SARGENT S. PRENTISS.

We hope that the day is not far distant when we shall have a full biography of this remarkable man, accompanied by 'a collection of his speeches as have been reported .-Untortunately, the greatest of his public efforts upon the hustings, in Congress, and the bar, can never be recalled. They were off hand, unpremeditated effusions, of which no report has ever been made. But, judging from such specimens of eloquence as have been preserved, and from the accounts given of his oratorical powers by men of all descriptions, we are inclined to believe that S. S. Prentiss has had no superior as-an orator in this country with the single exception of Patrick Henry.

We have recently read some very interesting and well-written reminiscences of Mr. Prentiss by T. B Thorpe, Esq., from which we annex some extracts. Mr. Prentiss was he said: born in Portland, Maine, September 30th, 1808. His father was an enterprising and successful ship master at Portland. Mr. Prentiss was remarkable in his youth for great personal beauty, for intelligence and fondness for reading. Mr. Thorpe gives the following gem, which the reader may have seen before, but which he will not regret to see often:

"A picture of the youthful Prentiss in mind in his address before the New Orleans | the soberness of the sombre picture : "New England Society." On that occasion he said :-

"The common village school is new England's boast-the brghtest jewel that adorns her brow. "Behold," said he, 'yonder simple building near the crossing of the village roads! It is of small and rude construction, but stands in a pleasant and quier spot. A magnificent old elm spreads its broad arms above and seems to lean towards it. as a strong man bends to shelter and protect a child. A brook runs through the meadow near, and hard by there is an orchard: but the trees have seffered much, and bear no fruit, except upon the most remote and inaccessible branches. From within its wall comes a busy hum, such as you may hear in a disturbed bee hive. Now peep through yonder window, and you will see a hundred children with rosy cherks, mischievous eyes, and demure faces, all engaged or pretending to be engaged, in their little lessons. It is the public school-the free, the common school-provided by law; open to all; claimed from the community as a right, not accepted as a bounty. Here the children of the rich and poor, high and low, meet upon perfect equality, and commence upon the same auspices the race of life. Here the sustenance of the mind is served up to all slike, as Spartans served their food upon the public table. Here young ambition climbs its little ladder, and boyish genius plumes its half fledged wings. From among these laughing children will go forth the men who are to control their age and country; the statesman, whose wisdom is to guide the Senate: the poet who will take captive the hearts of the people, and bind them together with immortal song; the philosopher. who co'dly seizing upon the elements themselves, will compel them to his wishes, and through new combinations of their primal laws, by some great discovery, revolutionize both art and science."

The picture is complete. It was in the public school of New England that the boy Prentiss first climbed ambition's little ladder, that was eventually to take him to the height of a noble profession, and plumed his halffledged wing, destined soon to soar in regio 's of unrivalled eloquence. It was in the mention of the demure face and the orchard stript of fruit, except in the most remote and inaccessible branches, that we distinguish the love of fun and the thoughtless daring, that ripened finally into the keenest wit and the bravest front.

Mr. Prentiss graduated in Bowdoin College in 1826. Having graduated, he went to the city of Cincinnatti, where he made the acquaintance of an eminent lawyer, who judging that "the fiery temperament, chivalrous thought, and the prompt action of the field on which he was to win so many brilliant victories, and unhappily find an early

Mr. Prentiss first settled in Natchez, Mississippi, where he continued his law studies at night, and taught school by day. Admitted to the bar, he reached at one stride the first rank of the lawyers of Mississippi. Soon after, he settled in Vicksburg, and in a few months was overwhelmed with business -His career at the bar, and in 'he field of politics, was one of unparalelled brilliancy. In connection with the latter, Mr. Thorpe gives the following amosing incident, which occurred during an exciting canvass of Prenties for a seat in Congress :

" Among the shrewd worldings who took advantage of such times "to coin money," was the proprietor of a traveling menagerie, and he soon found out that the multitude followed Prentiss. Getting the list of that remarkable man's "appointments." he filled up his own; and it was soon noticed "arrived along with the other "lions." The by some poor native, its being associated with ton, his fame would probably have been less to the discharge of his diocesan functions. The by some poor native, its being associated with ton, his fame would probably have been less to the discharge of his diocesan functions. The by some poor native, its being associated with tion, his fame would probably have been less to the discharge of his diocesan functions. The by some poor native, its being associated with tion, his fame would probably have been less to the discharge of his diocesan functions. The by some poor native, its being associated with tion, his fame would probably have been less to the discharge of the Bishop's fund of the Episcopal tion against the province of Caraccas with a view expedition actually proceeded from New York to the "boys" decided that Prentiss should "next time" speak from the top of the lion's and serene, its birth, its life, its history, all indefatigable in research, solid in argument, crowded. At the proper time, the candi- vast store-house of his mind; he seemed to a skillful artist, he studied to disguise his ladate gratified his constituents, and mounted his singular rostrum. I was told by a per
never confused, never at a loss; the hearer who professed to be an ever witness, that of the terrible and the comical. Prentiss thousand other thoughts, rare and beautiful. could, upon the instant, be called into use. was, as usual, eloquent, and, as if ignorant continued to bubble up, after all effort ceas- Whatever might have been his quickness of of the novel circumstances with which he was surrounded, went deeply into the matter | * in hand, his election. For a while, the audience and the animals were quie :- the for. mer listening, the latter eveing the speaker

