in the larger; parks.

Its location, Avenue by Fifty marked ready the stream, rises near Island end; for points scenic so beneath thorough. There is creet ever hundred. This lake city. This lake scenery foliage, done so but to be.

The is used as resting place on which will be surveys and floor.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE CITY HALL.

This is an imposing edifice, and, for the most part, built of marble. It was constructed between the years 1808–10. At the celebration of the Atlantic Telegraph, the clock-tower and other upper portions of the building were destroyed by fire, but have since been rebuilt.

Previous to the completion of the new cupola, our City Fathers contracted with Messrs. Sperry & Co., the celebrated tower-clock makers of Broadway, to build a clock for it, at a cost not exceeding $4,000, that our citizens might place the utmost reliance upon, as a time-keeper of unvarying correctness. During the month of April the clock was completed, and the busy thousands who were daily wont to look up to the silent monitor, above which the figure of justice was enthroned, hailed its appearance with the utmost satisfaction. It is undoubtedly the finest specimen of a tower clock on this side of the Atlantic, and as an accurate time-keeper competent judges pronounce it to be unsurpassed in the world. The main wheels are thirty inches in diameter, the escapement is jeweled, and the pendulum, which is in itself a curiosity, is over fourteen feet in length. It is a curious fact that the pendulum bob weighs over 300 pounds; but so finely finished is every wheel, pinion and pivot in the clock, and so little power is required to drive them, that a weight of only 100 pounds is all that is necessary to keep this ponderous mass of metal vibrating, and turn four pairs of hands on the dials of the cupola. The clock does not stand, as many suppose, directly behind the dials, but in the story below, and a perpendicular iron rod twenty-five feet in length connects it with the dial-works above.

In the building are the several offices of the Mayor, Common Council and Aldermen, the Governor's room, City Library, and other business offices.

The United States District Court is located in Chambers street, at the rear of the City Hall. The several other Courts are held in the brown stone building, situated at the northeast angle of the City Hall.
THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE

Is located between Wall street, Exchange Place, William and Hanover streets. The material employed in its construction is blue Quincy granite, and it is characterized by fine proportions, and massive, substantial appearance. Its dimensions are on such a scale, as to produce a fine architectural effect, being in length, 200 feet; in width, from 144 to 171; while it has an elevation of 77 feet at the cornice, and 124 feet at the top of the dome. The portico of eighteen Ionic columns, which graces its front, imparts to it an imposing effect. The interior of the building fully sustains the impression; for besides the numerous apartments set apart to various uses, it contains a rotunda in the centre, surmounted by a lofty dome, which is supported in part, by eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble. This rotunda is capable of containing 3000 persons. Its entire cost, including the ground, was over $1,800,000. The architect was Isaiah Rogers; and it was built on the site of the old Exchange, destroyed by the fire of 1835. There are numerous offices in this colossal structure, among them a very extensive reading-room for merchants, &c. The original stockholders lost every penny of their investment, it having been sold to other hands to defray the mortgage held by the Barings of London.

THE POST-OFFICE

In Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, was formerly the Middle Dutch Church. At a time—namely, during the war of the Revolution—when most of the churches were turned to military use by the British, this one sustained the greatest injuries; which more or less, however, fell upon all. In 1790, it received such repairs as fitted it again for public worship; but it was afterwards secured by the government and devoted to its present use,—that of a post-office. Its internal arrangements are extensive, and well adapted to the objects of its present use; the postmaster's room is a splendid model of Grecian architectural manner; and of the Parthenon it is equal to appearances, &c. The building is high; at the corner, or four marble steps, and the base of the splendid room, the revenue of such large building, in-
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In Nassau street, formerly the entrance of the church British, this is more or less, but it was at that time devoted to its objects.

In the building, as to command a view of all that is going on in the building. It was in the old wooden steeple of this building, that Franklin practised his experiments in electricity.

THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,

Adjoining the Custom House, is a marble building, and is occupied as government offices for determining the value of the precious metals, previous to their being sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, &c. The processes for melting and refining the gold are done here. In the front part of the building are the treasurer's office, the weighing-room, &c.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On the corner of Wall and Nassau streets, is a splendid building, constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner of white marble, something after the model of the Parthenon at Athens; as a piece of masonry, it is equal to any structure extant, and to judge from appearances, likely to become as enduring as the pyramids; it occupies the site of the old Federal Hall. The building is 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 80 feet high; at the southern end, on Wall street, is a portico of eight purely Grecian columns, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter, and 32 feet high; and on the northern end on Pine street, is a corresponding portico, of similar columns. The front portico is ascended by eighteen marble steps, and the rear portico, on Pine street, by only three or four marble steps. It is two lofty stories high above the basement story. The great business hall is a splendid room 60 feet in diameter. Two-thirds of the entire revenue of the Union is here collected. No other government establishment of the country, is the scene of such large monetary operations. The cost of the building, including the ground, was $1,100,000.

