

proposition to concur is not yet decided. Mr. Calhoun makes a motion to fix a night session. Mr. McClure moves to amend so that this cannot be taken up again. The resolution is so amended. The excitement has now become so great that every member upon both sides of the House is upon his feet. The orders of the day are called upon all sides. Messrs. McClure and Calhoun standing at their places, coolly negotiating the terms of the night session. Mr. McClure is unwilling to accept the resolution as amended, until the motion to concur is settled. After a long parley, Mr. Calhoun agrees that the vote shall be taken *intra die*. It is taken, and decided negatively. The fight is over, the victory won, the excitement subsides, and the resolution is quietly adopted, and the House adjourns. This ended the most exciting scene of the whole session in either house.

Col. Benton's Disease—Interesting statement by His Physician.

The subjoined letter from Dr. May, the late Col. Benton's medical adviser and friend, in furnishing an authentic account of the nature and progress of the painful malady which terminated that eminent statesman's life, as well as some impressive incidents of his last hours, will possess deep interest not alone for the wide circle of his immediate friends, but for the public at large. We feel obliged to Mr. Jones for enabling us to lay the letter before our readers.

WASHINGTON, April 13th 1858.
My Dear Sir: You were present at my morning visit to Col. Benton, on the day preceding his death, when he handed me an extract from a newspaper purporting to give an account of his disease, and, as you are aware, he then earnestly requested me to draw up a statement of his case for the satisfaction of his friends in Missouri. I promised him faithfully to do so, and in compliance with that pledge I now send you the following brief statement of his last illness:

The disease of which Col. Benton died was *Cancer of the Rectum*. In the affection itself there was nothing peculiar, as it is a complaint not uncommon to an advanced period of life. But the extraordinary fortitude with which he met and contended to the last with this formidable malady; the wonderful mental vigor which he retained whilst it was preying upon his vitals; the indomitable energy of character he displayed, and the unceasing labor which he daily underwent, almost to the last moment of his existence, when considered in connection with the position he has so long held in his country, have rendered his case one of deep interest.

Although I had occasionally visited Col. Benton for more than three years prior to his disease, it was not until the month of September, 1857, that my attention was especially called to the disease of which he died.

In the month of February, 1858, I performed him an operation for hydrocele, (a common complaint and one relieved by a very simple operation,) and to which he alluded when you were standing by his bedside, the day before his death, when he remarked that he had been also treated by me for a disease similar to that which had afflicted the historian Gibbon, and which he requested me to note in my report of his case.

From this time until the summer of 1857 he was frequently absent from Washington delivering his lectures in different cities. In the intervals of his return he occasionally consulted me in regard to simply an irregular condition of his bowels; but he complained so little, and his general health was so undisturbed, that it was impossible to have suspected even the incipient stage of the incurable malady which was to destroy him. It was not until the month of September, 1857, that my attention was especially called to his case. He then sent me to see him for what he supposed was a severe attack of colic. His bowels were obstinately constipated, and all medicine failed to remove the obstruction. On examining the intestine I discovered it to be closed by a hard tumor, about three or four inches above its termination. The abdominal distension was at this time very great, and his suffering must have been extreme, but his nature was so uncomplaining, in fact there was so much of the Roman in his mould, that he gave but little evidence of the pangs he endured.

My friend, Dr. Hall, saw him in consultation with me at that time, and after repeated and tedious efforts we finally succeeded in passing a slender tube through the obstruction, and thus gave exit to the enormous accumulation of gas and other matter within the abdomen. A more careful examination, made very soon after this, confirmed me in the view we then took of his case, and of its hopeless nature, and I communicated that opinion to himself and to his friends. He received it with perfect calmness and resignation, expressing only the wish that he might be allowed to live long enough to finish his work.

