THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Arranging and Filling the Offices for General Pierce.

THE NEW CABINET.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK GERMAN AND FRENCH PRESS,

&c., &c., &c.

Some of the newspapers are already beginning to discuss the probable composition of General Pierce's cabinet. What it will be, they and we will ascertain in due season. There is no necessity for any special hurry in the matter. There is time enough yet. But as a dish for our readers we will give some of the names thus thrown out :—

STATE DEPARTMENT	James Buchanan, John A. Dix, Stephen A. Douglas, Daniel S. Dickinson.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	Wm. L. Marcy, Robert J. Walker, Charles G. Atherton, John A. Dix.
WAR DEPARTMENT	Sam Houston, Wm. L. Marcy, William Allen.
HOME DEPARTMENT	David Todd, J. Knox Walker.
NAVY DEPARTMENT	E. K. Collins, George Bancroft, Robt. F. Stockton, Edward C. Marshall.
POSTMASTER GENERAL	Linn Boyd, Edmund Burke.
ATTORNEY GENERAL	Charles O'Conor, Henry A. Wise, John Van Buren.
COLLECTOR OF NEW YORK	John J. Cisco, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Aaron Vanderpool.
NEW YORK POST OFFICE	Augustus Schell, Nelson J. Waterbury.
U. S. DIS. ATTORNEY AT N. YORK	James T. Brady, Lorenzo B. Shepherd.

The above, we suppose, is only a beginning. According to this, General Pierce will have no trouble about the offices; they can be more than filled without his help.

Our New Hampshire Correspondence.

CONCORD N. H., Nov. 8, 1852.

The New Hampshire Democracy and General Pierce—How He Is Appreciated at Home—The Largest Relative Majority—General Scott Knocked into the Green Mountains by His Own Ammunition—What the Herald Had to Do With It—General Pierce's Family—New Hampshire Legislature—United States Senatorship—J. P. Hale's Mission in Behalf of General Scott—It Did'nt Pay Expenses—Salt River, &c.

When the nomination of Frank Pierce, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, was announced here by telegraph, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 5, you will recollect I informed you that it created a perfect *furor* of excitement. The whigs were thunderstruck—the democrats were beside themselves with joy. A mass meeting of more than a thousand was convened at two hours notice, which was followed three days afterwards by another five times as large. On the Saturday in question, the bells were pealed, fireworks displayed, &c. "Where is the fire?" asked a strenuous advocate of General Scott, who, terror-stricken at the noise and confusion, had rushed out of his house to see what the matter was, of one of the young democracy—"Where *is* the fire? Oh, there's a d—l of a fire in the rear," said the democrat; "Frank Pierce is nominated, and his nomination is as good as an election." And when the telegraph again announced, last Tuesday evening, that New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—possibly old Massachusetts—had given their electoral votes for Pierce, by decisive majorities—that there was probably nothing left for "Fuss and Feathers" but a small bit of pasture land, up among the Green mountains, on which to locate an asylum—the democrats here received the news with far greater moderation than they did that of General Pierce's nomination. As yet they have shown no demonstration other than a little cheering and mutual congratulation. From the booming of cannon, heard for a day or two in the neighboring towns, I infer that the "unterrified" there have burned a little powder. Here, however, nothing of the kind has been done—at General Pierce's request, I learn. As he advised his fellow citizens who called to congratulate him upon the result of the Pennsylvania and Ohio State elections, three weeks ago, so he says to them now: "Do not forget that, with high toned and honorable men, the hour of triumph is always the hour of magnanimity."

