THE SCHUETZENFEST.

THE FORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY.

THE GRAND PROCESSION.

A Quarter of a Million People on the Streets.

THE BANQUET AT JONES' WOOD

Festivities in the Afternoon and Evening.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

The Schuetzenfest was formally begun yesterday, and it was, indeed, a grand success. The procession was one the like of which is not often seen anywhere in the world, and such as perhaps only New York could produce. Great credit is due to the Committee on the Procession, presided over by Colonel Krehbel, for arranging the whole in such beautiful manner and with true artistic taste, and no less praise should be given to General Franz Sigel, who as chief Marshal knew so well with his assistants how to carry out the plan prepared by the committee.

It is needless to say the whole German population of New York was aglow with enthusiasm yesterday. Nothing of the kind has ever been hitherto witnessed in this city. From early morning the Bowery and all the streets leading therefrom were alive with crowds, and the air was perfectly filled with the notes of preparation for the all-absorbing procession. Flags of all nations, devices, mottoes, evergreens, a thousand tokens of rejoicing were to be met on every hand, but more especially along the line of the Bowery, which was literally covered with gay and gaudy bunting. All along the route of the procession people of both sexes and all ages began to assemble from early morning and laid under contribution every doorstep, stoop and prominent projection.

The women appeared to predominate and babies were so abundant that the display was a unique exhibition in itself. Every part of the middle region of Europe was represented in the throng of faces. Here were the Bavarian and the Swiss, the Hessian and the Hanoverian, the Saxon and the Prussian, the Hollander and the Austrian, but all glad to be recognized under the homogeneous name of German. In Union square there was a dense mass of people crowding the stoops, sidewalks and railings and occupying every window and balcony in the rectangle of houses.

THE HONORARY MEMBERS.

At nine o'clock the honorary members commenced to assemble in front of the Everett House, and shortly afterwards Mayor John T. Hoffman arrived. A letter was received that Lieutenant Governor Woodford was at 271 Broadway, whereupon Messrs. L. I. Stastny and Sigismund Kaupmann went into a carriage to wait on him and receive and escort him up. Among the other distinguished honorary members we saw the Swiss Consul General Hitz, General Schenck, M. C., and General Scheller, Judges Daly, Brady and Russel, Alderman White and many others.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. George D. B. Gillespie, L. J. Stastny and General Alexander Shaler, went to the Westminster Hotel to officially receive the delegation from Congress, and before ten o'clock the Congressional delegation alighted from three carriages in front of the Everett House, where they were received by Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, George Keister and Max Morgenthau. They proceeded into the hotel, where they were then officially received by Supervisor Smith Ely, Sr., on behalf of the Schuetzenbund, who addressed them in a few appropriate remarks, thanking them for the great pains they had taken to undertake so far a journey to honor this festival, whereupon Hon. Norman B. Judd answered, thanking him for the cordial and hearty welcome he had received, and giving him the assurance that he as well as his colleagues fully appreciated it, and wished the festival and its originators all the welfare possible. At a quarter past ten the drums were heard and the whole company set itself in motion for the public stand erected in front of the Everett House to see and inspect the procession, which soon after made its appearance. The arrangements of the stand were well conducted and were in the charge of Captain and Alderman Fritz Riper.

STREET SCENES.

The day was well adapted for the occasion, the solar rays being partially obscured by a light screen of clouds, and a cooling summer breeze contributed to render the open air vigils of the vast mass of people less inconvenient than they might otherwise have been. From Canal street to Union square along the line of Broadway, at the east side where the shade prevailed, an almost unbroken line of spectators extended, the women, as usual, being in a decided majority. Flags and banners were plentiful enough on Broadway also, and indeed this old popular thoroughfare wore about as gala an appearance as it had ever put on before.

THE PARADE AND REVIEW.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, when expectation was on tiptoe—when a dense mass of humanity thronged the entire north side of Union square and beauty and fashion filled the windows—the notes of the popular air "Le Sabre mon Pere" came borne on the lazy air, and everybody strove for the best available sight of the great procession. The reviewing stand was partly sheltered by a kindly tree, and thereon every eye was turned by the processionists as they passed, and the form of Mayor Hoffman and his mace of office being recognized, cheer after cheer went up.

First came the usual platoon of police, under command of Captain Mount, Seventeenth precinct, like a great besom to clear the way, and then followed Carl Klein's artillery company (mounted), with six vigorous buglers in front, who blew a blast that echoed through the square. Following were the band and drum corps of the Fifth regiment, the Marshal of division, General Louis Burger and staff, and then wheeled around the corner, with a front like a stone wall, the Fifth regiment of infantry, Colonel A. Meyer, commanding. Their appearance was admirable and their marching unexceptionable. The Sixth came next, under the command of Colonel A. Steinway, with band and drum corps.

