## WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, June 13. The revenue to-day is over \$1,000,000.

The President has come back. It is reported that a negro succeeds Dewees as member of Congress from North Caro-

Two negroes who were appointed to West Point have been rejected for physical and in-

tellectual incapacity. The majority of the Senate sub-committee upon the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, made a report, cancluding as follows: "From the best examination that we have been able to make of the facts and the laws of Texas, our conclu-

sions are that the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company is an existing corporation, with the right of way across the State of Texas, and that it has a valid land grant of sixteen sections to the mile, to be selected out of the public lands of Texas, without any special reservation."

The Judiciary Committee have postponed considering Wood's case until to-morrow. Bradley Johnson, of Richmond, has arrived as special counsel for Wood, who is held for an assault on Congressman Porter. The Judiciary Committee meet this evening to consider the case.

Minister Thornton has received instructions to thank Grant for the interference of the government in the Fenian raid. The dispatch expresses the hope that the Fenians will be punished. It is understood that the administration will allow the courts to deal with the Fe-

Red Cland holds that forts in his country only brought mischief by whiskey, abuse of squaws, and other bad work. He gave assurances that the Sioux would not commence

The Indians are much depressed and dissatisfied, and the councils held here do not encourage hopes of a peaceful solution of the difficulty. At the final council, held to-day, Red Cloud asked for seventeen horses to carry kimself and his companions home from th end of the railroad. Secretary Cox could not promise horses, but would give presents. Red Cloud replied, "He was not angry, but if horses were denied, he wanted no presents." He said, with an expression of fortitude and deflance, that "he was born naked."

Persons acquainted with Indian councils and character, predict an early and serious In-

The Senate was engaged all day upon apportionment. A vote will be reached to-night. It is expected that the Senate will pass the House bill without amendments.

In the House, after the introduction of a number of unimportant bills, Davis introduced and moved the previous question on a bill to amend the naturalization law, providing for the punishment of false swearing in the applicant, and of false personation, and the use or possession of forged records or certificates, also giving United States Courts Jurisdiction in all such offences. Under suspension of the roles, the bill passed by a strict party vote. Stokes introduced a bill to remove all political disabilities. It was defeated by a large

The following Republicans voted to suspend the rules in order to pass the general bill removing disabilities: Buckley, Dockery, Fitch, Pierce, Platt, Sargent, Stokes and Tillman. The motion was defeated-yeas 59, nays 111. Butler moved that the Georgia bill be taken

up, which was lost-120 to 38. The River and Harbor bill was passed and

goes to the Senate. The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, condemning the atroas manner in which the conflict in Cuba is carried on by both sides, and representing that the object of the Cubans, who urge their recognition as belligerents, is to embroil the United States into a war with Spain. The President declares his inability to see, in the the present condition of the contest in Cuba, those elements required to constitute it a war to the sense of international law, and invites the attention of Congress to all of the relations and bearings of the question in connec tion with a declaration of the neutrality laws and the granting of belligerent rights.

The message having been read, Banks, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved that it be laid on the table and printed. Judd, a member of that committee, suggested its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Banks said that the question had been fully considered by that committee, which had made a report that would come up to-morrow. Cox remarked that the limitation of the President's right to make a communication to Congress was that he might, from time to time, give it information as to the state of the Union, but he regarded this message as an attack upon the report made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Banks,) and it should be as in the case of Andrew Johnson's message, laid on the table without reference to a committee. Banks said he had not made the motion in the spirit in which Cox inferred it was; the usual course was to lay such messages on the table and have them printed. Dawes thought that after the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, it would not be respectful to lay the message on the table. Banks moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Cox moved to lay the message on the table. Banks's last motion was adopted and the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

The Dogma of Infallibility. Paris, June 13. The following dispatch from Rome, dated Saturday, has been received here:

"The discussion of the infallibility dogma continues in the Œcumenical Council. During the debate Archbishop Depanloup energetically combated any exaggeration of the powers of the Pope. Seventy-two fathers gave notice of their intention to speak against infallibilityof these, fifteen are French prelates."