You will see that New Hampshire has given the largest relative majority for General Pierce of any State in the Union. The returns are not yet all received, but sufficient to approximate very nearly to the result. This State and Georgia, I believe, are now the only ones which choose electors by a majority vote. Last March, the democrats elected their Governor, Martin, by a majority of about 1,200 (twelve hundred,) over Lawyer, (whig,) and Atwood, (free soil.) Pierce's plurality over Scott will now reach 14,000, and he will have some 7,000 to 8,000 over both Scott and Hale. There has been comparatively little excitement throughout the State in the late campaign. General Pierce was so generally and favorably known, that the democrats did not consider an extraordinary effort necessary. The vile calumnies circulated principally in other States against his unexceptionable moral character the course taken by the Slievegammons connected with the New York *Tribune*, falsifying the record of his action on the religious test, as well as the Foss and Fogg charges of abolitionism against him, originally started by the *Washington Republic* and *Richmond Whig*, and industriously circulated at the South—all of which were promptly exposed through the columns of the HERALD—were enough in themselves to bring out to the polls nearly 29,000 of some 31,000 New Hampshire democrats, in spite of a severe rain and the bad state of the roads. In but few towns were the usual rallying committees needed. At least 1,500 whigs, also, have voted directly for Pierce, to show their disgust at these calumnies, while two or three thousand more stayed at home and would not vote for Scott. In this town, (Concord,) General Pierce received 912 (the largest vote ever cast for either whig or democrat) out of an aggregate of 1,595 votes, being a plurality of 398 over Scott, and a majority of 230 over both Scott and Hale—net gain since last March election, when the whigs and abolitionists united, and carried their representatives by about fifty majority, 291! So much for the slanders of the slievegammon tribe. How are they rebuked by Frank Pierce's own friends and neighbors, who best know the man, and the perfidy of his calumniators. Again, in Hillsborough, Pierce's native town, settled by an intelligent, well-informed, industrious and prosperous community of farmers, not a man, woman, or child of whom, over fourteen years old, that cannot read, write and cipher, the General has 260 out of 326 votes, being a plurality of 214 over Scott, a majority of 194 over both Scott and Hale, and a net gain since last March, on the democratic vote, of seventy six. Some of the neighboring farming towns, none of them casting an aggregate of more than three or four hundred votes, give him net gains as follows:—Goffstown 94, Amherst 78, New Boston (famous as the residence of Rev. John Atwood, and the place where Elder Foss said the General made an abolition speech, when he went there last February, expressly to uphold the compromise measures, the fugitive law included, which Atwood had denounced, thereby compelling the democrats to throw him over as their candidate for Governor,) gains 112, Goffstown 94, Weare 109, Bosnawen, Salisbury, and Franklin, (vicinity of Mr. Webster's birth place,) 104, &c. Some of the larger cities and towns, casting from one thousand to fifteen hundred votes, give net gains as follows:—Portsmouth, 341; Manchester, 366; Nashua and Nashville, which comprise one village, formerly called Nashua, 207; Meredith Bridge, 160; Lebanon, 31. In each of these last named places are located whig newspapers, which have indulged, (generally by mean insinuations,) in repeating the low flings against General P., as being a coward, the calumnies against his moral standing, &c. How signal and overwhelming is the rebuke which the people have hurled upon the heads of these maligners.

General Scott is right in saying that the New York HERALD has turned the scales against him. And the HERALD of November 5th is correct, also, in its summary of sixteen causes which, combined, have contributed extensively towards the terrible rout of him and his party. Also, in naming twelve additional causes operating in favor of Gen. Pierce. Also, in assigning to the good sense of the people the merit of finally producing the late grand political *dénouement*. That the policy pursued by General Scott, and the Seward clique which has had him in keeping, was of itself sufficient to sink half a dozen political parties, is most true. Either Seward, or Greeley, or Botts, or Jones, or Johnston, singly, taken in an homœopathic dose even, would have used up any man—even one who could face 20,000 Mexicans at Chepultepec, or whip the British on the Niagara frontier. So with those fifty three speeches, or the Slievegammon Robinson speeches, and Cooney letters, or the Native American documents, or the personal attacks upon General Pierce, or Philosopher Greeley's loud call from the anxious seats of Fourierism to know "Why am I a whig?" Either one of these was enough to disgust a nation so generally intelligent and discriminating as the people of the United States. But what could they have done without the HERALD, with its enormous circulation, through which they have daily been furnished with documents, statistics, and facts calculated to elucidate all these matters, and keep the million thoroughly posted up on all the movements of both parties in the late political canvass? While the HERALD is too modest in claiming merit for its services, General Scott has estimated them full low enough at two hundred thousand votes. Having himself furnished so large a portion of the ammunition which the HERALD has hred off with such tremendous execution—the recoil even knocking the General himself into the centre of the Green Mountains, where there is neither "vittels nor drink" for politicians, except Greeley's *Weekly Tribune*—the General certainly ought to know something about the matter. He is right for once, and the HERALD must knock under to his superior judgment.

A rumor has been published in some of the papers, that General Pierce proposes to change his residence from this place to Portsmouth, on account of the health of Mrs. Pierce. The report is without foundation. He will probably remain here until he goes to Washington. At present he is busily engaged in closing up his professional business. His late law partner, Mr. Minot, was recently appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. General Pierce's family consists of himself, lady, and son, the latter about twelve years of age. His brother, Henry D. Pierce, and sister, Mrs. McNeil, widow of the late General John McNeil, are his nearest surviving blood relations. They reside at Hillsborough. Major Benjamin K. Pierce, of the army, the oldest brother of the family, died some eight or ten years ago. Mrs. Pierce, the General's lady, was a daughter of the late President Appleton, of Bowdoin College. She is a lady of much refinement and high accomplishments. For many years her health has been delicate, on which account, perhaps, she has excluded herself very generally from society. A fashionable life has few temptations, and a residence at the White House probably holds forth fewer attractions to her than almost any other respectable position in the United States, however humble. Some newspaper editor has written, that she will go to the national mansion "to encounter a double share of the care and toil which usually falls to the lot of a President's wife. Doubted. She has too much philosophy to allow herself to be incommoded with a single share, even did health permit her to encounter it. But, with a double share staring her in the face, I venture to predict that the White House will not have her company for some time to come.