The Eleventh, Colonel H. Lex, and the Ninety-sixth, Colonel J. D. Krehbel, comprised the remainder of the First division. The military, indeed, made a very creditable appearance. It would be invidious to draw distinctions between the different regiments, for each one evidently aimed at doing its very best to render the exhibition as complete and effective as it was possible to make it.

A FANTASTIC DISPLAY.

After the military came the Second division, Colonel A. Senges commanding, with Assistant Marshals Krowpaetz and Roeder, and looking from the reviewing stand there appeared wheeling around the corner, with helmets glancing in the sunlight and all bedecked with gorgeous colors, six heralds in the costume of the middle ages. This division was intended to represent the gradual development, invention and improvement in the matter of shooting weapons, arranged according to their chronological order, and introducing in its proper place the invention of gunpowder. The heralds were much remarked. Their steeds pranced as knightly steeds should do, and the knights themselves put on all the airs of the chivalrous heroes who sought in their day to right the wrongs of the weak and rescue persecuted innocence. The Marshal of the division and his aids, in the costume of the Landsknechte of the time of George Von Fronsberg, looked delightfully quaint, and the band, in the same costume, under Mr. Heiler, director, were equally objects of attention. This division was intensely stagey, but at the same time it gave the best possible idea of the progress the world has made since the days satirized by Cervantes with his "Knight of La Mancha."

A platoon of six personating Teuton warriors habited in bearskin looked odd and bizarre beyond description; but these bearskins no one appeared to show the least disposition to covet the wearing of. There was a good deal of Alaska about this particular show.

The six Indians were not genuine, but as near nature as it was possible for artistic "make up" to bring them.

William Tell and his son, the darling pets of our school day reading in history, were admirably personated. The son bore an apple pierced with an arrow, and Tell himself was impersonated by a remarkably handsome man. Six crossbow men looked a wicked set of fellows. Berthold Schwartz, the inventer of gunpowder, accompanied by two pages, carrying a triumphal arch bearing his name, was well represented.

Six men, each bearing an old fuse musket and musket "rest," habited in the costume of the Queen's Musketeers, sixteenth century, made up a picturesque half dozen, but mighty unserviceable in this day of Sharp's rifles.

The six Prussian grenadiers with flintlock muskets of the time of Frederick the Great looked a noble set of fellows, and would have been regarded as such even by old Fritz himself.

Six Tyrolese in their national costume, with short rifles and led by Andreas Hofer, created quite an impression and were repeatedly cheered, as indeed were all those who had previously passed in this division, especially William Tell.

Six American sharpshooters with the newest and most improved breech-loaders and the Gatling gun, escorted by members of Captain Kein's company, formed the rear of the division and were duly taken notice of.

THE THIRD DIVISION,

led by Charles Buckheuster, as marshal, and Fritz von Hofe as his assistant

of applause every place [illegible] was greeted with rounds is due to the "large [illegible] passed. Particular praise gramme called it [illegible] platform wagon," as the protriumphal chari[illegible] the homely phrase. It was a tion of all nati[illegible], representing the confraternitza-Columbia. "[illegible] under the bright and guiding eye Miss Rhod[illegible] representative of our continent was either si[illegible] of the New York Stadt theatre, and on and H[illegible] of her were seated Germania to the right tifo[illegible] Avvetta on the left, also represented by two beautiful young ladies attired in the national colors of their respective countries. Below them on the chariot were nine other young ladies, as "guards of honor," representing as many other nations—France, England, Italy and others—as an indication that under Columbia's gleaming star the solidarity of all nations and the union of all peoples into one common bond of peaceful human progress is the great aim to be achieved. The chariot consisted of a platform, with a raised throne under a canopy at the rear end, beautifully decorated with the American colors and garlands of natural flowers, and around the sides were shields with the coats of arms of the nations represented in the car; the post of honor and prominence was here also, as on the car itself to Columbia, allotted to the Stars and Stripes of the American Union. Six white horses drew this imposing vehicle, led by as many jockeys in costume, and the reins were held by an experienced Jehu, assisted by two grooms, all in scarlet.

THE FOURTH DIVISION,

Captain John F. Gerdes commanding, and Assistant Marshals Captain G. Lurssen and John Horsmann made an excellent show. First came a splendid band of twenty-eight pieces, drum corps of twelve instruments, and then, separated by a wide interval, General Franz Sigel, with his hat off and his horse cavorting in true military fashion. His reception was very enthusiastic, every head on the reviewing stand being uncovered, and one of the soldiers of the war was not forgotten by the representatives of a grateful people. After the General came the standard of Chief Marshal, staff officers and three Assistant Marshals, Major J. J. Liehl, Captain H. W. Wagner and S. F. Schaffer; the Marshal of the Division and his aids; the Executive Committee of the Schuetzenbund with the principal flags of the Bund, accompanied by the former Executive Committee, and having an escort of honor consisting of one delegate from each society and place represented in the procession; the Committee of Arrangements; the sub-committee; honorary members of the American Sharpshooters' Society, Sharpshooters' associations from Europe and America—each delegation carrying a flag, bearing the name of the city they came from. These marched twelve abreast, and presented a pleasing and endless variety to the eye.