## That Vacant Throne. MADRID, June 13.

In the Cortes on Saturday, Prim said that the government had sought a candidate for the throne, but, thus far, unavailingly. He felt confident, however, that within three months one would be found. He deemed it necessary further to say that he did not mean Alfonzo. While he knew there was a general feeling of anxiety on account of this unsettled state of affairs, he did not apprehend any dis-

The French Conspiracy. Paris, June 13.

The members of the International Society of Workingmen, who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the late plot against the nation and the life of the Emperor, have their preliminary examination on Saturday, and will be released on bail. The session of the High Court of Justice will begin at Blois on July 18.

THE REFORM CONVENTION.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, June 13.

The State Reform Convention will meet at 8 o'clock on Wednesday night

The place of meeting is the commodious

The Time and Place of Meeting.

hall of the Columbia Hotel. Ample arrangements have been completed for the accommodation and entertainment of

the delegates. THE MOVEMENT IN BEAUFORT.

Meeting at Pocotaligo To-day. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

Pocotaligo, June 13. A meeting will be held here on Tuesday to appoint delegates from Beaufort County to the Reform Convention.

This meeting is called by the Conservative colored men, and both whites and blacks join heartily in the movement. Beaufort is awake.

LISBON, June 13. Advices from the Argentine Republic announce the defeat of the insurgents in a sharp attle near Montevideo.

SOUTH AMERICA

THE INDIAN POWWOW.

· St. Louis, June 13. The Indians inhabiting the Indian territory

held a meeting and adopted an address to the President and people of the United States, expressive of amity, but adherence to treaties, and opposition to the Territorial bill and railroad grants.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13. Judge Bradley's decree on Saturday against the monopoly claimed by the Slaughter House Company knocked the stock down from thirty to eighteen.

McComb's new board are victorious in the Eighth District against Beauregard.

The crop prospects are good, although there is too much rain in some sections.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill has passed the Texas Senate, and, it is thought, will pass then Red Cloud, who, during the Secretary's the House, and be approved this week. The bill grants \$16,000 a mile.

A PERSONAL DIFFICULTY.

KNOXVILLE, June 13. There was a personal encounter this morn-

ing between General J. A. Mabry and Colonel John Baxter. Mabry made the attack and fired twice at Baxter, wounding him in the right. wrist. Baxter retreated into a store. Mabry was arrested and bound over to appear in

THE CROPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, June 13. The late heavy rains have seriously damaged the crops in many sections of the State.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Advices from various Indian ports report that cholera is abating.

POLITICS IN COLLETON.

The Reform Movement-Sensible Cry of the Colored People-The Carpetbaggers Alarmed-The Crops and The

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT:]

WALTERBORO', S. C., June 8. just now a very uninteresting place. Idlers and quid nuncs would die of ennui were it not for the amusement that they derive from watching the antics of the tad-poles that stir our political mud-puddle. The bugle blast of Reform in sweeping the State, has been heard even in hope-forsaken Col-leton; and its echoes have disturbed the quiet and complacent occupants of certain lucrative offices who have been indulging in the sweet but delusive dream that they held them in fee simple.

them in fee simple.

Although me organized efforts have been made to co-operate with the Citizens' party, (for the attempt here would be hopeless) the more the attempt here would be hopeless) the more intelligent and honest part of the colored people have, themselves, taken up the cry, "Honest South Carolinians must rule South Carolinia" In this praiseworthy and unlooked for movement, they will have the hearty co-operation of the whites; and we hope the members of the General Assembly for the next term will consist of men irreproachable in morals, and having the best interest of the whole people at heart

we shared our land with you; we made no war whole people at heart.

A particularly hungry swarm of the migratory brood hatched out by reconstruction, settled into the fat offices of this county, that were lying around loose at the last election. They have kept two objects in view: one feathering will their nest. "Jaying up something against."

We shared our land with you; we made no war poor the white man; we were strong; we could have driven you back into the great waters from whence you came.

