



From the New Monthly Magazine.

THE FALLING LEAVES.

BY MR. NORTON.

We stand among the fallen leaves;
Young children at our play;
And laugh to see the yellow things
Go rustling on their way;
Right merrily we hunt them down,
The autumn winds and we;
Nor pause to gaze where snow drifts lie,
Or sun-beams gild the tree.
With dancing feet we leap along
Where withered boughs are strown;
Nor past nor future checks our song;
The present is our own.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In youth's enchanting spring;
When hope (who wears at the last)
First spreads her eagle wing.
We tread with steps of conscious strength
Beneath the leafless trees,
And the color kindles in our cheek
And slows the winter-breeze;
While, gazing toward the cold, gray sky,
Clouded with snow and rain,
We wish the old year all pass by,
And the young spring come again.

We stand among the fallen leaves
In manhood's mighty prime;
When first our pausing hearts begin
To love "the olden time;"
And, as we gaze, we sigh to think
How many a year hath passed!
Since 'neath those cold and failed trees
Our footsteps wandered fast;
And old companions—now perchance
Entangled, forgot, or dead;
Come round us as those autumn leaves
Are crushed beneath our tread.

We stand among the fallen leaves.

In our own autumn day;

And tottering on with feeble steps,

Pursue our cheerless way.

We look not back—too long ago

Hath all we loved been lost;

Nor forward—for we may not live

To see our new hopes cross'd;

But on we go—the sun's faint beam

A feeble warmth imparts;

Childhood without happy returns;

The present fills our hearts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reported for the National Intelligencer.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—On Saturday last a novel and interesting spectacle was witnessed in Dr. Laurie's church, in this city, by a very large company of ladies and gentlemen, who filled the church, and remained for two hours silent spectators of the scene. An Indian Council, or Talk, was held in the church by the Hon. J. R. Pennington, Secretary of War, on the part of the United States, and by the delegation lately arrived in this city, of the Sioux Indians. Directly below the pulpit of the church a platform was erected, which was covered with a carpet, on which were seated the twenty-six Indians composing the delegation; and on the same platform were also seated the Secretary of War, C. A. Harris, D. P. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Major Taliaferro, the Indian Agent, Mr. Campbell, the Interpreter, with some others. We also seated upon the platform the Postmaster General, Mr. Marcy, the Dutch minister, and some other gentlemen. After the ceremony of smoking the long pipe, or Calumet of Peace, a agreement to Indian custom, had taken place, two of the chiefs opened the talk by stating their desire to dispose of that part of their lands lying east of the Mississippi, at the price of \$1,000,000. The Secretary said that the price which they had named was double the amount paid by the Government to the Chippewas for lands. Several of the Indians spoke with great energy and persuasiveness. They talked of their poverty, and their desire to see their great Father. They said they had been forced to live on roots, and begged their great Father to relieve them by purchasing their lands. The talk concluded without settling the terms of the purchase. The Council will meet again today. We have understood that the sum offered these Indians for their lands by the Government is a million of dollars. Probably the amount will appear in the course of the talk which will be held this morning at Dr. Laurie's church.

SHOCKING MURDER.

A most foul murder was perpetrated at the village of Cross-plains, in Ripley county, on Thursday the 17th instant, by an inhuman and despicable wretch named James Persinger, upon Mr. George Salyers, a respectable farmer of that county, the particulars of which, we learn, are as follows:

Mr. Salyers happened in the village that day on business, and having partaken too freely of liquor, became somewhat intoxicated and remained till rather an unusual hour in the evening, over his accustomed stay. A dispute arose between the deceased and Persinger, sometime during the afternoon, in which the latter abused the deceased in a most shameful manner. The affair was afterwards settled, and the two were apparently satisfied and perfectly friendly; but when Salyers was about to start home, and in the act of getting on his horse, Persinger again attacked him, knocked him down with his fist, and kicked and bruised him most shockingly, before any person had time to interfere and separate them. Salyers expired in a few minutes, from the effects of the blows and kicks, with scarcely a struggle. Persinger managed to make his escape, and died all pursuit.