The sharpshooters constituted the remainder of the fourth division, walking with a light, swinging gait, carrying arms, and giving to the mind of any reflective and patriotic beholder the inevitable impression that as long as this great republic has such men and such material incorporated among her free and sovereign people the country is safe from all foreign foes.

The sharpshooters marched in the following order:—Delegation von der Schweiz, Delegation von Deutschland, Charleston Schuetzenverein and Schutzenverein from St. Louis, Mo.; Highland, Ill.; Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Germania, Teutonia, Philadelphia, New Haven, Bridgeport, Newark, Paterson, Jersey City, Independent, Brooklyn, L. I.; Brooklyn Schuetzencorps, East New York Schuetzencorps, Brooklyn, E. D., Schuetzencorps, Williamsburg Schutzencorps.

The New York Sharpshooters' Societies were as follows:—New York Schuetzencorps, Turner Schuetzen, Schuetzen Gilde, Tritonen Schuetzen, Independent Schuetzen, Helvetia Schuetzen, Burger Schuetzen, Burger Schuetzen of the First ward, Schuetzen battalion, Major P. Hemmer.

The flag of the Helvetia Rifle Corps bears especial mention. It is a present from the ladies of Locle, in Switzerland, the great centre of Swiss watch manufacturing. It has painted on it the coat of arms of the United States and Switzerland, and the following inscriptions:—"Etats Unis—Helvétie—Un pour tous, tous pour un—The United States and Switzerland—One for all and all for one—Locle, February 27, 1848," the date of the beginning of the last French revolution.

THE FIFTH DIVISION

was under the orders of Captain Charles Klein, assisted by F. Liebmann, Jr., and A. Wunsch. After the marshal and his aids came the officers of the Washington Continental Guard and then a detachment clad in the uniform of the American army of 1776, followed by associations of veterans of the late war. After these came the Italian Garda di Colombo, the only military organization of that nationality in this city, commanded by Captain Giuseppe Caragnaro. With their bronzed complexions, effectively set off by the Garibaldian blouse, their firm step and excellent marching, they made a truly soldierly appearance. The Turnverein Cadets, under the command of their instructor, Hermann Bennecke, were loudly applauded along the whole line of the march, and the Turnverein may indeed be proud of the appearance of their pupils, who in their dark blue dress, with knapsacks on their backs, carried their muskets and kept step to the music like veterans, and their handsome, youthful faces had as determined a look. The Butchers' Guard brought up the rear of this division.

THE SIXTH DIVISON

was under the command of John Koch, Marshal, and was composed of the German singing societies of this city and vicinity and delegates from such societies throughout the country.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION

was composed of artillery and cavalry as follows:—Battery B, N. G., Captain John Keim; Battery K, Captain John Hebner; Third regiment cavalry, N. G., Colonel Budke; First regiment cavalry, N. G., Colonel Brenker; the whole under the command of Colonel Brenker, acting as brigadier general.

THE MAYOR'S MEDAL.

Mayor Hoffman delivered to Mr. Ottendorfer, at the Everett House, this morning, without any formal ceremony, the medal which he caused to be prepared as a prize for the Schuetzenfest. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship and of artistical design. The medal itself is of gold, round in form, and bearing the inscription, "Third National American Shooting Festival, in the City of New York, 1868. Presented by John T. Hoffman, Mayor." It is surmounted by an eagle and rests on a target held between flags and emblematical designs. Attached to it is a light blue silk ribbon, by which it is to be worn on the breast of the winner, the pin being concealed by the well known emblem of Roman lictors, a bundle of staves bound together, with the motto, "Concord." It will be one of the most valued prizes to be shot for at the festival, more on account of the memories and recollections it will recall than for its intrinsic value, which of itself is great enough.

THE EMBARKATION.

