

islatore that he would be inaugurated at 3 o'clock, but failed to be there, on the plea of indisposition; his course created much indignation, as he fixed another day for the inauguration.

To-day Randall Hunt was elected United States senator.

The *Metamoras Ranchero*, of the 19th, announced the complete defeat and dispersion of the besiegers, and says several leading Liberals on the frontier had accepted Maximilian's amnesty, and many others would soon accept it.

The *Gazette* says general preparations are being made for planting cotton. The price of lands in the interior of Louisiana is looking up. At Jefferson, Texas, the head of Red River navigation, there are 12,000 bales of cotton on hand, and about 20,000 to come.

The Alabama Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, but entered a protest against its radical interpretation.

George W. Gale, who offered a \$100,000 for the assassination of Lincoln, has given bonds, at Montgomery, to appear when called for.

New York 8.

It is said Gen. Logan will only go as Minister to Mexico, if he is assured by the President that the policy of this Government is to be decided.

A re-action has set in in relation to the exclusion of the Tennessee delegation from Congress; they will probably be admitted.

Gen. Grant will return to Washington to-morrow.

Money is active at 7 per cent, Governments are active, generally above the closing prices on Wednesday.

London, 25.

The British Government offers a reward of £1,000 for the re-capture of Stephens, and £300 for information that may lead to his arrest, with free pardon to any person or persons concerned in his escape, who may give such information. Nothing is known as to the mode or manner of Stephens' escape, except that his liberation must have been effected by some prison officer.

The latest official news in regard to the cattle plague says it is on the increase.

Liverpool, 25.

The requisition is being signed in this city, asking the Mayor to call a meeting to consider the condition of affairs in Jamaica.

London, 26.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says there has been a Cabinet council of the Spanish Ministry held, at which it was unanimously voted to back out of the Chilean affairs, and that imperative orders had been dispatched to Admiral Parego to stop proceedings, report progress and await instructions. From Madrid earnest entreaties have been sent to the French Emperor, to use his good offices in conjunction with England toward a pacific solution of affairs.

The London *Star* says Parliament will probably meet on the 28th of January, to organize; the regular business of the session will begin on the 1st of February, with the delivery of the Queen's Speech.

The question of Parliamentary reform shows increasing agitation.

Additional details are published of the damages done by the late gale, which is described as one of the most terrible known for many years. The weather continues very boisterous.

It is stated that the report of the Parliamentary Commission on railways will be adverse to the transfer of railway management to the Government.

A military riot is reported at Martinique, between a large body of Zouaves and some marines; 19 were killed, and 50 wounded.

A report is current in Paris that Spain has notified the British and French Governments of her willingness to accept the mediation of the European powers in the Chilean difficulty. Madrid papers demand an international arbitration for the settlement of affairs.

A Paris journal says Napoleon has promised the deputation that waited on him, that efficient measures will be taken for the protection of French commerce in Chili.

The reply of the British foreign office to the memorial of the London merchants, states that instructions were sent, on the 18th, to the British Minister at Madrid, and the memorialists may feel assured that Her Majesty's Government will use its best endeavors to bring about a speedy termination of the present disastrous state of things.

The new Austrian Government loan has been formally introduced into the London market.

Cairo, Ill., 8.

D. Gibbons, of Boston, Treasury

Agent at Mobile, committed suicide by cutting his throat, Dec. 2.

New York, 8.

Charleston advices say that General Grant expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the general good feeling, spirit and disposition which he had observed along the route, even by Southern people, towards the Government, and the cheerful adoption of the new order of affairs.

A letter from Brownsville says the recent abandoning of the siege of Matamoros by the Liberals was caused by a lack of ammunition; a ship load, purchased in one of the northern cities, was delayed in its arrival, Gen. Escabado was therefore compelled to withdraw a short distance from the town, where he still remained ready to resume the siege as soon as he is properly supplied.

It is said that Gen. Weitzel's investigation has shown that the Imperial charges, that the gunboat Antonio was fired upon from the Texas shore of the river, are unfounded.

A Richmond letter says there were 4,276 hogsheads of tobacco in the warehouses in that city, Nov. 13; the writer thinks very little will be raised in Virginia next year. Planters thus far are unable to make any arrangements for labor, and have little prospect of effecting any.

A Paris letter confirms the previous statement that great pressure is being made on Napoleon's Government for withdrawing the French troops from Mexico.

Washington dispatches say that Gen. Howard's report on freedmen's affairs is hopeful; he does not think there will be much suffering during winter.

The southern delegates will generally return home soon.

Washington 8.

