New York is justly distinguished for the number and magnificence of its hotels. On the line of Broadway there are upwards of 25 of these stately and capacious buildings. In other parts of the city they no less abound, although less costly in their appointments. It will be necessary to detail the more important of these hotels separately.

**THE ASTOR HOUSE,**
The first colossal edifice of its class, was built over 20 years ago, of solid granite, and although so many others have arisen since, this well-appointed and extensive establishment still retains its high position. It is capable of accommodating 600 guests.

Several of the hotels are conducted upon the European plan—the guests hiring their rooms, with or without board. Of these we might mention

**THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,**
The first floor and basements of which are occupied by Taylor’s world-renowned saloons, and which form one of the greatest objects of interest to the stranger, there being nothing in the world comparable to them, from five to ten thousand persons taking refreshments daily. The hotel building was erected some seven years since, at a cost of over $500,000. It should be seen by all strangers.

**MOORE’S MADISON SQUARE HOTEL,**
Corner of Twenty-first street and Broadway. Well arranged for families and transient company. J. L. Moore, proprietor.

**THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL,**
Situated on Broadway, corner of Prince street, is built of brown stone, and is six stories in height. The cost of this building and ground was upwards of $800,000. It is furnished throughout in the most splendid and
costly style, having all the accommodations and conveniences that the most luxurious taste could devise. The entire establishment is heated by steam, and has a ventilating process. The cost of the interior decorations and furniture has been estimated at about $200,000; making the whole investment in this superb establishment, one million of dollars. It is stated that the water and gas pipes, which are carried throughout all the apartments of this mammoth hotel, measure 12 miles; and there are 18,000 yards of carpeting spread over its 400 or 500 rooms, which, with the superb drapery, cost $40,000; the furniture, $50,000; the mirrors (including some of the largest ever imported), $18,000; the silverware, $14,000—not to mention other items.

THE ST. NICHOLAS,

Occupying about 300 feet on Broadway, corner of Spring st., stands a monument of architectural beauty, of the Corinthian order and of marble. The immense facade, six stories high, is of surpassing elegance. It was erected in 1854, at a cost of over a million of dollars. Within the portico of the main entrance, supported by four Corinthian pillars with rich capitals, the spectator looks down a columned vista two hundred feet in length and averaging sixty feet in width. The upper part of the house, reached by a massive staircase of polished oak, is divided into three sections communicating by corridors, and contains six hundred rooms. On the second and third floors are one hundred suites of apartments. The three largest dining-rooms comfortably accommodate six hundred guests. The public rooms and chambers are decorated and furnished in the most sumptuous style, while the immense corridors are carpeted entire with the richest tapestry fabrics, rendering the step inaudible, and lighted by magnificent chandeliers and candelabras placed at short intervals throughout their whole extent. The fourth, fifth, and sixth floors are devoted to private parlors, chambers, and single rooms. The original disburse-
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ment for mirrors amounted to $40,000, and the service of silver ware and Sheffield plate cost $50,000. Whatever ornament wealth could purchase or skill produce has been lavished upon this palatial structure, in which one thousand guests may enjoy all of the comforts and luxuries of life.

From the telegraph office in the bar-room, messages may be transmitted to almost any part of the Union. More than three hundred waiters are in attendance. The hotel is lighted by gas. The daily expenses of the St. Nicholas are $1,500. As a security against fire the entire establishment can be deluged with water in five minutes.

THE PRESCOTT HOUSE

Occupies the opposite corner of Spring street, being Nos. 529 and 531 Broadway. The hotel was so named in honor of the celebrated American historian. It is built of brick with quaintly wrought stone work about the windows. The spacious triple-columned and highly ornamented entrance hall is one of the finest in the country. Except in magnitude, this hotel building is of surpassing beauty. The ceilings are elaborately panelled, carved, and profusely adorned with gilding. The floors of the principal rooms and halls are covered with tiles of various rich colors, arranged in a carpet-like pattern, which contrast beautifully with the white and gold of the walls and ceiling. A considerable part of the furniture of the Prescott House was made to order in Paris and London.

THE CLARENDON

Is another elegant establishment on the corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth street, in the vicinity of Union and Gramercy Park. This hotel is divided into suites of apartments, with all the modern improvements and adornments of taste. It is of the Elizabethan order of architecture, and cost $80,000.
CITY OF NEW YORK.

ST. DENIS HOTEL.