Before he was relieved of the attack just spoken of he had given up all hope of life. He told me he was satisfied the hour of dissolution was near at hand, that it was impossible for him to recover, and that his only regrets at parting with the world were "in separating from his children, and in leaving his great work undone; that death had no terrors for him, for he had thought on the subject too long to feel any." It may not be inappropriate for me here to state that, although he never expressed to me any views upon the subject of religion, he did so freely after this to the Rev. Dr. Sunderland, his pastor and friend, as the following statement of Dr. Sunderland will show. He says: "During the last week of Col. Benton's life I had several interviews with him at his own request. Our conversation was mainly on the subject of religion, and in regard to his own views and exercises in the speedy prospect of death. In these conversations he most emphatically and distinctly renounced all self-reliance, and cast himself entirely on the mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ as the ground with his acceptance with God. His own words were 'God's mercy in Jesus Christ is my sole reliance.'" I ascertained that in the intervals of my visits to him at this time he repeatedly went to his work and corrected the proof-sheets, which he was in the habit of receiving at short periods from his publisher, Mr. Appleton, and I recollect on one occasion, when I did not suppose he could stand, he suddenly arose from his bed, and in face of all remonstrance, walked to his table at some distance off, and corrected and finished the conclusion of another work on which he was engaged, and of which he had shortly before received the proofs from New York. His uncomparable will enabled him to do it, but when done he was so exhausted I had to take the pen from his hand and give it the direction.

As soon as he recovered from the immediate danger of his attack he labored as he had done for years before constantly at his task. He, by daylight, said writing incessantly

with the exception of the hour he usually devoted to his afternoon ride on his horse, the effect of which though I feared from the position of his disease, he yet seemed to think was of benefit to him.

And at this labor he continued from day to day until about week before his death, when no longer able to rise from weakness he wrote in his bed, and when no longer able to do that dictated his views to others.

Thus it may be truly said of him he literally "died in harness," battling steadily from day to day with the most formidable malady that afflicts humanity; his intellect unclouded and his iron will sustaining him in the execution of his great national work almost to the last moment of his existence.

I am respectfully and truly yours, &c.
JNO. FRED. MAY.

Wm. Carey Jones, Esq.

Sentence of Ira Stout.

The following is the sentence pronounced by Judge WELLS upon Ira Stout, convicted of the murder of Charles W. Little, at Rochester, last week. The murder was perpetrated on the evening of the 19th of December last. Sarah Little, wife of the murdered man, and sister of the prisoner, also stands indicted for the murder. On the rendition of the verdict against Ira, her counsel proposed to put in a plea of manslaughter in the second degree in her case. The Court declined such a plea, but intimated that a plea of manslaughter in the first degree would be accepted. She declined entering such a plea, and will therefore be tried by a Jury.

Judge WELLS addressed the prisoner as follows: Ira Stout stand up. (The prisoner arose.) You stand convicted of the crime of murder—the murder of Charles W. Little. Have you anything to say before the judgment of the law is pronounced upon you?

Prisoner—Nothing to say, sir. Too much has been already said.

Judge WELLS said: You have been indicted by a Grand Jury of this county for the murder of Charles W. Little. To this indictment you have plead not guilty, and demanded a trial by a jury of your peers. A jury for your trial has been chosen, tried and sworn, who, after patiently listening to the evidence produced in support of the proof insisted on your own behalf, have on their oaths pronounced you guilty of the murder charged against you. You have had the benefit of able and faithful counsel throughout the whole of this laborious and protracted trial, and of every doubt in the minds of law in the course of the trial, and the jury have been instructed to extend to you the same advantage of questions of fact which might arise in their minds. The Court is satisfied that they have acted without partiality, and that their verdict is fully supported and warranted by the evidence. You are aware of the dreadful doom that now awaits you. Before discharging their last painful duty the Court feel called upon to address you in a few words of friendly admonition, and in doing so we have no desire to wound or aggravate your already lacerated feelings. In the first place, we urge upon you to realize fully your situation. You are guilty of taking the life of your fellow man; of extinguishing that life which God alone was able to kindle, and of hurrying that immortal soul to the presence of its Maker. While the evidence failed to establish with what weapon or in what particular manner you perpetrated the dreadful deed, enough appeared to show that it was attended by great and cruel atrocity.

It was on a dark and impenetrable night, in the dreary month of December, at a place, and under circumstances calculated to fill the soul with horror, and which evinced a hardness of feeling in so young a man, the existence of nothing but the clear and convincing evidence in the case is able to establish. It leads to the painful conclusion that it was not your first great crime, and that you must have been schooled in iniquity, and in violations of law, both human and Divine. You have not only imbedded your hands in the blood of your fellow man, but you have done so in company with your own sister, and your victim her husband.

