THE CHAUTAUQUA SEASON.

A GREAT CROWD AT THE LAKE.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ASSEMBLY—THE DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN AND PROFESSORS WHO ARE TO LECTURE—THE BUILDING—INTERESTING SCENES AT THE OPENING EXERCISES.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—If you want to be rested and fatigued, busy and idle, alone and in a crowd, all at one and the same time, I commend you to Chautauqua and its great so-called Sunday-school Assembly. Surely no one was ever more possessed of the qualities which insure successful planning and organizing than Dr. John H. Vincent, who is in charge here.

A glance at the three weeks' programme, from the evening of August 12 to the 19th, is enough to surprise one on account of its magnitude and variety. Here is a complete course of normal Sunday-school instruction, the legitimate work of the Assembly, presided over by the director, and taught daily in five distinct classes by teachers skilled in Bible history, criticism and exegesis. A regular written examination is held at the close, and diplomas and prizes are to be awarded to successful competitors. It is somewhat amusing to see gray-haired men and women, dignified clergymen and bright young school-girls all striving together for the red ribbon badge of a Chautauqua alumnus. Running parallel with this are three daily lecture courses, those on philosophy being delivered in the "Temple" by Professor B. P. Browne, Ph. D., of the Boston University, and the others, which are of a more general and popular character, being assigned to various speakers, among whom are Joseph Cook, Dr. William Butler, Dr. J. Q. Means, Bishop Warren and Professor A. S. Lattimore, LL. D., of Rochester, N. Y.

At the same time, so running together that there are often four announcements for the same hour, there are children's meetings, intermediate classes, music classes, primary class instruction, microscopic seances, devotional conferences, denominational prayer meetings and kindergarten exercises; lessons in Greek, Hebrew, Latin, French, German and Anglo Saxon, taught by distinguished professors who constitute the corps of instructors in the School of Languages; modeling in clay, instruction in elocution, and a multitude of "reunions," "anniversaries" and "receptions."

CHAUTAUQUA AND ITS VISITORS.

To see Chautauqua and to understand it one should arrive, if possible, at least twenty-four hours before the opening. I advise the traveller not to take the Erie train which leaves New-York at 9 p. m. and brings him into Jamestown at 4 o'clock in the morning, begrimed with railway dust and cinders. But if the stranger will choose that particular train, let me recommend him to the new Weeks House, where he will be well cared for, no matter how late the hour. The Assembly grounds are reached from either end of Chautauqua by a boat ride over the mysterious lake, 800 feet higher than Lake Erie, from which it is distant only eleven miles. It is fed by invisible springs, and is eighteen miles long, with a narrow, winding, romantic-looking outlet three miles in length. The landing-place, a low, well-wooded point, would be very attractive but for the wooden ticket-office and entrance way, and the inevitable wear and tear of such multitudes as daily land there or embark for their homes.

What curious multitudes of people they are, with Western, Eastern, Northern or Southern peculiarities stamped upon their general appearances. The majority of them are only day visitors, excursion parties coming from every conceivable direction in which the boats and cars within a circle of many miles can bring them. They are dressed in the country fashion, and bring great baskets full of food. But many more come to stay, and the wonder daily grows how so many can be comfortably stowed away, trunks and all, and lodged and fed as well as they are. This wonder, however, grows somewhat less as, during this only unencumbered day, we wander along the lakeside or up over the hill, and, crossing one after another of the shaded avenues, realize what multitudes of well-built and commodious cottages there are here. Forty new ones, it is said, have been built this Summer. On nearly all of these there are signs of "rooms to let"; and as one passes by they offer many attractions for a Summer's rest with their cool, tastefully-furnished rooms, and broad, well-shaded piazzas, on which stand inviting-looking easy chairs. Around and on the houses are well-cultivated flower-beds, turf, and climbing vines. The Palace Hotel itself has 139 rooms, and by dint of packing may, in cases of emergency, be made to hold a great many people. The newer part of this house, built this past season at a cost of $10,000, is really very pretty and commodious, its rooms being large, airy, well furnished and well supplied with gas and water facilities. The old rooms furnish only shelter, and are to be removed when the other side of the hotel is built. The dining-room is a long tent with glazed and boarded sides. It can be thrown open to the lake on fine days, and the tables are really very well supplied.

WHO THE INSTRUCTORS AND LECTURERS ARE.