A reward of \$250 is offered, by the friends and relatives of the deceased, for the apprehension of the murderer. He is described as a large rawboned man, about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complexion, about six feet high; at times wears large whiskers; several of his

upper fore teeth are out; has a large eye and dark hair. It is to be hoped that active measures will be taken to ferret out and bring this heartless being to condign punishment.

The Lowell Advertiser says that there is a man in Vermont so tall that he can't tell when his feet are cold.—*B. Pat.*

We know that man.—He is so very tall that he never has to ask a blessing. He can reach up and take 'em.—*Newport Argus.*

ORIGIN OF IRELAND.

The natives of this Island called it Erin or West, and Saxons gave it the name of Ireland or Erin-land literally the country of Erin or Erin.—From Erin-land came Ireland, which signifies land or country of the west. This Island was colonized says Camden, in the year 798, by Partholus, a lineal descendant of Japhet son of Noah, being the seventh from Japhet. Other authors say it was colonized by the Phoenicians and called "Hibernia," from a Phoenician word signifying "fisher-habitation," at that time not being able to discover any island west of it.—*Columbia Spy.*

LAUGHABLE SCENE IN DUBLIN.

The following laughable scene took place at the nomination of the candidates in Dublin.

Mr. West, the opposing candidate, after repelling the charge of cruelty to his Roman Catholic tenantry, said that Mr. O'Connell had often accused him of being ugly, and he wore no borrowed plume. If Mr. O'Connell prided himself on personal appearance, let him stand forth unadorned by a bond or wig, and then let all judge and say which was the handsomest man. Mr. O'Connell with one hand seized his wig, and whisked it off, leaving his head perfectly smooth and naked—not a hair between him and the chamberlain above his head. It is impossible to describe the effect of this incident. O'Connell's face beamed with frolic and fun—he roared and all roared, at the ready answer to Mr. West's appeal for a judgment on beauty.

The whole court, sheriffs, candidates, orangemen, green-men, and all, seemed for a while to drop all recollection of the contest, and to indulge in one of the most exciting and whimsical scenes ever witnessed.

POETICAL.—Some person expresses his love as follows, upon the back of one of our *Le Roy* skin plasters:

Small note—I love you; do you ask me why?
Because you do the want of change supply—
Silver would do it—Gold could do no more,
So we must use you 'till the pressure is o'er.

Le Roy Gazette.

GOOD MORAL.—When a puppy abuses you, leave the thing to the suffocating effects of his own infamy—and pursue the even tenor of your way, regardless of his yelpings, consoling yourself with the knowledge that

'An honest, liberal, and well-bred man,
Will not insult you, and no other can.'

WHAT'S IN A NAME? Answer: thirty-five letters of the alphabet, in one we have seen in print, viz: that of the Dutch Consul at Norfolk, whose marriage has recently been announced, which is as follows: O-l-l-e-n-b-o-o-k-e-n-o-f-f-e-n-o-f-f-e-n-g-r-a-p-h-e-n-s-t-e-i-n-e-r.

"The ships of our navy,
The ladies of our land—
May the former be well rigg'd,
And the latter be well man'd."

The editor of the Boston Times, says, he has heard of a man so short that he couldn't reach high enough to button his jacket.

We have heard of a person so short in the arms, that he couldn't reach to the end of his fingers any way he could fix it.

MESSAGE.—Mr. Brown's compliments to Mr. Smith, thinks it unnecessary his pigs should go thro' his grounds.

REV.—Mr. Smith's compliments to Mr. Brown, thinks it equally unnecessary to spell pigs with two g's.

A man in a London fog, knocked at his own door, to ascertain where his house was.—FACT.