The old City Armory or Arsenal, is situated at the junction of Elm and White streets, extending 84 feet on
CITY OF NEW YORK.

Elm, and 31 feet on White street. The edifice is so constructed, that in case of any popular tumult, it could be defended by a garrison of 50 men. The ground-floor is used as a gun-room, and the upper room for drilling, &c. The style of the architecture is a kind of gothic, with castellated towers. This arsenal contains a portion of the artillery of the first division of the New York State Militia. It is intended that a large flagstaff shall be erected on the centre of the roof of this building, in order that telegraphic communications may be conveyed by wires from it to the new arsenal up town, which is situated on the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh Avenue.

THE HALL OF RECORDS,

Located to the east of the City Hall, was originally used for a prison, and subsequently as a cholera hospital. It is of coarse stone stuccoed over; the entrances north and south, are ornamented with Ionic columns. The building is now used as the Depository for Deeds, Records, &c.

THE HALLS OF JUSTICE.

This is the city prison, or as it is more familiarly styled, from its gloomy aspect, "the Tombs." It is a spacious building, or rather series of buildings,—occupying the square bounded by Centre street on the east, Elm street on the west, and Franklin and Leonard streets on the north and south. It is a massive structure, in the Egyptian style, the main entrance being by an ascent of steps beneath a large portico supported by massive Egyptian columns. The Court of Sessions, Police Court, and others, are held in this building. It also comprises the prison, which has about 150 cells. The house of detention measures 142 feet by 45. The place of execution of criminals is the interior courtyard. The edifice was completed in 1838. On application to the keeper, visitors may obtain admission to the building.
A visit to the several establishments on this island will well repay any one interested in the efforts for ameliorating human suffering. There are on the island, the Penitentiary, with its 500 to 1000 convicts, the Alms-House Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the New Work-House,—which last is one of the most complete edifices in the country. It is built of stone taken from the quarries of the island. It is a very spacious building, being capable of holding about 600 persons; all its internal arrangements are very complete. The humane object of this institution is to separate vagrants from criminals, and to compel all who are able to do something towards their own support. The building, which is 325 feet in length, cost about $100,000.

Tickets for admission to the island can be obtained of the Secretary of the Governors of the Alms-House Department, at the Rotunda, rear of the City Hall. There are various modes of conveyance thither,—by the Second or Third Avenue cars, and by steamer which leaves foot of Grand street, East River, or by the Harlem stage from 23 Chatham street to 61st street, and cross to the island at any hour.

WARD'S ISLAND
May also be visited by the same conveyances, on obtaining a permit from the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office in the New City Hall, near the junction of Chambers and Centre streets.

RANDALL'S ISLAND
May be reached also by boat from foot of Grand street each day at noon. Here are the nurseries for the sup-
port and instruction of destitute children. This institution is the most interesting of all, and commends itself to the sympathies of all who would become acquainted with the benevolent agencies of New York city. Permits may be had, as for Blackwell’s Island. There are usually to be seen here, in the several institutions, from 4000 to 5000 persons young and old.

THE NEW YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Situated in Bloomingdale, near Eightieth street, comprises a fine building 120 feet by 60, and nine acres of ground, laid out with much taste. These grounds command a splendid view of the Hudson and East Rivers with the surrounding scenery. There are in this institution about 200 orphans. The institution was incorporated by charter in 1807, and its present edifice was completed in 1840. It is a most praiseworthy institution, and a very interesting one to visit.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE,
A branch of the New York Hospital, is situated in the Bloomingdale Road, at a distance of about seven miles from the City Hall. It occupies a most beautiful and commanding site, and its approach and surroundings are admirably fitted to lighten the sense of depression and gloom which we instinctively associate with every establishment of the kind. The treatment administered to its unfortunate inmates, too, is of the most enlightened, humane, and rational sort. The principal building is 211 feet in length, 60 in depth, and four stories in height; with side buildings.

