

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs. —Gold closed yesterday at 12 1/2. —The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were eleven hundred thousand dollars. —Washington City is not going to have a public celebration of the Fourth of July.

—The President, family and staff have gone to Connecticut to celebrate the Fourth. —Neither drought nor grasshoppers endanger the crops in Kansas, which are in splendid condition.

—So many members of Congress have gone home to celebrate the National Anniversary that it is expected there will be no quorum to-day.

—Lewis Kennedy was hung at New Kent, Va., yesterday, for murder. When the drop fell the noise gave way, and the man had to be hung a second time.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tar Tariff bill was taken up, and being reported from Committee of the Whole, the income tax sections were struck out by a vote of 26 to 21.

—Mr. Sherman moved to continue tax on gross receipts as at present. Lost by a tie vote. Mr. Edmunds then moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax, because of the action on gross receipts. Mr. Wilson then offered an amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. The amendment was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 21, and a motion to strike out the section was amended was rejected by a vote of 26 yeas to 22 yeas. The Senate soon adjourned.

—The House the Funding bill was considered and passed, with amendments, the Democratic vote being against it. Brooks, Cox, and Butler did not vote. Davis, of New York, and Stevenson, of Ohio, were the only Republicans voting against it. The bill is the House substitute for the Senate bill. Adjourned until Tuesday.

Foreign Affairs. —A thirty-six hours rain has visited England. —Ollivier yesterday received General Quesada and Senor Armas Cespedes, Cuban agents, in a kindly manner.

NEW YORK ISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. —NEW YORK, July 2, 1870.

Central Park Garden. —So remarkable a change has taken place in the character of the audiences attending the Central Park Garden concerts as to warrant more than a passing notice upon it. These concerts have been given now for several years, the music having been invariably furnished by Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra. At first the entire affair was rather rough. Tables and chairs were placed in a large open area out-of-doors, which, by a figure of speech, was called a garden, and the orchestral performances took place in a large, bare-looking hall, spacious indeed, but entirely without any pretense to elegance or ornament. This place was the favorite resort of every Bohemian who experienced a difficulty in getting rid of the evening agreeably and who needed some gentle excitement of the free-and-easy description. The women were fast, the gamblers and fancy men were abundant, and both the hall and the garden were places of assignation for various shades of sensuality. Gradually things have grown better, but the leap from the respectability of last year to the refinement of this has been so wide and sudden that the Bohemians of old would never recognize their former haunts again. For instance, the hall has been very beautifully frescoed, and the balcony of private boxes has been handsomely carpeted and furnished. Elegant eating and drinking saloons connected with the main hall present everything that could be wished for in a palatial-point of view. The garden has been provided with lights, fountains, and flowers. The music has entirely lost its "can-can" character, and on certain nights is almost of an entirely classical nature. The audience—most surprising of all—is not merely eminently respectable, but numbers many of the most elegant, exclusive, and fashionable people to be found in all New York.

The grounds in front of and around the concert-building are impassable from the number of private carriages that throng them. Elegant and irreproachable women, who, a year ago, would have scornfully smiled at the possibility of their being seen in such a place, sit complacently at the same tables where men are drinking beer and smoking cigars, and seem to think it all right. The whole thing has a strange and foreign air which only one's familiarity with the American type of face at dissipated.

In the many times I have been there during the present season, I have never seen a loafer or an ungentlemanly act. The entire assemblage is as decorous as though the doorkeeper had the gift of telling a lady or a gentleman at a glance, and the power of excluding all who did not come up to his idea upon that head.

Madame Lanner's Troupe. —Madame Lanner's ballet troupe has arrived, and held its first rehearsal yesterday at the Grand Opera House. They reached this port on Wednesday, but with the resiliency of their profession threw off their fatigue and commenced work at once. Though ostensibly Viennese, they number various nationalities. One remarkable thing about them is that they are all blondes without exception—natural-born blondes, without any of the bleaching process which so many of the pretty British burlesques went through. Probably there is not one dancer among them who is as good as Lupo, who has only lately had the opportunity of showing what she can do. When her handsome and absinthe-loving brother was alive she was obliged to play second to him, and had little chance for displaying that remarkable muscular power for which, since his death, she has become celebrated. Madame Lanner herself is not so much a danseuse as she is a directress.