SAY Jim your coat ain't half long enough for you.—Never mind, 'twill be long enough before I have another.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Reported for the Baltimore Chronicle.

IN SENATE, Friday Sept. 22, 1837.—A great number of petitions were presented by Mr. Davis, from the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States, which were laid on the table.

Sub-Treasury System.—The bill imposing additional duties, as depositories of the public money, on certain officers, was then taken up for consideration, when Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate for about two hours and a half, in a very powerful argument against the sub-treasury system which had been brought forward by the Committee on Finance. He presented some very strong views, and placed the evils which would flow from the adoption of the system in a very forcible light.

After he had closed, Mr. Strange made some explanations.

Mr. Calhoun then answered some of the objections to the treasury scheme, and comparing it with the plan offered by Mr. Rives, (the only two plans submitted to the Senate,) decided that the plan of Mr. Rives was too exceptional to be adopted, and that the evils which would result from continuing the State Banks in connexion with the Government would far exceed any of the evils which had been described as likely to come from their divorce.

Some further explanations were made by Mr. Niles and Mr. Calhoun, mostly concerning the identity of the language of the bill introduced by Mr. Rives, and that of the resolution of 1816, which he believed came from the Committee on Finance, of which Mr. Calhoun was Chairman. Mr. Rives asserting the affirmative as the fact, while Mr. Calhoun considered the two propositions as variance.

Mr. Rives moved an amendment by striking out all the original bill, after the enacting words, and substituting the bill which he had introduced, but the motion in this stage was not in order.

Mr. Benton then rose to address the Senate, and was speaking when this packet was closed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the presentation of the petitions, the Speaker presented the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, returning their thanks to

Congress for having excluded spirituous liquors from sale and exhibition in the Capitol—laid on the table.

Florida War.—The House resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Wise, for the appointment of a select committee by ballot, to invest the causes of the delays and failures and expenditures of the Florida war.

Mr. Bell said he was surprised that this subject had not attracted more attention than it has. Every one seemed willing to lift the veil from the mysteries of the transactions of this government in that war, and expose the recent causes of our failures, but there was a difficulty as to the mode of effecting this object. If all gentlemen here acted on the noble sentiments of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Glasscock,) there would be no difficulty and none of this debate. That gentleman disavowed and repudiated the idea of a party line of investigation. The investigation was demanded by the country and not by party; and the Chair ought, for that reason, to be relieved from this delicate duty; because, by usage, he was obliged to appoint committees on party grounds.

Mr. Wise made some explanations, with a view to correct a statement of the morning papers, in regard to his remarks yesterday. He did not say that Gen. Campbell locked the door of the committee room, put the key in his pocket, &c., but that he locked towards the door and threatened to lock it, &c. That threat, added Mr. Wise, had the same effect upon that committee as the dead would have had.

Mr. Gholson, of Mississippi, said he had heard some whispers of this committee-room scene, and had hoped it would prove untrue. He thanked the gentleman for having disclosed the affair; and he felt confident that it would lead the House to the conviction that it was useless and improper to appoint any more select committees of investigation. If three men, by their omissions, could dictate a report to six, then no confidence was to be placed in the reports of a committee. He was for sending the inquiries—which no one here was opposed to—to the standing committee on military affairs.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., (brother to the late member,) said he felt bound by the relation in which he stood to a gentleman whose name had been connected with these unpleasant reminiscences, to say that he left this city with no feeling of hostility toward any member of that committee, and that towards the majority or a portion of it he entertained the most kind and respectful sentiments.

Mr. Wise rose to speak, but Mr. Campbell insisted upon the orders of the day, remarking that there was an urgent necessity for the speedy action of the House on some of the bills before them.

Postponements of Deposits.—The House took up the bill for the postponement of the fourth instalment, and Messrs. Sibley, of N. Y., and Hubbard, of N. C., spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Cushman and Ilsey for it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, September 23.

