

TO THE PUBLIC.—From the 1st day of July, 1881, the price of the Daily American Telegraph, Washington city, D. C., will be, per quarter in advance, as follows: Fifty cents per copy, over fifty and not over three hundred, 50 cents; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand, 45 cents. Any person wishing to be served for three months after the above date need only pay his quarter's postage, and send us a gold and a silver quarter in a small letter—postage paid, of course; or five dollars for a year. The Telegraph is independent in politics, polite, agreeable, and familiar, prompt in furnishing the news, and a terror to all evil doers.

Editors of weekly and other papers desirous to exchange with us can pay the difference in the price of subscription by giving a few insertions to the above notice. [WASHINGTON, May 27, 1881.]

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

A Talk about Woman.

Her conformation plainly shows that she is not designed by her Creator to labor as hard as man should, and the delicacy of her structure and perceptions as plainly show, that in the lighter and more elegant employments, so to speak, she can excel him. Why are these laws not closely observed and obeyed? Why are we all disposed to sanction the violation of a law bearing such evidences of its Divine authority? Yet let woman be educated for usefulness, and let usefulness be required of her.

Whoever is wise will educate his daughter in such pursuits as will bring her labor in competition with the labor of man. The world has set a low price upon "female labor," as though the product of skill had any sex. Let her learn an art such as men pursue, and let her learn it well. Any woman may thus be made independent.

To wash, to sew, to knit, or to "do housework," is important—we cannot dispense with such services; but inasmuch as they do not pay well, it is but right that any female who can should escape them by preparing herself for the performance of more profitable duties.

If a lady can paint or draw well—if she can translate well—if she can compose well, or transcribe well—she can earn the wages several times over of a washerwoman or a cook. Why, then, should her attention not be given exclusively to some one of these pursuits, that she may escape the more laborious task?

There is a common notion among folks of some kind, that a woman is in the line of her duty when laboring; it matters not how hard, at "house affairs;" but that the very idea of "going out to work," or "taking in work," has degradation in it. We do not see how useful labor and degradation can be associated in the same idea, and can have little respect for any one who can entertain such an idea.

But if all women forsake domestic labors, who shall perform them? Pay well for such services, and you will always find competitors for your wages.

A mechanic can earn two dollars in a day—a washerwoman is over-worked on the day when she earns half a dollar and rubs the skin off her hands! Now, if the mechanic for whom she labors were compelled to give her for a day's labor what he receives for his day's labor, we should think there was no harm in it. He would always have the alternative of doing his own washing, if he should prefer to do so.

Washing, however, is too hard for woman. Cannot some ingenious man invent a machine to wash for her? There have been many attempts, and as many failures. Some one will yet succeed, and earn a fortune and the thanks of all women.

Men are fond of saying that women are frivolous in their pursuits. So are men when their pursuits are too much varied. Washing, ironing, scrubbing, sewing, knitting, cooking, nursing, and humoring the caprices of tyrannical fathers, brothers, and husbands, are not the means of concentrating the mind and elevating the objects of one's attention; and especially when the training for these duties consists in piano-thumping and theoretic lessons in botany, astronomy, chemistry, and physiology, and practical lessons in dancing and ornamental sewing. Gracious Powers!

Female Medical Colleges are established in defiance of the will of mankind in general; yet twenty-five years will not pass before all men will acknowledge their benign influence. "But, oh, it is so indelicate!" What a pity! It is indelicate for a lady to become proficient in prescribing for the cure of the afflicted, but not for her to labor in the capacity of a nurse in the sick chamber! What exquisite fastidiousness! The cause of true modesty demands that the physician of an afflicted woman should be a woman; and so every father will, at an early day, acknowledge.

We once sat very near two celebrated literary ladies; so near that we were obliged to listen to their conversation. We, of course, caught each word of it. Now what think you it was all about? Two distinct subjects were discussed: one, the best mode of preserving or pickling peaches; the other, whether certain ribbons should be laid straight or bias? I mentioned the circumstance to an old and shrewd friend, and in terms of indignation too, when he remarked: "I was once fortunate enough to sit at a hotel breakfast-table by the side of Sir Walter Scott, and opposite a distinguished literary friend of his, with whom he was conversing. They, too, had two topics up for discussion. Do you wish to know what they were? One was a recent horse-race; the other, the points of a good setter dog!" We drew the comparison, and forgave the two ladies, God bless them!

Mr. WEBSTER sent the following toast: Religious Tolerance and Charity.—Let all Christians remember that they have one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism.