larmed at the footsteps over his head, and that it seemed to render "the clearing of the involuntary praise. placing his mouth upon the floor of his cage prisoner" hopeless. Prentiss spoke to the made everything shake by his terrible roar. of the audience, caused the ladies to shriek, and a fearful commotion for a moment followed. Prentiss, equal to every occasion, changed his tone and manner: he commenced a playful strain, and introduced the fox, the jackal, and hyena, and capped the climax by likening some well-known political opponent to a grave baboon that presided over the "cage with monkeys," The resemblance was instantly recognized, and bursts of laughter followed, that literally set many into convulsions. The baboon, all unconscious of the attention he was attracting, sud-Jenly assumed a grimace, and then a serious face, when Prentissexclaimed: "I see, my fine fellow, that your feelings are hurt by | your gries?' my unjust comparison; and I humbly beg your pardon." The effect of all this may be vaguely imagined, but it cannot be describ-

The following is given by Mr. Thorpe as an illustration of the completeness of Prentiss's figures. Speaking of the Sub-Treasury

"Sir, this government may determine to watch, like the Turks, with jealons care its golden harem: but it will seek in vain for the financial eunuch, which has the power to guard without the desire to enjoy.'

Mr. Thorpe has an interesting sketch of Prentiss's great speech in defence of the Wiskinsons, tried on a charge of murder.-Every kind of talent was displayed in this masterly speech. The following illustrates beau:ifully portrayed by his own exquisite the playfulness with which he could relieve

"One of the witnesses, although "he fired a pistol," and knocked one of the defendants down," gave in his testimony in a manner that indicated such a perfect indifference to the shedding of blood and willingness to get into a fight, that it afforded a fine opportunity for Prentiss's playfulness, and he treats this witness as follows:-

"Surely Mr. -- must be the knighterrant of the age; the Don Quixote of the West; the paragon of modern chivalry .-He fights, not from the base desire of vengeance, nor from the sordid love of gold; not from patriotism or friendship; but from a higher and loftier sentiment; from his pure, ardent, disinterested love of glorious strife. He "smelleth the battle afar off," and to the sound of the trumpet he saith "Ha! ha!" To him

"There is something of pride in the perilous hour For fame is there, to tell who b'eeds, And honor's eye on daring deeds."

"You have heard, gentlemen, of the bright warm isles which gem the oriental seas, and are kissed by the fiery sun of the trop cs; where the clove, the cinnamon, and the nutmeg grow; where the torrid atmosphere is of blood, he ever felt the most active affecoppressed with a delicious but fierce and in toxicating influence. There the spirit of man partakes of the same spicy qualities which distinguish the productions of the soil. Even as the rinds of the fruit split open with Nature's rich excess, so do the human passions burst forth with an overwhelming violence and prodigality unknown till now, in our cold, ungentle clime. There, in the islands of Java, Sumatra, the Malacas, and others of the same latitude, cases simi'ar to in continued correspondence, which, as now that of Mr. - are of frequent occurrence. preserved, extends over more than a quarter In those countries it is called 'running a of a century growing in quantity and increas. be brought together, and, unsatisfactory as muck.' An individual becomes so full of fight that he can no longer contain it; accordingly, he arms himself with a species of writes-'l am proud of my sisters and I am There will be in the fluted column, though dagger, very similar to that from which Mr. - wiped the blood with his pocket-handerchief, and rushing into the streets wounds and slays indiscrin i ately among the crowd. It is true, that this gallant exploit always results in the dea h of the person performing it; the people of the country entertaining a foolish notion that it is too dangerous and ex pensive a mode of cultivating national bravespice-islands, and he should be preserved as perity, or feel sorrow for his adversity. a curiosity.'