The Great Spirit smiled upon the white man; your people were like the blades of grass in spring when summer is coming; the red man well their nest—"laying up something against a rainy day," they call 1.; the other to widen the breach and stir up all the contention possi-ble between the whites and blacks, and thus insure their re-election. They have never lost sight of the first for a moment, as their fine plantations, their princely turnouts, and liberal display of "store clothes"—contrasting with our fresh recollection of their evident im pecuniosity when they alighted among us, at-tenuated carpet-bag in hand—will incontestably

The vast majority and gullibility of the col-ored voters, the apathy and indifference of the whites, have caused them at times to forget whites, have caused them at times to lorger the latter, or disregard the dictates of pru-derce; and their feelings of superiority were so illy dissembled, and their conduct smacked so much of official insolence, that their con-stituents have not been at any pains latterly to conceal their disgust, frequently mingling with their criticism "curses not loud, but deep." But the ever-revolving wheels of time have rolled the day of election near, and their purserolled the day of election hear, and their purse-proud arrogance is replaced by the most abject dust-licking abasement, and their persevering attempts to swallow the social equality pill, and their meek humiling in accepting the re-buffs of the colored people, are, indeed, worthy

of a better cause.

A lover of consistency would be shocked to A lover of consistency would be snocked to hear these men who have preached the political, social and mental equality of all humanity (Radical humanity)—now that the colored people seem disposed to take the reins (and the offices) into their own hands—go back on their text and say, "these ignorant colored people are totally incompetent to govern themselves, or anybody else, without our aid and assistance."

tance."

It was truly apitiable sight to see these poor supplicants knocking and pleading at the doors of the Union League for admission, and hear the reply of those hard-hearted colored members: "You have been among us two or members: "You have been among us two or three years holding various offices and never thought of coming into the League until now. We will not admit you." But they succeeded a few days ago by dogged perseverence, having the illustrious precedent of Wallace's admission to Congress, and your correspondent is informed that they snarl and snap at other white applicants who might be eligible to office, losing sight of the inevitable result, viz: the bone will be carried off by an animal of a different color. different color.

different color.

The crop prospect is not cheering just at this time. Many planters did not get their seed in till the drought came on in May, and consequently did not get a stand till the recent rains. Now it is raining heavily almost every day, and the grass is outgrowing the cotton. The early stand, however, of both corn and cotton is free from grass and looking well. cotton is free from grass and looking well.

THE News is rapidly growing in popular favor hereabouts. Everybody regards it as the liveliest paper in the South L'HOMME QUI RIT.

THE INFIANS.

THE GRAND COUNCIL AT WASHING-TON.

Address of Secretary Cox and Reply of Red Cloud-What the Indians Desire.

The grand council between the Indian delegations, the Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner Parker, was held at the Indian office in Washington, on Tuesday morning last. Several gentlemen holding official positions under the government, having relations with the Indian tribes, were present. The red men took their seats in the council chamber about 11 o'clock, and the conference lasted until 1. They were arrayed in full Indian costume, and were evidently much impressed with the importance of the occasion. After the usual formalities of hand-shaking, the commissioner announced to the chiefs that what Red Cloud had spoken to them had been thought over, and the Secretary of the Interior would now reply. His words were the words of the President, on the subject of Red Cloud's speech. The Secretary then addressed the Indians at considerable length, in relation to the requests they had made, and the feeling of the government concerning them.

He explained to them that when our people grew so fast as to crowd upon the plains, we wanted to find a place for the Sioux to live, where they would not be disturbed. For that reason, our great soldler, (General Sherman,) reason, our great soldier, (veneral steriman,) made the treaty to give them the country which they now have, and to take our own people out of it, so they might live there alone. Lately, some of our young people wanted to go there again to look for the gold in the hills, but the President refused to let them go, saying it had been promised to the Sioux, and they must keep it. They may be sure, there-fore, that the President will do what he said, and they shall not be disturbed while they are and they shall not be disturbed while they are in peace in that territory. The government will send Mr Bruno, (whose presence at the council was indicated to the Indians,) this summer to see them, and to see that they get the rations which will be sent to them. When he mer to see them, and to see that they go the rations which will be sent to them. When he goes he will ask which is the best thing we can do for them: He will ask if anybody has done them any wrong, and they can tell him when he comes back. We will try to do what he says they need to have done. The great thing we want to say to them is, that if they will keep peace we will try to do everything they ask that is right.