THE ENTIRE PERFECTION OF SCIENCE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.—How strange that more than half a century after the application of the lightning rod by Franklin, so few of them should be used! yet of their importance, when rightly constructed, none can doubt. We perceive that very great improvements have been made in them by J. Spratt, electrician and electro-metallurgist; and that C. W. Heydon, Pennsylvania avenue, is his agent for the sale and adaptation of them. Whoever values the house in which he dwells, or the lives of those who occupy it with him, should give attention to this matter. See the advertisement.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—It is said that John Rice, of Philadelphia, has obtained a contract for the erection of four first-class mansions opposite President's Square, for W. W. Corcoran.

BRITISH PAUPERISM AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The following, from the Union of this morning, is suggestive of a long train of reflections by no means complimentary to the philanthropy or justice of Great Britain. In view of the simple facts here stated, argument is unnecessary; and England will be powerless as the inculcator of morals or benevolence until the cruel stigma here revealed shall have been wiped from her name:

"The census of the population of Ireland has just been completed, and the returns exhibit a most awful result. By this enumeration it appears, that within ten years more than two millions of the Irish people have either been forced to seek sustenance in foreign lands, or have fallen victims to famine, or of the pestilence which follows the footsteps of famine. Ten years ago the population was 8,175,124; now it is but 6,515,794. Had the rate of increase of 1831-'41 been continued, the present population would have been about 8,600,000. In 1841 the number of houses was 1,384,300; in 1851, 1,115,907—showing that in ten years more than two millions have perished unnaturally, or been forced into exile, and that 269,353 houses have fallen into ruin and ceased to exist. Words can add nothing to this appalling statement. More than a million emigrated, and nearly a million have perished!

"If our memory is not at fault, food was exported from Ireland at the very time when the famine was most appalling. The policy of England has produced this anomaly, and this fearful destruction of human life. The system of absenteeism annually stripped every surplus product from the face of Ireland to be consumed elsewhere; and when the Irish peasant was perishing in his miserable hut, the products of Irish labor were leaving its shores, never to return to aid Irish industry, to clothe its nakedness, or to save it from starvation.

"Such are the effects of British protection and British policy. But, more singular to relate, in the face of the fearful scenes which Ireland has witnessed, a large portion of the English people have turned their eyes away from the murderous effects of English policy, and expended all their sympathies on the slaves of America."

The Presidency.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Fredericksburg Herald, Lynchburg Virginian, Lewisburg Chronicle, and Farmville Republican, have all expressed an opinion favorable to Mr. Fillmore as the next Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The Whigs of the parish of West Baton Rouge, La., have nominated him; and Gen. Campbell, the Whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, goes for him also.—E.

If THE PEOPLE take the matter into their own hands, Mr. Fillmore's chance is good; but if the old party tricksters can but succeed in packing their men into a National Convention, as they wish to do, he has not the smallest chance in the world. Mr. Fillmore would have a more amicable Cabinet if none in it feared him and the people.

If military prowess is to be the test, General Scott can probably show the greatest pile of scalps, and there are not wanting men to rely with confidence upon this sort of qualification. He, however, claims to be somewhat of a civilian also, and, in fact, believes that he can write as well as he can fight; but in this even his most partial friends do not concur.

Mr. Fillmore's position is very national; his talents are superior even to what he receives credit for; he is an honest man, and, to the regret of some, will be found prompt to kick over even his own party men, whenever he catches them with their fingers in Uncle Sam's pocket. For this last service the whole nation will yet thank him.

CUBA.—We yesterday gave in our telegraphic dispatches the items of the late news. The Herald remarks: "In the probable state of alarm created by the announcement, at Havana, of an insurrection at Puerto Principe, the information communicated may not be without some exaggeration; yet it is quite apparent that a conflict has taken place between the people of that district and the troops of the government. So far as we have been able to sift the immediate cause, on the part of the people, of their disaffection, we trace it to General Lemery's policy at Puerto Principe, which seems to have exasperated the populace to seek instant redress by a demonstration in the republican style. This exhibition, attended, as it appears to have been afterwards, by a skirmish between the people and the troops, may, or may not, lead to further outbreaks in other parts of the island. Our correspondent seems to believe not only that it will, but that demonstrations have been made already in several places."

The Tribune says: "We are not inclined, from the tone of our correspondent's letters, to attach a great deal of importance to this report, or to regard the affair as at the worst anything more than a local outbreak, which the government will have little difficulty in suppressing. There is, however, a feverish state of affairs in Cuba, and we shall wait with no little interest for further advices."