Mr Thorpe thus proceeds:

"It was soon after Mr. Prentiss returned from Kentucky, that I had the pleasure of first seeing him. In his personal appearance he was eminently hands me, and yet eminently manly. Although of medium height, there was that in the carriage of his head young adventurer would best ripen under a that was astonishingly impressive; it gave a southern sun, directed his steps towards the wonderful idea of power. I shall never forget him on one occasion, when he rose at a public meeting (a political discussion) to reply to an antagonist worthy of his steel .-His whole soul was roused, his high, smooth forehead fairly coruscated. He remained silent for some seconds, and only looked -The bald eagle never glanced more fiercely from his eyrie; it seemed as if his deep gray eye would distend until it swallowed up the thousands of his audience. For an instant the effect was painful; he saw it and smiled, when a cheer burst from the admiring multitude, that fairly shook the ear h.

> ·His voice was clear and sweet, and could be heard at an immense distance, and yet to be all like Demosthenes, he had a perceptible impediment in his speech. As a reader, he had no superior; his narration was clear and ly humorous, but the impressive parts were delivered with an effect that reminded me of descriptions of the elder Kean.

> "His imagination was unsurpassed, and never-ending material, quoted and original

with grave intensity. The first burst of ap- far surpassed any living advocate. The trial and that he was never taken by suprise in plause electrified the menagerie; the ele- of the Wilkinsons is often cited, although it the vast labyrinths of investigation peculiar phant threw his trunk into the air, and ech- was far from being one of his best efforts - to the legal profession. oed back the noise. while the tigers and Another trial occurs to me, worthy of parti- Prentiss, when young in years, and young Covington, Ky., has adopted a way of spelling bears significantly growled. On went Pren- cular notice, of which little has been said out as a lawyer, appeared before the Supreme ties, and as each peculiar animal vented his of the community of those directly interes. Court of the United States, and his pleadings, rage or approbation, he most ingeniously ted On one occasion, two young men, only in spite of his youthful fire and highly. pen through the paper for the "Hole!" wasught in his habits, as a fac simile of some sons, and deeply attached as friends, querrel- wrought fancy, were so happily fortified by

treading the mazes of his prison, became a- of the mother of the deceased was so direct, shall, and called forth from that master-mind witness and in the blandest manner and most he frequently adverted to in his public speech. appearently more hopeless.

"Would you punish that young man of the intellect." with death?' said Prentiss, pointing to the "The questioned looked and answered-

its course.

"All present were dissolved in tears; even

the accused.

"The extraordinary inspiration that the ble, and consequently his addresses "to the Court" were always freer from that soft imagery, so peculiar to his vein, than were his speeches before a promiscuous audience. An amusing incident occurred many years ago, that is worth relating. In one of the "new counties" of Mississippi, then just wrested had an Indian for a client. The log-cabin court-house presented little to excite the imagination, and the "etiquette of the bench" almost precluded anything but a very commouplace speech. Mr. Prentiss took but little interest seemingly in the matter before him, when two or three ladies were noticed peering into the "Hall of Justice," evidently whom they had heard so much. Instantly soon indulging in some of his most flowing lows:sentences. The politeness of the sheriff found seats for the fair intruders in the court-room, for beauty, and for effect was never excel-

"Here, perhaps, while speaking of the involuntary compliments he paid to the presence of woman, it may not be improper to say. that, toward all connec'ed with him by ties tion, and more especially did his heart through youth and manhood turn toward his sisters and mother. Of all the sons of New-England who have found a new home in the far South, none have surpassed him in attention to those outward tokens that tell of an ever cherished remembrance, an ever-living love. From the time that Mr. Prentiss left the paternal roof, almost to the hour of his decease. did he pour out his soul to an absent parent the very threshold of his first success, he grateful to them also; for had I not had such kind and affectionate sisters, and such a mo ther as I have, I do most sincere'y believe | ple it once adorned. that I never should have been successful in life. But the thought,' he continues, 'of home, and the loved onesthere, has war med my efforts by the reflection that there were. though afar off, those whose happiness was in some degree at least connected with mine: rule will be relaxed. Mr. - is the only miserable while there is in the world a sin-"A remarkably characteristic anecdote.

not only illustrative of his filial affection, but thing to be said, is given as follows. When after his reputation hat become wide-spread. a dist nguished lady of Portland took pains to obtain an introduction, by visiting the steamboat in which she learned he was to take his departure in a few moments. 'I have wished to see you,' said she to Mr. Pientiss, for my heart has often congratulated the mother who has such a son 'Rather congratulate the son on having such a mother!"