At the foot of Eighth street all the civic organizations embarked on the three steamboats and three barges in waiting for them; the embarkation of the many thousands was so well arranged beforehand that every commander of a sub-division knew the place he was to occupy and the boat on which to embark with his company. Amid cheers and the enlivening melodies of the numerous bands the steamboats steamed away and up the river towards Jones' Wood, while the military, placing themselves under the orders of General Burger, as commanded by General Shaler, returned to Tompkins square, where they were dismissed to their respective armories to leave their muskets and other accoutrements belonging to the State, and, having been provided with tickets of admission, they joined their families and proceeded to the Woods. The Chariot of Triumph, under an escort of sharpshooters, was driven up Second avenue to the Fest Platz. When the boats arrived at the Jones' Wood dock the grounds were already crowded, and on disembarking the sharpshooters and their friends were received with a salute of fifty guns, the report of which was occasionally drowned by the tremendous cheers of the multitude assembled.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Lieutenant Governor, the Mayor, the judges and all other invited guests returned from the stand in Union square to the Everett House as soon as the procession had passed out of sight at that point, in charge of the Committee of Honorary Members. At the parlors engaged at the Everett as the honorary headquarters cold luncheon was served, and at about one o'clock the whole distinguished company drove in fifteen carriages to Jones' Wood. Arriving there and it having been determined to postpone the banquet till half-past three o'clock P. M., and the commencement of the shooting till eight o'clock A. M. to-day, these gentlemen were shown over the grounds, inspecting all the new and extensive buildings erected for the purpose of the festival. They all expressed themselves highly gratified with all they saw, particularly the care taken by the Committee of Arrangements to have everything on the most enlarged scale and to satisfy the most fastidious taste. By three o'clock there was a perfect jam of human beings on the ground, not less than forty thousand people being present on this, the first and initiatory day of the festival.

THE BANQUET.

At about twenty minutes to four General Sigel led the guests into the banqueting hall. We have already given a sufficiently full description of this building in the HERALD and need not repeat what we said before, and would only state that every person who visited it expressed himself charmed with its beauty and simplicity. About three thousand took seats at the tables on the main floor of the hall, while all the honorary guests occupied seats on the raised platform. After the substantials of the dinner had been discussed General Sigel called for order and quiet to introduce the intellectual part of the programme. He presented Mr. Smith Ely, Jr., as the honorary president of the Schuetzenbund. Mr. Ely, without making any formal speech, proceeded to read the list of regular toasts. These were as follows:—

THE REGULAR TOASTS.

1. THE SUCCESS OF THE FESTIVAL—May it be remembered forever as a bond of union between the different nationalities composing the people of the country.

2. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—The nation of nations, the land of free development.

3. THE STATE OF NEW YORK—Her motto is "Excelsior," and she excels her sister States in population, wealth and enterprise. Her eminent position as the "Empire State" she maintains without envy, and her enterprise redounds to the benefit and honor of the whole country.

4. THE CITY OF NEW YORK—The future centre of the civilized world. It is peopled by descendants of all nations, and combines the industry, intellect and progressive development of all countries.

5. THE SCHUETZENBUND—As "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so did the Schuetzenbund, originated in a small village in Illinois, rise to its present high position, respected by all and recognized as a national institution by the highest authorities of the nation.

6. OUR INVITED GUESTS.

7. GERMANY—The land of thought, of valor, of steady industry and of art—May it ere long enjoy the blessings of complete unity, as the fruit of peaceful progress and shun fratricidal war, the curse of all peoples.

8. SWITZERLAND—The mother country of the Schuetzenbund. Let her motto be ours forever:—

With eyes clear and steady hand
Defend the right and Fatherland.

9. THE VIENNA SCHUETZENFEST—The social and fraternal union of the different sections of the German people, tending to accelerate the accomplishment of their desire for political freedom and fraternity.

10. THE PRESS—The great means to create as well as to popularize thought and knowledge.

The first toast was to have been responded to by Mr. P. F. Steffen, but being necessarily absent to superintend the completing of the works for the shooting stands General Sigel was called upon, and after a few brief remarks, more humorous than impressive, concluded with the hope that the people of New York and vicinity would make the festival a perfect success.

The second toast was answered by Mr. NORMAN B. JUDD, member of Congress from the Chicago district of Illinois, and Chairman of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to the Schuetzenfest. Mr. Judd opened his speech in German, saying that he was sorry that his limited knowledge of the language forbade him to make a speech in that tongue, but instead of that he would give them a short one in English. He then spoke as follows:—

