

THE STAR North-Carolina State Gazette, Published weekly, by LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

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People's Candidates. FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. CALHOUN. (Thursday, 17th November, 1838.) VOTING TICKET OF N. CAROLINA. Robert Lee, of Haywood county. Mostert Stokes, of Wilkes. Peter Paragon, of Lincoln. John Gillet, of Rowan. Jonathan Phillips, of Rockingham. John W. Allen, of Guilford. Walter F. Lamb, of Richmond. William P. Mangum, of Orange. Rev. Josiah Tebbels, of Wake. John Hall, of Warren. Joseph J. Williams, of Martin. K. An. Ballard, of Gates. Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecomb. Richard D. Straich, of Craven. Edward B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.

TRUTH & FAIR ARGUMENT AGAINST Falshood & Sophistry.

JUST PUBLISHED. and for sale at the office of the Raleigh Star, a Pamphlet, entitled THE MISLEADING MEMOIR published in the Standard of Public Opinion, and other papers, in which the important and interesting facts of the life of the late Daniel P. Cook, are shown to be entirely and completely untrue. Published by order of the Central Jackson Committee of North-Carolina. This publication is calculated to expose the fraud and misrepresentation of the pamphlet. It is OFFICIAL RECORD. See printed by Jonathan Elliott, and reprinted at the office of the Raleigh Gazette. One eighth dollar per hundred copies. Orders addressed to the editors of the Star. All be promptly attended to. July 1, 1838.

Notice.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, on this instant, a runaway, who calls himself Mr. and says he belongs to Capt. James W. ERAW, Wake. He is a low fellow, with a scar, having lost the left hand the elbow. If owner is required to come forward, prove property, no charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. J. T. C. WATTE, Jailor. Raleigh, N. C. June 18, 1838.

late Daniel P. Cook, of Illinois.

A document of a novel character has emanated from the Department State, relating to the secret appointment of this gentleman on a mission to the Island of Cuba. We are much surprised at this disclosure, but more so at the manner of it. It is not a communication to Congress, nor to any of its committees—it is not a treaty nor an executive proclamation. It is a diplomatic communication from Mr. Clay to Mr. Adams, which some how or other found its way from the executive hall to the columns of the Journal and the Intelligencer—it is the President's Secretary entering the political arena in their electing character. It discloses a part of the history of the secret service fund! We thank them for their indiscretion; for it has opened up to our view the origin of this singular disclosure, and made us acquainted with one of the most profitable instances of corrupt use of executive patronage and of political depravity ever recorded in any age or country. The unfortunate gentleman—the subject of our story—was one of the representatives, who, during the late Presidential election, held the vote of a state in his hands. The late Daniel P. Cook presented the State of Illinois in Congress, and had done so for several successive sessions. Then, as at present, at a state was in favor of the election of General Jackson, and it was expected at Mr. Cook would give his vote in conformity to the wishes of his constituents—such was supposed to be his determination. After his arrival at Washington, by means which are perhaps related in the secret history of the late presidential election, he was prevailed upon to disregard the wishes of his constituents and to give the vote of Illinois to Mr. Adams—which vote made him an act of infidelity he lost his election, and General Duncan was returned in a place. After this mark of disapprobation there was still another session of Congress remaining, during which Mr. Cook represented Illinois. During this session every attention was paid him by the administration and its friends. He was transferred from the land committee to the committee on ways & means, and placed next to Mr. McLane, the chairman. When Mr. McLane retired from that station, Mr. Cook became its chairman and acted to that capacity. At all their attention and honor were lavished—his ambitious hopes were destroyed—his spirit wounded, and his constitution broken. At the close of the session his health was rapidly declining, and he was unable to attend to his duties in the house. After some weeks, and when the session was over,

he was enabled to travel with his friend, Mr. Barton, to Philadelphia, where he consulted Dr. Physick. Afterwards, in April, he embarked at New York for Cuba—and by the way of New Orleans stopped St. Louis, in Missouri, about the 1st of June. Mr. Cook, we understand, died at his father's residence in Kentucky in October afterwards—broken in spirit and in constitution—and literally the martyr of those whose elevation he had effected by forfeiting the confidence of his constituents and sacrificing himself. No one ever dreamed that Mr. Cook had been rewarded for his service—no one ever thought of his having obtained a mission—the secret was locked up with the mysteries of the secret service fund. Unfortunately, however, for the administration, during the investigation of the committee on retrenchment, a very extraordinary development was made, touching the reward which Mr. Cook appears to have received for the political services rendered to Mr. Adams. That committee received information that while still an invalid he had obtained a secret appointment, and that certain gentlemen friendly to the administration could give information about it. This subject was announced by Mr. Hamilton on the 25th April, in the following manner:

"The chairman stated to the committee, that he felt it his duty to mention, that a citizen, now a resident in this district, had inquired of him whether, in any of the accounts of the contingent expenses of the government, the United States were debited with the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars, paid to the late Daniel P. Cook, late representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, for certain diplomatic services, upon which Mr. Cook was supposed to have been sent abroad during the last summer? The individual making this communication also stated that he had good reason to believe, that the Hon. Mr. Barton, of the Senate, and the Hon. Mr. Letcher, of the House of Representatives were acquainted with this fact, and that he had good reason to know that John M'Lean, Esq. Post Master General, was also cognizant of the circumstance connected with this transaction. The chairman stated he did not feel at liberty to communicate the name of his informant, but in regard to the purport of the communication he felt no such reserve, and it was for the committee to make such order on the statement as they might deem proper.

It was, on motion of Mr. Cambreling. Resolved, That the committee consider the communication when Mr. Wickliffe moved that the committee proceed to the examination of the fact stated, that the chairman required the attendance of Messrs. Letcher and Barton, and issue a summons for the Postmaster General." Mr. Everett stated to the committee that desiring to confer with Mr. Sergeant, who was absent from indisposition, on the very important subject involved in the communication, he would move that its consideration be postponed until to-morrow, Saturday, the 25th, at 12 o'clock, (meridian) which was carried nem con.

On the 26th April the resolution was adopted requesting the attendance of Messrs. Barton and Letcher, and summoning the Postmaster General to appear before the committee—the friends of the Administration, Messrs. Sergeant and Everett, voting against it. The witnesses attended accordingly.

Mr. Barton, in answer to various questions put to him, testified that "He understood from Mr. Cook himself, that as Mr. Cook himself was going to the island of Cuba for his health, he was, while there to be employed in the service of the government to collect such information as the government might wish to have relative to that country. He was sick at the close of the session, and witness remained with him, and went with him to Philadelphia, where he left witness and went to New York. Witness had intended to go round with him, by the way of Cuba, but declined doing so, on account of the advanced season. Witness understood that an allowance was made to him of \$1,000—did not understand whether there was to be any further compensation. He was supposed to be recovering from the sickness which he had during the session. At the close of the session he was very ill. Witness remained with him till about March 20th, when he was much better, and then accompanied him to Philadelphia, where witness staid with him until April, and he continued to get better. When he left Washington, he had the intention to sail from Philadelphia or New York, but designed also to stop at Philadelphia, and consult Dr. Physick with respect to his health. It was not long before witness started for Philadelphia, that witness heard Mr. Cook would be thus employed. Think from his acquaintance with Cook since he was a boy that he did not speak the Spanish language. Did not at the time think him capable of attending to business public or private, but if his health had continued to improve, as it had done from the adjustment, witness thought he would soon have been able to attend to business. Did not however think he would permanently recover from a pulmonary complaint with which he was seriously afflicted. Had heard such a thing spoken of as that Mr. Cook was an applicant for the appointment of Minister to Colombia. Think Mr. Cook returned the latter end of May or beginning of June. Presumes he sailed from New York sometime in April. Witness parted from him between the 5th and 10th of April at Philadelphia, when Mr. Cook went to New York. Believes Mr. Cook was formerly sent to London to carry despatches. Think he has heard Mr. Cook say that he returned from London with Mr. Adams. He was not able to go out much when he was in Washington, but rode out occasionally to the public offices. Before he left Philadelphia, was able to walk out on business.