The approach to the Asylum from the southern entrance, by the stranger who associates the most sombre scenes with a lunatic hospital, is highly pleasing. The sudden opening of the view, the extent of the grounds, the various avenues gracefully winding through so large a lawn; the cedar hedges, the fir and other ornamental trees, tastefully distributed or grouped, the

variety of shrubbery and flowers. The central building, however, is always open to visitors, and the view from the top of it, being the most extensive and beautiful of any in the vicinity of the city, is well worthy of their attention.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL.
Situated on Broadway, between Duane and Worth streets, is a most important benevolent institution. It dates back to 1771, when it was founded by the Earl of Dunmore, who was at that time governor of the colony. The accommodation for patients, which of late years has been greatly enlarged, is very extensive, and excellent in every respect. It is a receptacle in cases of sudden accidents. It is not altogether gratuitous; but to such as are able to pay a little, it offers most important advantages—four dollars a week commanding the best medical attendance, besides nursing and medicine. The students, too, have the benefit, for a small annual fee, of accompanying the surgeons in their rounds. The institution has an annual revenue from various sources of about $80,000, which is expended in the support of the establishment. The hospital buildings are fitted up in excellent style for the accommodation of patients.

The approach to the Hospital from Broadway is by an avenue of 90 feet wide, planted with a double row of trees. The main building is of gray stone, 124 feet long, including its two wings, by 50 feet deep. It contains separate apartments for patients afflicted with contagious diseases, possesses a theatre for surgical operations, and other apartments, and also a Marine department. The average number of patients admitted annually may be stated at 3000 to 3500. The best medical attendance is secured to this institution.

JEWS HOSPITAL.
Is located at 158 West Twenty-eighth street.
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL AND NURSERY,
East Fifty-first street, near Lexington Avenue.

In connection with the New York Hospital may be mentioned,

THE NEW YORK DISPENSARIES.
Which are associations for giving medicine and medical advice to the poor. The Northern Dispensary, situated on the corner of Christopher and Sixth streets, was founded in 1829; and the Eastern Dispensary, on the corner of Ludlow street and Essex Market Place, was instituted in 1834. There is also a still older Dispensary on the corner of White and Centre streets, established in 1795; and is estimated to have given relief to more than fifty thousand patients since its first organization.

THE DEMILT DISPENSARY
Is a fine building at the corner of the Second Avenue and Twenty-third street, which with the ground cost $80,000—the noble donation of the late Miss Demilt. About 3000 patients are annually benefited by this noble charity of a single benefactor.

THE ASYLUM FOR AGED INDIGENT FEMALES
Is located in Twentieth street, near Second Avenue. Its title indicates sufficiently the object of the institution, which is both well filled and well sustained.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL,
At the corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth street, is an admirable charity sustained by members of the Episcopal Churches of New York.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Located between the Fourth and Fifth Avenues, and near One hundred and seventeenth street, is another worthy institution, founded by the two benevolent personages whose names it bears. The Asylum measures 206 feet front, and has 26 acres of ground. It supports over 200 children.

THE MAGDALEN FEMALE ASYLUM,
Situate west of the Harlem railroad, between the streets known as Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets. This praiseworthy institution, as its name indicates, has been established for the recovery and restoration of fallen and distressed females. It is well sustained; and by the self-sacrificing labors of the benevolent, has been productive of great good.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
In Fourteenth street, between Irving Place and Third Avenue, has large apartments, and a regular faculty; also a library of 5000 volumes. The museum is extensive and valuable.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
This is a handsome edifice, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue. It was founded in 1807, has eight professors and about two hundred students. There is a small library here, of about 1500 volumes, and an anatomical museum. These museums are accessible to the public on application to the janitor.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE
Is located at No. 90 East Thirteenth street; it was chartered in 1850, and is devoted to the instruction of young medical practitioners. It possesses a valuable anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, &c. There is also in this building the College of Pharmacy.
THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This noble and well-conducted Asylum is situated at Fanwood, Washington Heights, near 150th street, which is reached by means of the Hudson River railroad. The principal building measures 110 feet by 60, and is five stories high. It is capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 pupils, exclusive of the principal and teachers, &c. It is one of the best-endowed institutions of benevolence in New York; being sustained by appropriations made by the State Legislature, by the City Corporation, and private benefactions. The pupils are instructed in the ordinary branches of learning, and some of them in the various trades. Dr. Peet is the superintendent. Open to the public from half-past one to four P. M. every day.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND

Is on the Ninth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, occupying 32 lots of ground, presented by James Boorman, Esq. The edifice is of granite, and of the Gothic order of architecture. It owes its origin mainly to Dr. J. D. Russ, whose attention was directed to the sightless condition of a large number of the children in the City Alms House. Moved by the spectacle, he determined to devote himself to their relief, and for that purpose took seven children from the Alms House and gratuitously instructed them for nearly two years, and finally obtained the passage of an act by the legislature for their support. In this effort he was ably supported by Samuel Wood, a well-known member of the Society of Friends, and Dr. Samuel Akerly, distinguished for his zeal and labors in behalf of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Here also the usual branches of education are taught, and the pupils are instructed in the several useful arts of life. It is an exceedingly useful object to visit, as is also the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The Institution is open to visitors on week days, from one to six P. M., and may be conveniently reached by stages and cars that run on the Eighth Avenue.
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS

Is located on Thirtieth street, between Fourth and Madison Avenues. It is under the direction of a society devoted to the protection of deserted children, and adult persons who may be in distress. This association has largely contributed to the relief of the poor and destitute of the city,—in one year it relieved, and provided with places, over 600 young and old. The society publishes a paper semi-monthly, entitled "The Advocate and Guardian," which has a circulation of about 15,000 copies; it has also published over 10,000 tracts, &c.