Think, then, upon what you have done, of the guilt which stains your soul, and rests upon your devoted head. In a few short weeks you are to expiate with your life, this crime of which you now stand convicted. Improve the time, we entreat you, which shall intervene in preparing for your exit from time to eternity? prepare to stand before that great and unerring tribunal, where the secrets of all hearts are known, and to meet the retribution which will be there accorded—where you will meet not only your murdered victim, and an assembled universe, but all the sins of your life, of thought, and word, and action.

Seek pardon now while it may be found through the atoning blood of the Son of God, through which alone, and by faith of him, forgiveness can be found; that blood is sufficient to atone for the deepest guilt. Seek at once with penitence, prayer and faith, an interest in that blood, and God in his mercy, grant that you may find it.

Dismiss from your mind any infidel sentiments you may have imbibed, believe that the Bible is God's word, which is able to make you wise unto salvation. Study its sacred doctrines and precepts; do all this and it may be well with you at last.

It remains only for the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, which is that you be taken from the place from which you last came, and on the eighteenth day of June next, you be taken to the place of execution, and on that day, between the hours of 12 o'clock at noon, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon you be hanged by the neck until you shall be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Last Sabbath being the regular communion Sabbath at the Presbyterian Church in this Village, was a day of extraordinary interest with that Society, forty-six persons, including some of our most prominent citizens, being received into the Society on profession of faith. The ordinance of Christian Baptism was administered to some twenty of the number by the devoted Pastor, Rev. S. H. HALL, the remainder of those admitted to membership having been, we believe, baptized in infancy. The whole service was exceedingly interesting and impressively solemn.

At the M. E. Church, also, several additional members were received on probation; and a number into full connection. At Nichols the Revival is still progressing encouragingly, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. McDowell, assisted by different clergymen of this Village.—*George Glee.*

Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Thursday Morning, May 6, 1858.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. Four weeks previous to the expiration of a subscription, notice will be given by a printed wrapper, and if not received, the paper will in all cases be stopped.

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Money may be sent by mail, at our risk—enclosed in an envelope, and properly directed, we will be responsible for its safe delivery.

The English Kansas Bill Passed!

Both Houses of Congress on Friday, were occupied with the Kansas bill, and the English Conference report passed both the Senate and House of Representatives;—the former by a vote of 30 to 22, and the latter by 112 to 103. In the Senate speeches were made by Mr. BRODERICK, Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. SEWARD. The remarks of the latter were extended to considerable length. When Mr. SEWARD had nearly concluded, he was interrupted by Mr. BIGLER who announced that the House had that moment adopted the Conference Report. When Mr. S had closed, the question was taken with result as above stated. In the House the debate was long, rambling and exciting. Mr. COX, of Ohio, found himself in a very embarrassing predicament, as his change of position had been too sudden for comfort. Mr. HASKIN stated that Mr. COX came to his desk, only Monday last, and read a letter he had just written to an Ohio journal, denouncing the Conference Report in the strongest terms. Mr. COX denied it, whereupon Mr. HASKIN offered to prove the charge by Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, who heard the letter read. This affair caused much excitement and confusion. Mr. HASKIN closed the debate by a vindication of the twelve Anti-Leocompton Democrats who stood firm to the end, out of twenty-three who started with DOUGLASS in opposition to the measure. Under the previous question the final vote was taken, and the report was adopted.

This scheme which has been forced through Congress by the power and patronage of the Government, instead of settling the question, is calculated to light up the fires of sectional animosity, and keep awake the agitation which has been going on for years. Its provisions are substantially, that it refers to the people of Kansas for their acceptance or rejection, not the Leocompton Constitution, but the ordinance granting to Kansas certain public lands, which are granted to every new State on entering the Union. If they accept the ordinance by a majority vote, Kansas is to be admitted with the Leocompton Constitution. If they reject it, Kansas remains a Territory until she shall have ninety-three thousand inhabitants. The election is to be conducted by a Board of Commissioners, embracing the Territorial Governor, the Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the two Speakers of the Legislature.

