks below that city of Wild Cat, and 200 other Florida Indians. They are destined for Arkansas.

Heavy Cargo.—The British ship, Queen of the Ocean, Capt. Tilley, cleared at Mobile on the 11th, for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3125 bales of Cotton, weighing 1,516,054 pounds—valued at 164,593 dollars.

Novel Importation.—On Thursday last was exhibited the novel spectacle of the transportation to our market, on the railroad of two fine fat steers. They came consigned to Gilliland, Son & Howell, who disposed of them at 84 cents per lb. The present high price of beef induced this adventure—and we trust that the example will be extensively followed.—Chas. Cou.

Unfortunate Accident.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 14th inst., contains the following notice of the entire failure of the Eastern mail on the previous day. The letter was received by the Post Master of that city, which explains the cause.

POST OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, ALA. May 12th, 1841.

J. W. Townsend, Esq.—Sir: I regret to inform you that all the mails sent from this office last night for Mobile, were lost in Catoma Creek, four miles from this place. The stage driver, in attempting to ford that rapid stream, instead of crossing over the bridge, soon found himself in swimming water, from which it was with difficulty he could extricate himself and team. A passenger named George A. Logan, was washed out of the box with the mails and drowned. Diligent search was made today for the mails and the passenger, but with no success beyond the recovery of two small newspaper bags. Another attempt will be made to-morrow, when it is thought the water will be sufficiently low to admit of a more thorough and successful examination.

Respectfully yours, N. BLUE, P. M.

It is stated in one of the Baltimore papers, that the Philadelphia Banks have refused to accept the new "Revenue Law," as it passed. Go it Banks! "make hay whilst the sun shines," for Mr. Tallmadge's word for it, your reign of destruction and ruin, will be of a short duration.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. 20th inst. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. 16 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Caledonia, Capt. McKay, arrived at Boston at an early hour on Wednesday morning, bringing advices from Europe, sixteen days later.

The intelligence is not of much importance, with the exception of that relating to the unfortunate President, of which there is no intelligence, excepting rumours, of which the papers are filled. The Caledonia left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst., and brought London papers to the 4th inclusive. The cotton market was depressed, and had declined 1/4 of a penny on a pound.—The money market had improved.

From China we have no further intelligence. The English papers, according to their politics, insist that the Chinese war is ended, or is in no way near ending.

The Americans in London, on the receipt of the news of the death of President Harrison, held a meeting, at which Mr. Stevenson, our Minister, presided, and Col. Aspinwall acted as Secretary. Resolutions were adopted and directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Harrison.

The Great Western Railway Terminus, Bristol, was, on the night of the 28th ult., seriously injured by fire: timber in the company's yard and other property, estimated to be worth about £20,000, were destroyed.

Maryland.—The election in this State, has resulted in returning five Whigs and two Democrats, as members to Congress.

The Scire Facias against the Banks.—We learn that the argument in this case will probably commence, before Judge Butler, at Chambers, on Thursday next.—Char. Cour.

Benjamin Homer Dixon, has been appointed Vice Consul of the Netherlands at Boston, for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire.—Charleston Courier.

From the Charleston Courier, 25th inst. Yesterday, at Chambers, Chancellor DUNCAN decided the case of Henry Shultz and the State Bank versus the Bank of the State of Georgia, the City Council of Augusta and G. B. Lamar. The motion was made by the defendants, on Saturday last, that this law suit (bill filed, Edgefield, 25th Feb., 1841) should be transferred to the Circuit Court of the U. S.—no doubt with the object of prolonging it—and was argued by Francis H. Wardlaw and the Hon. R. H. Wilde—and opposed by Col. A. Burr, of Abbeville, and Col. C. G. Memminger, of this city—decided by Chancellor Duncan in the negative.

This important case has now turned considerably in favor of Mr. Shultz, who has been suffering during twenty-two years, from being deprived of his property, worth, this day, cost, income and interest, according to the statement in the bill, \$568,182.91. Mr. Shultz might not have lived, to see the end of this suit, and, in the meantime, would have continued deprived of said property. As the case now stands, it will be argued in June, at Edgefield Court House, and will then probably be referred to the Court of Appeals, at Columbia, opening in November next, when we trust the final decision will be given in favor of the suffering party, according to the merits of the case.

It is worthy of remark, that the apparent misfortunes of the valuable citizen whose fate is, as it were, now to be fixed, have been the means of building the town of Hamburg, which, if this remarkable man had never been driven from Augusta, stripped of his property, would not have risen up as a rival to that place, and a pillar of our own State. According to official returns, the trade of Hamburg has nearly equalled that of the city of Augusta, in the present year.

If justice takes its proper course, the plaintiff will be enabled to fulfil all his obligations, and have left for himself the means of a comfortable existence, the due reward of industry and integrity.

To the Editors of the Savannah Republican: GENTLEMEN.—Sometime since a robbery or something like it took place at the Branch Bank of the State of Georgia at Macon. I have heard many of your readers wonder why the journals of this city have been so quiet about the affair. You will confer a favor by giving your readers an account of it. A. SUBSCRIBER.

The reason we have not noticed the matter referred to in the above communication, is, because we have been expecting the press at Macon to furnish the particulars of the defalcation, which we intended to copy. The press of that city has thus far been silent on the subject, and to a friend are we indebted for the following statement, which may be relied on as correct: The amount of deficit at the Branch Bank at Macon, as reported by Mr. Potter, the Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, who was sent there by the Board of the Principal Bank here, is, as we understand, about \$60,000. Nathaniel Barker, Cashier, Isaac G. Seymour, President, and Levi Eckley, H. K. Carter, and F. Sims, Directors, are the persons implicated.

These frauds upon the institution have been committed under the obligations of an oath taken by the President and Cashier of that office on the 3d of April, ult. after a certificate signed, saying the cash had on that day been counted and was all found correct.

We further understand, that the Directors of the Principal Bank have taken energetic measures to prosecute and to bring to justice all the persons implicated,—and the efficient character of the security Bonds and other sources of indemnity, induces the hope that the pecuniary loss to the Bank will not be very heavy,—but what an awful wreck of character with regard to the parties involved! We believe, however, that there will be a publication of particulars upon this subject in due time.—Republican.