It is here that one must come to see the various speakers, lecturers, teachers and distinguished visitors as they come and go in this floating population. Those who are to be taught come from every State in the Union and from every quarter of the globe. It is curious to see Dr. Butler, Irish in birth, a hero in the Sepoy rebellion, and a missionary to Mexico, walking arm in arm with Baboo Ram Chandra Bose, a Methodist convert, whose clear-cut features, shining eyes and white teeth, contrasting with his swarthy face, proclaim the Hindoo of purest caste. Here I met ex-Governor Fenton, whose home is in Jamestown, yesterday, and here also among others can be seen the Rev. J. H. Vincent, of Plainfield; the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston; the Rev. Drs. J. M. Buckley, of Brooklyn; G. D. Boardman, of Philadelphia; H. L. Eugree, president of Allegany College; William Butler, who may be said to be from Ireland, India and Mexico; D. Curry, of New-York; J. M. Freeman, of the M. E. Publishing House; Dr. H. W. Warren, of Philadelphia; John Potts, of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, Canada, and S. M. Vail, of Staten Island. Frank Beard, of New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Alden Pansy, Professor B. P. Browne, of Boston; K. K. Carroll, of *The Independent*; Professor A. T. Cook, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Professor William Harris, of Princeton University; Professor Strakenberg, of Springfield, Ohio; and A. S. Lattimore, Ph. D., of Rochester, N. Y.

The visitor, having well settled himself in his lodgings, and having spent the better part of the day inspecting Palestine Park, the Oriental Bazaar and the Model Jerusalem, which immediately confront him, the Children's Temple, a large wooden building which, by means of sliding doors, can be separated into five compartments, the "Hall," in which philosophic and scientific lectures are given, the chapel, where there are classes in elocution and other branches, and the great amphitheatre, where other lectures are delivered, the School of Languages, and the new park, an addition of fifty acres which have been beautifully laid out this year; by this time, I say, he will have come to the conclusion that Chautauqua is waiting until to-morrow to "clear up" and to prepare for the opening of the Assembly.

Let me try to give you a picture of this yearly festival. As a spectacle I know of nothing to equal it, unless it be Coney Island, which it somewhat resembles, only here "the world, the flesh and the devil" have to vitally assigned places. I left the hotel last night while all the dells of which Chautauqua is so proud were pealing. Stepping into the glare of the electric light I walked along Simpson-ave. (where Harper & Brothers have a store) between the thickly hung rows of Chinese lanterns to the circle of similarly illuminated cottages surrounding the "auditorium," as it is called. Here I found at least 6,000 people packed closely in front of the stand, every face being as distinctly visible in the glare of three electric lights as if it were high noon. The white stand itself contained several hundred persons, the choir, the speakers, etc., and was decorated with green wreaths, flowers, festoons of colored bunting, flags of various nationalities, and a great shield of white carnations, on which was wrought in colored flowers the monogram "C. S. S. A." Dr. Vincent presided, and after an opening vesper service made the address of welcome. He was followed by eighteen other speakers, none of whom made long addresses, and some of whom made only a few bright, brief, pointed remarks. Some good stories were also told.

The Rev. Dr. Jones, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Tennessee, said that the generosity of the North toward the yellow fever sufferers two years ago had again bound the South to the North as with hooks of steel; and the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of the same church and state, also spoke. Dr. Potts said that in Canada they called Dr. Vincent the "King of Sunday-school men", but here he would style him president. The Hindoo Riboo said he felt as though he were transported to that intermediate state believed in by his countrymen, where the ladies were all fairies and the gentlemen were—well, the husbands of fairies; and Frank Beard, the Chautauqua wit and punster, was as facetious as usual, reading some ridiculous letters which he pretended to have received concerning the multiform interests of the Assembly.

The speeches were interspersed with the singing of four of the seven original hymns which have been written for each year, and several plantation hymns were sung in a touching manner by the Fisk Jubilee Singers, who are here. The unexpected presentation of a bronze statuette to the director and of a house-lot to his wife, made by Bishop Warren in behalf of the Association, gave variety to the exercises and called forth the "grand Chautauqua salute"—the waving of six thousand handkerchiefs at once.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE OPENING NIGHT.

After the Jubilee Singers had chanted the Lord's Prayer and the Benediction, the entertainment of the evening was closed by a perfect carnival of rockets, fire-balls, wheels and serpents, which, being directed from the outside into the centre of the ring, made a beautiful appearance as they fell in crossing lines of light through the trees and apparently upon the heads of the people. The effect of the fireworks was greatly enhanced by an illuminated fountain of six jets, to the right of the stand, which is one of Chautauqua's latest improvements. The fountain sent up its rainbow-colored waters for the first time last night. Of fire-balloons there was an abundance, and the closing piece read "good night," at seeing which all the children clapped their hands. Then the two waiting steamers carried off their loads of people.

And thus was the Assembly of 1880 begun. The influx of people is enormous, and we are told that half are not yet here. Of course all do not come to study or worship. One can find amusement in boating, fishing, driving and croquet-playing. There are lovely, shady little ravines crossed by rustic bridges where one may easily dream away a hot morning, book in hand. So for pleasure-seekers, as well as for the students and workers there are pleasant and exciting days and evenings at Chautauqua Lake.

WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—After the early morning lectures to-day by Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, and Professor Bowne, the rest of the day was devoted to the Christian Commission Reunion. George H. Stewart, of Philadelphia, General Clinton B. Fisk and others spoke. The speeches were full of war incidents and reminiscences. General Fisk made eloquent references to both Hancock and Garfield, which were enthusiastically applauded. The name of Lincoln provoked the greatest demonstration. The Jubilee Singers sang "John Brown's Body," the audience of 10,000 rising and joining in the chorus. Philip Phillips sang Lincoln's favorite, "Your Mission."

The day has witnessed a revival of the enthusiasm of fifteen years ago in a mixture of piety and patriotism.

AT OTHER RESORTS.

A BUSY DAY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 7.—Long Branch is still favored with the very finest weather. The thermometer ranges between 75° and 80°. It has not varied more than five degrees during as many days.

A dozen handsome carriages with teams arrived this morning. Their owners came this evening.

An excursion from Lambertsville, Frenchtown, Milford and Reigelstown—towns on the Delaware—arrived here this morning. The excursionists number about 1,100. They are accompanied by four brass bands, and there is much pleasurable excitement in the neighborhood of the Pier, where they are reposing.

A serenade was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. P. McKenna, of the Arcade Hotel, last evening, on their return from a recent wedding tour. The bands of all the principal hotels were represented among the serenaders.

A masquerade, the first of the season, was given by Mrs. W. S. Eaton at her mansion on Park-ave., near Elberon, last evening. Among those present in costume were Mr. and Mrs. Burger, Mr. and Mrs. D'Avery Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Lothian, Mr. and Mrs. Serano, Miss Serano, Miss Ogden, Miss Burger, Miss Moffett, Miss Eaton, Miss Irvan, Miss Leary, Miss Urigarri, Miss Chadwick, Miss Burnham, Mrs. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Vandenhoof, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Dumolin, Miss Christy, Miss Estavan, the Misses Floyd, Mrs. Floyd, Miss Corskin, Miss O'Leary, Mrs. Badger and Mr. Arnold.

The old East End, lately purchased by Mr. John Hoey, is rapidly disappearing under the strokes of a corps of workmen. Mr. Hoey intends to remove all the old buildings and replace them with a handsome hotel, and to erect a number of cottages upon the twenty acres of ground there.

Among the incidents of next week will be a complimentary hop tendered to Professor Pelham and the Hotel Brighton Orchestra on Monday evening; a full-dress parade at Kolb's Hotel on the same evening; the Atlantic Fire Company's hop and festival at their engine-house on Wednesday evening; a concert at the East End Hotel for the benefit of the Atlantic-ave. M. E. Church on Wednesday evening, and a grand hop complimentary to Professor Ernest Nuyer and orchestra at the West End on Saturday.

"Pinafore," by the course choir, is announced to take place at the Ocean House on the 18th inst.

A number of well-filled carriages have gone out to attend the sailing regatta at Pressure Bar this afternoon.

Judge Brockholst Livingston, of St. Louis, is at the Ocean Hotel.

General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., arrived at the West End to-day.

A. A. Michelson, U. S. A., is at the Howland Hotel.

The arrivals to-day are large, visitors have been arriving since early morning. The noon boat brought 2,100, and the evening trains were long and well filled.

To-day is Jersey day, and people from the back country have flocked in for a dip in the surf. They come in every variety of vehicles, and some very antiquated ones now mingle with the fashionable carriages upon Ocean-ave. Next Saturday is Jersey Day for the colored men, when the colored people will come in for a day of sport, also.

The following are among the late arrivals:

Mansion House—Henry Richardson, Pueblo, Col.; E. H. Janes, Newark; W. G. Alling and wife, New-Haven; Mrs. Adams, Miss Adams, Toronto, Canada; P. H. Latter, Trenton, N. J.; Miss G. Duval, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. P. McEdson, Miss F. Edmonston, Miss Jennie Lewis, Miss Susie E. Hudson, New-York.

Ocean Hotel—Judge Breckenridge, St. Louis; W. W. Evans and wife, Gilbert Cooper and wife, Patterson; H. C. Symmes and wife, E. S. Rosenield, Baltimore; E. Newcomb, Albany; F. W. Holbrook, Albert Buchanan, Brooklyn; H. E. Asten, G. D. Lawrence and wife, A. P. Corwin, U. T. Atwell and wife, New-York.