Opposite Grace Church, and only three blocks below Union Square and the Academy of Music, is the St. Denis Hotel. It is architecturally one of the handsomest buildings on Broadway, occupying seventy-six feet on that thoroughfare, and one hundred and twenty on Eleventh street. Besides parlors, reception-rooms, and reading-rooms, the St. Denis contains over one hundred and fifty well lighted and ventilated apartments. The hotel is kept on the European plan, and like the Prescott is the frequent resort of wealthy and distinguished foreigners. The “up town” location of the St. Denis is on the most fashionable part of Broadway.

THE EVERETT HOUSE,

Located on the north side of Union Square and Seventeenth street, from its position is, like the Clarendon, a convenient and delightful place for visitors, being not only in the fashionable part of the city, but also contiguous to the cars, stages, &c.

THE LA FARGE HOUSE,

In Broadway, facing Bond street, is a magnificent structure, with a frontage of 200 feet, seven stories high, and built of marble, it was completed in 1856; its estimated cost being $250,000. Its interior arrangements are parallel with those of the other magnificent establishments on Broadway, and like them, is usually much resorted to by visitors. Like the Prescott House, it is capable of accommodating 400 guests.

THE NEW YORK HOTEL,

Broadway, extending from Washington to Waverley Place, is another large and fashionable house, and admirable in all its departments.

THE BREVOORT HOUSE,

On the Fifth Avenue, corner of Eighth street, is a no-
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ble and spacious Hotel, fitted up in elegant style, and being on the great avenue of fashion, commands a fine view of the beau monde.

THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Under the control of Col. Stevens, is an object of special note. In addition to its beautiful site—being opposite to the shrubbery of Madison Square—it stretches its façades of white marble down Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, both equally known as among the most aristocratic of our thoroughfares. In its internal arrangements, it is unsurpassed—furnishing entire accommodation for eight hundred guests, and containing more than one hundred suites of apartments, each combining the conveniences and luxury of parlor, chamber, dressing, and bathing rooms. All the rooms, besides being well lighted and ventilated, will have means of access by a perpendicular railway—intersecting each story—in addition to the broad and capacious corridors and stairways, independent of the ordinary and usual approaches from floor to floor.

As to location, this hotel is much nearer the termini of the Eastern and Northern Railroads than others further down town, and from the evidence of the march of improvement, it must continue to be the centre of civilization for many years to come. It will be the most eligible for Southerners, not only as a transient stopping-place en route, but as a delightful home during those periods devoted to summer recreation.

THE STEVENS HOUSE,
Formerly Delmonico's, is situated on the corner of Broadway and Morris street, nearly fronting the Bowling Green,
THE CHURCHES OF NEW YORK.

It is estimated that there are about 300 churches in New York; many of them being of great elegance. We annex brief notices of the more prominent and noteworthy.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Fronting Wall street, with its portals invitingly open every day in the year, stands Trinity Church, a beautiful temple of worship, in strange contiguity with the busy marts where “merchants most do congregate.” It is the third edifice of the kind erected upon the spot, the first having been destroyed in the great fire of 1776. This fine gothic structure was completed in 1846, having been seven years in building, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Upjohn, the architect. The church is 192 feet in length, 80 in breadth, and 60 in height. The interior will richly repay examination. Among many relics there carefully preserved, is an elaborate chancel service of silver, presented to the corporation by Queen Anne.

The steeple towers up 284 feet in height; the walls of the church are nearly 50 feet high, and the whole edifice, both as to its exterior and interior, is regarded by most persons as the most elegant and cathedral-like of the churches of the city. Do not forget to ascend the steeple to get a panoramic view of the city.

The grave-yard of Old Trinity occupies nearly an entire block. Within it are the venerated tombs of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman and friend of Washington; the heroic commander Lawrence, and many other illustrious public men.
Adjoining Trinity buildings, and a few feet from Broadway, stands the monumental tribute of the Corporation of Trinity Church to the honored "Sugar House Martyrs." Of finely cut and ornamented brown stone, it presents a graceful appearance, while it attracts the especial interest of every American patriot from the fact, that the ground immediately under and around it, is rich with the ashes of our Revolutionary fathers.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.
The third Episcopal church established in the city, was erected in 1766. It stands between Fulton and Vesey streets, opposite Barnum's Museum. The length of the edifice is 151 feet, and the width 73 feet. The steeple is 203 feet high.