On motion of Mr. Haynes, it was ordered that on and after Monday next, the daily hour of meeting of this house shall be ten o'clock.

Remonstrances against the annexation of Texas, and petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia were presented by the members from New York and New-England—mostly from female citizens.

FLORIDA WAR.

The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the origin of the Florida war, and into the causes of the extraordinary failures and delays, and the expenditures which have attended the prosecution of that war and into the manner of its conduct, and the facts of its history generally—with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess.

Two motions were pending one to strike out "by ballot," and the other to refer the inquiry to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Wise rose and said—When he came to congress four years ago, he was elected as the friend of power; but he had not been long here before he found that power needed no friend—that it was too strong already. He saw that too much power was concentrated in the executive. He saw that the public domain was in his hands and that the new states were subject to his bidding. He saw a thousand streams of patronage pouring in from the Atlantic border and the lakes. He saw the public press at his disposal, and the power of removal and appointment was his. Next he saw the president seize on the custody of the public money. Corruption he knew must follow from this state of things; and it must not an idle theory, for he soon found it openly avowed that the "spoils belonged to the victors." He avowed himself as an enemy to power, and, with one friend, Mr. Peyton, he opposed himself to its corruptions, well knowing what they had to encounter from its minions. Some attempts were made upon them, but none which excited any feeling but contempt on their part.

There was more willingness than courage for the assault.—These remarks he made in reference to the general accusation which was yesterday made by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Gholson) that the scenes of the committee room last winter were disgraceful to the house and to the country. If these remarks which he did not take to himself, were intended to apply to him and to his friend Mr. Peyton, then he would "say to any one who made them that, in his fool light, he lies."

Mr. Gholson said he wished it to be understood that he made no remark reflecting upon the conduct of any absent member. He was incapable of that. But, as to the gentleman from Virginia, he was at full liberty to apply the remarks to himself, in their whole force and meaning. There are the words, as he has quoted them, and he may apply them as he pleases.—Mr. G. spoke further upon the topics alluded to by Mr. Wise.

Mr. Loonis followed in defence of the majority of the committee assailed by Mr. Wise, and particularly of his predecessor, (Mr. Mann.) The house without taking any question passed to the order.

The deposite bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Smith spoke in its support, and Mr. Thompson, of S. C. against it. The house will sit till a late hour.

A FACT.

DIRECT from the old wool mill. All those who owe us for wool grinding, must come and settle their accounts, or they will soon find them in the hopper, for real grinding.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD.

N. B. The following articles will be taken—old Corn, Oats, Flax-seed, Wheat, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, and various other articles will not be refused.

J. & S. M. ORCHARD.

42—3m.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale a splendid assortment of

New Goods,

Of the most fashionable description, purchased in Philadelphia by himself, with great care, for the present and approaching season, among which are the following articles.

Super black, blue, brown, and olive cloths,
Super black Cambric and satinets,
Flannels, and blankets,

A large assortment of prints,
Painted cloths and muslins,
A very fine selection of Fancy habots,

do do do veils of every colour,
Black, brown, green and straw colored silks,
A handsome assortment of Tafta De Siane,

Super black India Satin,
White Satin, Kid Silk, Beaver and Picknick gloves,
Brown Sateens and Shirtings,

Linon cambric handkerchiefs,
Linon cloths, Irish Linen &c.,
LONNETS—Split Straw, Flieg'd. Tissue, Colored

Tissue, Trim'd. Tissue, plaided. Silk Gimp,
Leggings and Bolsters,

Boots and Shoes,

The most general assortment ever brought to this place.

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Casting,

NAHS, &c. &c.

Which I will sell very low for cash or approved country produce.

JOHN S. MARSH.

Bloomington, July 1st, 1837.

34-3m.

Hand for Paste.

THE subscriber has for sale one hundred acres of land within three miles of Bloomington; thirty-five or forty acres cleared, there is a good and never failing spring, an apple orchard, &c. being a