West End Hotel—D. W. Carroll, Miss Carroll, Pittsburg; General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A.; J. Field and wife, Orange; J. Finch, Indianapolis; J. W. Hitchcock, St. Louis; Miss Eads, Washington; F. L. Fethenstone, Philadelphia; P. Belmont, Miss L. Fethenstone, Philadelphia; P. Belmont, Dr. J. Zoanwoski, J. F. Nichol, J. W. Burtis, New-York.

Howland Hotel—N. P. Phelps, Albion, N. Y.; L. L. Mills, Cincinnati; G. L. Brown and wife, Miss Brown, Brooklyn; A. A. Michelson, U. S. N.; W. G. Huey, Philadelphia; E. Heylyn, London; J. E. Titzel, Pittsburg; E. M. Wilson and wife, Miss L. A. Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Lee, A. G. Hemmway, New-York.

Hotel Brighton—J. C. Caldwell and wife, Mrs. D. L. Moore, Kentucky; J. H. DeWitt and wife, Orange, N. J.; W. B. Robertson, Lillie Heyl, Va.

NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The weather is all right again for the public. The hotel-keepers, however, are hoping for more heat in the large cities.

Cottage entertainments were given to-day by Major J. Smith Boyce, Commodore and Mrs. Baldwin, who entertained Mrs. John Sherwood, and also by Mr. Hollis Hunnewell.

The United States Steamer Dispatch has arrived here.

The Rev. R. R. Shipper, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, arrived to-night.

The coming week will witness the Bentinck-Livingston wedding, and the arrival of the Eastern and New-York Yacht Clubs. Quite a number of the prominent cottagers will entertain their friends.

Captain and Mrs. F. M. Ramsay, of the Torpedo Station, entertained a number of friends at Goat Island last evening.

Miss Nora Perry, the well-known writer, was in town yesterday.

The 23d Regiment of Brooklyn will spend one day here in September while on its way home from Boston.

The hunting season of 1880 will be formally opened on Monday next. The "meets" will occur twice a week until September 10, there being ten meets in all. There will be a large field.

The electric light at the Ocean House is attracting a good deal of attention, as it is the first light of the kind ever seen in Newport.

The Rev. H. J. Heuser and the Rev. Francis Siegfried, of Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Aquidneck.

Mr. Parker, of New-York, is the guest of Mr. August Belmont.

Mr. Iselin, of New-York, whose engagement to Miss Garner is announced, is in town.

Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, is in town.

Joan Cary, jr., of New-York, who has been ill during the entire season, is not able to ride out. C. H. Russell, of New-York, who was so critically ill a few weeks ago, is able to be out every pleasant day.

Admiral Balch, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, is in town.

Congressman Aldrich, of this State, arrived at the Ocean House to-night.

Several of the cottagers give entertainments to-day.

A large and fashionable audience assembled at the skating rink to-night to witness the polo games on skates. The Rev. Dr. Pynchon, of Trinity College, and at least twenty-five other clergymen witnessed the games.

The Hon. John Roche and Sir John Kaye are guests of James Gordon Bennett.

A hop occurred at the Ocean House this evening.

The hotel arrivals are:

Hotel Aquidneck—W. V. Mead, W. W. Bell and wife, H. T. Swan and family, Lawrence Godkin, New-York; John D. Pierney, E. R. Hoag, J. H. Cressey, Y. W. Burney, L. W. Webber, H. R. W. Browne, E. V. Vedder, Frank Lane, Boston; Dr. Louis MacKall, Mrs. MacKall, J. B. Porter and wife, Washington; William Landers and wife, Troy; J. W. Singleton and wife, Waterbury; H. Trainor, Norwalk; Charles Howe, William Peet, jr., W. H. Slocum and wife, Brooklyn; W. N. Noble, A. H. Noble, New-Milford, Conn.

Ocean House—R. M. Means, Little Rock; E. C. Sprague, Buffalo; W. G. Webber and wife, Salem; B. Lewis and wife, Lockport; Grace Murray, C. M. Henderson and wife, W. M. Newland, Chicago; J. G. Rosenthal, Joseph Fling, George Fling, Germantown; F. R. Storrs, Bedham; M. D. Spaulding, John Spaulding, G. H. Bradford and wife; H. W. Frost, Boston; Joseph Ellis and family, Pottsville; O. D. Adams and wife, Mrs. William Gray, Bertha E. Adams, Springfield; S. M. Gregg and wife, Charles J. Esslg and family, W. G. Moenring, Philadelphia; the Misses Dongan, the Misses Mack, A. Krohn and family, George W. Stetson, New-York; C. M. Morton and wife, D. C. Lyall, Brooklyn; T. E. Temple, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Four very exciting games of polo were played here this afternoon before an unusually large and brilliant audience, comprising the most fashionable people in town. It is estimated that over 400 equipages, including several four-in-hands, were on the ground. The sides were as follows:

Reds.	*Blues.*
August Belmont, jr.,	James Gordon Bennett,
Sir Joan Kaye,	Hon. John Roche,
E. Zobrski,	John Sandford,
W. C. Sandford.	F. Gray Griswold.