The soldiers and sailors national convention will convene in Washington, on the 4th Monday in January; soldiers of every congressional district and every soldiers' and sailors' organization are expected to send delegates.

Reports arriving at the Bureau, of refugees, freedmen, &c., give encouraging accounts of the manner in which the business of the Bureau is carried on in the south-western States. Hospital camps are being provided for sick freedmen; large numbers are already established; those supported by the Government are daily diminishing as the freedmen gradually fall into employment, and are converted from idle consumers to producers.

It is said the President to-day pardoned 110 Texians, all of the \$20,000 clause, and Gen. Pettett of Tennessee.

[From the New York Dispatch.]

IN SEASON AND OUT.

BY MRS. MARY C. VAUGHAN.

Mrs. Cumberland was one of those women who seem to bear about the weight of the universe upon their shoulders. If one might believe the testimony of her daily life, she felt herself responsible for the doings and sayings of every individual who came within the sphere of her influence or presence. Her mission on earth was to improve, to warn, to instruct, to perceive the smallest mote in her neighbor's eye, and howsoever he might groan or wince, to pull it out. She might have been a necessary, but she was by no means an agreeable addition of the society at Westlake, where she had her abode, and performed the duties of her calling.

"Necessary evil," they sometimes called her, but I think Westlake people were for the most part decidedly of the opinion that she was quite unnecessary. At any rate, they would very willingly have dispensed with a person who had such a well-developed call to mind everybody's business but her own.

"Neighbor Johnson is going to kill his pig next week, so his wife says," Mrs. Cumberland remarked to her husband one morning. "It's too soon, by a month. We shall not have settled cold weather yet, and what will he do with all his fresh pork?"

Mr. Cumberland feebly remarked that he did not know. If he had said he did not care, he would have more precisely expressed his state of mind at that moment.

"Well, half of it will spoil, and you ought to tell him so, Joshua. It's no more than a neighbor's part."

"I don't want to meddle with his business; and I'm sure it's none of mine."

"I say it is. It's mine, at any rate, and I shall tell him if you don't. People shan't do wrong for want of telling what's right, while I'm able to speak. I do as I'd be done by."

"I'm afraid you don't always,

Nancy," up spoke honest Joshua. "You think we know how to manage our own affairs, and you'd be pesky put out if the Johnsons, or any other of our neighbors, should undertake to tell you we didn't manage 'em right."

And then he made his escape from the house, not waiting for the breaking out of the storm he had evoked.

Mr. Johnson was duly informed in relation to the matter in question, and in return begged to inform Mrs. Cumberland that he felt himself quite able to attend to his own affairs, and thought she might as well occupy herself with her own. That lady retreated with the air of a martyr, consoling herself with the thought that she had done her duty, and that she must bear all the crosses it involved, though it was hard not to be understood and appreciated.

It was strange that Mrs. Cumberland's neighbors could not appreciate her superior wisdom, and were not willing to put themselves under her direction. But then most persons have a foolish prejudice in favor of their own ideas and ways, and in Westlake there was, in the minds of most, an additional prejudice not in favor of Mrs. Cumberland.

Now, be it known, that Mrs. Cumberland was not a gossip, in the common acceptance of the term. She was not malicious; but, on the contrary, very benevolent—actively so, since she was anxious to set everybody in the right way. A certain wag in Westlake averred that she reminded him of a male busybody of whom he had heard, of whom one of his neighbors once dreamed that the Lord, being about to be absent for a short time, called upon him to take charge of the universe during the interregnum, and received the reply: "Oh, Lord, thou knowest I am capable; only wait till I put on my Suwarroo boots."

It was only this managing and directing faculty that Mrs. Cumberland developed. She never went from house to house carrying news, or retailing scandalous stories. The errors that she saw in her neighbors were mostly errors of judgment, which she regarded pityingly, and desired to set right. But unfortunately this involved an amount of gratuitous interference with other people's affairs that could hardly have been well received by them.

Mrs. Cumberland, like other less universal reformers, was destined to receive a check, which in her case proved for a life-time. A young married pair came to reside at Westlake, and as fate would have it, in the house which adjoined the premises of Mr. Cumberland, thus placing them beneath the very eyes of that excellent woman. Her heart rejoiced in the long vista of opportunities for the exercise of her peculiar talent which opened upon her. It was not to be expected that these young and inexperienced housekeepers should know how to guide themselves aright in any respect, and hers should be the glorious task of setting their feet upon the right track, and keeping them there, in spite of all obstacles.