The New Hampshire Legislature commences its adjourned session in this town on Wednesday, Nov. 17. Hon. George W. Kittridge, of New Market, is Speaker of the House; and Hon. John S. Wells, of Exeter, President of the Senate; Clerk of the House Thomas J. Whipple, and of the Senate W. L. Foster, Esq. The three last gentlemen have acquired some notoriety by stumping it for General Pierce in the Middle States, pending the late campaign. A U. S. Senator is to be chosen in the place of Hon. John P. Hale; and our four Congressional districts are to be remodelled so as to form only three, under the new apportionment. The Maine Liquor law will again be revived and defeated. It was submitted to the people last June, by a resolution of the Senate, to be voted on at the late election. Some of the ultra temperance men refused to recognize the Senate's authority thus to submit it, and did not vote. The returns, so far as received, are two to one against the enactment of the law. Among the candidates for U. S. Senator are Mr. Wells, General Peaslee, Mr. Hibbard, (the two last now in the lower branch of Congress,) and Mr. C. G. Atherton. They are all able men, and well qualified to fill the station. It is a pity that three of the four cannot be elected.

Mr. John P. Hale has returned home from his unsuccessful mission out West to help Seward and Greeley elect General Scott. The mission did not pay, politically, and it is very doubtful even whether the Whig Central Committee have funds enough left to cover travelling expenses. Mr. Hale is likely to come off but poorly. He is about to take a trip up Salt river in the bows of the same craft which carries General Scott. When the popular vote is all returned, it will be found that Hale's party has lost more than fifty per cent since 1848. *Laus Deo!* There is not enough of either Sewardism, or Haleism, or Greeleyism rescued from the ruins caused by the late political tornado, to shorten a decent sized loaf of free soil bread. The party bids fair to starve out. Who will re galvanize a little life into it preparatory to the campaign of 1856?

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1852.

Who is to Form General Pierce's Cabinet?

Already we find from different quarters rumors, put out evidently as feelers, as to who is to form General Pierce's cabinet. Of course there is nothing in all these statements beyond the mere wishes of the friends of the gentlemen named, as General Pierce has uniformly declined to express any opinion on the matter yet, and will doubtless take full time for deliberation. Although the democratic party is so strong now as to be in danger of division, simply from its unwieldiness, still this very strength is beneficial to General Pierce in the formation of his administration.

His own nomination presents, in itself, a marked and pregnant instance of the popular will. After a protracted contest amongst all the old leaders of the democratic party, he, a new and not prominent name, was at length chosen to represent the party. There is, therefore, a freshness about him, which it is expected he will carry with him into the Presidential chair. He is peculiarly the representative of principle—not of men or cliques. No one State, much less any sub-division of the party in any State, can claim the exclusive credit of having secured his election. He enters the White House, consequently, untrammelled—bound to no section, but the representative of all sections.

Political pilgrimages, from all sorts of people, have become the order of the day, and I understand, from excellent authority, that the cars to Concord are daily crowded. As a general thing, it is to be hoped all these pilgrims will be disappointed—for their missions are, with few exceptions, merely selfish and interested. General Pierce is, however, too shrewd and sensible a man to be imposed upon, and it is, therefore, quite probable that most of these patriots will come back as empty handed and headed as they went.

To some politicians, the offices which a new Presidency throws open are considered the all important matter. Of course the usual changes will take place next March—the whigs go out and democrats go in. There will be a good deal of hardship, suffering and misery, amongst those who have to go out, and probably an equal amount of rejoicing amongst those who will take their places. This is the natural effect of the system, and whilst we may pity the removed, we must remember that they are only now partaking of the same dish which they proffered to the democrats in 1849. Then there was a great deal of misery. But what cared the successful office-seeker for it? And now, when the tables are turned, it is merely scant justice.

But, as far as the great mass of the people are concerned, they care nothing about the offices; and when they support an administration, it is from disinterested motives, and because they approve of its policy. It is the approval of this class that General Pierce's success will depend upon; and he, without doubt, well knows it. This class of the American people are not likely to trouble him with pilgrimages to New Hampshire, nor will they fill the halls of the departments with lusty calls for office. They will look to his acts, and they will judge of them accordingly. They are now disposed to bestow a generous confidence upon him; and the choice of his constitutinal advisers will also exercise, in advance, a powerful influence in their minds. Who will form his cabinet? Will they be men who will command the confidence of the whole country? The solution of this question will come in due time, and it will influence the destiny of the republic, perhaps, beyond anything which we now dream of.