THE HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

Has its rooms No. 100 West Sixteenth street. It was organized in 1850.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN,

Was organized in 1797, by the efforts of the late Mrs. Isabella Graham. Its average number of persons relieved, is about 200 widows and 500 children. Mrs. L. Perkins, 1st Directress, 78 West Fourteenth street.

THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,

In the Five Points, near Centre and Pearl streets, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Pease, is another praiseworthy institution. Placed in the very midst of squalid poverty and crime, this excellent charity has achieved great results in rescuing and reclaiming the youth of vicious parentage. Mr. Pease's institution dates back only to 1848, yet thus far has its progress been incomparably the most successful of any of the numerous noble charities of New York. Persevering through numberless difficulties, Mr. Pease at length has achieved a great success in his laudable endeavors. He has now from 100 to 200 inmates, rescued from the pillories of vice
and poverty; hopefully engaged in his "House of Industry." Since its foundation, between 800 and 900 women have been sent out to places in the country. By his economical plan, the major part of the expenses of the establishment have been defrayed by the productive labor of the inmates.

There are many other philanthropic societies in New York, which it is not necessary to detail, as they may be found briefly named in the City Directory. The more prominent are the following benevolent societies:

**ODD FELLOWS HALL.**

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows number, in New York city, about 90 lodges, and about 13 encampments, including many thousand members; many of the lodges have fine halls, in various parts of this city and the neighboring cities of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, &c.; but the grand rendezvous of the order, is the large brown-stone building at the corner of Grand and Centre streets, erected at a cost of $125,000. This imposing edifice presents a noble appearance, being substantially built, lofty, and surmounted by a dome. It contains a series of highly ornamented lodge-rooms, richly furnished and in different styles of architecture: some Egyptian, Grecian, Elizabethan, &c. These elegant apartments are well worth a visit. The average receipts of the association which owns this edifice, is estimated at about $75,000. Their distribution in the form of benefactions to the sick and poor, is on a scale of corresponding liberality.

**ANCIENT AND HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONs.**

The M. W. Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, meets at such commodious place as may be appointed on the 1st Tuesday in March, June, September, and December. Subordinate lodges meet every
evening in Crosby street, corner of Broome street, and at Odd Fellows Hall, Grand and Centre streets.

**THE SAILORS SNUG HARBOR,**

An Asylum for aged and infirm seamen, is situated on the north side of Staten Island. It was founded by Capt. Randall in 1801, and incorporated in 1806 in New York; the present noble building on Staten Island, measures 225 feet in length, with 160 acres of ground; about 300 aged and disabled seamen are here supported. Near the Quarantine grounds, are the Seamen’s Retreat for the sick, and the Home for Sailor’s Children, also the Marine Hospital, which is supported by an emigrant tax of $2 on every cabin passenger, native of a foreign country, and 50 cents for every steerage passenger. The fund from these sources, amounts to nearly $100,000 per annum. There is yet another benevolent marine society, styled The American Seamen’s Friend Society, whose object is to bring good influences to bear upon this class, by preaching, and by opening boarding-houses, reading-rooms, savings banks, &c.

*The Marine Society’s* office, is at 82 Wall street.

*St. George’s Society* of New York, 40 Exchange Place.

*St. Andrew’s Society*.

*St. David’s* 93 Canal street.

*St. Nicholas*.

*New England* Astor House.

*Italian Benevolent Society,* 685 Broadway.

*Irish Emigrant* 51 Chambers street.

*Hibernian Benevolent Society,* 42 Prince street.

*German Society* of New York, 84 Greenwich street.

*Hebrew Benevolent Society,* 164 Greene street.

*French*.

*German Mutual Society*.

*Friendly Sons of St. Patrick*.

The respective addresses of the above Societies are to be found in the New York Directory.
THE PEOPLE'S BATHING AND WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 141 Mott street, near Grand street, is another benevolent institution; it is, in fact, a charity of the most effective kind; since it induces cleanliness, and prevents sickness among the poor. It is much frequented; in a single day (summer time), as many as 750 bathers have availed themselves of the establishment. The charge is from 5 to 10 cents admission. This institution is supported in part by subscriptions.