The Blues won two games and the Reds two. The third game, which was decided for the Reds, was declined by the latter, as the Blues did not hear the word "go" from the umpire, and did not leave the goal. Captain Belmont sent the ball out of the goal without opposition. Had this game been accepted by the Reds, the score would have stood: Reds, 3; Blues, 2.

FESTIVITY AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—Saratoga records another enjoyable day. At noon the thermometer indicated a temperature of 87°; this was modified somewhat by a cooling northwest breeze.

Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's lawyer, Wm. Turnbull, is at the United States Hotel. In conversation to-day he said Mr. Vanderbilt had written him announcing his positive departure from Liverpool on October 7.

Prince de Comporate, of Austria, who has been at the United States Hotel for ten days, left this morning for the White Mountains. Arisarche Bey and Count Marefoschi accompany him. On leaving the mountains they will visit Newport.

Professor Stub, the leader of the orchestra at the States, had his annual benefit ball to-night. It was a success as to attendance and brilliancy, and gave a satisfactory financial return.

Mr. Clair's guests enjoyed another brilliant evening in the ball-room of the hotel. Full evening dress was general, and the programme had new and pleasing features. Many notable people were present.

Mme. Sillka gave her third evening of song at the Congress Spring Park. Mr. Brown and his band aided this accomplished Boston lady in providing a delightful entertainment.

At the Congress Hall concert room the jubilee singers of New-Orleans attracted a portion of the pleasure-seeking crowd. Their efforts received hearty appreciation. The proprietors announce a ball for Monday night.

To-day's arrivals have tested the capacity of the Saratoga hotels. All the large hotels are lodging people outside to-night. There will be some departures on Monday, but from now till September hotel men expect duplicates of to-day's business.

Following are the late comers:

Congress Hall—C. J. Cave and family, Brooklyn; B. Loenthal, Chicago; F. H. Pinney and wife, New-York; W. Hapon and wife, Oil City; J. Lourman and family, Cincinnati; Dr. W. H. Butler, Philadelphia; Santo Loper, Habana.

Windsor Hotel—J. O. Donner, N. Fisher, W. K. Collins, C. A. White, New-York; A. Batereno and family, Havana; W. C. Kingsley, Brooklyn; S. Weeks, New-Orleans; A. Rodney, Melbourne; J. H. Goodsell and family, New-York; W. Duffus, Halifax; Carrington P. Walker, Philadelphia; H. Guthrie and family, Buffalo; G. I. Roberts, Philadelphia; H. Lennox, New-York; P. McQuade and family, New-Brighton; William and C. F. McKenna, New-York.

Grand Union—H. Marsh, New-York; W. H. Hoover and wife, Cincinnati; W. L. Elliott, Baltimore; J. A. Smith, Washington; T. C. Titcomb, San Francisco; A. H. Hummel, W. Seymour and family, C. T. Armstrong, New-York; H. M. Hutchinson and family, Washington; T. Maynard and wife, Utica; T. A. Wayte, Melbourne.

United States Hotel—Dr. Fuller Walker, Theo. W. Stommeier, A. Van Santvoord and family, T. R. Chandler, the Hon. T. B. Ruggles and family, New-York; G. B. Smith, Toronto; S. H. Chittenden and family, Brooklyn; General John A. Logan and family, D. L. Brain, Eagle Area; C. J. Piney, Postmaster St. Louis; E. W. Rice, Chicago.

EVENTS AT CONEY ISLAND.

Yesterday was as pleasant a day at Coney Island as could be wished for by the many who left store, counting room or office behind them at an early hour, and with their wives, sisters and sweethearts went down for a stroll along the beach or a dip in the surf. The piazzas of the hotels were filled, crowds sat before the music stands, and numberless couples strolled through the paths on the plazas listening to the music of the bands. There were bathers in abundance also, and, as usual, large numbers who contented themselves with merely looking on.

Of all those who visit the ocean none seem to obtain such thorough enjoyment as the children. With shoes and stockings off, they run down after the retreating waves, and hurry back again before the incoming breakers, if they get their clothes wet their mothers may treat about it, but they certainly do not.

The great attraction of the evening at Manhattan Beach was the display of fireworks by the Alexanders Exhibition Company. The programme was a very good one, and many of the pieces displayed drew much applause.

The majority of those at the island lengthened out their pleasure by remaining as long as possible, and while the early trains and boats returned with more empty seats than passengers, the later ones were filled to their utmost capacity.

AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 7.—The attendance of the fifth of the series of Bible readings was the best so far. The exercises to-day were conducted by the Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., of Boston, and the Rev. B. A. Adams of New-Haven, Conn.

SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL.

The Cercle Française de l'Harmonie will have a Summer-Night Festival at the Iron Pier, Coney Island, next Thursday evening.

IMPROVEMENTS AT GLEN ISLAND.

The new bathing pavilion at Glen Island is now almost completed, and will be opened to the public on or about August 15. The bath-rooms are large and airy. They are situated on a small island near the dancing pavilion and boat-house, and are connected with them by a bridge. The bell chimes that were formerly at the club-house have been placed in one corner of the building. Workmen are still at work on the new hotel, where a Rhode Island clam-bake is served daily.

THE PROSPERITY OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.

AN ADDRESS CONTAINING MANY INTERESTING FACTS DELIVERED BEFORE THE WYOMING PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The eighth annual festival of the Wyoming Pioneer Association was held here to-day in Pioneer Grove. The address was delivered by Charles E. Fitch, the topic being "Migration and Development." In the course of his remarks Mr. Fitch said:

Here is *imperium in imperio*. I include the following fourteen counties within the area of Western New-York: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates. Perhaps Steuben should also be included. Within the area indicated are 800,000 inhabitants. There is one city of over 100,000 population, another of nearly 100,000; and still another of 15,000. There are seventy villages with a population each of over 500, and some of them are well up among the thousands, and are the seats of large mercantile and manufacturing interests. The aggregate corrected valuation of real and personal property, for the year 1878, were $459,518,045, and the aggregate taxation, exclusive of interest on local bonded debts, was $2,937,853 50. Nearly one-fourth of the population is of foreign birth, but it has been absorbed easily in the general mass, without derangement of its business, social or moral welfare. Through the pulsating arteries of our railway system, the heart of the world beats in the smallest hamlet, though conservatism, which is great philosophy, says is "all memory," sighs as it finds its lone the resonant blast of the north wind blow through the valleys.

When we consider the higher manifestations of life the statistics are equally satisfactory. Here the press sends its light into every nook and corner. Of daily journals there are fourteen, representing all shades of political opinion. Of tri-weeklies there are two, and of semi-weeklies three. Of weeklies there are 153, and of monthly publications there are twenty-two, together forming a body of literature which essays all subjects, runs along all lines of investigation, and reveals the vagaries, as well as the common sense of mankind. Education, in its various grades, is attended to faithfully. There are six institutions which claim the rank of colleges, and some of these are among the best educational forces in the land. There are seventy-three academies or academical departments of union schools, and three normal schools for the instruction of teachers. There is at least one seminary which is the peer of any theological training school, and is probably the best supply of the ministry of the populous and the progressive denomination with which it is connected.

It is with especial pride that we collate the figures relating to the common school—the nursery of freemen and the hope of the Republic. There are 2,745 school districts and about 4,500 licensed teachers. The number of scholars in attendance, for the school year of 1879, was 183,358—a splendid army of recruits for the battles yet to be fought against ignorance and fanaticism. There were spent for the schools, during the same year, $1,244,530 81, and the value of schools and their sites is $4,202,133. There are also 209 private schools with an attendance of over 20,000 pupils. To say nothing of either private, university or other public libraries, there are in the district libraries alone over 150,000 volumes, valued at over $100,000. There are 1,273 churches, with sittings for over 460,000 people, and church property, which is notoriously under estimated, is returned at over $12,000,000. With such barriers, guarded by conscience, let there be no fear that the surges of infidelity will overcome them.

Western New-York has given to the republic one President, one Senator and an array of Ministers to foreign courts. To the State she has given four Governors, five Lieutenant-Governors, six Speakers of the Assembly, a Vice-Chancellor and eight Judges of the Court of Appeals, by election; and time would fail us, even if we chose to be invidious, to recount the names of her sons who have distinguished themselves and honored her in political and in professional life. We may call the roll with just pride; and with the vitalizing influences that have been specified, we may be assured of the vigor and of the perpetuity of our institutions. Sincerely may we say that "our lines are cast in pleasant places."

ANOTHER REBEL WHO WANTS A PENSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following letter was received a few days ago by Snow & McKinney, United States Claim Agents at this place. The writer was in the Confederate Army and still believes in the "lost cause." Here is the letter:

NAVE HILL, Union Co., Tenn.

Messrs. SNOW & MCKINNEY:

I have been contemplating on making application to the Government for the loss of my leg. I therefore ask your advice on it, and ask you to answer me candidly. I lost it while in the Federal prison, not in any violation of the Federal Government whatever, but the guard shot at a man for throwing out a cup of water, and the ball hit me while sitting in my tent. Write if you think I could get anything or not. Respectfully yours,

M. HURST.

The above is the letter, word for word, changes being made only in the spelling. I now have the letter in my possession, and will show it to anyone upon application.