Opinions of the German and French Press, in Regard to the Result.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

[Translated from Le Courrier des Etats Unis, Nov. 4.]

The uncertainty has not been long—Franklin Pierce has triumphed with a crushing majority. From yesterday morning, the telegraph had furnished sufficient information as to the votes, leaving not a single shadow of doubt as to the general result. Although the whigs did not hesitate to immediately acknowledge the immensity of their defeat, they are literally thunderstricken. Of the fifteen States which rallied under their standard in 1849, Winfield Scott will have four; viz: Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. However, it is not quite certain that the last has not gone over to the side of the enemy. The three others alone remain to the whigs, with majorities most extraordinarily reduced. As to the deserters, we can say truly that they placed their self-love to operate a most absolute, and most radical change of front. The two great States of the confederation, for example, New York and Pennsylvania, where the popularity of General Taylor had realised marvels at the last Presidential election, threw themselves on the side of the democrats with a fiery impetuosity, which appeared to say to the whigs—"We gave you our influence only in consequence of foreign influences to the policy. These influences do not exist any more; we joyfully take again the place which we had only casually abandoned." The Southern States, the democratic sympathies of which were self-evident, above all dragged away by the desire of protesting against the secret thought which presided to the choice of General Scott—they have repulsed him wrongfully, or with good grounds, as the representative of a policy, if not all hostile, at least formidable to their interests. The desire of avoiding all new agitation, *apropos* of slavery and devotion to the Union, is found, also, by the fact, to have singularly contributed to the victory of the democracy.

The whigs, besides, gathered only what they had sown, and did not keep an account of the generous sentiments which animated all political opinions. The nation wanted a candidate upon whose orthodoxy, on the most delicate questions, no suspicion could be entertained; and they took the man who was offered to them by the political mass whose alliance alone was sufficient to inspire suspicions to the most sanguine; it wanted a statesman whose tried capacity could be equal to the grave emergencies which the future prepares for the country; and they chose a soldier, superior, no doubt, in his occupation, but inadequate, according to all appearances, for the functions imposed by a civil government. They calculated to supply the deficiencies in their candidate, on his military prestige; they have forgotten that the American people, when the first infatuation of a conquest has passed away, can not be taken with such baits; they have forgotten the truths we expressed ourselves, in this journal, on the 6th of August last, in an answer to our French cotemporaries, who saw already the United States delivered up to military dictators, "The civil sentiment," we said, "then is so profoundly engraved in all spirits that it predominates all the others; this it is which guides the mass of electors, and if the military prestige, the influence of which we do not deny in a certain limit, drags away the least enlightened parties of the population, it does never assure a number perhaps sufficient for making triumph a good canditure, unable to save a bad one. That of General Scott could well, in two or three months, furnish to us an evident proof."

Our anticipations, it is seen, have been verified. The military fame of General Scott did not, according to the witty expression of one of our contemporaries, serve as a passport to the Presidency; and that will not be one of the least instructions, nor one of the least honors of the present election, that to have proved how the glory of arms weighs little in the balance of a people who are guided by their profound love of true liberty.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

[Translated from the New Yorker Staats Zeitung, Nov. 4.]

The great battle is over, and Scott's army, dragoons, artillerists, infantry, cannon, baggage, and all, lie low, and the last representative of the whig party is ready to take his departure up Salt river. General Pierce sat high upon his horse, and led on the attack bravely. This time he kept his seat, although the terror of the day was not less than at Churubusco. The best canvasser that Franklin Pierce had was, without doubt, General Scott; and in expressing our thanks to him, we hope that he may long live to hear the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." General Pierce has not promised $2 a-day and roast beef, but we believe that he will conduct the administration of this country truly, fearlessly, honestly, and patriotically.

Besides an unsullied private character, the history of Franklin Pierce evinces his thorough statesmanlike qualities, and his partiality to the principles laid down by Jefferson—severe economy in all official matters, sparing of the public money, careful in entering into contracts, strongly opposed to all monopolies such as the United States Bank, and a determination to preserve the Union in its integrity. Such a man is Franklin Pierce. In contradistinction to this we have only the military services of General Scott, which both the whig and democratic parties have delighted to extol; but the American people have not been blinded by his military reputation, and the lesson has been taught, that although he may be great in that capacity, it does not follow that his civil qualifications are sufficient to enable him to fill the Presidential chair with credit and honor to the country.

[Translated from the New Yorker Allgemeine Zeitung, Nov. 3.]

Before our paper of to-day is perused by our readers the result of yesterday's election will be declared by the choice of General Pierce and his colleagues by an immense majority. On a previous occasion we have said that we almost wished that the democratic party might prevail in this contest, to afford our countrymen an opportunity of being undeceived. The opportunity has now arrived. The executive will be democratic, the congress is democratic, the country and towns are democratic—in fact all is democratic; and now, democrats, it remains with you to do your duty. We regard this popular vote as by no means a correct one, for, like an individual, a people may often err, and the multitude act generally without reflection; and we must express our opinion that to the present administration, to some extent, may be attributed our defeat, and also to the present democratic congress, identified as it is with the executive, who have influenced the masses of the people.