Bertha Lind, the little Swede, is very blonde and quite beautiful. Madame Lanner and the principal members of her troupe have taken a furnished house in Twenty-fourth street; the others have scattered themselves around among the various French houses of the city where they can get claret for breakfast and not be compelled to drink terrible tea and coffee, as the barbarous Americans do.

Stay-at-home Consolation. —Upon Broadway, a little above Union Square, is a meat and vegetable market, upon one of the stalls of which is a placard bearing this announcement:—"Marketing sent to the country." What a world of significance there is in a simple statement like this! How true it is that not one in twenty of those who rush to the country obtain a tithe of the gratification they seek! What a consolation it is to the man who must stay in the city all summer, to reflect that he is much better off where he is, than he gets more for paying less, and that what he does get is of a better quality than he could reasonably hope for among dusty roads and green fields! After

all, is not this going into the country but a delusion and a snare? Does it not come under that universal heading of "humbog" which applies to almost every aspect of human affairs? Would not these rich spots and these poor prond pieces—these Maximums and Minimums of city life—be infinitely happier in a judicious outlay of money at home, than they often are amid the costly discomforts and dissatisfying luxuries of watering-places? Let us hope so—we, at any rate, who cannot get away. When those who make it their business to send marketing to the country make an excellent living out of such an avocation, it is worth while to ask what peculiar compensations the country affords for the deficiencies of which such a state of things is significant. People might as well expect an Athens without walls and a Newcastle without coals as a country without marketing of its own.

The Baths. —As every one participating who had been interested enough in the subject to bestow thought upon it at all, the public baths are a grand success. There are accommodations at present for only ten hundred at any one time, but if there were facilities for twenty times that number they would all be made use of. It is calculated that no less than five thousand availed themselves of the luxury on Thursday. Yesterday was the women's day, and the attendance of females of every age was hardly less large than that of the men. Mr. Tweed himself visited the baths on Thursday, and viewed his own handiwork with evident pleasure.

At the House of Representatives, Commissioner of Public Works, he is an extremely overworked, harassed, and successful man. True, his hours are only from nine to three, but into those hours is compressed enough work to fill at least most men's listless. To see him is next to an impossibility. His doors are constantly beset by one or two thousand applicants, all clamoring for positions; and of this number, perhaps, he sees ten in the course of the day. His clerks will not even take him a card or note that is not accompanied with very cogent reasons for its delivery. However, he does not shut down upon his old friends who are less successful than himself. Virtually he is the ruler of New York City, beside whom Mayor Oakey Hall is a shadow, and he has a comfortable way of snugly laughing and informing his cronies, in moments of confidence, that "it pays—yes! the thing pays!"

THE WASHED DEMOCRACY.

Opening of the New York Public Baths.—Great Success of the Enterprise. —The New York Herald of Friday says:— AT AN EARLY HOUR yesterday morning the immense bathing-house put up by the Department of Public Works at the foot of Fifth street, began to be the resort of large crowds of men and boys, and by 2 o'clock over 1500 males had visited the place and dissolved their antiquated barnacles in the waters of the East river. None, it is a pleasure to say, were found to be insoluble. The chemical properties of the element seemed to attack the most animated forms of real estate, and no large aggregation of soil proved to be too impervious.

The bathing-house itself is no novelty to New York. It is very similar to the one for a long time moored at the foot of Third street and North river, but now managed by private parties at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river. It is simply

A HUGE WOODEN FLOT, with the sides under water, made of lattice-work, and the wooden floor is open for the admission of water. It floats by its own buoyancy. The sides are painted drab, and of some architectural pretension, and are made somewhat in imitation of

"THE TOMBS." In fact, the resemblance to the Tombs is very close, for the house is rectangular, with a large area in the centre, which is nothing but a field of water.

A depth of four feet was kept in the reservoir, which it is called throughout the day. On the four sides, and running around the interior, are the boxes, sixty-eight in number. These boxes are dressing stalls, provided with hooks and wooden seats, while a ventilator admits air and light.

Yesterday bathing was FREE TO ALL without tickets. What a swarm of boys this indulgence brought! By 10 o'clock the pack of urchins had swollen to a mob, and an extra platoon of police was ordered to the vicinity. Yards of the same almost cried and gaped and howled at the foot of Fifth street.