Tazewell, Tenn., July 31, 1880. B. W. SNOW.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The Worcester Club succeeded in gaining a victory over the Buffalo Club at Worcester yesterday. The score was as follows: Worcester, 2; Buffalo, 1.

The Chicago Club defeated the Boston Club at Boston yesterday by a score of 6 to 3. Only one-half of the ninth inning was played.

At Providence yesterday the Providence Club defeated the Cleveland Club by a score of 9 to 0.

When young Jeff first came up to town his father told him that it would be polite when being helped at dinner to say to the host, "Half that, if you please." It so happened that at the first dinner to which he was invited a sucking pig was one of the dishes. The host, pointing with his knife to the young porker, asked, "Well, Mr. Jeff, will you have this, our favorite dish, or haunch of mutton?" Upon which, recollecting his first lesson, he replied, "Half that, if you please," to the consternation of all present.

THE CESNOLA COLLECTION.

NO DECEIT ABOUT ITS TREASURES.

THE CHARGES OF ALTERATIONS TO GIVE A FALSE IMPRESSION SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION—HOW THE REPAIRER DOES HIS WORK—GENERAL DI CESNOLA'S REPLY TO MR. FEUARDENT.

In a talk reported below with Charles Balliard, repairer and restorer at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a complete description is given of the methods in use in repairing and restoring objects in the Cesnola collection. He shows that the greatest care is taken to avoid errors, and that any statements about "doctoring" statues have no basis. General di Cesnola himself has made a reply, in an interview, to Mr. Feuardent's charges, in which he shows them to be without foundation. The number of visitors at the museum last week was 14,429.

THE WORK OF RESTORING AND REPAIRING.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE REPAIRER—GREAT PAINS TAKEN TO AVOID ANY ERRORS.

A TRIBUNE reporter went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art yesterday morning to see Charles Balliard, of No. 4 Clinton-place, who is the repairer of the Museum. He found Mr. Balliard in the repairing room in the basement—a large room set apart for the purpose and equipped with everything necessary for the work. In cases and on shelves is a large number of more or less broken Greek vases, with mutilated objects in stone, most of them from Cyprus. With these are numberless fragments which in the progress of the work will be restored to the objects to which they belong. In this room, too, are at present stored several valuable and interesting objects, for which no place can now be found in the crowded collection up stairs. The reporter asked Mr. Balliard:

"How long have you been employed in your present capacity in the Museum?"

"Ever since the removal of the collection from the Fourteenth-st. building to this building; I began the work May 15, 1879. I have been employed in thoroughly repairing and mounting all the monuments belonging to and loaned to the Museum."

"I suppose you have had considerable experience in this business?"

"Well," said Mr. Balliard, "if I were not considered an expert I should not be employed by the director in this responsible position. It is my business. After I came to this country I was employed for some years by the house of Tiffany & Co., where I did a great deal of delicate and intricate work. In my own shop I have repaired and restored objects for the family of the President of the Metropolitan Museum, for Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Mr. H. B. Hyde, of the Equitable, and for many other collectors—I may say hundreds in this city and elsewhere, and I am now overrun with such work in my shop in Clinton-place. When I came here this room was assigned to me as a repairing room, and the first thing done was to build this tank, 10 feet long, 1½ feet wide and about 3 feet deep, and both hot and cold water were brought in pipes from the cellar. The tank was built for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning the sarcophagi, statues, bas-reliefs and all other objects in stone, which, in the temporary arrangement in Fourteenth-street, had been left as they came from Cyprus. There they were put together in a temporary manner, on rough, inappropriate pedestals, and were not washed. At the time of the removal they were dismounted from the pedestals, the pieces easily detached were taken apart, and they were brought on trucks to this building, where all the objects were laid on the floor of the grand hall. Now begin the work of properly putting together and arranging the objects. General di Cesnola first directed me to detach all the pieces improperly or imperfectly put together, and this I did by soaking every object for several days in the tank. The director would designate a certain number, say three or four objects at once, which he wanted me first to repair. These I placed in the tank. Those which had previously been put together with plaster in Fourteenth-st., after a few days' soaking easily came apart. When the pieces were thoroughly cleansed, they were taken upstairs in the elevator and laid on the floor for several days to dry. Then I took the next lot designated, and so on until the whole collection of stone objects had been soaked."

"Was this washing necessary," the reporter asked.