On the front, in a niche of red sandstone, in the centre of a large pediment supported by four Ionic columns, is a white marble statue of St. Paul, leaning on a sword. Also in the front part of the niche there is inserted a slab of white marble, bearing an inscription to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell at Quebec during the Revolution, and whose remains were removed to New York by order of the State in 1818. At the lower side of the church, facing Broadway, is an obelisk of white marble, erected in honor of Thomas Addis Emmet, the Irish patriot and barrister, who died here in 1827. The inscriptions are in Latin, Irish, and English.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL
(Episcopal). This is one of the associate churches of the Trinity Corporation. It is located facing St. John's Park, on a line with Varick street. It is not modern in style, but yet a very noble looking edifice. It is built of sandstone, and is very spacious, measuring 132 feet by 80. It has a deep portico in front, formed by a pediment and four massive columns.
In all the ancient churches of New York city, the plan of a collegiate charge was the rule. The ancient Episcopal church of the city was established on this basis. Trinity church was considered the parish church, and had a collegiate charge; St. George’s, St. John’s, and St. Paul’s were called “Chapels.” St. George’s is now a distinct charge, but the other two are still collegiate.

**ST. MARK’S CHURCH**

(Episcopal), situate in Stuyvesant street, to the east of the Bowery, was built in its present form in 1826. The steeple is lofty, but somewhat venerable in appearance, which is indeed the character of the entire structure. The church is venerable also on account of its historic associations; it stands on what was the estate of Petrus Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, and his remains rest in a vault under the church, over which, on the east side, is a tablet indicating the fact. Here also repose the mortal remains of the English governor, Col. Slaughter, and those of the American governor, Tompkins. The Rev. Dr. Anthon is the present minister.

**ST. GEORGE’S CHURCH**

(Episcopal). This spacious and elegant structure, the most capacious ecclesiastical edifice in the city, is situated in East Sixteenth street, opposite Stuyvesant Square. It was erected in 1849, and for architectural beauty is entitled to the first rank among the religious edifices of New York. Its imposing exterior, and vast interior, unsupported by any visible columns, either to roof or gallery, impart to it a fine effect. Its architecture is of the Byzantine order; its length 170 feet by 94 in width. Its entire cost $250,000. The adjoining rectory cost $20,000, and the chapel $10,000. The ground...
upon which the church stands was given by the late Peter G. Stuyvesant. The Rev. Dr Tyng is rector.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH

(Episcopal), corner of Houston street and Broadway, one of the early and best specimens of the Gothic, was erected in 1826. Its measurement is 113 by 62 feet; and is built of rough stones. A fire occurred in 1831, which burnt the interior, and to this circumstance is owing its present commodious and elegant internal appointments. Rev. Dr. Morgan is the incumbent.

TRINITY CHAPEL

(Episcopal), situated on Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, and extending from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth street, is a spacious and elegant edifice, erected by the Trinity Church Corporation, and cost $260,000. The length of the building is 180 feet; width, 54 feet. The inside walls are of Caen stone; the windows are of richly stained glass, and the ceiling painted blue, with gilt ornaments. The floors are tiled; and the seats are movable benches, as in the cathedrals of the Continent.

GRACE CHURCH

(Episcopal). This superb edifice, the most ornate of the ecclesiastical buildings of New York, is located in Broadway, near Tenth street, and commands a fine view of the great avenue of the city, north and south. The lofty spiral and richly decorated steeple is an object of universal admiration. There is one large and two less sized doors in front. Over the main entrance is a circular window of stained glass, and two tall, oblong windows in each side of the upper section of the tower. Within is a grand array of pillars, carved work, and upwards of forty windows of stained glass, each giving different hues of vision. There is a little too much of theatrical glitter in the interior, to comport with the chastened solemnities of religious worship. It was
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built in 1845. Mr. Renwick was the architect. The cost of the building was $145,000. The Rev. Dr. Taylor is the present rector.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, was erected in 1811. It measures 99 by 75 feet, and 70 in height, is of the Gothic order, built of rough stone, with the lintels, cornices, and battlements of brown sandstone. It was constructed during the pastorate of the late Dr. Spencer H. Cone.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,

Situate on Fourth street and Lafayette Place, was built in 1839. It measures 110 feet long by 75 wide; it cost $160,000. Its exterior is very good, but its interior is characterized by simple elegance. The pulpit is of white marble. The Collegiate Dutch Church is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city. Associated with this Church Association are the "North Church," in Fulton street; the new and elegant Church in Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street; the Ninth Street Church, and that we have just described, on Lafayette Place. The venerable Dr. De Witt and others are the officiating clergymen.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,