Mr. Letcher was next sworn, and in answer to various questions, testified that "He had no knowledge about it; but understood during the session of Congress from the Postmaster General or Mr. Clay, that

Mr. Cook had received an appointment to March or April last. Mr. Cook had not been heard of since that time, and witness has no doubt of the fact of his death. The length of his illness at the close of the session, did not think him capable of attending to business. Mr. Cook was an applicant for the appointment of minister to Colombia—expressed in conversation his desire to procure that appointment. As witness had no opinion of his fitness for the office, and prospect of getting it. —Thinks Mr. Cook did not speak the Spanish language. He was unable to attend in Congress at the close of the session, although he had a bill of interest before the House."

Mr. John M'Lean, the Post Master General, appeared, was sworn, and gave the following testimony in answer to various questions: "That he understood from Mr. Cook that he was appointed as a secret agent to Cuba. He was sick some weeks at witness's house, and the subject was mentioned rather confidentially to witness, but without any injunction of secrecy. Does not know that he has ever mentioned it to any one, but may have done so to Judge Lecher, and possibly to some other person, but cannot recollect with certainty. Something was said by Mr. Cook on the subject of compensation. The sum of \$5,000 per annum was named, but witness does not recollect to have heard that any sum was fixed, and this sum may have been mentioned before the appointment was made or the sum fixed. He was some weeks sick at witness's house, being there by invitation, in order that he might have more comforts than he could otherwise have. Witness thought him nearly dying. Witness thought that by change of climate he would be able to attend to business. He recovered so much as to be able to travel to New York with considerable comfort and witness thought at the time he left his house that he would be able to attend to the business confided to him. Witness does not know that Mr. Cook was acquainted with the Spanish language. His disease was pulmonary, but it was thought by his physicians that he might live some months, or perhaps some years. His name was before the President for the place of minister to Colombia. Witness understood that it was not thought expedient to send a minister to Colombia, and that Mr. Cook accepted of this mission. Witness had no knowledge of the way in which he performed the duties of his appointment—understood his health became worse on his return. Mr. Cook said he expected special instruction, that he had had some conversations with the President or Secretary of State, and found the business to be confided to him of more importance than he expected. Witness's impression was that the agency was of a secret nature, but could not state positively. Witness may have conversed with Mr. Cook on the comparative value of this mission and of that to Colombia, and may have stated that if a fixed sum of \$50,000 were given, as less expense would be incurred, it could be as good in a pecuniary point of view as the mission to Colombia."

Thus the following facts established: That Mr. Cook who had given the vote of Illinois to Mr. Adams, had received a secret appointment to the island of Cuba—that he was to receive \$5000—that he was an invalid, and ignorant of the Spanish language—and that he was absent from the United States about four weeks—that is, he embarked some time in April, and returned some time in May.

As no item of this character appeared in the accounts received from the department, the chairman wrote to the register, & received from him the following certificate:

"Treasury Department, Register's Office, April 30, 1838. I do hereby certify, that from an examination of the books of this office, it does not appear that any money has been paid Daniel P. Cook, formerly representing the State of Illinois in Congress, from the 4th of March, 1827. JOSEPH NOURSE, Register."

On the 1st of May, by order of the committee, the chairman addressed a note to the Secretary of State, requesting to be informed where they were to look for the auditing of the sum said to have been received by Mr. Cook, and received from him the following answer:

Department of State, Washington, May 1, 1838. Sir: I have received your letter under date this day, stating that "it having been ascertained that the late Daniel P. Cook, late a representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, received a sum of money from the government, during the spring or summer of the last year for certain services supposed to have been either foreign or diplomatic, you are instructed by the committee on retrenchment, to request me to inform you where they are to look for the auditing of the sum said to have been received by Mr. Cook, and if not audited in the usual course, what was its amount?" Without admitting or denying the correctness of the information which the committee are stated to have received, I have the honor to observe that I am not aware of the disbursement of any money through the agency of this department, the account of which has not been, or in a regular course of settlement is not to be audited in the usual way at the treasury, or passed upon a certificate of the president, in conformity with the provisions of the 3d section of the act of the 1st of May, 1816, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of public ministers and consuls residing on the coast of Barbary, and for other purposes." I cannot presume that it was the intention of the committee to inquire into any disbursement which may have been made agreeably to that section, and all others are accessible to them in like manner with other expenditures. I have, however, the authority of the president for saying that I will make to the committee a confidential communication in relation to the expenditure to which they are supposed to allude, if they will signify their desire for such a communication. In that case, I should be glad to learn their pleasure as soon as convenient, as I purpose leaving the city on the fourth inst. a few days, on account of the state of my health. I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant. A. CLAY.