There are many other public societies established in New York, for the protection and improvement of the poor and the refractory. There are, independent of these, numerous religious associations, having for their object the religious culture of the destitute.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

Situated on Lafayette Place, near Astor Place, is justly regarded as the library collection of the continent. Its literary treasures comprise some of the rarest and most valuable productions of art extant. Dr. Cogswell, the learned Librarian, has collected from all parts of the old world a vast accumulation of costly works in all departments of human knowledge; including about 1000 bibliographical books, and numerous superbly illustrated works of great rarity and value, on almost all subjects—science, history, biography, philology, &c., &c. It already contains nearly 100,000 volumes, and further additions are constantly being made to its collection, by the munificence of its founder, John Jacob Astor, who endowed it with the sum of $400,000.
This stately edifice, built of brick, ornamented with brown stone, is of the Romanesque style, and of great symmetrical beauty. Its interior, however, is much more imposing. The entrance to the Library Hall is by a flight of 38 marble steps leading to the second story. This splendid hall is richly decorated with 14 piers finished in imitation of Italian marble, and over these are galleries ranged on either side, inclosed with gilt iron railings. These upper galleries are reached by eight spiral stairways. The height of the Library is near 50 feet, and in the centre of the ceiling is a large skylight, measuring 54 feet by 14, and at each side smaller lights; there are no other windows, these however afford sufficient light for the building. In the east end are inclosures railed in, and the Librarian's rooms. In the lower, or first floor, are the Lecture room and Reading rooms. The floors are of mosaic work. A visit to this noble institution, with its rich and rare collection of sumptuous books, will become a necessity to all who have any love for literature and art.

In the year 1857, William B. Astor, Esq., made a donation, to the Trustees, of the adjoining lot; upon which another structure, in all respects corresponding with the first, has just been erected. Thus the Astor Library has now doubled its proportions—forming the most imposing architectural edifice of its class in the United States. This new building was opened to the public in the Autumn of 1859—immediately after the return of Dr. Cogswell from Europe with a further collection of literary spoils.

THE COOPER UNION

Is a noble building erected by Mr. Peter Cooper, of New York, and is devoted to the "moral, intellectual, and physical improvement of his countrymen." The building covers an entire block, having a front on Third Avenue of 185 feet, on Fourth Avenue 155, on Eighth street 143, and on Seventh street 86. It is in the immediate vicinity of the new "Bible House," the "Astor
Library," the "Mercantile Library," and the rooms of various literary and scientific societies. In the basement is a large lecture-room, 125 feet long by 82 wide and 21 high; and this, and also the first and second stories, which are arranged for stores and offices, are to be rented, so as to produce a revenue to meet the annual expenses of the "Institute." The "Institute" proper—or the "Union"—commences with the third story, in which is an "exhibition-room," 30 feet high and 125 by 82, lighted from above by a dome. The fourth story may be considered as a part of the third, being a continuation of galleries with alcoves for painting and sculpture. In the fifth story will be two large lecture-rooms, and the library, consisting of five rooms, which connect with each other and with the lecture-rooms. There are also rooms for experiments, for instruments, and for the use of artists. The cost of the building is about $300,000, and the annual income from the rented parts will be from $25,000 to $30,000. The whole is to be given to a Board of Directors for the benefit of the public; the course of lectures, the library, and the reading-rooms all to be free. In the munificence both of the gift and the endowment, and in the importance of the result intended to be secured, the "Cooper Institute" will be a monument to its noble-hearted founder more enduring than the pyramids. The School of Design for women has rooms in this building.

THE FREE ACADEMY.

In Twenty-third street, corner of Lexington Avenue, was established in 1848, by the Board of Education of the city of New York, in pursuance of an act passed May 7, 1847, for the purpose of providing higher education for such pupils of the Common Schools as may wish to avail themselves thereof. The Free Academy is under the general superintendence of the Board of Education; but it is specially under the supervision of an Executive Committee, for its care, government, and management, appointed by the Board. All its expenses
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

for instruction, apparatus, library, cabinet collections, books, and stationery, are paid out of the public treasury.

The cost of the ground was $37,810, the edifice, $75,000, and the interior furniture, apparatus, &c., $26,867. The building measures 125 feet by 80, and will accommodate 1000 pupils.

The students are admitted in annual classes, and the full course of study embraces five years.

The Board of Education is authorized by law to confer the usual collegiate degrees on the recommendation of the faculty.