Domestic Miscellany.

A German, named Jacob Scheifler, committed suicide at Buffalo, on the 5th inst., by taking arsenic.

An eulogy on the death of Henry Clay was delivered by the Hon. C. J. Jenkins, at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th inst.

The sale of Henry Clay's stock of wines took place at Ashland, on the 3d inst.

We learn from the Aurora *Guardian*, that an affray occurred in that place on the 29th ult., in which Harrow Helmer was stabbed to the heart. Five persons concerned in the affair have been committed to prison.

The propeller Ohio, says the Chicago *Journal*, of the 4th inst., came in collision with the schooner Geo. C. Watson, off Racine, on Sunday last, sinking the Watson immediately. No lives were lost.

It is said that Mrs. Webster will remove to New York, to reside with her relations.

The ceremony of receiving the black veil took place at the convent of the Visitation, in Baltimore, a few days since. The names of the young ladies who received the veil are Misses M. Virginia Bunting, Caroline Fyett, and Mary Tarleton, all of Baltimore.

On the 5th inst., the steam saw mill of Ross, Story & Co., on Mill Creek, at the foot of Eighth street, Cincinnati, was discovered to be on fire and before the engines could reach the place, the building was in ruins. The loss will be about $3,000. No insurance.

The Hamilton (Canada) *Gazette*, of Monday, says that the cholera still prevails in that city. There were three cases on Saturday last in one house. Several deaths have occurred by the disease during the last week.

There were one hundred and sixty-four deaths in Philadelphia last week, eighty-five of which were children.

Three cent pieces are getting into very general circulation, and have been found to be of great convenience in the making of small change. The mint has coined an immense number of them, but the demand keeps pace with the supply.

In the year 1787, Mathew Denny purchased the 640 acres of land embracing nearly all the present site of Cincinnati, for forty-nine dollars! Now, scarcely a solitary front foot of any lot on that ground can be purchased for that sum.

An Irish laborer named Laly, was killed at Louisville, Ky., on the 3d inst., by the caving in of the earth while he was engaged digging a sink. He leaves a wife and child.

Jesse Stout killed Hardin Bullock in Jefferson county, Ky., by shooting him through the body on the 24 inst. Stout has been committed to answer the charge of murder.

Ice formed a quarter of an inch thick at Albany on the night of the 6th inst.

In the Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 24 inst., a negro was shot for attempting to take the life of one of the guards with a long bowie knife. The guard put two balls through the body of the prisoner. He is not expected to live.

Isaac McIntyre, charged with murdering a man named James Haggarty, in Pomeroy, about twelve months since, was arrested on the 3d inst., at Cincinnati. When questioned in regard to the crime, he acknowledged his guilt, but very reluctantly consented to go with the officers to the lock up.

The Turf.

CAMBRIDGE PARK—BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The pacing contest between Tecumseh and Pet, mile heats, to harness, was won by the former. Time, 2:28—2:32—2:31. Track heavy.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The argument in the matter of a colored man, named George Brodley, who was claimed as the slave of Andrew Pierce, of Cecil county, Maryland, came up before Commissioner Ingraham, on Saturday. David Paul Brown, Esq., on the part of the defendant, admitted that the claimant had fully made out his title according to law, and he could not oppose the execution of the usual order in such cases. He said he was employed by the abolition society, founded by Franklin and others, and his only object and duties were to protect colored persons from being unlawfully claimed as slaves, and as in this case several respectable witnesses had identified the prisoner as the slave of the claimant, he could only "ground his arms" and let the law take its course. The commissioner then made the usual order and certificate, remanding Brodley to the custody of Mr. Pierce. A large number of colored persons and others were in attendance at the hearing, but no disorder of any kind occurred.—*Philadelphia Ledger Nov. 8.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At Harrison township, Warren county, Ohio, on the evening of the 25th ult., Jeremiah Eskridge, shot Mary Spangler, and immediately after, placing the muzzle of the pistol against his chest over the heart, discharged the contents of the other barrel, the ball passing through his heart and lodging in his back, just under the skin. He was found with both hands clenched hold of the clothes over the wound. He struggled some three-quarters of an hour before he died. Eskridge had been paying attention to the girl for some months, she giving him little or no encouragement. He asked her mother for her in marriage, which she refused saying she was too young, she being only some fourteen years of age. The girl, at last accounts, was improving rapidly, and it is supposed will recover.

The Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire.

NEWPORT, (N. H.) Nov. 4, 1852.