"No man perhaps ever lived who received them with that peculiar grace and dignity so eminent in his reply to the lady of Portland. One day, in New-Orleans, I met him in the street, leading by the hand his two sons, remarkably beautiful children. I was father, and complemented him upon it. 'Ah.' said he with the fondest look of affection. they have the light hair and blue eye of unadorned; proper sentences were subdued- the Anglo-Saxon robber: they are American

"The merits of Mr. Prentiss as a lawyer will, perhaps, except by his most in imate professional associates, never be justly apthe rich stores of his mind supp'ied him with preciated, because his brilliant oratorical powers caused the majority of persons to lose

men or passion. In the meanwhile, the ed, and in the mad excitement one of them deep reading and deep thought, as to instanstately king of beasts, who had been quietly was killed. Upon the trial, the testimony thy attract the notice of Chief Justice Mar- son."

"His opinion of the dignity of his calling This joined with the already excited feelings courteous style. The mother arrayed in es. He often sketched the lawyer as one weeds, and bowed down with sorrow, turned who should possess every qualification that towards Prentiss, and answered his inquiries adorns the character of a man. He looked with all the dignity of a perfectly accomplish- upon "the profession" as the true foundation ed lady; she calm'y uttered the truth, and of statesmanship, and the law as the protecevery word she spoke rendered the defense tor and the delineator of the rights of the people, and the noblest field the cultivation

> "I had the melancholy pleasure of hearing his last, and, it seemed to me. his greatest 'He has made me childless; let the law take speech. Towards the close of the last Presidential campaign, I found him in the interior "And would wringing her heart, and of the State, endeavoring to recruit his dehurrying her gray hairs with sorrow into the clining health. He had been obliged to grave, by rendering her childless, assuage avoid all public speaking, and had gone far into the country to get away from excitement. But there was a 'gathering' near by convulsive sobbing was heard in the court- his temporary home, and he consented to be present. It was late in the evening when " No!' said the witness, with all the gush- he ascended the 'stand,' which was supporing tenderness of a mother-'No! I would ted by the trunks of two magnificent forest not add a sorrow to her heart, nor that of her tree, through which the setting sun poured with picturesque effect. The ravages of ill-"Admissions in the evidence followed, health were apparent upon his face, and his and hopes were attered for the prisoner's high massive forehead was paler and more acquittal, that changed the whole character transpirent than usual. His audience, some of the testimony. What was a few moments three or four hundred persons, was composed before so dark, grew light; and without the in a large degree of his old and early friends slightest act that might be construed into an He seemed to feel deeply, and as there was unfair advantage, in the hands of Prentiss, nothing to oppose, he assumed the style of the witness for the prosecution pleaded for the mild and beautiful. He casually alluded to the days of his early coming among his southern friends; to the hours of pleasure he presence of ladies gave to Mr. Prentiss when had passed, and to the hopes of the future. addressing an audience was easily percepti- In a few moments the bustle and confusion natural to a fatiguing day of political wrangling ceased; one straggler after another suspended his noisy demonstration, and gathered near the speaker. Soon a mass of silent, but heart-heaving humanity was crowded compactly before him. Had Prentiss, on that occasion, held the very heart-strings of his from the aboriginal inhabitants, Mr. Prentiss auditors in his hand, he cou'd not have had them more in his power. For an hour he continued, rising from one important subject to another, until the breath was fairly suspended in the excitement. An uninterested spectator would have supposed that he had used sorcery in thus transfixing his auditors. While all others forgot, he noticed that the day was drawing to a close; he turned and anxious to hear his voice, and see one of looked toward the setting sun, and apostrophized its fading glory; then, in his most the manner of Prentiss changed, and he was touching voice and manner, concluded as fol-

"Friends-That glorious orb reminds me of life comes, we may sink to rest, with the clouds that close in our departure gold-tipped with the glorious effulgence of a well-spent

In conclusion, I would ask, will some historian, who can sympathize with the noble dead, gather the now fleeting memorials that still live in memory, that future generations

The remains of the orator must ever be eve-the occasion, and the mighty shout of the multitude, how can these be perpetuated? every inch a man. Let his fragmentary printed speeches-let the reminiscences of his friends that treat of his power as an orator, ing in affection to the day of his death. Upon they may be, there will be found left intrinsic value enough to accomplish the object shattered and defaced, an Ionian beauty that will tell un rringly of the magnificent tem-

THE DONALDSON CORRESPONDENCE. in paragraphs mpugning the auther i ity of the not there is any such person as Mr. Donaldson ry. But in the present instance, I trust this and I hold that no person can be entirely Mr. Hallett, Mr. Giddings, Mr. Chase, Mr. Commander, and the other letter writers must have specimen we possess of this peculiar habit of gle individual who will rejoice in his pros- known their correspondent. They intimate nothing to the contrary. Mr. Van Buren is the only one of the writers who suggests that he had not thing, cenainly, there is no doubt-t'iat a l of Mr also of his ready perception of the fitting Donaldson's correspondents are live men, and that on a visit some years ago to the North, but ship of the letter attributed to him. Several of them on the other hand, have confessed to their letters, and sought to excuse them .- Republic.