Graduates may become "Resident Graduates," and continue their studies at option. The Academical studies during Term time, continue daily (except Saturday and Sunday) from a quarter before 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Occupy the Clinton Hall building in Astor Place, Eighth street. This noble establishment comprises a fine library, reading-room, and lecture-room, also cabinets of minerals, &c. Its literary collections numbering between 40 and 50,000 volumes, in the several departments of general knowledge, including also a valuable series of periodical works, unsurpassed by any other institution. The number of its members at the present time exceeds 4000. This institution, originally established for the use of clerks, has been since thrown open to the public on payment of the subscription, $5 per annum. Clerks pay $1 initiation fee, and $2 subscription.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY

Is situated in University Place, near Twelfth street. This time-honored institution, founded in 1754, possesses a fine collection of books in general literature, numbering about 38,000 volumes. Permanent members of this institution, by the payment of $25, and the annual fee of $6, become stockholders. Temporary members are admitted on the payment of $10
per annum. To all these literary establishments, visit ors are admitted.

THE CITY LIBRARY
Is in the City Hall, and is free to all persons.

THE NEW YORK LAW INSTITUTE
Have a valuable library of law books at No. 41 Chambers street. Open daily.

THE PRINTERS' FREE LIBRARY,
Located at No. 3 Chambers street, has over 4000 volumes. It is open every Saturday evening.

THE WOMAN'S LIBRARY
Is in the New York University Building, fronting on Washington Square.

THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Is a society of scientific men, formed for the study of natural history. Its rooms are in Fourteenth street, near the 4th Avenue. It possesses a good library, and a large museum of minerals, plants, and specimens of natural history. It is accessible to the public.

THE APPRENTICE'S LIBRARY,
containing about 16,000 volumes for the use of youthful apprentices, is in the Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, near Grand street.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
No. 20 Fourth Avenue, has a collection of upwards of 8000 volumes. There is a school attached for the education of the children of mechanics.
THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Established upwards of half a century, have a noble edifice on the corner of Eleventh street and Second Avenue. It is an elegant fire-proof structure, built of yellow sandstone from the province of New Brunswick, and is splendidly fitted up. Its literary collections consist of rare and valuable books pertaining to the history and antiquities of the country; also medals, coins, maps, engravings, &c. The Library comprises about 20,000 volumes. There is a fine Picture-gallery in the uppermost story; the Library Hall, Lecture-room, and various offices are characterized by great architectural beauty. Recently there have been added a fine collection of Nineveh Marbles, presented by James Lenox, Esq., and Dr. Abbott's Egyptian Collection (obtained by liberal subscription), one of the most valuable museums of Egyptian antiquities in the world. The meetings of the society are held on the first Tuesday of each month; there are also occasional Lectures given, in addition to the regular series. Hon. Luther Bradlish is the President, and the membership of the association numbers about 1500, including the leading literary men of the country.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

Founded in 1842. The first President of this society was the late Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of the Treasury, &c., who held the office until his death in 1849. The object of the society is "the prosecution of inquiries into the origin, progress, and characteristics of the various races of men." This society has collected a large amount of materials, and has published three volumes of Transactions. The meetings are held at the houses of members, on the second Tuesday in each month.
THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM,
A fine stone edifice, situated near High Bridge, is a home and reformatory for neglected children. The asylum, by its charter, becomes the legal guardian of all such children as may be committed to it by the voluntary act of their parents or by the precept of a police magistrate. The institution owes its origin to Dr. J. D. Russ of this city, so favorably known for his exertions in establishing the New York Institution for the Blind. The success of the institution has been largely promoted by A. R. Wtemore, Esq., who has been its president and financier almost from its organization. It occupies about 20 acres of ground, which is in part cultivated by the children, who, during their stay in the asylum, are instructed in all the branches of a common school education. As soon as their improvement will warrant their removal, they are sent to the Great West and indentured, where, in a few years, instead of being drawn into the vortex of crime as they almost inevitably would have been if left unprotected in our streets, they will many of them become our law-makers and occupy places of trust. The institution has a House of Reception for 200 children, at No. 71 West Thirteenth street. All children, when first committed, must remain in this house ten days, to afford their parents an opportunity of reclaiming them. The two buildings can accommodate about 700. Take Hudson River railroad or Manhattanville stages to Fort Washington or High Bridge.