After the Secretary of the Interior (General Cox) had concluded, there was a long pause, speech, had been sitting in the corner of a sofa, by the side of one of his people, rose suddenly, and quickly strode across the room to the table at which sat the Secretary and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He shook hands, saying, "How," as he did so, with Generals Cox and Parker and the other white men who were present, and then, seating himself upon the floor, delivered his speech. The chief is apparently about forty years of age, fully six feet in height, with a presence dignified and commanding. His head is well developed, forehead high and prominent, his eye dark and piercing, his nose straight, not aquiline, with the high cheek bones of his race. His shoulders are broad, but his frame is light and sinewy, and he walked across the floor of the council chamber with a cat-like step, displaying all the muscular motion of a practiced athlete. His hands and feet are remarkably small; his complexion is not copper-colored, as is that of many of the Northern Indians, but rather Asiatic in color, with a decidedly reddish tint, actually realizing the name of red man. He was dressed partially in Indian costume, wore buckskin leggings and moccasins, ablue striped cotton shirt, with a dark woollen blanket bound around his waist. On his breast was a large silver medal, and in his ears huge ear-rings of the same metal. His language is soft, sounding at times like Spanphasis and animation, gesticulating much. His sentences were very short. He said as

follows, pausing after two or three sentences to allow the interpreter time to translate: I have come from where the sun sets to see I have come from where the same sets of seemy Great Father. He sent for me. I left my people. I offered my prayer to the Great Spirit. He brought me safe to the land of the white man. I am now in my Great Father's house. Look at me. My people once lived where the sun rises; I come from where he where the sun rises; I come from where he sets. When you speak you sit upon chairs; when I talk I will sit upon the ground. The Great Spirit raised me in this way; he raised me naked. The red man, who uses the bow and arrow, and the white man, live together in this land, but whose voice was first heard here? It was the voice of the red man. We were then great and powerful; you were few and weak. You came among us as strangers; ware fees were white we were red. How and weak. Tot came among its as strangers; your faces were white; we were red. How did we treat you? We let you live with us; we shared our land with you; we made no war

could have driven you back into the great waters from whence you came.

The Great Spirit smiled upon the white man; your people were like the blades of grass in spring when summer is coming; the red man melted away like the snow on the hill side when the sun is warm. The white man grew strong in numbers; the red man grew weak. Do you treat us as we treated you? You say the Great Father of the white man is good and kind to us, but I don't see it. We gave you our lands in the East; we went to where the sun sets in the West. The Great Father sent his people after us; they came from the East, from the North, from the South—even from the West. The white man has driven us upon an island; they are around us on every side. the west. The white man has driven us apparan island; they are around us on every side. Have you children? Do you love them? Do you want them to grow up around you? I have children, too; my people have children whom they love. We ask our Great Father to let us alone upon the island where he has driven us. Leave us that, where we can raise driven us. Leave us that, where we can raise

our children in our own way. The white man comes to our country and there is blood spilt upon the grass. That blood is the blood of the red man. The red man has come from the West to the land of the white man. He has come here into his Great Father's house. He will go back again to his people. He will leave no blood of the white man behind him. The Great Father white man belinta min. The offeat rates says he wants peace. The red man wants peace, too; but the white man makes war upon us; the white man goes through our country; he kills our game; he shoots at the red man. It is the fault of the Great Father. You are the people who should keep peace. I was born at the torks of the Platte liver; my father and my mother told me the land was mine. I don't like the land you have given us; the country does not sait my people; my children die there like sheep, but we will remain and be peace-able if the Great Father will remove the fort (Fort Festerman) from our borders and keep

the white man away from our country.

The men who the Great Father sends to us, soldiers and all, have no heart and no sense. His agents are liars; I say it here to-day. They make us promises which are broken. We are the last of the Ogalialas; we have come to know from the Great Father why his profitses have not been kept. The goods which he sends my people are stolen on the way; only a handful ever reaches us. His agents way, only anathine to clay. At the mouth of Horse Creek, in 1852, there was a treaty made, and the white man who made that treaty (General Mitchell) is the only one who ever told us the truth. The Great Spirit has ever told us the truth. The Vices spint has taught you to read and write; he has put papers before you. He raised me naked; you think me a fool. I want no roads in my country; your people have come there by the Black Hills and the Big Horn; they have driven stakes for a road. I don't believe the Great Eather. Howe of it. I want them removed. Father knows of it. I want them removed You say you pay us for our land. You have already built roads through our country, and I have never received so much as a brass ring for the land they occupy.