darkness." Mr Harding had better mind how he makes such presents to friend Holden. He is not exactly himself at all times, and might take a no. was his instant reply; and it was unaffected the above, to hang himself. There's no telling what he might not do, as some few months ago he swallowed Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, re sistance to the Compromise and Secession, all at greater number of personal compliments one dose. It proved indigestible, however, and a than Mr. Prentiss, but he always received few weeks ago, he threw the greater portion of i

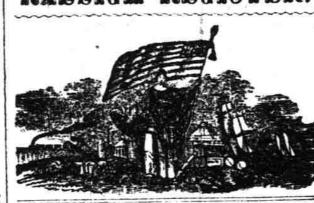
> We don't know what influenced the giver of the cravat in this instance. He may have presen ted it from a feel ng of kindness to the pub it, under the belief that in one of his Secession paroxisms, friend Holden would choke himself to death him another, for goodness sake. There's no tel. parts by some for the safety of the Standard. We wonder he did'nt go right off on the "wing of darkness" which he called up the last time he tried the cravat on .- V. C. Patriot.

BISHOP W. M. GREEN - The citizens of Natchez will learn with deep regret of the change of residence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop W. M. Green, from this place to the vicinity of Jackson. The pasto-The sightest allusion to anything gave the sight of the solid structure that was buried Episcopal Church in this City has been closed key to all the peculiarities. If he had occa- under 'the ornament profuse.' Had Mr. In future all his time and labor will be devoted as a singular coincidence, that the orator sion to speak of the diamond, its discovery Prentiss been entirely destitute of imagina- to the discharge of his diocesan functions. The orning the neck of beauty, its rays brilliant among the first legal luminaries, for he was site for an Episcopal residence within a mile or cage. Never was the menagerie more flashed upon him. So with every idea in the crowded. At the proper time, the candivast store-house of his mind: he seemed to a skillful artist he studied to discusse his la

his singular rostrum. I was told by a per- never confused, never at a loss; the hearer quently 'consumed the midnight oil;' and the same altars, but the kindliest feelings of the the whole affair presented a singular mixture of moment came forth as demanded, but ten once garnered up in his well ordered mind, years residence in Natchez, Bishop Green has endeared himself, alike by his instructions as by his repartee, or his almost instinctive knowledge | example, to all within the leaders Christian character, of whatever subject came before him, yet his his daily walk as a Steward of God's mysteries Of Prentiss's power before a jury too opponents in council always discovered that and as a man among his brother men, have been much cannot be said. Innumerable illustra- be had entered into the most laborious re- to all an encouragement, an example and a precept, tions might be ga hered up, showing that he search, to conquer any difficulties in his path, Nateriez may well miss the removal of such a citizen, and his own church regret the severance of such a pastoral relation .- Natchez Courier

> his name which throws Fonotype clear into the shade. He makes a big "J." and then jobs his

RALBIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Oct., 15, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Ancinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. SWITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery Ala, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING-TON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

A CASE IN POINT-THE MIRANDA EX-

PEDITION. The leading Democratic presses, especially those of the Secessian persuasion at the South,

In his annual message to Congress of December 3, 1805, Mr. Jefferson, in reterring to our then relations with Foreign powers, said :

" With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spo liations during the former war, for which she had for mally acknowledged herself responsible, have been remay know something of the mighty mind of fused to be compensated, but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them Ye the same practices are already renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile, our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbi rary duties and vexatious But still Prentiss has left enough in his bril- recently into the terri ory of Orleans and the Missis liant career to show posterity that he was sippi, and our citizens have been seized and their proerty plundered in the very parts of the former which have actually been delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that Gov erament. I have therefore found it necessary to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and to repel by arms any simi'ar aggressions in future.

A few days after this message was sent to Con gress, Mr. Jefferson transmitted a confidencial com munication on the subject of our relations with Spain. It was referred to a Select Committee of and the son in-law of Adams," ofc which John Randolph was Chairman, On the 3rd Jan. 1806, the Committee made a Report declaring that the aggressions of Spain afforded ample cause of War, and recommending the immediate enlistment of such a number of troops as the we cannot undertake to say. We suppose that President might deem sufficient to protect the Southern frontier. The Resolution reported by the Committee was rejected, and one introduced by Mr. Bidwell, of Massachusetts, a leading friend of the Administration, making an appropriation for the purchase of Florida, adopted in its stead. The special message of Mr. Jefferson was, for

some time, discussed with closed doors, and the that a declaration of War against Spain was in-