In pursuance of a resolution of the committee the following answer was transmitted to Mr. Clay:

Committee room of the Select Committee on Retrenchment, May 2, 1838. Sir, The select committee on retrench-

ment have taken into consideration that part of your communication of yesterday, in which you say that you "have the authority of the president for saying that you will make to the committee a confidential communication in relation to the expenditure to which they are supposed to allude, if they will signify their desire for such a communication," and have instructed me to transmit you a rejoined copy of a resolution adopted by the committee this day.

Resolved, That the chairman inform the Secretary of State that, from the views of the committee, of their duties, as well as powers, they do not feel themselves at liberty to signify a desire for a confidential communication from the executive on the subject referred to in the letter of the Secretary of State to the chairman of this committee, dated the 1st instant. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. HAMILTON, Jr., Secy. of State.

Mr. Everett, after Mr. Clay had declined making any but a confidential communication, offered a resolution requesting the information "confidentially or otherwise," which was of course rejected.

Thus were the administration foiled in the little game they were playing through Messrs. Sergeant and Everett, to impose upon the committee a confidential communication, and to make the opposition a party in this pretended affair of mystery. This was a predicament quite unexpected—it was embarrassing—what was to be done? The people would never be satisfied with a transaction so mysterious. In this dilemma Messrs Clay and Adams adopted the very extraordinary expedient of publishing on the 3d of June that information to the world, which on the 1st of May Mr. Clay would "neither admit nor deny," and in referring to which he says, "I have however the authority of the President for saying that I will make to the committee a confidential communication in relation to the expenditure to which they are supposed to allude, if they will signify their desire for such a communication." The President & his secretary of State refused to communicate to a committee of congress information relative to our diplomatic affairs unless it would be received confidentially, and in four weeks after publish the same information to all the world through the columns of the Journal and of the Intelligencer! It is unnecessary to make any comment on conduct so unworthy the dignity of statesmen. But "better late than never," and we thank the gentlemen for communicating this part of the history of our secret service fund, to Messrs. Gales & Seaton and Mr. Peter Force. There is enough in Mr. Clay's letter to satisfy the people of the true character of this very extraordinary transaction. He tells us that the situation of Cuba was critical, and that it was expedient to have a confidential agent there—and that "on the 7th day of December, 1825 a letter of appointment and instructions was transmitted to a distinguished citizen of Louisiana with a request that he would proceed to the Island"—and that a letter from him declining the appointment was received on the 15th of February, 1826. Mr. Cook in March, 1827, was appointed to this agency which in 1825 was deemed expedient, because "the distracted condition of Spain and the total reduction of her power on the continent of America, induced a general expectation that an invasion of the island would be made." This was an alarming state of things—but Mr. Clay forgets that that was in 1825, and that Cuba might have been invaded forty times before March 1827. He also forgets that these apprehensions had subsided—and that far from an expectation of invasion, the Mexican squadron was actually, in 1827, blockaded at Key West by Commodore Labordet. Yet Mr. Cook was sent as a confidential agent on the spot to communicate from time to time whatever might be likely to affect its condition." The following is an extract from his instructions:

"The objects to which you will particularly direct your attention, and on which it is desirable to obtain all the information that may be practicable, are, 1st. The state of the population of the Island, exhibiting the relative numbers of the various castes, their dispositions towards each other, education, intelligence, &c.

2d. The condition of its agriculture, extent of foreign commerce, and proportion of good land, yet waste and in cultivation. 3d. The state of politics; parties in the Island, their views with regard to a continuation of the existing connection with Spain, or in favor of independence, or towards the new American republics; and especially, whether a preference exists, and on what account, for one of those republics, and an aversion towards another of them. We have understood here, that a party in the Island is anxious that it should be connected with Mexico, and that a great repugnance exists among the inhabitants to any connection with Colombia.

4th. What are the Spanish means of resisting an attack should one be made by the combined or separate forces of Colombia and the united Mexican States. Would they find any succour or co-operation in the Island, and to what probable extent? 5th. What are the Spanish means of resistance, naval & military, if war should be the issue of her present relations with Great Britain, and the latter should attack Havana? And what are the dispositions of the inhabitants towards Colonial connexion with Great Britain?