The white man makes all the ammunition.

Why don't you give us some to kill game? Are you afraid we will make war upon you? Look at me; I am poor and naked; I have no arms; my people are only a handful, you are great and powerful. Is the Great Father afraid we are going to make war upon him?

are going to make war upon him? We want
the arms to kill game with. We don't want
them to make war with on the white man.
I have told all these things three times before. I now come from the West into the
Great Father's house to tell them a fourth
time. I came to talk with the Great Father. I
came to say what I thought. Some of these
days we can go to jarming, but we cannot go
right away right away.

Each sentence of the speech was received with loud grunts, denoting hearty applause from the Indians present. After Red Cloud concluded. Little Bear made a short speech complaining of bad treatment by soldiers and others while he was engaged in farming operations. Several of his young men, he said, were shot while out hunting, and that ended his corn raising. He reiterated the main features and complaints of Red Cloud's speech.

Secretary Cox promised to report all that had been said to the President, and arrange a time for meeting with him. The present conference practically ends the business of hearing complaints and determining action on them, as was evidenced by the speech of the Secretary.

The Indians Entertained at the White House-A Queer Scene.

The Indians now in Washington are the objects of much curiosity, interest and attention. The reception entertainment given them by the President last week was attended by many distinguished persons. The Indians, bucks and squaws, had a high time. They were arrayed in all their barbaric finery-blankets, buffalo robes, feathers, medals, &c. A corres-

pondent writes: When the gas was lighted, they evinced much curiosity. The table was covered with flowers and all the decorations customary on grand occasions. Strawberries, cherries, on grand occasions. Strawberries, cherries, oranges, bananas, loes, cakes of all kinds, French candles and wines, were set out in profusion. The Indians were the llons of the evening, and were assigned the places of honor, being waited on by the other llons, toreign and domestic. They gorged themselves with the dainties. At first they evidently had a distrust of the ice cream, but when they came to understand what it was they devoured a distrust of the fee cream, out when they came to understand what it was they devoured quantities of it. They managed the gold spoons with great dexterity, and Red Cloud sarcastically observed that he found the white people ate many things which they did not send to the Indians, and that they did not send to the Indians, and that they did not a three criticals on corn meal. The wine seem to the indians, and that they off hot seem to live entirely on corn meal. The wine of the Great Father went not untasted and was appreciated to the full, as was evinced by the falling asleep of some of the Indian imbibers. The squaws were particularly pleased with the snapping kisses, and pulled them with the foreign ministers with charming nativete. What they could not eat they carried off in their blankets. The eating over, they retired "with a succession of grunts" to the east room, where they were presented by the ladies with bouquess and such ornaments and trinkets as they had about them. When the powwow broke up an omnibus conveyed the Indians to their lodgings. where they were presented by the ladies with

End of the Indian Diplomacy-Reit Cloud's Last Visit to the President-Fort Fetterman to Stand-The Indian to be Protected, but not to Obstruct

Civilization, &c.

A Washington dispatch of Friday last sums up the result of the negotiations as follows: At last the government diplomacy respecting is Indian tribes has come to an end, and the ident has indicated to the representatives President has infinite to the particular con-cession they most desire cannot be sanctioned by the government. They have been told in plain terms that not only is Fort Fetterman, the eye-sore of the Sloux Nations, to remain as the eye-sore of the Sloux Nations, to remain as it is, but that where it is necessary to have roads running through the country to and from the different settlements, that also must not be disputed. So the Indian question renot be disputed. So the Indua question remains in statu quo, and the next indications of important Indian news will most likely reach here from the West after Rei Cloud and Spotted Tail have reached the setting sun, ruage is soft, sounding at times like Span-He spoke quickly and fluently, with emdifferent paternal ancestors in this section.