Thus a large bribe is offered to the people of Kansas for their acceptance, in the event of which they are supposed to accept the Leocompton Constitution, and will be declared a State with that proslavery instrument.

The plan is a disgraceful one, and will we have no doubt, be promptly spurned by the people of Kansas. Such is the opinion of Gov. WALKER, STANTON and PARROT. Instead of localizing the question, this bill will make it more general and intense. In our judgment, the excitement and struggle upon this question has but just commenced.

FORNEY announces the passage of this English bill, under the heading of a "DARK AND FATAL FRIDAY," and denounces it in unmeasured terms. We extract the conclusion of a long and able article:—

[From Forney's Press, May 1.]
But the great crime did not stop here. One wrong after another was tried, till at last, as if to mock at even the semblance of right, the so-called English bill was proposed, the incarnation of treachery and of duplicity—a bill, be it understood, which differed from its precedents in this: that they were swindles and this was a bribe; which, professing to submit Leocompton to the people, did not submit it; according to its Southern expounders; and which, starting out in the preamble with a scandalous misstatement, crowned the whole proceeding with a declaration that if the people did not take it, they should fester in dissensions till it suited their masters to admit them!

And this is the scheme that was forced through yesterday—THE BLACK FRIDAY OF OUR CENTURY!
"Well may the Senator from New York cry 'shame!' upon the damning deed.
"All history will cry shame upon it, too.
"The burden which this outrage attaches to the Democratic party cannot be carried without crushing it! Candidates for office will be compelled to speak out against it, and those who are silent will pay the penalty of such an acquiescence.
"What Kansas may decide upon, we are not authorized to say; but we cannot doubt that she will reject the bribe with scorn. Whether she does or not, the wrong done will be avenged, and the sacred doctrine vindicated. The case has passed into the hands of the people of the States, especially those who have been insulted by their Representatives, as we have been by eleven of our members from Pennsylvania, four of whom represent this proud metropolis, where there is but one sentiment, outside of the office-holders and office-seekers, and that fearlessly against the action of the Congress of the United States, in forcing an odious Constitution upon a protesting people.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the Republican County Committee, a Convention of Delegates from the election districts of the County assembled in the Court House, in this Borough, on Monday evening, May 3, 1858, and was organized by electing BARTHOLOMEW LAFORTE Chairman, and I. N. EVANS and P. H. BECK Secretaries.

On motion the Convention proceeded to elect Representative Delegates to a State Convention, and ULYSSES MERCURAND HENRY W. TRACY were chosen said delegates, with power to substitute.

The selection by Susquehanna County of a Senatorial delegate was then, on motion, concurred in.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the recent violation by the falsely called Democratic party of all its pledges and professions in regard to the rights of the People, gives fresh assurance that upon the Republican party devolves the duty of protecting the rights of free labor, and the free institutions of the country, from the aggressions of that grasping power which having gained complete control of the general Government, now seeks its perpetuation by breaking down every safe-guard against its complete agrandizement and dominion over the whole Republic.

Resolved, That the course of the Pro-Slavery majority in Congress shows that they have not relinquished their hope of eventually making Kansas a Slave State, and for this purpose they are ready to trample upon the rights of the majority, in defiance of their repeatedly expressed wishes, and if necessary to plant the sable banner of Slavery upon free soil, after it shall be enriched by the blood of martyrs dying for the protection of God-given rights, and the establishment of Free Institutions.

Resolved, That the English bill lately adopted by Congress, is a direct violation of all the popular professions of that party which has now become the mere tool of Slavery. Its provisions are more disgraceful and outrageous than the original Leocompton Swindle, inasmuch as it does not submit the Constitution to a popular vote, but offers a large bribe if Leocompton shall be accepted, with the alternative, if not accepted, of remaining a Territory for an indefinite period.