Mr. President—It is generally believed that an American is always ready to respond to the toast you have assigned me, and why should he not be, seeing every day around him evidence of prosperity and freedom; seeing labor rewarded and industry successful, restrained only by laws for the general welfare, not made in the interests of classes; free to share in all honors, civil and political, the only qualification being the talent and integrity necessary to fill public positions; no question asked as to place of birth? I ask again why should not the possessor of such rights and privileges have his heart filled with thanks and be ready to speak in praise of such a country with such institutions? The United States by its laws invite the people of all lands to share in the benefits, and say to all, "There is room enough and to spare." Bounteous nature yields golden returns to the thrifty. The government tenders to all a home "without money and without price," protects him in the possession of such homestead. If trained to other industry than the cultivation of the soil there is work and plenty for all; ingenuity and industry are sure of their reward. The citizens are the government and they protect themselves. That silent talisman, the ballot box, rights all wrongs, and the administrators of the government, who are your servants, becoming tyrannical, are hurled from place and power. Disobedience to the people's will is an unpardonable offence. Revolutions by the ballot occur annually, quiet, peaceable, effectual. No hereditary privileges give to special classes the right to live upon the toil of others. Accident of birth does not create a ruler. The laws and justice smile equally upon the poor man's cottage and the rich man's home. For whatever inequalities of positions in future may exist in this country its laws and institutions are not responsible. Our inequalities are the result of brain and industry. They make manhood its own master and master of his own situation. Are not these things illustrated in this almost numberless gathering of the masses of freemen on this occasion? Born in foreign lands you have sought homes in this republic, and here to-day bring back to fond remembrance "the land of your birth and home of your fathers" in the celebration of these festivities, originating in the land of William Tell. Your organization and the training it gave to every man has enabled the republic on the other side of the ocean—Switzerland—to resist the encroachment of the despotisms which surrounded her. Their citizens, trained from childhood in the manly sports and in the use of arms, and aided by her mountain fastnesses, are still free. The story of William Tell, so gracefully illustrated in your procession to-day, has been studied by every American child. The struggles of freedom against despotism called for such organizations in other countries, and the kindred race of and freedom loving Germans adopted it. You have brought it to our shores, and we hail its advent as of national importance in training and disciplining in all manly arts which prepare men to defend their liberties. Organization is power, and this assemblage is more than a pastime. Its purposes and services and its effect are good for the republic. The manners, customs and habits of childhood and youth become almost part of nature, and they follow the man to his home in foreign lands, and their proper indulgence is the right of freemen. Becoming a citizen he mingles with the native born in the pursuit of business or pleasure, and the manners, habits and customs of each operate upon the other, tending to soften, invigorate, consolidate, and out of all to form a nationality whose perfect development is founded in the union of the people of different lands. From this mingling is rapidly being developed upon this continent the completest type of the physical man, the best trained intellect and a government more free and stable than has hitherto been the lot of man. All this depends upon the citizen himself, and as he exercises his privileges so will it be either the development named or the degeneracy of the land in which we live. I do not overlook the existence in other lands of physical development and intellectual culture—culture in its highest perfection—but there belong to privileged classes. In no land but ours are these within the reach of the masses of the people. Believing that this national assemblage has higher and nobler purposes than mere pastime, and that it was the duty of the government to encourage the cultivation of that which in its hours of trial may be found useful with freemen familiar with the use of, I asked the House of Representatives to accept of your invitation. My colleagues and myself are with you on this occasion as representatives of a part of the law making power of this government—the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. Not as foreigners or foreign born, do you assemble to-day, but as American citizens, engaged in organizing and developing powers for future usefulness, and if that social enjoyment which softens the asperities of life's contest are joined with the manly instructions which teach self-reliance and self-defence, so much the better. When foreign countries send delegates to greet you, and when the rulers of foreign countries contribute their aid to make the meeting a success, your government should not fail to be represented. Allow me to conclude with the hope that this third national gathering of your various associations from all the different parts of this broad land may tend to harmonize and unite all classes and interests in this our common country, and by manly rivalries learn to value and respect each other.

To the third toast Lieutenant Governor Woodford replied that he was sorry that Governor Fenton was not personally present to welcome them to the festival. In the absence of the chief of the State it fell to his lot to extend them a hearty welcome to the city and State of New York. If there be any one good thing in the American character it was that the people here combine all the good traits of the national character of the peoples of all the countries of the Old World. He spoke eloquently of the festivities of the Germans this season—the Chicago Saengerfest and now the Schuetzenfest at New York—the song gave expression to their love of liberty, and the Schuetzenfest was proof of their ability, as their motto says, with clear eye and sure aim to defend and maintain it. He made a very poetical allusion to the new tricolor of Germany, that it denoted the passage of the people from the blackness of feudal oppression through the red blood of many a struggle to the pure white of political maturity, and referring to white in the American flag as emblematical of the love of liberty and humanity.

Mayor Hoffman spoke to the fourth toast. His reception by the audience was very enthusiastic and his exordium created general merriment. He said that he did not know how great the bore of their rifles is, but he knew that the greatest bore at a public dinner was a long speech. His whole speech was happily conceived, well rendered and often interrupted with applause. He concluded with the sentiment that may the heavens above, the earth beneath and the people around them all combine to make this the greatest popular festival of all nationalities ever celebrated in this city or country.

Mr. Mutschlechner, as the representative of the Schuetzenbund, made a short response to the fifth toast, expressing his conviction that in the hands of New York the interests of the Bund would prosper as rapidly as they did before.