these difficulties with Spain were pending, and every day becoming more and more threatening in character, who should present himself at Wash ington City, claiming the ear of the Administrawas weighed down under the galling despotism of dom and independence. He had appealed in vain to some of the Governments of Europe, and watching the progress of the difficulties between our Country and the oppressors of his people, he services to the Administration. It was evident at the time, that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet expected a collision with Spain; and many entertained the opinion, that a state of war already ex isted between the two Countries, caused by their depredations upon our territories, and the consequent necessity of military preparations for defence. Gen. MIRANDA seized this opportunity (the condition of things being fully developed by the Messages of Mr. Jefferson to which we have dant engaged in this Expedition from its commenceof its liberation from the Spanish yoke. He suc two of Jackson; being what was formerly known ceeded in enlisting in his enterprize the sympadition, and gave him their encouragement. This was denied at the time, by the advocates of the Administration. However this may have been, Gen. Miranda and his friends were active, espec ially in the City of New York, in pressing forward the expedition, and during the winter of 1805 a part of the men enlisted for it, with munitions of with impunity, but to invade the People of other war, sailed for South America in a ship called the countries, with hostile force, in time of peace, as ava war, sailed for South America in a ship called the Leander. In April 1806, Col. William S. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden were indicted, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of New York, for being connected with this expedition. The prosecution was, no doubt, instituted at the instance, and under the express direction of Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet. The trial, which began in July after the finding of the Bill of Indictment, elicited legal learning and forensic elo

prosecution, and Washington Morton, Cadwallader
TALLMADGE in his charge to the Jury: He said in and Judge Pierpont Edwards appearing for the mett, and Richard Harrison for the Defendants.

Two of the grounds assumed by the Defendants' counsel were-1st. That the Administration had countenanced and approved the expedition, which amounted to a justification. 2ndly. That there existed when the expedition was begun a state of worthy the attention and is the duty of one is Congress. To prove the first position the Defendants had

summoned Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State. and other Government Officers resident at Washington City, all of whom tailed to appear, alleging as an excuse the " situation of public affirs," which required their attention at the seat of Government. The Defendants filed an affidavit, setting forth the materiality of these witnesses for their defence, and moved an attachment against them. This motion was refused. Application was then made for the continuance of the case, then in power. On the contrary it was publicly PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA and after a long argument of counsel the Court decided that the evidence would be inadmissible, as the President had no right to dispense with the laws, and therefore refusea a continuance. On the trial to sustain the second ground taken for the Defendants, their Counsel offered in evidence the annual message of Mr. Jefferson from which we have before quoted. This, after argument, was rejected, upon the ground, that Congress alone has, under the Constitution, a right to declare war, and no declaration of the President made in his messages to Congress, could change the nation from a state of peace to that of war. The prosecution was urged with great zeal and

ability, and for pathetic eloquence and indignant have been unsparing in their denunciations of the denunciation of persecution and oppression the Administration for the zealous and active means | defence has perhaps not been surpassed in the juit adopted to suppress the late disastrous expedi- | dicial displays of this, or any other Country. The tions against Cuba. In all this, the Administra- | Counsel for the Defendants boldly assumed the tion did nothing more than what was demanded ground that the Jury were the Judges of the by the laws, and our treaty stipulations with Spain. law as well as the facts of the case in criminal It may not be uninteresting and uninstructive to prosecutions, and that they had the right to go appeal to the past history of the Country on this beyond the evidence given in on the trial, and subject. There are many of these leaders of the | notice the contents of the public documents which Democracy of the present day, who, whilst de- had been sent to Congress and circulated through nouncing Mr. FILLMORE for his conduct, affect the the Country, and as the Constitution makes it most profound reverence for the character of Mr. the duty of the President to give information to JEFFERSON, and hold him up, in all his policy, Congress of the state of the nation, the facts and whilst at the head of the Government, as the statements contained in the annual message of great founder of true Democratic principles .- Mr. Jefferson showed conclusively that the United There are a few passages in the political history States and Spain were not at peace. They also de- If the former acted correctly and deserved to of Mr. JEFFERSON, to which our attention has nounced in bold terms the Administration for havbeen lately directed, which should either silence | ing approved the expedition, and then ins ituting that the day is spent, and that I too must the unjust complaints against Mr FILLMORE or a prosecution against the Defendants They proand the consequence was, that Mr. Prentiss close. Ere we part, let me hope that it may convict those who are denouncing and traducing claimed it the prosecution of the then Administrate who guides the helm of State, they have tradden him, of the basest insincerity and ingratitude. - tion, that it was gotten up by them, and was die down the principles by which that man profession of the "wronged Indian," that, for pathos. same splendor, and that when the evening We shall recur to them briefly, as we find them tated by a desire to break down the political in fluence of the Defendants, and shield themselves from the suspicion which had already attached of their having encouraged Miranda.