A DRY SEASON.—A friend at Lynchburg, Va., under date of July 19th, writes as follows: The weather still remains excessively warm and dry. The farmers begin to entertain great fears about their corn and tobacco crops. If we are not visited with a rain in a very short time all vegetation will be in a deplorable condition. Corn has advanced 50 cents per bushel; the article is in demand at \$4 per barrel, or 80 cents per bushel. Tobacco is also advancing. Vegetables are very scarce, and exceedingly high.

THE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES'S BANQUET.—This affair came off at New York on Monday, and ample reports of the sayings and doings are published. The Archbishop made two clever speeches.

Mr. WEBSTER sent the following toast: Religious Tolerance and Charity.—Let all Christians remember that they have one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism.

SALE of city lots to-day, by A. Green, auctioneer, for John Carroll Brent. See the advertisement.

SAMUEL STRETINUS is to be tried on Saturday for forgery, not perjury. Types will err, as well as land agents.

Later Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. The steamship America arrived at Halifax at 7 p. m., last evening, with sixty-six passengers, among whom is the new Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. Head winds prevailed throughout the passage. The steamer Humboldt landed the mails at Cowes on the 10th. Queen Victoria's visit in state to the two Italian opera houses engrosses public attention. (Mirabile dictu!) The receipts of the Exhibition on the 11th were £3,000.

In England the Ministerial defeats in Parliament, respecting the vote by ballot and taxing attorneys, produced no practical effect.

Nothing occurred except the final passage through the House of Commons of the bill repealing window tax and substituting house tax. Hume's motion relative to Sir James Brooke was defeated.

Cardinal Wiseman has been worsted by his action at law at Mersey.

The potato rot is prevailing in Ireland to some extent.

In France M. de Toqueville presented to the Assembly the report of the committee on the revision of the constitution. His report strongly favors an entire revision of it. It is remarkable for its impartiality and candor.

General Fabier will propose a motion for electing a constituent by universal suffrage. The debate on the report takes place July 14th.

The Council of State, by a vote of eighteen against nine, have settled the responsibility of executive power in conformity with the constitution, a provision of which renders it their duty to the President to subvert the forty-fifth article of the constitution.

Cotton is reported dull, and breadstuffs in somewhat improved demand.

American stocks are unchanged, except that Government 6's have advanced 1/2 per cent; Pennsylvania 6's declined 1/2 per cent; Maryland Sterling Bonds quoted at 89 3/4.

The returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion during the week of over one hundred thousand pounds.

BETTER TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE.—Miss Margaret A. Milburn, principal of primary school No. 3, Fourth District, Washington, received from her pupils, at the close of their examination on Monday last, a beautiful and rich present—a volume of the writings of Wm. C. Bryant, the poet—large, elegantly bound, and illustrated by numerous engravings of the finest character. She received from the parents of one of her pupils a valuable Christmas present, in addition to numerous smaller ones from her various pupils. With this present came a note, expressing great thanks for the interest she had given their son in his school and his studies. A constant conflict is going on among her pupils as to who shall be the successful competitor in gaining the privilege of doing their teacher a favor; bringing, of course, a constant stream of favors from this pure, rich, and inexhaustible fountain.

A few weeks since, those animated and high-minded pupils deposited at Mr. Gray's bookstore some specimens of drawing and writing, which would do credit to hands and minds twice the age of the producers, several only ten years. They were for letting their light shine, that others, seeing their good deeds, might go and do likewise. Thus animated by the skill of their hands, the improvement of their minds, and the generosity of their hearts, they could not well be concealed at an examination by the trustees, through whose agency such high privileges were granted them. They had, of course, as a part of their examination, exhibited upon the walls numerous specimens of their work, combining the exercises, and, of course, the improvement of hand, head, and heart. The numerous maps and other drawings and writings connected, thus exhibited, equally to the credit of the school and the gratification of the crowd of visitors, told more for the general improvement of the pupils than the repetition of book lessons for a week, however well recited.

These circumstances show the cause and the occasion of the high praises awarded by the trustees to this school for their excellent examination in reading, writing, spelling, dictionary, arithmetic, geography, orderly deportment, and every thing that could be desired by a conscientious and skillful teacher and a highly accomplished lady.

How cool and comfortable STEVENS'S customers all look, with their light hats, cravats, and other gentlemanly fixings.

LETTER FROM MR. MCMAHON.—The following is the copy of a letter from Mr. McMahon, the Irish Patriot, to John B. Dillon, esq., of New York.