General Schenck, member of Congress from Ohio, was the first speaker to the toast of "The Invited Guests." He remarked that he was no invited guest at all, but being accidentally in the city he came to have a look at them. As chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House his business now was not to talk, but to see what he could tax, and while he was in favor of keeping a heavy duty on the whiskey still, he, knowing the German character, would not increase the tax on lager. In conclusion he called upon them to stand by the Union and by lager and he and they would always remain friends. In the absence of the Prussian Minister, who did not reach the city in time, Mr. Frederick Kapp responded to the toast on Germany. Mr. John Hitz, Consul General and diplomatic agent of Switzerland spoke of the Alps harboring freedom for five hundred years; that to maintain their freedom the Swiss marksmen created the Sharpshooters' Association, and he was glad to see them so extensively introduced into this country. The Austrian Consul General, Ritter von Loosey, replied to the toast of the Vienna Schuetzenfest with a short speech, in which, though with diplomatic reserve, he could not abstain from expressing his gratification at the reunion of Germans from all parts of the Old Country in the imperial city of Vienna, as well as in New York, and he proposed three cheers for the American Schuetzenfest, which were given with a will. After Mr. Kaufmann had responded to the toast for the press the banquet was declared adjourned by the President, Mr. Smith Ely, Jr.

The grounds of Jones' Wood in the afternoon presented a scene more animated and more picturesque than, perhaps, they ever presented before. In one corner might be seen some characters who, a few hours previously, had passed through the leading streets of New York as representatives of the Continentals, the Western Indians, the body guard of Old Frederick the Great, or the courtly gentlemen of the age of chivalry. Never did people enjoy themselves more; never did people appreciate the character of the presentation more, and never did people from beginning to end manifest a greater desire to preserve a spirit of the utmost unanimity and good will toward each other. There were many scenes of the most comical nature; scenes that might have provoked the most confirmed cynic to laugh and be hearty. Here, for instance, was a great, large fellow, who had been personating the character through the public streets of a hero of the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, with all the trappings on his person that Richard could have ever possibly, and yet probably would never have adopted, drinking lager, and when not indulging in that delectable beverage kissing perforce every girl that came across his knightly path. It was truly a gay and festive scene. There were Tyrolese riflemen with velvet knee breeches and Fra Diavolo hats, and there were servants of the court of half a dozen mediæval German dukes, besides a perfect cloud of European characters so totally unknown in this country that it would be a useless task to attempt a description of what they were or what they attempted to represent. Dancing, of course, was the great feature of the afternoon programme. There was dancing on the platform in front of the hotel, and there was dancing, informal and improvised all over the grounds.

AT NIGHT.

After the banquet Harry Leslie gave his interesting tightrope performances, the Turner cadets made their astonishingly perfect military and gymnastic manœuvres and evolutions, music and dancing went on, several platforms constructed for the purpose, and illuminated with over a thousand colored lamps, fireworks, salutes by the artillery, open air concerts and dancing was the rule of entertainment during the evening till a late hour. While many had left toward evening, at the early hours of the night they were replaced by new comers, and at ten o'clock not less than twenty thousand people were still on the ground.

The Programme To-Day.

Commencement of shooting at twelve o'clock M. Banquet at one P. M. In the afternoon, wrestling, fencing, foot racing—for which prizes will be awarded. General amusements, ascension of balloons, music, Harry Leslie on the tightrope amid a rain of fire, and other sports. At eight o'clock P. M., grand vocal and instrumental concert, in which all the singing societies will participate. The following is the programme of the concert:—

PART I.

1. March, "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
2. Overture, "Jubilee".....Weber
3. Waltzer, "Morgenblatter".....Strauss
4. Overture, "Freischutz".....Weber
5. Selection, "Judin".....Halevy

PART II.

1. Overture, "Lurline".....Wallace
2. "Ave Maria".....Schubert
(Cornet Solo, Mr. Leipold).
3. Quadrille, "Rumpler".....Strauss
4. Selection, "Prophet".....Meyerbeer
5. Coronation March.....Meyerbeer
(Two orchestras.)

PART III.

1. Overture, "Dessauer March".....F. Schneider
2. Concertante for two violins.....Vaillwods
Messrs. Herman and Weinhold.
3. Galop, "Festival".....Faust
4. Marien Polka.....Parlow
5. Tacheitanz.....Meyerbeer
(Two orchestras.)

WEALTH OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Inventory and Valuation of His Effects.