A JUVENILE PANDEMONIUM. —But the M. P.'s clubs were more relaxed. Yet over five thousand bathed in this one house yesterday, and this astonishing number was only a small parcel of the applicants.

The question now comes, What did yesterday prove? It proved that public bath is a magnificent success; but it proved also that instead of having two there should be fifty.

The great impediment proves to be boys. They are regular denizens and bathers for fun. Their exclusion, except at stated times, will become almost absolutely necessary. Although by the rules they are limited to twenty minutes, their clothes once off it is impossible to discover the identity of a single one of them. By sharp rules they can remain in all day and monopolize the bath.

It is not certain that a small fee, say of two cents, would not be better than the present arrangement for the good of all concerned. In this connection the rule has been tried, and it works admirably. It should be remembered that whatever expedients are provided, there is still a large class who will go into the river from the pier heads, independent of baths of any kind.

As a permanent fixture this bath-house cannot be praised. It is light, of flimsy construction, and could be easily destroyed by fire or a terrific sea. Constant use will also soon annihilate it.

To-day the women are to bathe, and the other regulations will be followed as found in these rules.

THE REGULATIONS. —The baths will be opened daily from June 1 to September 30, as follows:— FOR MEN on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 5 A. M. to 10 P. M., and on Sundays from 5 A. M. till 12 P. M.

FOR WOMEN on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 5 A. M. till 9 P. M.

No person will be admitted without a ticket, and if required must give his or her name and address. Tickets shall be free, but they will be refused for sanitary and police reasons, according to circumstances.

Women and girls will be required to furnish suitable bathing dresses.

Bathers of either sex desiring towels may obtain them the keeper by depositing twenty-five cents. Upon the return of the towel twenty-two cents will be returned.

Throwing towels in the water or at another person is prohibited, under penalty for the same expulsion from the bath.

No person shall push another into the water or spatter water at him against his wish.

No swearing, profanity, or noisy language will be permitted.

Bathers who are detected in defacing the premises will be arrested.

All persons must retire as soon as dressed.

Each person shall be charged in name with the number of his dressing-room key, and a strict return of the same will be required within thirty minutes from the time it is taken.

No persons as spectators will be allowed to stand upon the platform or about the houses without special permit.

No person will be allowed to remain in the water more than twenty minutes, and the keeper shall, in cases of great demands for baths, shorten the time of boys to accommodate other persons.

Bathers shall not stand about the platforms nor keep dressing-room after dressing.

No dogs will be allowed in the houses. Money, clothes, or property left in the house or rooms will be at the risk of the owner.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY. SUN RISES..... 4:30 MOON SETS..... 10:20 NEW MOON..... 7:10 HIGH WATER..... 4:21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. CLEARANCE YESTERDAY. Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Steamer J. S. Schuyler, Egbert, Richmond, D. Cooper. Steamer Edith Putnam, Bath, Warren & Groce.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Saxon, Sears, 46 hours from Boston, with mail, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Outside the Cape saw a bark, bound in; above Newcastle, a ship coming up bay; at the Lazaretto, two barks.

MEMORANDA. Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Steamer H. Livingston, for New York, and North Point, for Baltimore, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Benefactor, Pennington, cleared at New York yesterday for Wilmington.

Steamer Baltimore, Voeckler, from Bremen via Southampton 17th ult. for Baltimore, passed Fort Monroe yesterday.

Steamer City of Baltimore, Jones, from Liverpool via Halifax, at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Batavia, Le Messurier, from Liverpool at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer Europe, McDonald, sailed from Glasgow 18th ult. for New York.

Br. steamer Trojan, Thompson, from New York 11th, at Greenwood, Vermont, bound N.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, cleared at New York 30th ult. for Havana.

Steamer Centipede, Doughty, hence, at Boston 20th ult.

Steamer City of Media, Deaken, from Vera Cruz June 29, Sinaloa, and Havana 22 hours, at New York 26th ult. for Jupiter.

White flag with blue border, and red ball in centre; also a three-masted schooner, showing a red flag with blue cross, both bound N.

N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, cleared at New York 30th ult. for Bremen.