MR. BENNETT:—

In the WEEKLY HERALD of the 11th ult., which I have just had an opportunity to see, I find a letter from Boston, dated Oct. 9, and signed "Algoma," in which a gross personal attack is made upon the Hon. Edmund Burke of this town. The writer, after referring to the opposition of the national democrats of Massachusetts to the proposed coalition between the free soil democrats and the free soil whigs of that State, thus refers to an article written and published by Mr. Burke in a New Hampshire paper, with the view of preventing such a disgraceful alliance on the part of the loose-principled portion of the Massachusetts democracy:—

Hence that article written by Edmund Burke, and copied by our hunker papers, denouncing the coalition, and which it is hoped will have an unfavorable effect on the fortunes of General Pierce in New York and Ohio, deterring the barnburners there from voting for him. Burke hates General Pierce for what he believes to be good and sufficient personal reasons. He looks upon him as having prevented his elevation to the place of United States Senator. Burke's ambition was to succeed John P. Hale in the Senate, and he thinks that but for General Pierce's exertions, his ambition would have been gratified. A Senator was to have been chosen by the New Hampshire Legislature at its last session; but the choice was postponed, to await the decision of the Presidential contest, at the request of General Pierce. Should he be elected President, General Pierce would wish to see a confidential friend in the Senate from his own State, and that friend is Charles G. Atherton. Should he be defeated then it would be indifferent to him who might receive the Senatorship. As Burke knows how General Pierce acted in the affair, and as his intense egotism tells him that he would have been chosen but for the General's interference, he has used his best exertions to make trouble for the democratic party. Knowing that from his position he can make democrats abroad believe that he speaks officially, he has, in various ways, inoculated the idea that all Massachusetts coalitionists, New York barnburners, and Ohio democrats of the progressive class, would be proscribed under an administration of which General Pierce should be the head. This he has done under the affectation of friendship, though really in the hope and expectation of so far alarming the persons alluded to, as to insure the election of Gen. Scott.

In reference to the statements of the writer touching the personal and political relations of Mr. Burke and Gen. Pierce, it is sufficient to say, that they are, in the gross and the detail, totally false. It is not true that Mr. Burke is, or has been, in any respect, personally or politically unfriendly to Gen. Pierce. It is not true that General Pierce has taken any part against the election of Mr. Burke to the United States Senate; nor is it true that General Pierce will, in that matter, act against the wishes or interests of Mr. Burke. On the contrary, if Mr. Atherton should be elected to the United States Senate, instead of Mr. Burke, it will be no proof of the fact that Gen. Pierce has opposed Mr. Burke's election; but, on the contrary, that Mr. Burke has consulted the interests of Gen. Pierce and his administration. Nor is it true, in any respect, that Mr. Burke has attempted to control Gen. Pierce, or will attempt to control his administration, or that he has in any way attempted to accomplish his defeat. All these statements are base fabrications, proceeding from a rotten clique of free soil dis-union democrats, who do aim at the control of Gen. Pierce and his administration, but who will be as much disappointed in their designs as they will be despised by the American people when they become known by their real names, as they will be in due time. "Algoma" is one of this rotten and corrupt clique.

A portion of this clique were in and about the late Baltimore Convention. They opposed the nomination of Gen. Pierce to the last. They were the very last to come in to his support; but when they did give in their adhesion to the nomination, they claimed to have made it, and at once proceeded to vilify and slander every man whom they supposed stood in the way of their cunningly devised plan to get possession of Gen. Pierce by a *coup de main*; in the event of his election. Mr. Burke was one upon whom these corrupt harpies seized. No sooner was Gen. Pierce's nomination announced than the story was circulated that Mr. B. was opposed to his nomination. It was, of course, without a particle of foundation. On the contrary, it was the very reverse of the fact, for no man in that convention exerted himself more earnestly and faithfully to secure the nomination of Gen. Pierce than Mr. B., as can and will be shown by abundant testimony, when necessary. Mr. B.'s extensive acquaintance with the democratic politicians of the Union enabled him to do more for General Pierce than a legion of such miserable libellers as the author of the letter from Boston, to which this is a reply, or the rotten and unprincipled clique to which he belongs. General Pierce and Mr. Burke had always been personal and political friends, and there was no reason why the latter should oppose the nomination of the former.