Mr. COLDEN, on the trial of Col. Smith, said "This, gentlemen, is avowedly a State prosecution, and the Defendant you are now to try, is brought before you as a criminal in consequence of the spec

ial order of the President of the United States. And could this have been possible, [we fancy some of the devout sympathizers exclaiming.]"It can't be, that Thomas Jefferson, the great Apo tle of Democracy, ever encouraged the prosecusearches. * * * Inroids have been made tion of a man for being ready at any and all times to strike a blow for human freedom! But it is nevertheless the truth of history,-and then, to prosecute such a man!

Hear what was said of him, and even from the Counsel for the prosecution he received equally as high commendation:

Mr. COLDEN said : "The Defendant (Col. Smith) gentlemen, is your countrymen, your fellow citizen-a veteran of the Revolution-he was the companion, friend and fellow soldi r of WASHINGTON

Mr. EMMITT said: "Respecting the character of the Defendant, (Col. Sm th,) it is surely unneces sary for me to trouble you with many words. He is an old Revolutionary Officer, that fought under the eyes, and lived in the family of the illustrious WASHINGTON, whose honorable cortificate he bears, as the monument of his fame !"

"Oh! cruel Mr. Jefferson!" (we shall no doubt hear some of the Democratic sympathizers, who have denounced Mr. Fillmore for bringing the violators of the laws and the peace of Nations to account, exclaiming.) "Shame! that you should have had an old Revolutionary Soldier prosecuted, ment of the State ever since-more than hiteel general behef prevailed throughout the nation, for giving way to his hatred of tyranny and devotion to man's freedom all over the world!" Unfortunate Mr. Jefferson! This is the unkindest During the latter part of the year 1805, whilst cut of all! That his own disciples should thus repudiate his doctrines and traduce his memory!

The Counsel for the prosecution insisted that it made but little difference, so far as the Defendant's guilt was concerned, if the President did counte tion, "some of those days," with such a thing as tion, but the celebrated General MIRANDA! He nance or encourage the expedition. His consent was a native of Caraceas, then a Colony of Spain. | was no justification to those who were engaged He had been engaged in the military campaigns of in it. He had no dispensing power, which gave Napoleon, and had attained a high reputation for him the right to abrogate the laws. Such a doc skill and bravery. His native Country, Caraccas, trine was suitable to none but an arbitrary Government. It would not do for a Republic-for a Spain, and he was fired with a noble and patriotic | People living under a Constitution which gave desire to break her fetters, and establish her free- to their Representatives in Congress the right to repeal laws: so too with the power to declare War. It was with Congress and Congress only. The President could not make war-could not by a mere statement of certain existing facts, change ling the awfu! apprehensions entertained in these hastened to Washington City, and tendered his the condition of the Nation from that of peace to war-and especially to aggressive warfare! In the conclusion of his very learned argument

Mr. Sanford said : "In the month of January last, (that is 18'6, after the message of the President before quoted) the United States and Spain were at peace, and all the rela tions of amity, and the usual intercourse of commerce subsisted between the two countries. A military ex pedition comprising extensive preparations for war was at that time projected and prepared in the city South America for the purpose of invading the Spanish Colonies, and wresting them by force from the dominion of Spain. Such is a plain statement of the thies, if not the aid, of many of our most patriotic | case upon which you are to decide. Is not this an ofaffirmative! Yet you are called upon to acquit the Defendant W hat opinion would the people of the United States and the world entertain of such an acger rank with the civilized nations of the Eath,—that they have renounced the law of nations; that they permit their citizens and the law of nations; that they quittal in such a case? If you acquit the Defendant you say to the world that the United States no lonpermit their citizens not only to violate their own laws on the ocean, and would justify the acts of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication a level with the barbarism of Security of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the republication of the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the pirate in this way for Mr. Buchanan is the pirate in the p

the language of the Administration. He uttered the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson. They were corstandard held out by Lopez and his followers, will ator Soule having, at a political meeting, offered ator Soule having, at a political meeting, and the soule having at a political meeting, and the soule having at a political meeting, offered ator Soule having at a political meeting. from that moment become in heart and principle pirates. quence of the highest order: Nathan Sandford pirates.