ST. FRANCISCO, June 14, 1881. My dear old friend and comrade: I have barely time to announce to you by this mail my arrival on the free shores of America. After going through an ordeal of punishment in Van Dieman's Land little more than what you can imagine the flames of—be it, I am not overpowered by the excess of kindness of the citizens of San Francisco since my arrival here, that I cannot find an instant to arrange my ideas to give you particulars. My poor comrades, behind, were in as good health as could well be expected under the tortures they endured. Believe me, very affectionately, your friend, THOMAS BELLEVUE MCMAHON.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The examinations of the public schools in the First and Third Districts having been completed last week, with great satisfaction to the trustees and the public generally, that important and interesting duty was on Monday commenced in the Second and Fourth Districts.

The excellent male primary school under the care of the Rev. W. T. Eva, in the Fourth District, and the primary school in the First District (of both sexes) in charge of Mrs. Ogden, assisted by Miss Billings, were examined by their sub-boards of trustees in the presence of large and highly delighted assemblages.

Yesterday afternoon the annual examination of the First District school, male department, under the care of Mr. Samuel Kelly, took place in the presence of a large company. The scholars rendered general satisfaction.

To-day the female department of the same school, under Mrs. Henshaw, will be examined by the trustees and numerous visitors. [Intelligencer.] Perfect confidence between parent and child is a sevenfold shield against temptation.

Records of the late Commission on Mexican Claims.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: The writer of this wishes to add something to what has already appeared in your independent paper on the subject of the proceedings of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico.

The act of Congress establishing the Board provides that "when the said commission shall be concluded, the journal of its proceedings, together with all the records, documents and papers which shall have come into its possession relating to the business of said Board, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State." The Board concluded its business on the 15th or 16th of April last, and the Commissioners left the city a day or two after that time.

The question now arises, has this important and positive direction of the law been complied with? If it has not, then why has it been disregarded? It is understood that all the papers were left by the Commissioners in the hands of their Secretary, Mr. Davis, who was appointed to that place only about two weeks before the Board ceased to exist, and that they still remain in his custody, in the building in which the Board transacted its business. And it is stated that this Secretary is now absent at Pine Point, and that the papers and the building in which they remain are in the sole custody of the messenger who was employed by the Board.

Will you please, if in your power, to give the public accurate information in regard to this matter? From what has already transpired, it is evident that among the papers referred to there must be some, or at least that there are likely to be some, for the possession of which large sums would be paid, if they could not be obtained in some other way. It is, therefore, highly important that it should be known whether the blame rests on the Commissioners, or on the State Department, or on both. It is to be hoped also that the President, whose duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, will look into this business.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The witnesses examined yesterday, in the case of United States vs. John Day, for the murder of his wife, were Mr. and Mrs. Fridley, (parents of the deceased,) J. H. Goddard, Dr. Robert K. Stone, and William A. Boss. The testimony of the first two witnesses related chiefly to the difficulties existing between the prisoner and the deceased, which induced her, on several occasions, to go to her father's house, with the intention of remaining; but she was induced to return by the entreaties of Day. It was alleged that the ill-treatment of Day towards his wife commenced within a week after their marriage.

Mrs. Fridley, on cross-examination, testified that Friday's temper was at some times harsher than at others; that previous to his marriage he manifested the most ardent affection, love and devotion to her daughter.

Dr. Stone testified the deceased shortly after she had received the fatal wound. Her suffering was intense, but she manifested an unwillingness to take anything, saying, "Oh God, let me die!" The wound in her left side had caused death.

William A. Boss testified, that on hearing that murder had been committed on Thirteenth street, he immediately went to the place. He arrested the prisoner, and conveyed him to the watch-house. Before reaching the watch-house, witness took a revolver from Day, which, at the request of Capt. Goddard, was examined on their arrival. Witness believes that when the pistol was placed in his hands, four barrels were loaded with powder and ball, and that two had been discharged.

This MORNING.—The court-room was again thronged, and the prisoner entered apparently in good spirits.

James A. King was sworn. Day had said to him on the evening of the 12th of May that he was going to kill somebody that night. He acknowledged that he had been drinking, knew he would have to go to the penitentiary for it, but some one had ruined his peace and happiness, and he intended to kill them. Accompanied Day to opposite Fridley's house; afterward saw him at Fridley's gate talking with some ladies; soon after heard some one stamp on the floor of Fridley's house; heard a scream and the report of a pistol; saw Day leave the direction of Fridley's; had something in his hand; said he would shoot whoever would follow. Witness then ran in Fridley's, saw the deceased lying on the floor, her head on her mother's breast; soon after saw Day near Mr. Turner's, crying, &c. Richard M. Downer sworn. Day had come to his store on the same evening, at 7 o'clock; said he intended to kill some one before morning; said he had been drunk several days; that he had been treated badly and did not care about living. Witness had seen Day and wife a day or two before the first of May.