Spotted Tail has started for that region complacently, but by no means satisfied. Red Cloud remains here for a week longer, still smarting under wrongs which he does not feel will be suppressed. They are both to feel will be suppressed. They are both to have safe conducts to the polats from which they started. That the government is bound in honor to do one thing is certain. Regard-ing the Indian visit here they have learned no ing the Indian visit here they have learned no more of the power of the government than they possessed before. The burden of their speeches has been the greatness of this nation and the humility of their own in point of numbers and the properties of the second of the and the humility of their own in point of numbers and munitions of war. At the same time that knowledge has not produced any declaration of permanent peace on their part unless the demands they make are satisfied. The truth is, the red men "have asked for bread and received a stone." At the Interview of the Red Cloud delegates with the President today, which is the last they will have with their Greaz Father, they said they could not live excepting on wild game, and "plainty" expressed their preference for the deligits of uncivilization. It will be of no use for the government to try and get the Sioux for the government to try and get the Sionx esponse agriculture. They say they get hun-gry and have to kill their stock to sustain life. The truth is, no official here, particularly offi-cers of the army, imagines my happy results from the visit of the Indians to Washington.

## and keep the frontier settlements well pro-tected by the army from the avages of such as Red Cloud, Fast Bear, Black Hawk, "et id ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Trom the visit of the Indians to Washington. They will go back to the clase, and on the war-path. The best points which the government has are in doing just what it intends to do: Feed and clothe the red men as far as

consistent with the appropriations for these purposes, deprive them of powder and ball,

Mr. Bradford Sherman, of the Georgetown Methodist Sunday-school, was presented with a handsome hyun book on Sunday last. The constabulary at Lawrescevile, on Monday, arrested a Mr. Ward, act because he reday, arrested a Mr. Ward, not because he refused to serve a colored man with liquor, but because he placed it on a parfeular counter.

On Monday last, as a smal rain cloud was passing over Manning, the rot attached to the residence of Mr. George P. McKagen was struck by lightning. The family felt the shock very sensibly, but neither the family nor the house received injury.

The Lancaster Ledger learns through a private source that the postnaster at Camden, Mr. Boswell, has been removed from office for a deficit in his money account to the sweet

a deficit in his money account to the sweet little tune of \$2000. Captair Place, late United States internal revenue assessor, has been

states internal revenue issessor, has been appointed in his stead.

On Thursday afternoon a colored man named Jacob Bookhard and a mue were struck by lightning and both killed, at Mr. David Fersner's place on Four Hole Swamp, in Orangeburg County.

The Anderson Intelligencer learns that J. A.

Orr, of Columbus, Miss., has been appointed by the Governor of Mississppi, and confirmed by the Governor of Mississppi, and confirmed by the Senate, as judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of that State. He's a native of Ander-son, and the younger brother of Judge Orr, of this State.

The county commissioners of Lancaster sub-The county commissions of Datacaser subscribed, on last Monday, 200,000 to the Wateree and North Carolina Iairoad. Some private subscriptions have also been taken. Adding the above amount to that subscribed by Kershaw, (\$150,000) footing up \$350,000, forms

a basis upon which organization may imme-diately follow.

-Senator Stewart, spifing an aroma of slavery in the distance, las introduced a bill to prevent the importation of Chinese into this country under contact longer than six months. He says attempt are now being made to introduce them ito Massachusett and South Carolina under four years' con lito Massachusetts tracts, which to his mind would be little less than servile labor.

REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

Death Threatened-The First Symp toms of Disease.

Mr. Dickens, in 1869, wrote a remarkable 'Uncommercial Paper," giving an account of the beginning of the disease which terminated in his death. Read in the light of his sudden end, the sketch has some very touching and suggestive passages, which we quote: A FLY LEAF FROM LIFE.

Once upon a time (no matter when) I was

engaged in a pursuit (no matter what,) which could be transacted by myself alone, in which could be transacted by myself alone, in which I could have no help, which imposed a constant strain on my attention, memory, observation and physical powers, and which involved an almost fabulous amount of change of place and rapid railway travelling. I had followed this pursuit through an exceptionally trying winter in an always trying climate, and had resumed it in England after but a brief repose. Thus it came to be prolonged until at length and, as it seemed, all of a sudden, it so wore me out that I could not rely with my usual cheerful confidence upon myself to achieve the constantly recurring task, and began to feel, for the first time in my life, and began to feel, for the first time in my life, giddy, jarred, shaken, faint, uncertain of voice and sight and tread and touch, and dull of and sight and tread and touch, and dull of spirit. The medical advice I sought within a few hours was given in two words: "Instant rest." Being accustomed to observe myself as curiously as if I were another man, and knowing the advice to meet my only need, I instantly halted in the pursuit of which I speak, and rested. My intention was to interpose, as it were, a fiy-leaf in the book of my life, in which nothing should be written from without for a brief season of a few weeks. But some very singular experiences recorded But some very singular experiences recorded themselves on this same fly-lear, and I am go-ing to relate them literally. I repeat the word