Now hear the emphatic language of Judge

This is the state of the case before you. It is not a question of party politics. The People of the Uni-The undertaking itself may have been a great and The undertaking usen may have been a great and glorious one, worthy the breast of a good man glorglorious one, worthy the breast of a good man glow-ing with a desire for the universal emancipation of those oppressed by the weight of monarchical proset nevertheless, an upright and dignified course of conworthy the attention and is the duty of our Government to cultivate and maintain. The laws must be

Sound principles, well expressed. By none other can we maintain our character and independence as a nation. By the practice of the convene of such principles we shall be driven to disgree,

It is true both Smith and Ogden were acquired, Upon what ground, the history of the trial to which we have had access, does not state. One thing is certain, the expedition of Miranda met with no public sanction from the Administration denounced, and reprobated by the President and

We appeal to the authority of Mr. Jefferson again. In his annual message of December 2 1806, he thus speaks : "Having received information, that in another part

of the United States a great number of private individua's were combining together, arming and organiing themselves contrary to law to carry on military expeditions against the territories of Spain I though it nec s-ary by proc amations as well as by special orders, to take measures for suppressing this sales. prize, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other has provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to juprovided for its and abettors. It was due to that god faith which ought ever to be the rule of action, in pub lic as well as in private transactions. It was due ; good order and regular government, that while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive and merely to protect our citizens from aggressions, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide for their country, the question of peace or war, by commencing active and unauthorized hostilities, should b promptly and efficaciously suppressed."

Thus spoke Thomas Jefferson! Wes right or wrong? Was the avowal of such pris ciples by him hostile to human freedom and da serving of condemnation? If he was right; suppressing the expedition of Miranda and hi abettors, at the time Spain was committing de predations upon our territories, and violating the rights of our citizens, can Mr. Fillmore be grow in doing the same thing in reference to the em dition of Lopez and his abetters at the tere in our Country was at peace with Spain and the ha done nothing in violation of our national right! commendation of the public, then, a fortion the latter was right, and has been most unjusty to sailed by his opponents. In their eageness to find fault with the firm and patriotic Executing the fathers of their political church! Such abd partizanship- such unprine pled denole-dealingsuch base ingratitude to such a public beneficier as Mr. FILLMORE has proved binnself to be, will receive, from the good and patriotic of all parties and all sections, their just meed of indignant condemnation! Though his enemies are unjust to him, he will be true to his Country!

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE We learn that the Governor has appointed Prot. EBENEZER EMMONS, of the State of New York, to conduct the Geological, Mineralogical Botanical and Agricultural survey of the State. provided for by net of the last Assembly,

Prof. Emmons made a survey, some years since of the State of New York : and his labors in the State, it is said, have resulted in much benefit to the interests of her people, and received the highest commendations. He is recommended by those well informed of his professional acquirements, at eminently qualified for the duties of the post to which he has been called

The "Standard" states that a letter from Gor

Marcy, of New York, dated Albany, August 28 1851, contains the strongst testimory in behalf of Professor Emmons' qualifications and acquire ments. Gov. Marey says: "When it became my duty to arrange the Geo-

ogical survey of this State, and to select proper persons to execute the work, I sought for such a believed to have the highest qualifications-Prof. E. Emmons was then (1836) one of the Professors of William's College, (Mass.) and I became convinced that his qualifications and kin that enterprise, if I could get him. I succeed ed in securing his services. He was appointed ty and kindred pursuits has been in the employyears. I can speak with entire confidence of be but in Entomology, &c. This will appear not the whole work-in all about twenty-have been prepared and written by Prof. Emmons. Of these, Agricultural subjects constitute a large and valuable part. His works are the best recommends tion which can be given to him.

THE CENTRAL ROAD. We learn that at the called meeting of the Dr ectors of this Company at Salem, on Friday last, it was determined not to change the location of the Road in its route through this city-1 memorial to that effect, we understand, having been the immediate business before the Board.

We learn further, though we have heard no particulars, that that portion of the Road between Goldsboro' and Mrs. Betts, 6 miles west of this city, has been let out to a Company of contractors is Wilmington.

O Messrs ERWIN and HENRY have both retired from the Editorial management of the "Ashtille News," and that paper will bereafter be conducted under the auspices of its former Proprietors, Mean

The Hon. WM A GRAHAM, Secretary of the Navy, with Mrs Graham, passed through Greens We are unable to find room for the Con-

munication of "Common Sense" to day, home appear on Friday. We learn that the Fayetteville and Wester

Plank Road, incomplete as it is, has already paid in

THE STUMP.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson is in training for ral Address at Harrisburg on the 20th instant. This is f llowing in the f. of steps of General Cast and Senator Douglas. As for General Houston, he made his first movement in Temperance addresses; while the only thing that has been done Thus spoke the prosecuting Officer. He spoke language of the Administration of the Admin

Political Excitement. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5. - Considerable escile ment has prevailed in this city, on account offered