Henry Hoffman, James Summers, and George T. Fridley also gave in their testimony. That of the former two was not very material. The essential part of the latter's was in accordance with what had been testified by Mr. and Mrs. Fridley.

POLICE.—Florence Dacy was this morning brought before Justice Donn by officer Martin, charged with having threatened to kill a certain Mrs. O'Sullivan, who was the friend of his wife. Bound over to keep the peace.

Officer Handy brought before Justice Smith a large, good-looking, well-dressed young woman, who had committed the indiscretion of "lamming" sundry people. She was committed to await her trial, pleading guilty at once, and desisting to give security for her appearance.

A lady from Millinburg, dressed in the Bloomer costume, visited Lewisburg, Pa., on Saturday, and remained over Sunday, going to church, as all ladies ought to do. She attracted considerable attention, but is represented to have looked very pretty.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—It is stated by London correspondents that the jurors of the Industrial Exhibition have awarded twenty-three medals to articles in the American section more than obtained by any other foreign nation.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE BARBER SHOP. MR. JOHN RECK respectfully tenders his services as BARBER to the citizens of Washington, D. C. He has had much experience in the line of his profession in some of the most famous cities; and, inspired with confidence by his uniform success, he entreats cheerfully the aid of competitors with his brethren of the razor and shears in this city. The hair of ladies and gentlemen will be prepared and dressed in the best, most approved and elegant style. His shop is on Louisiana avenue, three doors west from the corner where it intersects 9th street, south side. [Intelligencer.]

ONE DIME REWARD.—THOMAS ASTOR (now an indentured apprentice to the plastering business, runaway from the undersigned yesterday evening. He is in his seventeenth year, small, and has a scar on his left cheek. All persons are cautioned against employing or harboring him. [Intelligencer.]

PAINTING AND ELECTRICIAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST, and Double Patentee of the Improved Lightning Rods.—These superior Rods are of carbonized annealed iron, with zinc protectors, and electrically connected to their base, and are made in ten foot lengths, with accurately fitted zinc screw connecting joints, an entire new style of suitable (patented) attachments for brick or frame buildings; also, glass insulators, of a novel and ingenious construction (patented) for insulating wires, and a new style of gold-plated armor-plated (patented) twelve inches long, attached to the base with the angular gold-plated negative magnets, which possess the power to an extraordinary extent of discharging the opposite elements of the most magnificent and silent conductor ever presented to the public.

ALL orders left with the subscriber, or with Mr. A. Duffy, opposite National Intelligencer office, 7th street, will be promptly attended to. [Intelligencer.]

INFORMATION TO THE LADIES. A NEW SUPPLY of beautiful DRESS CAPS, fancy and plain trimming, of different prices. Also White and Colored HOODS, for Ladies going to the country, Picnics and Camp Meetings. Call at Mrs. COLLISON'S Store, 7th st. above H. [Intelligencer.]

FOR SALE.—Between the Northern Market and 12th street, a POCKET made of bed-ticking, containing a pocket-book, covered with red velvet, with two one-dollar gold pieces, a one-dollar note, and four dollar silver pieces, some small change taken in at market. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of a poor woman, by leaving it in this office. [Intelligencer.]

PATENT LIGHTNING RODS.

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AUCTION SALES.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT OF FURNITURE.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, I shall sell, on the premises, at 6 o'clock p. m., part of lot No. 2, situated in Square 147, fronting on the canal, by 120 feet deep. A fine business location, immediately adjoining Mr. Dove's Coal Yard.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers at public sale the following lots; many of them are situated in improving parts of the city and afford good chances for speculation. The title is derived through one of the original proprietors. The terms will be liberal and made known at the day which will be placed on square No. 389, E street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, on the island, on Wednesday next, the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Table with columns: Square, Lot, Square feet. Lists various lots for sale with their respective areas.

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE Building Lots at Auction. By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for Washington county, sitting in chancery, and made in a cause wherein Thomas E. Branham and others are complainants, and William F. Branham and others are defendants, shall proceed to sell at 6 o'clock p. m., all that portion of ground lying and being in the city of Washington, and known as lot 22, numbered seven, (7) p. m. (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52), (53), (54), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (60), (61), (62), (63), (64), (65), (66), (67), (68), (69), (70), (71), (72), (73), (74), (75), (76), (77), (78), (79), (80), (81), (82), (83), (84), (85),