YOUNG MEN’S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
This society have rooms in the Bible House, corner of Third Avenue and Ninth street. The Association has a reading-room which is entirely distinct from the library and department for committee and other meetings. Devotional services are held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Young men, strangers, and the public are cordially invited.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
At Cooper Union, has also a select library of works, principally relating to the inventive and mechanical arts. Under the auspices of this association have been held the annual fairs for the purpose of exhibiting the progress of new inventions in science and art.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY
Of New York, hold their monthly meetings at the Historical Society’s rooms, in Second Avenue.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Is located on the east side of Washington Square, and forms a noble architectural ornament, being of the English collegiate style of architecture. The University was established in 1831, and has ever maintained its high reputation. It has a chancellor, and a corps of professors in the various departments of learning. There is also a grammar school connected with the institution; also a valuable library, philosophical apparatus, &c. The edifice is of marble, and measures about 200 feet in front by 100 in depth: it presents a very beautiful appearance as seen through the thick foliage of the park. The great central gothic window lights the chapel of the University; divine service is held here every Sunday at the usual hours. The principal entrance is by the centre door, up a flight of marble steps. In the upper parts of the building are several chambers and offices, occupied by various societies, literary persons, and artists.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
Originally chartered by George II., in 1754, under the title of King’s College, till within a short period, stood...
in Park Place. The present edifice is on Forty-ninth street, near the Fifth Avenue. It has a president and 12 professors; a choice library of rare classical works of about 18,000 volumes, museum, &c. A grammar school is attached to the institution, over which a professor presides as rector.

PUBLIC AND WARD SCHOOLS.

By the report of the Board of Education, we find that there are in New York city, 275 ward schools, including 19 for colored children, evening schools, normal and primary schools. The average annual cost of sustaining these free institutions of popular instruction, amounts to over one million;—which sum is raised for the most part by taxation, and the balance being derived from the State appropriation. The whole number taught in the schools during the year, was over 150,000, including about 3,000 colored children. This estimate, however, comprehends about 10,000 belonging to the various benevolent institutions, the Orphan Asylum, House of Industry, and several others, as well as the Free Academy.

The rooms of the Board of Education are located on the corner of Grand and Elm streets.

WARD SCHOOL, No. 44.

On the corner of North Moore and Varick streets, is a fair specimen of school architecture in the city; being one of the most beautiful and commodious school edifices in the city.
THE NEW BIBLE HOUSE,

Which is approached from Broadway through Astor Place, occupies three fourths of an acre of ground, bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues, and Eighth and Ninth streets. The form of this gigantic edifice is nearly triangular. It has a front of 198 feet on Fourth Avenue, 202 on Eighth street, 96 on Third Avenue, and 232 on Ninth street. Its average depth is about 50 feet. It is the property of the American Bible Society. This imposing-looking edifice, which is substantially built of brick, with stone facings, cost nearly $300,000. The principal entrance, which is on the Fourth Avenue, has four columns, surmounted with cornice. In the fourth story is a stone figure representing Religion holding a Bible.

The receipts of the Society, at the first year of its organization in 1816–17, were $37,779.35; its receipts since then amount to about $5,000,000. It has put in circulation about nine millions of Bibles and Testaments; and given some $500,000 to various Missionary Stations to aid in the publications of the Holy Scriptures. It has supplied thousands of seamen and criminals with copies; as well as distributed hundreds of thousands to private families, hotels, &c., in every part of the United States. It has produced editions of the Bible, or portions of it, in about 24 different dialects, and aided in issuing it in others. In this spacious building the following Societies have their Rooms, viz: the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Home Missionary Society, the New York Colonization Society, Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Jews, the House of Refuge, Children's Aid Society, Home of the Friendless. Nearly 600 persons are employed in the Bible House when in full operation.
THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Is situated No. 9 University Place, between Waverley Place and Eighth street. The principal edifice comprises four large lecture rooms, a chapel, library of 16,000 volumes, and studies, also other rooms for students. It has 6 professors, and usually about 107 students. It was founded in 1836.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Of the Episcopal Church, is situated in Twenty-fifth street, corner of Ninth Avenue, near the Hudson, two miles from the City Hall. There are two handsome buildings of stone, for the accommodation of professors and students. The Board of Trustees consists of all the bishops, and one trustee from each diocese in the United States. The institution is well endowed and in a flourishing condition.

PICTURE GALLERIES, &c.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

625 Broadway, above Houston street, comprises the exhibition of the productions of art by living painters. It is open to the public from April to July. These gal-

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

There are about fifteen daily papers published in New York, with an aggregate circulation of 140,000 copies. About two thirds of this number are distributed in the city, the balance are sent by mail to various parts of the country. Most of the offices are accessible to public inspection during the hours of 2 to 4 o'clock.

THE TIMES OFFICE

Is situated at the end of Park Row, facing Chatham street. It is an attractive architectural ornament to this active centre of the printing business. In the
vicinity are the N. Y. Tribune office, the Tract Society, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Courier, the Mercury, and other papers. On the Nassau side of the Times building are the Observer, Scientific American, the Century, the United States Journal, &c. On this account this site has been recently styled “Printing House Square.”

The New York Times building, erected during the panic year, and first occupied on the first day of May, 1858, is a noble structure, constructed of stone and iron, and perfectly fireproof; five stories in height; the walls a light olive-colored stone, brought from Nova Scotia. Complete in all its appointments, this building deserves especial mention, if for no other reason than that it is the only newspaper office in the United States which combines within itself the requisites of thorough fitness and the elegance of refined taste. Our readers, we are assured, will be interested in a description of the parts of this establishment.