It chanced, however, that Frank Howard, and Julia, his wife, were made of less malleable metal than she dreamed of. Like the majority of Westlake people, (and other people too), they had the amazing conceit to believe that they knew as much as their neighbors, and they liked to live their lives, as much as possible, apart from the observation of others. Like everybody else, the feeling of being on exhibition all the time, was annoying to them, even when they anticipated nothing more than gossiping remarks. But they found continual attempts to set them right by forcing them to conform to the standard of thought and action of another somewhat more than annoying. And but few months elapsed before they resolved, in a select committee of two, that it was no longer to be endured, and, furthermore, they decided that in the course of human events it had become necessary for them to declare themselves free, and equal to the emergencies of the position.

One day, Frank came home and found Julia's pretty eyes swollen and reddened by tears, and on inquiring what was the matter, received for reply, in a pettish tone, that nevertheless showed decided and profound annoyance.

"That woman, Mrs. Cumberland, will be the death of me! I should like to get out of Westlake one day, if it were only to secure twenty-four hour's freedom from her supervision. To-day she even came in when I had company and lectured me because I did not make my own bread, and said she saw that I threw away my ashes, and inquired what I did with the kitchen scraps, and informed me that I certainly would be considered a wasteful housekeeper unless I had the family soap manufactured

from these two articles. And when I told her that my mother never did so, or taught me, she replied, in her conceited and impertinent way, that 'it was no wonder, that with so wasteful and extravagant a mother I should be so poor a housekeeper.'"

"What a piece of insolence! What did you do Julia?"

"I turned round and talked to my visitors, as fast as I could, to hide my annoyance, but I wanted to tell her to leave the house."

"And serve her right," quoth Frank; "but I am not going to have my little girl tormented by this meddling old woman. I only wish she'd do something for which I could bring a suit against her, but that she won't do. But I have just thought of something—will you do what I tell you?"

"Yes, yes, anything only to be rid of her. Tell me what it is."

"Why, whenever she takes it upon her to advise you again, fall in with all she says, ask her to show you how, which will please her, and then on some pretext or other, leave her to do all the work, which will not please her. Will you?"

Julia listened and assented with a keen appreciation of the value of the suggestion, and on the following day proceeded to put it into effect. Early in the morning, before Mrs. Cumberland's breakfast was over, she received a request to go over to Mrs. Howard's to show her about making bread. Very much pleased, she hastened over. Of course, no preparations had been made, but this was quickly done, under her directions, and then Julia, who knew well enough how to do this piece of household work, made an excuse for leaving the room, and Mrs. Cumberland to mix the materials, not coming back till all was done, when, with a graceful apology for her necessary absence, she begged Mrs. Cumberland to come in again at the proper time and give her directions about the baking. This, too, was done, and again the lady found that she had the work to do, instead of telling how it was to be done.

A day or two after, Julia professed to have taken the lecture on soap to heart, and again Mrs. Cumberland was sent for with the same results. And as this was a hard, fatiguing, and very disagreeable piece of work, she was not well pleased, especially as she spoiled a pretty new dress, and excoriated her hands with the lye.

Mrs. Cumberland, though a busy body, was not exactly a fool, and after a time, during which several similar incidents had occurred, she began, in slang parlance, to "smell a mouse." She found the game not worth the candle, and when her other neighbors, learning Julia's secret, began to imitate her example, Mrs. Cumberland found that giving advice, particularly when practically enforced after the new fashion in Westlake, did not pay. While she was attending to other peoples' work, her own was neglected. She tired herself, spoiled her clothes, and even made honest Joshua cross, and, what was worse than all, got laughed at for her pains. The vexation and annoyance of her neighbors had had no effect upon her, but when compelled to bear annoyances herself, the case was different. It required some time to achieve the desired object, but at least Mrs. Cumberland got the lesson by heart, and learned to leave others to manage their own affairs, and to attend to her own. The consequence was, a much more pleasant and peaceful condition of affairs in Westlake, the good people of which town have long since dubbed Frank Howard and his wife as public benefactors.

WOMAN DOCTORS.—Mrs. C. S. Lozier, M. D., has delivered the opening lecture of the regular session at the Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. A large and intelligent audience, consisting principally of ladies, was in attendance and manifested much interest in lecturer's arguments to demonstrate the usefulness and necessity of female physicians in the treatment of their own sex. The delicacy of the relation between the sexes, she said, acts as an insurmountable obstacle to the success of the male practitioners in many dangerous cases. She explained the advantages of the institution, and said that it supplied the inmate with that home-feeling which is essential to recovery.

THE Madison (Indiana) Courier says it has heard young ladies singing, "Who will care for Mother now?" while their old mothers were wearing themselves out in the kitchen over the family washing.

BLEACHED cotton cloth, yard wide, was retailing at Boston, Nov. 16, at some of the stores, at 25 cents a yard.