Resolved, That the recent attempt to deprive the people of this Judicial District of their Constitutional right of electing their President Judge, was an insult to the intelligence and integrity of that people, and deserves the reprobation of every honest man. Proceeding from personal malice and a desire to gratify political animosities, its authors struck at one of the most sacred rights of the people, which they sought by disreputable and unjustifiable means to accomplish their purposes. That we claim for the people of this Judicial District a fair share of honesty and intelligence, and we hurl back with scorn the imputation that they are not jealous of the purity of the Judicial emine, and ready to rebuke official malfeasance.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this people to those members of the Legislature, who spurning party dictation, rose above partisan influences, and set the seal of their condemnation upon this attempted outrage.

Resolved, That the efforts of E. R. MYER, Senator, and Messrs. BARCOCK and NICHOLS, Representatives, in sustaining the rights of the people of this District, and protecting their reputation from insult and injury meets our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That in Hon. G. A. GROW we have a Representative in Congress of whom we are justly proud. His promptness to resist and punish Slavelholding arrogance; his eminence as a Parliamentary tactician, and his readiness and ability in debate, have given him a position and reputation, which redounds to the credit of his co-citizenship.

We publish in another column of to-day's paper a card of the Susquehanna Mutual Insurance Company. An institution which has been incorporated by our Legislature at its last Session, and gone into operation under the General Insurance Law of this Commonwealth, passed in 1856.

We are glad to see among the officers and Directors of the Company some of the most substantial, efficient and enterprising business men and farmers in our County. The necessity of an institution of this kind located at the County Seat has been long felt by the citizens of this County. Hitherto a large portion of the Insurance business of this vicinity has been done by Corporators located in other parts of the State, or Companies beyond the limits of this Commonwealth, whose officers and Directors, were in most cases entirely unknown to our people, and their place of business not within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Such being the case, many of our citizens neglected to insure their buildings. Thus in many instances causing great individual loss and suffering for want of proper insurance, in cases of loss by fires which so frequently occurred. In the future if our citizens shall neglect to insure their residences, &c., the fault will be their own.

The office of the Company is kept at No. 3, in that fine Brick Row, which has been built on the west side of Main street within the past year, at the centre of business in the Borough.

FIRE IN OVERTON.—The dwelling house and store of WILLIAM WALTER, in Overton township, was destroyed by fire on Friday night, 23d ult. Nothing was saved, but some furniture, a little bedding, and the notes and accounts. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is estimated at \$3500. Insured for \$2330, in the Locomotion Company.

Colonel Thomas L. Kane, the special peace commissioner to treat with the Mormons has reached Utah after a long and tedious journey. We trust sincerely that his mission may terminate the present unhappy difficulties. Judged by his antecedents, no one could have been selected better adapted to promote peace and amity with the Utah fanatics.

Rev. Doctor Tyng on the Death of his son.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]
It having been understood that the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D. would last evening, preach a sermon at Concert Hall, with special reference to the death of his son, the strong attraction to that locality was immense. An hour before the appointed time the hall was filled almost to suffocation. At one time the rush from Chestnut street entrance was perfectly frightful, and men and women, becoming sick and faint from the excessive pressure, found it even more difficult to make their way out than to enter in.

In consequence of the house being thus early filled the devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Newton were commenced in advance of the appointed time, and when these were concluded, the venerable minister, to whom all eyes were turned with such profound solicitude, arose and announced as his text, the passage of Scripture contained in the first book of Samuel, 1st chapter, 27th and 28th verses, to wit:

"For this child I prayed: and the Lord hath given me my petition which I asked of him: Therefore also I have lent him to the Lord: as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord."

[After an affecting biography of his son, Dr. Tyng proceeded to say:]

He had surveyed his course with great caution but with unceasing gratification. He would not undertake a delineation of his public ministry, yet he could not admire it for its boldness in proclaiming the truth and uniform testimony to the riches of divine grace. His trumpet had never given an uncertain sound. The suddenness with which his usefulness had been completed, the speaker received as a fulfillment of the promise which his covenant God had made. He had himself not entered a single doubt of his goodness in this dispensation of his providence. Already the clouds were breaking. Already he heard of young men coming out on the Lord's side, by reason of the circumstances connected with the death of his son, and he had not a doubt but this single providence was to be glorified in bringing many souls to seek salvation. His own grief was swallowed up in the public loss. He had taken special pains to investigate the immediate circumstances of the fatal accident, and it only convinced him the more that the event was providential. An examination since his death had relieved his mind respecting the possibility of his life having been saved, it having been clearly apparent that the first wound was sufficient to induce certain death. The amputation of the limb to which he was subjected, had relieved him, and probably been the means of prolonging his life some forty-eight hours, and soothing his departure.