-literally. My first odd experience was of the remarka My first odd experience was of the remarkable coincidence between my case, in the general mind, and one Mr. Merdie's, as I find it recorded in a work of fiction called "Little Dorritt." To be sure, Mr. Merdie was a swindler, forger and thief, and my calling had been of a less harmful (and less remunerative) nature; but it was all one for that.

Here is Mr. Merille's case:

Here is Mr. Merdle's case :

"At first, he was dead of all the diseases that ever were known, and of several bran new maladies invented with the speed of light to meet the demand of the occasion." to meet the demand of the occasion."

"Five hundred people who sat down to breakfast entirely uninformed on the whole subject, believed, before they had done breakfast, that they privately and personally knew Physician to have said to Mr. Merdle, 'You must expect to go out some day, like the snuff of a candle,' and that they knew Mr. Merdle to to have said to Physician, 'A man can die but once.' By about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, something the matter with the brain became the favorite theory against the field, and by 12 the something had been distinctly ascertained to be 'Pressure.' Pressure was so entirely satisto be 'Pressure.' Pressure was so entirely satis factory to the public mind, and seemed to make every one so comfortable, that it might have lasted all day but for Bar's having taken the real state of the case into court at half-past 9. Pressure, however, so far from being over-thrown by the discovery, became a greater favorite than ever. There was a general moralizing upon Pressure in every street. All the people who tried to make money and had not been able to do it, said, "There you were!"

been able to do it, said, "There you were?" You no sooner began to devote yourself to the pursuit of wealth than you got Pressure.

"The idle people improved the occasion in a similar manner. See, said they, what you brought yourself to by work, work, work! You persisted in working, you overdid it; Pressure came in and you were done for! This consideration was very potent in many quarters, but nowhere more so than among young clerks and partners who had never been in the slightest danger of over-doing it. These, the signitest danger of over-doing it. These, one and all, declared quite plously that they hoped that they would never forget the warning, as long as they lived, and that their conduct might be so regulated as to keep off Pressare, and preserve them a comfort to their friends for many years."

Just my case, if I had only known it, when I was outerly basking in the sunshine in my

I was quietly basking in the sunshine in my Kentish meadow!

An Ill-Starred Marriage - Dickens's Own Account of His Separation from

Early in life-just after the publication of "Pickwick"-Mr. Dickens married the daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, the author and critic. He separated from her in 1858, and as the event called forth a great deal of ill-natured comment, the following letter was writte for the purpose of being shown to the public : for the purpose of being shown to the public:

MY DEAR —: Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were inlowed together who had greater difficult were joined together, who had greater difficul-ty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant,) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens's confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of his unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after

Mothing has, on many occasions, stood be-tween us and a separation but Mrs. Dickens's sister, Georgine Hogarth. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and chil-dren. She has been their playmate, nurse, indren. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the manly consideration toward Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one cles. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them, but for this aunt, would have become of them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than in the last

For some years past, Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder, under which she sometimes labors; more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the chilfight the fight out to the end; that the chil-dren were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appear-

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Forster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange the unhappy home. I empow-ered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, wark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last Lemon wrote to Forster that Mrs. Dickens "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her. Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and La man of fortune.

I a man of fortune.

The remaining parts of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgine, aren out the enest son to live with the it con-tinued companionship of their Acat Georgine, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years) upon my affection, respect and gratitude than anybody in this

world.

I hope that no one who may become ac quainted with what I write here can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one

as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of carned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and, indeed, to my personal knowledge) coupled with this separation the name of a

young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and

spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as

my own daughters.

Further, I am sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness.

On this head, again there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment, between my children

doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is with

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