The following is a copy of the appraisement of the property of the late James Buchanan, as filed in the Register's office of Lancaster, Pa.:—

	Estimated Value.
Books, plate and furniture	$2,080
Gold watch and chain	75
Horses and carriages	650
Sleigh	50
Farming utensils	75
Cow	50
Wines and liquors	800
30 second mortgage bonds Pennsylvania R. R.	29,100
10 first mortgage bonds Pennsylvania R. R.	10,200
6 Hamilton county, Ohio, bonds	5,400
8 bonds Little Miami Railroad	6,800
4 Pennsylvania State bonds	3,520
5 New York Central Railroad bonds	5,200
3 Delaware and Raritan Canal bonds	2,640
4 Camden and Amboy Railroad bonds	3,520
2 New York Canal certificates	20,000
130 shares Planters' Bank, Tenn.	—
2 certificates Schuylkill Navigation Company	4,200
Loan to Schuylkill Navigation Company	5,000
10 Hudson River Railroad bonds	9,800
156 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	8,424
5 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad bonds	4,550
100 shares New York Central Railroad	12,800
80 shares Quicksilver Mining Company	2,000
$6,000 Pennsylvania State loan	6,360
20 Pennsylvania Railroad	19,400
10 New Jersey State bonds	9,500
7 North Missouri Railroad bonds	4,550
10 Tennessee State bonds	7,000
$11,000 bond State of Virginia	6,050
1 bond State of Virginia	1,815
1 bond State of Virginia	330
1 certificate State of Virginia	33
1 city of Lancaster bond	3,000
2 city of Lancaster bonds	2,000
1 New York city bond	4,500
1 bond and mortgage	6,000
1 bond and mortgage	3,500
1 bond and mortgage	2,000
1 bond and mortgage	3,500
1 bond and mortgage	3,000
1 bond and mortgage	4,500
1 bond and mortgage	1,500
1 bond and mortgage	3,000
1 bond and mortgage	600
1 judgment bond	1,000
1 judgment bond	4,480
1 judgment bond	1,100
1 judgment bond	3,000
1 judgment bond	300
1 bond	500
1 bond	3,000
1 bond	2,000
1 bond	2,500
1 bond	14,650
1 due bill	307
1 due bill	100
1 judgment	1,900
1 note	600
1 draft	500
Perpetual insurance policy	142
Deposit with Barings, London	8,307
In Chemical Bank, New York	4,873
In Farmers' Bank, Lancaster	2,021
1 draft	228
Real estate	50,000
Total wealth of the ex-President	$330,582

According to an act of Assembly five per cent of Mr. Buchanan's estate goes to the State as collateral inheritance tax. It is estimated that Mr. Buchanan, during the last few years of his life, gave away from $50,000 to $90,000 to his brother, Rev. E. Y. Buchanan, and his niece, Mrs. Harriet L. Johnson, a portion of that presented to Mrs. Johnson being in Southern securities. A striking feature in the inventory is the absence of United States securities.

AN ABSCONDING CASHIER OF THE WAYNE COUNTY BANK TURNED UP.

[From the Baltimore American, June 29.]

About the middle of last week policeman Stone, of the Middle district, observed on one of the wharves of this city a man whose eccentric conduct induced the officer to take him to the Middle district station. The fact being reported by Captain Mitchell to the police authorities here—the man making certain statements—a telegraphic despatch was sent to Superintendent Kennedy, of New York, at whose request the party, who represented himself as Beardsly Van Alstyne, cashier and proprietor of the Wayne County Bank, at Lyons, State of New York, was taken on to that city on Thursday. The New York papers, noticing his arrival, state that in March last he is alleged to have absconded with a large amount of bonds and other securities, and the bank was found to be insolvent and ruined in consequence of sundry speculations, all the depositors being the victims. Two gentleman named Warren had $22,000 deposited, and Mr. A. P. Warren placed the case in Superintendent of Police Kennedy's hands, who notified all the police bureaus in the United States. Mr. Warren sued out a writ of attachment against $3,700 in gold coin and some jewelry which was found in the possession of the prisoner, the same being handed over to the sheriff by Kennedy. Van Alstyne is a native of New York, and is between thirty-five and forty years of age. Before his disappearance he is said to have been a fine looking, healthy man, but he is now a mere wreck of his former self. He states that he lost $30,000, his individual fortune, by the failure of the bank, and his uncle lost $50,000. He also states that all the assets of the bank were swallowed up by ill-advised schemes of speculation, and in this dilemma he used the funds which had been left with the bank for safe keeping. After leaving Lyons he went to New York, where he raised a loan of $5,000 on the credit of the bank, and with this money in his possession he took passage in a sailing vessel for Brazil. He arrived at Rio Janeiro, but remained there a few days only, taking passage in a sailing vessel again for Baltimore.

ARREST FOR ATTEMPTED SWINDLING.

[From the Boston Herald, June 29.]