At this point the reverend speaker entered into a very minute and most affecting account of the last few days of his son's life, and more especially the few hours immediately preceding his death. While this narrative was in progress, nearly every one in the house was in tears. The speaker was himself obliged to pause several times and give way to his feelings.

Coeur De Lion Commandery of Knights Templar was opened on the 28th inst., in Scranton by the R. E. Grand Commander Benjamin Parke, Esq., assisted by others of the Grand Officers and a number of the members of Crusaders Encampment of Bloomsburg, and Palestine Encampment of Carbondale. The following are the officers: R. C. Simpson, E. C.; Thomas Dickson, G. O.; Jos. Godfrey, Cap King; W. H. Perkins, Prelate; George S. Kingsbury, S. W.; N. F. Marsh, J. W.; E. Kingsbury, W.

Tackerman the mail-robber, who once moved in elegant society, has been convicted. He will be sentenced on Thursday next. The verdict shows that, in New Haven at least, justice is no respecter of persons. We have no information that there was any attempt before the trial to quash the indictment.

REJOICINGS AT LOCKHAVEN AND ERIE.—The news of the passage of the bill for the sale of the State canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company was received at Lockhaven Pa., on Saturday evening, and much excitement and rejoicing followed. At Erie the intelligence was welcomed by the firing of one hundred guns and other demonstrations of joy.

Luther J. Wolf, age about 35 years, a son of the late ex-Governor Wolf, was killed last Wednesday night by falling from the window of his room in the third story of White's Hotel at Easton, where he was employed as bar-keeper.

On Thursday, Mr. John Rathmell, one of the oldest citizens of Williamsport, was obliged to undergo the operation of having his left foot amputated, in consequence of a severe frost bite received last winter. The operation was performed by Dr. Lyon, assisted by Drs. Smith and Rothrock.

Thomas G. Price, editor of the "Workman's Advocate," published at Minersville, who about a month ago was sentenced to the Schuylkill county prison, for four months, for publishing a libel upon Mr. Bast, a coal operator, has been pardoned by Gov. Paeker.

The steambot Ocean Spray last week, started from St. Louis for Illinois trade, and being engaged in a race with a rival boat, caught fire, and 25 or 30 passengers perished.

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury of Philad. against Robert Kirkpatrick and wife for conspiracy to poison the family of Edwin Kirkpatrick.

The three men taken up in Lycoming county for counterfeiting, were tried the same week, and sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

The New York Canal Commissioners offer proposals for loan of a million and a half at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Death of the Last Pennsylvania Slave.

[From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express, April 26th.]
We some time since noticed that there was but one slave in this county, of the number manumitted under the act of abolishing slavery in Pennsylvania. That last relic of the "civilized barbarism" of our fathers now no more. He died on the 5th inst., at a very advanced age, supposed by many to be the oldest person in the county.—His name was Abram Kirk, and he was the slave of Stephen Porter, of Dunmore township, by whom he was manumitted. His exact age is not known, the Slave Record of the Court of Quarter Sessions in which the date of his birth, and other particulars, were no doubt registered, not being among the other records of that office. The index is there, in which it appears that Stephen Porter had a slave registered in Book No. 1, the missing record referred to. It has been ascertained, however, from other dates, that Kirk was over 103 years old when he died, and the presumption is that he was still of more advanced age. He was, in many respects, a remarkable negro. His memory, and indeed all his faculties, were unusually sound to the last, and he seemed to pass away in the easy natural sleep of a dissolution by old age. He could remember many incidents of the Revolution, some of which he related with an interesting minuteness of detail. One in particular, which seemed to have made a deep impression upon his mind, referred to the services rendered by La Fayette in the struggle for American liberty. When a young man, in 1781, he assisted in rowing that General and his troops across the Susquehanna, at Ball Friar, and was ordered back to relate an incident which had occurred, and the remark it called forth from the French patriot. The boat in which Abram was rowing having accidentally run on the rocks in the stream, La Fayette called out to those in charge of the boat "Do not drown any of my noble men; I expect to have need of them all at Yorktown."