"Yes; it was indispensable. It was the order of the Director that these objects should be repaired and mounted in a proper and permanent manner, and all the work has been done in accordance with his orders. In Fourteenth-st. the fragments were joined to the statues with plaster. Here I have used no plaster, but chiefly sulphur and a cement of my own composition. The fragments have been joined together by the insertion of copper rods strongly connecting the pieces.

NO USE OF FRAGMENTS AT RANDOM.

"Did you ever, as Mr. Feuardent asserts, use fragments at random in repairing the statues?"

"No, I never did. It was the positive order of the director that only the pieces which formerly had belonged to the statues should be used. On this point he was very particular. The General brought in the second collection from Cyprus sixty or seventy cases of stone objects, which never were opened or exhibited in Fourteenth-st., and among these were six or seven boxes full of fragments belonging to statues in the first collection. These fragments were laid out on the floors of the two west halls of the basement and on several tables in this room. The General was almost constantly present, without losing a day, excepting Sundays, while the repairing was in progress. He was in the building from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and sometimes later, and was in this room from twenty to fifty times a day. Without his assistance it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to find the different fragments belonging to the several statues. He seemed to know where every piece belonged. In some cases it was easy to find the pieces that exactly fitted the places where they belonged. Our great difficulty was with the smaller fragments, over which we sometimes worked days and days before we found out where they belonged. Whenever I was in doubt I asked the advice and assistance of the director."

"Have you ever placed the wrong head on a body?"

"Not to my knowledge; because when I was not quite sure by the appearance of the break to which crest or body the head belonged, I called the director for his better judgment."

"In cleaning those objects have you ever discovered ornaments, decorations or other designs which were not apparent when you first took them in hand?"

"Oh, yes, in many instances. There is a square box, having on one side some animals in relief, on the top of which the cleansing, to the astonishment and delight of the General, brought to light an inscription of several lines in Cypriote characters, of which no traces had previously appeared. You must know that these stone objects were covered with a thick crust, which was hard to remove, even in water. In another instance, to the disgust of the General, I found on the left arm of a large statue an inscription which the General said reduced the antiquity of the statue nearly a thousand years. In the very finest statue of the collection, of heroic-size, a bearded figure holds in the right hand a broken cup and in the left a bird by the legs. When this statue came cleansed from the tank it revealed on the left shoulder what the General recognized as Cypriote letters. The colossal Hercules, which had been previously photographed, after cleaning showed a very interesting design extending from the centre of the belt to the dress. In cleaning a small statuette, a disk appeared which had not before been remarked, and when I showed it to the director he said it was a mirror."

"Is not this the statuette which Mr. Feuardent accuses you of 'doctoring'?"

"I suppose so; but there is not a word of truth in what he says about it. I had other work to do without 'doctoring' statuettes. Mr. Feuardent says that he had this statuette in his hands hundreds of times, and photographed the front and right side, and did not see the mirror. He also says there was no necessity for cleaning the statuette. But the cleaning revealed the mirror. The removal of the crust, which Mr. Feuardent calls 'rough work,' revealed the mirror and also showed that the whole statuette was finished, though, excepting the mirror, generally devoid of decoration or ornament. These parts of the statuette had not previously been cleaned and photographed, because apparently there was nothing on these sides to interest the archæologist."

"Did the General seem to attach any special importance to this statuette?"

"Not the slightest, so far as I could see. When I showed him the uncovered disc, which he called a mirror he shrugged his shoulders and did not appear to think much of the discovery."

"How long has it taken you to repair and mount the objects now on exhibition?"

"Over a year, and with the help of from one to five assistants, and, as you see, I still have several hundred objects in hand. When the objects were moved from Fourteenth-st. all the old pedestals were thrown aside. The director furnished correct drawings, and the carpenters in this building made seven or eight thousand pedestals of different dimensions, and these, especially for the larger statues, were made in the styles of art to which the object belonged—Greek pedestals for Greek statues, Egyptian for Egyptian, and so on. The smaller objects were mounted more uniformly in the manner usual in European museums. The object of all this, as of all my own work, is to exhibit the collection in a proper manner. All the work done is intended to be permanent."

GENERAL DI CESNOLA'S REPLY.

A COMPLETE AND CRUSHING ANSWER TO THE CHARGES OF MR. FEUARDENT.

General di Cesnola has been staying at Richfield Springs for the benefit of his impaired health. A correspondent of *The New-York Evening Post* has had a conversation with him there, in which the General makes the following complete reply to the charges of Mr. Feuardent:

This article distinctly charges that a statuette in the collection which, when Mr. Feuardent first saw it, represented to him Elpis (Hope), has had an object intended to represent a mirror added to it by carving it in the stone (though elsewhere he says the addition was made of paste and applied to the statuette); that the object of the addition was to indicate that the figure represented Aphrodite; and that the motive was to show that the worship of Aphr