WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Messrs. Smith and Ogden are significed of the charges preferred against them. I have the pleasure to lay before them the entire. The grounds on which this examination has taken place have not yet been laid before the public. The American Citizen has communicated an account of the trial; but the progress made in the publication is as yet too inconsiderable to throw much light on the subject. From the manner, as well as substance, of the proceedings, it is not faithful report. Under these circumstances, it has been deemed expedient that a spirit of misunderstanding would have been expressed, until the only materials from which the public can form an enlightened judgment, had been laid before them. In this spirit, it is expected that the witnesses on the part of Col. Smith, and Mr. Ogden, and their counsel, would have been sufficiently free, without publicity, to talk the matter over, and compare the statements of each other. Under these circumstances, however this unpleasantness and misapprehension might have been expected, we feel necessary to say that it has not been wished. Party spirit, as it indicates itself, has been a stranger to the transaction; it has evinced forth from the commencement of the trial, the with the original purpose of inadvertising the public of the character of country. Inadmissible crime, Smith and Ogden are said. I We may now, without the charge of impertinence, and not decline out the President and Secretary of state, and the whole republican administration I For, if Smith and Ogden are guilty of the offences with which they were charged, the President and Secretary must be guilty.

The charge, in the alternative logic, which these political sophists are for pleasing the people. To show that they are their denominations fairly, we subjoin the entire charge, which is extracted from the New-York Evening Post.

THE MIRANDA TRIAL,

"This trial, which is proceeding, in both a moral and political point of view, will bring it to the bar of all that laugh before our eyes, will now be brought out best slightly. Various considerations, which we have to suggest to the present, at this early period, some general views, which seem more peculiarly to be rendered necessary for the purpose of preventing artificial bias, arising from from giving an erroneous direction to the public mind. After the report, which has in the present, for some time past, we shall then resume the subject.

In some remarks which we offered on the occasion of Mr. Smith's, in June, we declared ourselves satisfied to abide the verdict of the jury which we then pronounced, the accused and their counsel, and admitted that the affair had arisen from the extreme zeal of the officers, who, in the discharge of their duty, had carried the matter too far. We have seen no reason to alter our opinion. If convicted, it must be believed that the illegal proceedings were entirely independent of knowledge of this affair, if acquitted, then must the whole be pronounced a farce.

The cause has now been tried, solemnly tried, and after a fully fair and impartial hearing of the whole case, the verdict was brought forth, and the public jurors have pronounced that the defendants are not GUILTY. It may not be improper here to remind the reader that these proceedings have been instituted upon two of a large twelve villains by her immediate direction of the President of the United States, and that while the issues were pending, and the trial was proceeding, the reconstruction of our laws, contained of right to be constituted, was presented to the public, and was cited before the jury under that favorable impression, the President avails himself of the opportunity of actually published not of them (Col. Smith) of depriving him of his liberty, his family of support, thus prejudging the case, and presenting him to the jury, not as a presumptively innocent man, whom guilt was to be established by testimony, but as a manifestly guilty man who was to take an unfavorable view of the public sentiment. A proceeding unparalleled in the history of a free country. In a corrupt jury however, has stepped in between the oppressed and the oppressor.

We rejoice at this decision, because it is a public verdict that will not fail to set two wise and virtuous after all, to despise and scorn the jury of party prejudices, or for the purposes of promoting in measures, prejudices and sovereignty in the government. All the prejudices of party will rejoice at the effect which this verdict must produce in favor of our citizens who have been unjustly, illegally imprisoned. If a body of men have not already deprived them of their liberty, the Developments of the ties, now no longer doubted by any one, but every republican under arbitrary, *is, unauthorized with the knowledge of the administration government, and* not every republican principle by treasuring the responsibility for what has been done from responsible who are be so cruel to the administration which authorized the proceedings, and to close against.

It has been suggested, that these proceedings against Col. Smith and Mr. Ogden were necessary political compliance with the wishes of the minister of France and Spain. We open the lists of "Political Jesuits" by the side of our fellow citizens. If legislation has been done to Spain, [illegible] trace the mistake to its source. It will be proper to call upon the Secretary of State, and the administration will be more to do so. If we do not, we will punish the DEGRADED, than by treachery, remedy, treating the criminal.

The Secretary of state, in his intention, the interesting question, let us be just, let us be fair. We have a fair trial; we have that it was intended the accused Smith and Ogden, "*should be sent for trial, due every citizen of residence legal and* informed of the charge, that he may be prosecuted to mitigate and extenuate what he may not be able fully to justify." Let us be sure that the voices of all honest men unite to cause in community *Whether he was not fully informed of the charge, and had time to prepare for the express purpose of facing and confronting the witnesses against Carrocas?—Whether it was not* known to him, that the charge was *founded on the individual transactions, for which he has been first punished by the Secretary of state, and the Minister of France, and in consequence of which he was dismissed from the service of his country, and actually imprisoned in a dungeon at Carrocas?—Whether it was not known to him, that