This old slave had a scrupulous regard for honesty and the truth. On one occasion, some two or three years ago, he was called to give testimony in a case then trying in our court. He told a straight-forward story of what he knew, and all present were struck with his simplicity of manner and evident candor; but the attorney interested on the other side felt called upon to ply the old fellow with a pretty crooked cross-examination, which induced the old man to think the lawyer was trying to induce him to depart from the truth—a conclusion in which he was doubtless not far astray. Looking the limb of the law fall in the face with an earnest gaze, he said, "Do you think I came here to tell a lie?" This satisfied the questioner that old Abram had told the truth honestly, and would not in the least allow himself to be led from it.

This old African's funeral was largely attended for while living he had been highly respected in the neighborhood, as an honest and inoffensive man. His remains were interred at Penn Hill, in Fulton township.

The last slave, that solitary figure under the head of "Slaves," which we find in the census of Lancaster county for 1850 will disappear from the new census.

"NOT QUITE SO BAD."—The Bellflower Democrat tells a good story of Sam Bibe, who had been down the river this Spring, with a raft. Returning home he stopped at a tavern where quite a crowd was discussing the Kansas question. Sam had not slept the previous night, and was about squaring himself off for a comfortable snooze, when one of the loudest, turning to him, said—"Here sits a Leocompton man, I'll bet the liquor for the room." "Done!" said his opponent who was Anti-Leocompton. "Now then, friend," said No. 1, "in order to decide this bet, will you be so kind as to tell us whether you are a Leocompton man?" "What makes you think so?" Sam asked. "Because, sir, you look like one; I can always tell them by their looks," replied No. 1. Sam answered, "Do I? Well, gentlemen, I was on a raft from Snow Shoe to Marietta; I have been drunk for two weeks, but I had no idea that I looked as hard as that!" The Leocomptoner paid the liquor and sloped.

HOUSTON'S COMPLIMENT TO THE SENATE.—On a recent occasion, Gen. Houston, in the Senate, thus characterized the conduct of his associates in that body:

Mr. Houston—I am not going to make a speech, but I wish to make a remark.
Mr. Seward—Very well.

Mr. Houston—I have sat here, Mr. President, for nearly twelve years, and I must confess that I have never met in this chamber a single day that I have not been intensely mortified that I was a member of this body in some respects. I well remember there was a time when this body was the most decorous dignified and respectable body that my eyes ever looked upon. The material here is good enough, but there is a total disregard of every thing like order and respect to fellow members when they are addressing the body. It is not alone that disorder exists in the galleries, but it exists on the floor of the Senate. The rules of the body are such as to enable the officers of it to enforce authority, and to maintain order and profound silence.

Mr. Mason—I must call the senator to order.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT GONE!—Mrs Sarah Benjamin of Mt. Pleasant, died on the 20th inst., at the reported age of 114 years, 5 months and 3 days. Her exact age is uncertain, although reported to be known to a day. There is no record of her birth, and no memory of man runneth back a hundred years, hence the fact of her being just so many years, months, and days old, is guess work. Judging from the age of her surviving daughter, Mrs. Benjamin was something over a hundred years old—but how much over that no one can ascertain.

Her maiden name was Sarah Matthews—She was born in Goshen, Orange Co. N. Y. She was thrice married. Her first husband was Mr. William Reed. He served in the revolutionary army in the early part of the struggle, and died of a wound received in Virginia. Her second husband was Mr. Aaron Osbourne of Goshen, N. Y. He also was in the army of the revolution, but survived the war. Her last husband was Mr. John Benjamin, with whom she settled in Mt. Pleasant in 1821. He died four years afterwards. She had five children, the youngest of whom is seventy years old. She has left four generations of descendants. She accompanied her husband in the army of the revolution and was at the battle of Yorktown. She was never sick, and until the close of her life, enjoyed a cheerful and lively disposition.—*Wayne Co. Herald.*