Mr. Clay is anxious that the public should believe that Mr. Cook discharged the duties assigned to him, and with great gravity assures us "that he returned in the ensuing summer, bringing with him a confidential letter from

the governor which he had engaged to deliver with his own hands, and bringing with him also the materials for a detailed report of the results of his enquiries." This is Mr. Clay's statement of the case—but what are the facts proved by the testimony of the witnesses—that Mr. Cook was an invalid, and ignorant of the Spanish language—that he embarked at New York sometime in April, probably towards the last of that month, and that after touching at Cuba and New-Orleans, reached St. Louis, in Missouri, towards the last of May or early in June? This travelling as fast as an invalid could in his journey home, all Mr. Clay's parade about an important confidential mission to Cuba, to the contrary notwithstanding! For Mr. Cook's services, Mr. Clay tells us, he had received, prior to his death, \$1,500 on account of that compensation, but the final settlement of his account, with his representatives, remains to be made.

The secretary undertakes to defend this mission by comparing it with that of Mr. Randall to Cuba, and of our agents sent to Spanish America—but there is, unfortunately, a material difference between them—they were actually what they purport to be, diplomatic missions—there was no mystery about them—the people of the United States knew their agents were employed and that they were paid out of the public treasury, and they gave their sanction to them—but this affair of Mr. Cook's mission was an unrelaxing mystery, the secret of which was locked up in the bureau of the president—the people knew nothing about it, and never would have heard a syllable of it, had it not been brought to light by the committee on retrenchment.

Thus, in spite of the resistance of the administration, has the diplomatic veil been removed from a dark and corrupt transaction, which, but for the persevering efforts of the opposition, would have remained forever locked up among the mysteries of the secret service fund. The facts are now before the people—it is for them to pronounce judgment. The case may be stated in a very few words: Mr. Cook gives the vote of Illinois to Mr. Adams, contrary to the wishes of his constituents, who turn him out for his infidelity. His congressional term being ended, he claims his reward—the mission to Colombia. That could not be granted him—it had been promised to Mr. Robertson of Kentucky—besides it was well ascertained that his nomination would be rejected by the Senate, upon the ground that the office was a reward for his political infidelity to his constituents. How then could Mr. Cook be rewarded? He could not pass the ordeal of the Senate, nor could he be employed in the usual way and paid out of the contingent foreign intercourse fund; for then the payment would be disclosed, and the opposition would expose the matter to the nation. How then was Mr. Cook to be provided for? His case could not be overlooked—His complaints must be silenced. In his energy at an old mission to Cuba, which had been contemplated in 1825, and abandoned in 1826, was in 1827 trumped up to put about five thousand dollars into the pocket of Mr. Cook to pay the expenses of a journey home, for which very purpose he had previously received from the speaker of the house of representatives an allowance at the rate of eight dollars for every twenty miles for the whole long journey from Washington to his residence in Illinois! Mr. Cook, an invalid, and utterly ignorant of the Spanish language, is employed six weeks in travelling home by the way of New-York, Cuba, New-Orleans and St. Louis, and while he is still receiving his compensation as a member of congress, receives from the secret service fund another compensation, which is paid to him at the treasury without voucher or explanation, but on the private certificate of that President of the United States to whom he had given the vote of Illinois! Let us hear no more of the honesty of the late presidential election—of the immaculate purity of our chief magistrate and his secretary of state—the fate of this promising representative of the west is a melancholy one—his story will forever remain a dark page in the history of this administration. [Ev. Post.

From the Newbern Sentinel.