Br. steamer Annie, Davis, sailed from St. Jago 12th ult. for Philadelphia via Guantamo.

Brig J. H. Crowley, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 24th ult.

Br. brig John Beer, Lewis, hence, at St. Johns, N. H., 21st ult.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Wiley, cleared at Havana 23d ult. for Delaware Bay.

Schrs Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, and Elvie Davis, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes Hole 23d ult.

Schrs James McGee, Elin, hence, at New Haven 26th ult.

Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 28th ult.

Schrs H. S. Marlor, Wines, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th ult.

Schrs Rosokoe, Hathaway, hence, at Stonington 29th ult.

Schrs Richard Law, Eldred, for Philadelphia, sailed from Stonington 29th ult.

Schrs Narcissa, Bunting, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schrs M. H. Tyler, Edwards, from Providence and Wm. Magee, Deming, from Delaware, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 29th ult.

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have per names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throbb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her serotom temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her docks, port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhausted resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artizans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing power for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which long have been known, and which are now known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ill of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

We would enumerate, had we space and time, a large number of houses engaged in this noble work, second to none, take, for instance, those well-known medicines, the Pine Tree Tar, Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills. The results of long experience and the subject of many papers before the Philosophical Society of Great Britain, it was left to America to see their virtues fully tested, and to Philadelphia to become the great centre from which they travelled half the world. Originally introduced by L. Q. C. WISHART, they rapidly became popular and brought fame and fortune to their proprietor, who some twelve months ago died, full of years and honors, respected and regretted by all who knew him. These medicines for that peculiarly American complaint—chronic indigestion or dyspepsia—altogether with his fortune, fell into good hands, and the worthy sons carry on their manufacture and distribute HENRY K. WISHART, the principal manager recognized by the profession as a promising man, though scarcely thirty years old, possessed of the energy which is requisite in his calling, and which is so peculiarly characteristic of the Philadelphia. He, well knowing that they have something the world wants and the people will have, is extending the fame and knowledge of his father's request through the length and breadth of the land by an extensive system of newspaper advertising; and the village must be remote, the drug store extremely rare, which is not supplied with a stock of the Tar Cordial and Dyspepsia Pills, two preparations which, at the present day, stand foremost in the ranks of patent medicines, and which are the sheet-anchor of health when once that kitchen of the body, the human stomach, gives way under the distressing symptoms of confirmed indigestion. Young and enterprising, a future lies before the WISHARTS of which any man might be proud, and which they will we predict, grasp and use with prudence and success. A trade immense to contemplate lies in the articles and the mechanism of Dr. Wishart's

DR. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

Nature's Great Remedy. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.— Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Eczema, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc, etc.

DR. WISHART'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

Nature's Great Remedy. It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained. It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree. It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite. It strengthens the debilitated system. It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.— Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Eczema, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, etc, etc.

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BLANK BOOKS, ETC. NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.

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821 CHERRY STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chestnut Street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after June 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and E. R. R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice. JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.

WASHING MACHINES. FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND DEMAND INCREASING.

THE GREAT KING WASHER. FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD WITHIN FOUR MONTHS.

THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE. GENERAL AGENTS, J. H. COYLE & CO., WOODEN WARE DEALERS.

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PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, REVISED VERY LOW PRICES.

CRYSTAL FRAMES, PAROLES, PORCELAINS, ROGERS' GROUPS, Job Agency. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

PLATED WARE. REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS.

From No. 434 Chestnut Street, First Floor, Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers' Brothers' and Maricla Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions.

HATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED AND NON-SITTING Dress Hats (patented), is the improved fashion of the season.

AMUSEMENTS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE. SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 29, and until further notice.

THE INFANT SAPHRO and MISS LILLA ELLIS. The most legitimate success known. Sappho matinee Saturday, July 2, at 2. 6 25 ad.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM. No. 1206 CHESTNUT STREET, three doors above Twelfth. The most complete collection of objects, illustrating Zoology, Pathology, Botany, and Agricultural Litterature ever assembled.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN. Nos. 723, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRATION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by J. O'NEILL, of this city, in combination with GEORGE S. BRONK, of New York, and MRS. NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON at 8 P. M. at the above-mentioned place. Admission free.

FURNACES. Established in 1835. Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces.

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