I now come to the real cause of this bitter assault upon Mr. Burke. It is well known that Mr. B. is, and has ever been, a sound and true national democrat. From the moment he came upon the stage of public action he has never countenanced the dangerous heresy of abolitionism. From the first start, he has denounced it, and done all in his power to put it down. He has also opposed all the heresies and factions nearly or remotely connected with it. He was opposed to the Wilmot proviso, and the free soil fanaticism which grew out of it. And when the democracy of his own State temporarily gave way to the Wilmot delusion, he, among a very few of the leading democrats of his State, stood firm, and breasted the storm. The county in which Mr. B. resides, of all the counties in the State, stood firm and unshaken under the delusion. The democratic press in that county, of all the democratic presses in New Hampshire, was the only one which had the courage and intrepidity to denounce the Wilmot proviso, and the free soil movement which grew out of it. These facts in Mr. Burke's history, of course, make him odious to the corrupt and shameless demagogues who still attempt to prolong their political lives by a meretricious and adulterous connection with the free soil faction in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

But the especial occasion of the outpouring of wrath and gall upon Mr. B., by the writer of the Boston letter of the 9th ult., was the article written and published by him, denouncing the coalition in that State, and endeavoring to relieve Gen. Pierce from the imputation of any connection with it, which the leaders in that coalition were attempting to fasten upon him, for the purpose of giving success to their black and corrupt scheme, and which, if they had succeeded, would have been fatal to his election. Mr. Burke, true to the history of his whole public life, denounced the shameless design, and assumed what he then and now believes to be true, that Gen. Pierce had no connection whatever with the coalitionists of Massachusetts, and gave no countenance to their schemes. It was a blow which made them reel and stagger, and hence their spite against Mr. B.

But there is still another cause why the coalitionists of Massachusetts feel a mortal grudge against Mr. Burke, and that is, the part he took in excluding Mr. Rantoul from the Baltimore Convention. Mr. B. was chairman of the committee on credentials, appointed by that body, and in that capacity was mainly instrumental in procuring the rejection of Mr. Rantoul and the award of the seat claimed by him to N. J. Lord, Esq., a sound national democrat, who alone, of all his colleagues, voted for General Pierce from the moment he was brought forward by the Virginia delegation to his final nomination. Mr. Burke had no hostility, personally, to Mr. Rantoul, but he believed that if Mr. R. were admitted to the convention with all his free soil heresies unrecanted, it would neutralize the salutary influences which might grow out of the platform which the convention might adopt. And in this is to be found another cause of the hostility which the coalition democrats of Massachusetts feel towards Mr. B. They hate a man of integrity and principle. He is a living rebuke to them—an unwelcome contrast to their own political rottenness and profligacy. And hence they hate Mr. Burke.

In conclusion, I have to add that the leaders of the coalition in Massachusetts will gain nothing by such rude and coarse assaults upon Mr. Burke. He fears nothing from a war with them, and, at a proper time, measures may be taken to expose their names to the American democracy. He defies their malice, and laughs at their impotency. The time has not yet come, when sound, straightforward, national democrats, are to be proscribed at the instigation of a set of shameless political prostitutes. If General Pierce were to take such man to his bosom—if he were to receive such man to his confidence, and confer upon them place and honors, how long would his administration retain the confidence of the majority of the American people? Not a month. And no man knows it better than he. No man has been truer to the cause of national democracy than he. No man will more religiously guard and protect the rights of the States, under the constitution, than he; and no man feels a more utter aversion to the corrupt alliance between the free soil democrats and free soil whigs of Massachusetts, than he; nor more utter repulsion against the leaders in that coalition, as will be manifested in due time, or the people of New Hampshire have greatly misapprehended his true character and principles. The last years of General Pierce's life have been a constant war against just such political profligacy as that of which the Massachusetts coalitionists are guilty. It is one of the causes which have commended him to the confidence of the democracy of the Union; and they may rely upon it, he is not the man who will take such political lepers to his bosom and confidence, or that clan of politicians of whom I speak, as they will learn in the sequel.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

SONS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The committee of the "Sons of New Hampshire" held a meeting at the Revere House Boston, on the 6th inst., Hon. Marshall P. Wilder presiding. Resolutions were passed in honor of Mr. Webster and also a resolution postponing the festival this year, and directing the officers to appoint a suitable time and place for holding the festival in 1853.

IMPORTANT COURT MARTIAL.

The Case of Col. Roberts and Capt. McLane.

The Court appointed to try Captain McLane, for alleged misconduct, at Washington, met, per adjournment, at the Quartermaster's office, State street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and after all the members had been severally sworn, the Judge Advocate read over to Captain McLane the charges on which he was arraigned:—

CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS TO CHARGES preferred against Brevet Captain George McLane, First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, United States Army, by order of Major General Scott, commanding the army.

Charge 1.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

Specification 1.—In this, that he, Brevet Captain George McLane, First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, did, at Washington City, on the 25th day of October, 1852, seek Brevet Captain, and Second Lieutenant, Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, with design to provoke an affray with said Captain Hardcastle, and did then and there, loudly and publicly, to the scandal of the service, in the hearing and presence of officers of the army and navy, and of citizens, address to the said Captain Hardcastle, much gross insulting language.