NEW YORK. This powerful State is anxiously looked to by the friends of the respective candidates for the Presidency. Both claim a majority of her electoral votes. Until recently, the friends of Mr. Adams would not concede to Gen. Jackson more than five or six of the votes of that State. Now, they are more liberal.—The organ of their party in New York, (the National Advocate) sets down 21 votes for Mr. Adams, leaving 15 for Gen. Jackson. This stretch of liberality is easily accounted for. The movements of the people and the decided stand they have taken in support of the People's Candidate, are signs that cannot be mistaken; and in no part of the union are those signs more frequently and more unequivocally exhibited. But notwithstanding these indications, our street politicians, whose chief employment consists in their abuse of Gen. Jackson, insist that a re-action has taken

place, and that New-York will go for Adams. Has God any more weight with their hearts? will also appear from the following extract of a letter received by one of the Editors of this paper from a gentleman in New-York. The writer communicates what he believes, and his belief proceeds from the best sources of information. New-York, June 1,

"I am as sanguine, and feel as confident as Lewis did of any thing in my life, that Jackson gets the victory of our electoral votes. — who has not an extensive acquaintance established throughout the State, some of which I have seen, has seen Mr. Adams, but believes he will lose. — It is equally or more sanguine, and says our prospect never was so good. "The amended, I think you will agree is a moderate calculation. New-York, (say half), 10 Pennsylvania, 25 Maryland, 6 Virginia, 26 North Carolina, 13 South Carolina, 11 Georgia, 9 Alabama, 3 Mississippi, 1 Tennessee, 11

130 Here I have only put those states that the general voice gives to Jackson, for the friends of Adams here do not pretend, the majority of them, to claim more than half New-York—this leaves him requiring but nine votes to elect him—then, there are the voters of New-Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana, which to be very liberal, I put down doubtless. — Is not this chance as good for them as Mr. A's? Mr. Adams I give all New-England, altho' I don't believe he will get it. New-York, 3 Maryland, 5 75

"Then he will require all the doubtful states to elect him, and it is possible—may, it is possible that he can obtain them! This is the result of much reflection on my part." "This letter Governor Springs, a warm Administration man assured me Jackson was certain of."

From the Nashville Republican, June 13. DIED, at the Hermitage, on the morning of the 1st inst. of a pulmonary complaint, and in the 16th year of his age, Lyncoya, the orphan son of a Chief of the Creek Nation.

On the 3d of November, 1815, after the battle of Tallushatche was gained, an Indian child, about 10 or 12 months old, was found, by an American soldier, in the bloodstained part of the field, sucking at the breast of his dead mother, who had been killed, unfortunately, in the action. The child was brought to Gen. Jackson, whose heart was immediately interested in its preservation. As many squaws had been taken, and some of them had children at the breast, he applied to these to suckle it, offering a reward to any one who would preserve it. They all refused, saying, that as their father and mother had been killed, the best way would be to kill it also! At that time the army was destitute of provisions, and the only sustenance that could be got for the infant captive was made of a small quantity of brown sugar and the crumbs of biscuits scraped from the chimneys of a barrel. These, mixed in water, composed a diet which he seemed to relish; and with it the General and his faithful servant Charles, kept him alive until an opportunity occurred for sending him to Huntsville. The General then committed his founding to the care of Col. Leroy Pope, of that place, who was required to take charge of him until he could be conveyed to Mrs. Jackson. Col. Pope humanely received the little "Indian boy," and his amiable daughter, Maria, bestowed upon him the tenderest care. She gave him the name of Lyncoya, and affectionately detained him at her father's until the close of the Creek war when Gen. Jackson, on his return march to Tennessee, took him home, delivered him to Mrs. Jackson, and adopted him into his family. In his first years he was feeble and sickly, a consequence, probably, of his want of a mother's care and nourishment—a want which nothing can supply. But after a time he became healthy and grew finely. At the age of five he began to discover an inclination for solitude and a turn for mechanical employments. At this age he made a bow fashioned after the manner of the Indians, the first of the kind that had ever been seen on the General's farm. This excited much surprise in the family, as he had no intercourse whatever with Indians, except on one or two occasions, when a few chiefs called to visit the General; when they were observed to take but slight notice of him. But whether from immediate instinct, or from a predisposition to imitate Indian manners, he was in the habit of dressing his head with all the feathers he could pick up in the yard—and amusing himself constantly with his little bow—differing in this particular from civilized children, who change their amusements and toys with a sort of capricious variety.—At 8 years of age the General sent him to a good day school in the neighborhood, but he was very averse to learning, and did not even master the alphabet in the course of a whole year. At 10, however, his intellectual faculties seemed to awaken. He became fond of learning and advanced in it rapidly, giving notwithstanding these indications, our street politicians, whose chief employment consists in their abuse of Gen. Jackson, insist that a re-action has taken