The site is that which was for many years occupied by the Old Brick Church (the Rev. Dr. Spring’s), an ancient place of worship, erected at the period when green fields adorned the space now densely crowded with great warehouses, stores, and banks; when honest old Knickerbockers held the site of the Park to be a journey out of town; and where the bones of early residents of the city were solemnly laid in earth that is now undermined by lighted vaults and rendered vocal by the ceaseless clash of ponderous machinery.

Thus much for the exterior. We descend into the spacious vaults which run down and out towards the centre of the square. The peculiar fitness of the location for the purposes of a newspaper establishment is here displayed in perfection. No daily paper of circulation so large as that of the Times (40,000) can dispense with the use of Hoe’s lightning press. That magnificent piece of machinery is necessarily bulky, and requires ample space. The press-room vaults of the Times are of extraordinary dimensions, extending around the three fronts of the building, and having the following measurements: On Spruce street, one hundred by twenty-six feet; on Park row, one hundred by twenty feet; on Nassau street, ninety-five by fifteen feet, with a uniform depth of twenty-four feet below the curb. These vaults are far the finest ever constructed in New York.

On the Nassau street or easterly side are the steam boilers and engine; on the northerly side, two immense power-presses, of Hoe’s manufacture, one ten-cylinder and one six-cylinder, are placed. On the Park row side are the folding and mailing rooms and the storerooms for paper—the latter opening to the pavement above by means of a huge movable vault-light, which admits of the passage of the largest reams of paper required in printing. The vaults are admirably lighted, and an excellent ventilation is sustained.

The various editorial, composing, and other offices of the establishment are upon a most extended scale. The cost of the edifice and ground, amounted to something less than $300,000.

The Herald Office and vaults, as well as those of the Tribune, are also of similar gigantic proportions. The Sun, in Fulton street, at the corner of Nassau street, has also immense vaults. The Evening Post is issued from the corner of Nassau and Liberty streets.
PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THE NEW BOWERY THEATRE,
Situated on the Bowery, near Hester street, is one of the finest edifices of its kind in this country. It is capable of accommodating 6,000 people, and is estimated to have cost $80,000.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
on Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street, is a well-conducted theatre. It is usually successful in its entertainments.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 622 Broadway, is another fashionable resort, as is also

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
The entrance to which is under the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE WINTER GARDEN,
Formerly the Metropolitan Theatre, is on Broadway, opposite Bond street. The interior arrangement is admirable, as a good view of the stage can be had from any part of the house.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

THE BOWERY THEATRE,
Situated in the Bowery, near Canal street, occupies the site upon which three theatres have been successively burnt and rebuilt. The present edifice is of the Doric order of architecture. This place of entertainment is usually celebrated for spectacle and the broader kind of humor.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,
Founded 1810, is at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, contains several large halls, 100 feet in length, filled with curiosities of every description: besides numerous paintings, a mineralogical collection, and other objects of interest.

THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM
Is located in the New York Historical Society Building. It contains several hundred relics, collected with great care and industry by the learned Dr. Abbott, during a residence of twenty years on the banks of the Nile. Here are to be seen mummied men and quadrupeds, the slates of the school-boys in Pharaoh's time, and the remains of the lamps that were used to lighten the darkness of Egypt. Many of the objects here are three thousand years old.

THE NEW YORK STADT THEATRE,
In the Bowery, nearly opposite the Bowery Theatre, is a German Opera House, and has a well-selected company.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On the corner of Irving Place and Fourteenth street, is the largest theatre in New York, and the most elegant in its appointments. It occupies an area of 24,000 square feet. The theatre measures 121 feet by 114, and will seat about 4000 persons. The several tiers of
boxes are beautifully decorated with gilt ornaments and chandeliers; and the dome is richly painted in panels, representing Music, Poetry, Comedy, and Tragedy. The building is well constructed for sound, and in its various appointments admirably adapted as a place of popular amusement. The cost of the ground and building is estimated at $350,000.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

No. 472 Broadway, is one of the best of places "to while away an hour." It was in this hall that Ethiopian Minstrelsy first found "a local habitation and a name." The place is well worthy of a visit.

CARMEN.

The price authorized by law for carmen, for ordinary loads, within the distance of half a mile, is 38 cents; if over that, and within a mile, one third more may be charged; for any greater distance, in the same proportion. If a carman charges beyond the legal rates, he cannot collect any thing for his services; but he is not obliged to deliver goods conveyed by him until his legal charge be paid. Every carman is required to have his number distinctly marked on his cart.