Specification 2.—In this, that he, Brevet Captain George McLane, First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, did, at Washington City, on the 25th day of October, 1852, seek Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, a Captain in the said Regiment, with design to provoke an affray with said Lieutenant Colonel Roberts and did, then and there, publicly, to the scandal of the service in the presence of offices of the army and navy, and of citizens, make an assault on the said Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, and strike him repeatedly violent blows with his fist.

Charge 2.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specification 1.—In this, that he, Brevet Captain George McLane, First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, did, at Washington City, on the 25th day of October, 1852, go to a public office, where Brevet Captain and Second Lieutenant, Edmund L. F. Hardcastle, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, was engaged in the execution of his public duty and did then and there, with design to provoke an affray with said Captain Hardcastle address to him, in a violent manner, many gross insults.

Specification 2.—In this that he, Brevet Captain McLane, First Lieutenant in the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, did, at Washington City, on the 25th day of October, 1852, go to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin S. Roberts, a Captain in the same Regiment, and then and there on duty in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, of the War Department, with design to provoke an affray with said Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, and did then and there, make an assault on said Lieutenant Colonel Roberts and strike him repeatedly violent blows with his fist. By command of Major General Scott.

(Signed) J. F. LEE,
Judge Advocate of the Army.

For Capt. MANSFIELD LOVELL, Special Judge Advocate.

The accused pleaded not guilty. Mr. B. C. Barrott claimed permission to act as the Captain's counsel, and had his request accorded.

The trial was then proceeded with. The first witness called was Captain Hardcastle, of the Topographical Engineers, who was duly sworn, and deposed as follows:—

Q.—Do you know the accused?

A.—I do.

Q.—Were you at Washington City on the 25th of October last?

A.—I was, sir.

Q.—Did you see the accused there?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was there any unfriendly intercourse between yourself and him on that day?

A.—There was, sir.

Q.—Captain, please state all the nature of that intercourse?

A.—On that day the accused came into my office, where I was engaged on public duty; he asked me if he could have a word with me, and I replied certainly, and left the room, following him; as soon as we passed the door, I closed it; he said to me that he had understood I had been writing and publishing certain charges against him depreciatory of his character; to which I replied such was not the case, he then said he had it from pretty good authority and was inclined to believe it; I replied I cared not what the authority was, I denied it; he then again said he had come down to Washington for the purpose of chastising me, if it had been so, and if I had not denied it; he then went on to ask and demand whether I had not been talking about him and what I had said of him; I replied whatever I had said or written I was responsible for, and ready to answer for; he then went on to say a great deal, and amongst other things, that he would not have suspected me of saying anything behind his back; he referred to the former intimacy having existed between us; he then said something about his not being a graduate of the Military Academy, and spoke of the manner in which he had been assailed in the public newspapers by officers of the army in the course he had seen proper to take in reference to the matter of General Pierce; I replied that I would answer any specific charges, but could not generally; then he spoke of the contempt he had for me, and intimated that now he had great contempt for me, and did not believe what I had said, and that I would not dare resent it; he then said that he intended to make this insult as public as possible; that he would give me any satisfaction; that he was going to Baltimore that afternoon, unless I desired him to remain in Washington; I told him I did not desire it, he said very well then, he would be in Baltimore, where I could find him, to which I replied when I want you I will send for you; he left, and was leaving when I made that remark. That was about the substance of our conversation.

Q.—What was his general tone of voice?

A.—Loud, sir.

Q.—Were there any other persons in view at this time?

A.—Yes. Quite a crowd. Perhaps thirty or forty persons.

Q.—What description of persons?

A.—I suppose they were officers of the army and navy and clerks attached to the office. I did not know any. They seemed to come out of the adjacent offices.

Q.—What are those offices?

A.—Offices of the general government; War Department, navy, and treasury, have offices in that building.

Q.—What was the appearance of the accused during the conversation?

A.—He appeared excited, and his manner was violent and very insulting.

Barrott requested the advocate to ask the following question:—

Q.—How long have you known the accused, and what is your mutual relations?

A.—About six years; and till about four years ago, our relations were quite intimate, and during this period I had seen very little of him—perhaps twice—and then only for a few moments.

Q.—When the accused first approached you, was not his manner gentlemanly.

A.—It was, sir; that was while we were in the office.

Q.—Did you write a letter, or letters, concerning the matter, to General Pierce?

A.—I wrote a letter relating to General Pierce.

Q.—To whom; and if you have copies of such letters, produce them?

A.—I did write letters to which I suppose his conversation related; I have a copy of a letter I wrote to Governor Thomas, relative to General Pierce, in answer to one I received from him; I wrote two others—perhaps three—the copies of which I have not, on the same subject.

Captain Hardcastle produced the copy of the original letter. Governor Thomas had been requested to produce the original letter, but had not done so, nor had the court power to compel him. The copy of the letter was was then read by the Judge Advocate:—

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of yesterday was received today