A man who gave his name as Joseph Strauss selected a quantity of goods at the store of Dearing & Mills, 165 Washington street, Saturday, amounting in value to $3,000 and upwards, and requested that a small package of the value of $800 to $1,000 should be sent to the Tremont House, when he would pay for it. Concluding that it would be safer to look after the matter themselves rather than to send a boy, Mr. Dearing, of the firm, took the package to the Tremont House and called for Mr. Strauss. The package was left with the clerk, when Mr. Dearing followed Mr. Strauss to his room where the payment was to be made. On reaching the room claimed to be his Strauss took a key from his pocket which proved not to fit, when he remarked to Mr. Dearing that if he would remain there he would be back immediately. Mr. Dearing chose to keep sight of his customer and followed him down stairs, which Strauss observing said to him, "Let us step into the sitting room where I can pay you just as well." They did step in and sat down, immediately upon which Strauss said, "We shall need some stationery," and went out to get some. Strauss proceeded at once to the clerk, requested possession of the package of jewelry and hurried out of the house with it. Mr. Dearing soon discovered his absence and raised an alarm. Strauss ran up Beacon street, then down Somerset street to Howard street, when he was arrested by officer Bates. On his way, finding a close pursuit, he threw away the package, which was recovered. Strauss was taken to the Second station and committed. When he was about to be locked up he handed a package to Captain Vinal, which he said contained money, and which he wished to be kept safely, and not opened until he gave liberty to do so. The package was covered by a sealed envelope, such as is used by Adams Express Company in carrying money, with the printed directions of the company upon it, marked "$1,800, from J. Strauss to M. Strauss, No. 90 Water street, New York." Captain Vinal, not wishing to be responsible for such a sum of money without verifying it, opened the package, when he found it to contain nothing but strips of wrapping paper, with a copy of the HERALD of Friday, also torn to pieces. Several days since Strauss went to another store in this city and selected goods which he ordered to be sent to him, when an officer, who was near by, was called and he was taken into custody. There being no evidence of swindling he was discharged. He then had a room at the Tremont House. When arrested yesterday he was not stopping at that place, but at the Howard House, in Howard street. He states that he is a Frenchman, about twenty-eight years old.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

If the character of the composition does not always reflect credit on our musicians, it is gratifying to find what a great improvement is made in the engraving and general appearance of musical publications in America, judging from those before us for review. The old style of title page has been superseded by the most elegant and artistic designs, and the music plates are particularly clear and readable. Much space is also saved in the latter, and some of the publishers contrive to compress four measures in every line, cadenzas, &c., notwithstanding. This gives a uniform and neat appearance to each page of music. The paper is also better than that used formerly, and on the whole the sheet music of America at the present day will compare favorably with the best efforts of Europe in the same line. Of course there are some exceptions to this rule, but the general tendency of the publishers is towards improvement. Of the pieces subjoined the greater number are the work of Western composers. Some of them are very creditable as far as melody goes, but betray the tyro in the working up. There is the invariable variation of a semiquaver quadruplet and a quaver for a finish, followed by the commonplace tremolo or still more hackneyed arpeggio of the common chord. Again, those Western composers have a great fondness for crossing the hands on the slightest provocation. It is the old Czerny school for beginners which every boarding school miss trums away at, and of which the "everlasting" "Maiden's Prayer" is a fair example.

J. L. Peters publishes the following:—

"Goodby, Old Home," song and chorus. W. S. Hays.

Commences like "Good News from Home," but like the majority of this composer's works it becomes very tame and commonplace. The title page is very handsome, the inside is not.

"Meco in Vieni," cavatina from Bellini's "La Straniera." A very pleasing translation of this favorite air of the great Italian composer.

"The Mother's Prayer," song. J. R. Thomas; words by G. Cooper. One of this favorite composer's happiest thoughts; full of tenderness and simple grace, and worthy to rank with "Beautiful Isle of the Sea."

"May Blossoms," reverie. C. Kinkel. With some puerile ideas to weaken it. This piece is, however, not devoid of merit, and its march-like melody may prove acceptable to beginners.

"Heavenward." Valse Angelique. Vibré. A very beautiful, dreamy sort of waltz, of German proclivities, however, and one worthy of the handsome illustration on the title page.

"Infinite Joy," religious meditation. C. Kinkel. A pretty sort of exercise, but entirely devoid of any religious ideas. It is more like some of those light, preliminary passages with which every concert pianist opens a grand fantasia.

"No Crown Without the Cross." J. R. Thomas. The title page is the handsomest we have ever seen on a piece of music in America, and the melody and accompaniment correspond. The modulations and changes are particularly beautiful.

Tremaine publishes the following:—

"Ah! Que j'aime les Militaires," arranged from Offenbach by Dr. Wetmore. A very poor arrangement of this dashing song.

"Oh, Maggie, When the Sun Goes Down," song and chorus. W. R. Johnston. A charming song, which recommends itself at once to the favorable consideration of every musician.

"Logan's Gathering." J. G. Clark. A campaign song which, me fear, will not assemble many lovers of music around the redoubtable impeachment Manager, for the music is commonplace in the extreme.

Lyon & Healy, of Chicago, publish the following:—

"The Midnight Harp," ballad, Siebert. The melody is good enough, but the crossing of the hands and the arpeggios in the acc