Situate on the east side of Washington Square, was erected in 1840, of rough granite. It is in the Gothic style, with a large centre window, and two towers. Its interior is very finished and effective, especially the ornamental carved work of the organ, pulpit, &c. The entire cost of the edifice was $125,000. The Rev. Dr. Hutton has long been the minister.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

(Roman Catholic), on the corner of Prince and Mott streets, was erected in 1815. This building, although not of much architectural beauty, is very spacious, it being nearly 160 feet in length by 80 in width. The rear of the church is ornamented with Gothic windows. The interior presents an imposing effect, the ceiling being very lofty, from which spring large pillars, on which are lamps pendant. It will accommodate 2000 persons.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER,

A new German Catholic Church, on Third street, near Avenue A, is a very costly and elegant structure. The spire is 265 feet high, and the edifice is of the Byzantine order. It is a most ornamental church, as to its interior, having richly stained windows, broad aisles, marble columns, lofty roof, richly decorated, and a magnificent altar, with confessionals, &c. It is estimated at over $100,000.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

On the Fifth Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, is a fine stone building, measuring 119 feet by 80; the height of the tower being 160 feet. It cost $75,000.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth Avenue, is a new and beautiful edifice, very spacious and imposing in its aspect. Its style is Gothic, and the interior decorations are in excellent keeping. The organ-screen and pulpit present exquisite specimens of carved work. The Rev. Dr. Thompson is the minister.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

On Madison Avenue, facing the Square, is another brown stone church, exceedingly neat in style. Rev. Dr. Adams is the minister.
THE BRICK CHURCH

(Presbyterian), situated on the corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth Avenue, is a spacious brick edifice, with lofty spire. Rev. Dr. Spring is the minister.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH,

On Fourth Avenue, corner of Twenty-second street, is a new magnificent edifice, built of marble, in the Romanesque style. Its entire length is 146 feet, by 77; the height of the spire is 210 feet. The cost of the church, parsonage, &c., is estimated at $130,000.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH,

(Unitarian), on Broadway, nearly opposite Waverly Place, built in 1838, of granite, is a massive structure, measuring 100 feet by 74, and cost $97,000. The interior is richly decorated. Dr. Osgood is the minister.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

On the junction of Tenth street and University Place, is a neat stone edifice, measuring 116 feet by 66, exclusive of a lecture-room in the rear, 72 feet by 25. There is a fine Gothic window over the principal entrance. The tower is 184 feet in height. The cost of this church was $56,000. Rev. Dr. Potts is the minister.

THE FOURTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

Situated on Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, extends back to Crosby street, the main building being on the rear of the lot. It is brick, 110 feet long, by 77 wide, and about 70 feet in height. The interior is in the Gothic style, and very elegant. The pulpit and organ are richly carved. The entrance from Broadway is of brown stone. Rev. Dr. Chapin is the minister.
CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION

(Episcopal), on the corner of Twentieth street and Sixth Avenue, is a singular-looking building of brown stone, in the form of a cross. Its extreme length is 104 feet, by 66 in width. The turret on the south corner is 70 feet in height. The interior is novel and imposing, although divested of ornament. It is, strictly speaking, the only free Episcopal Church of its class, in the upper part of the city. Strangers can enter the church with perfect freedom, and seat themselves in any part of it. There is a great want of other accommodations of this class. Will not some one of our wealthy citizens (while living we should prefer) endow another truly Free Episcopal Church like this? It would be an enduring monument of Christian liberality to such a spirit. Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg is the rector.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

On the corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth Avenue, erected in 1853, is another of the elegant religious edifices which adorn the city. Its cost is estimated at nearly $90,000. Rev. Dr. Rice is the minister.

THE FRENCH CHURCH

(Episcopal), in Franklin street, corner of Church street, is a handsome marble structure, measuring 100 feet by 50, and cost $60,000. The main entrance is approached by steps beneath a pediment, supported by massive columns. It is owned by a society of French Protestants, who founded their church on the Geneva model. This church is styled Eglise du St. Esprit. The rector is Rev. Dr. Verren.

JEW'S SYNAGOGUES.

There are upwards of a dozen Synagogues in this city. The most notable are the following:

Shaarai Tephila (Gates of Prayer), No. 112 Wooster street, near Prince street, and
Bnai Jeshurun (Sons of Jeshurun), in Greene street, near Houston street.

**CALVARY CHURCH**

(Episcopal), on the corner of Fourth Avenue and 21st street, was erected in 1847, at the cost of $80,000. It presents a picturesque appearance, being built of brown stone. The interior is very spacious and cathedral-like. Adjoining the church is the rectory, also in the Gothic style. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, so well-known, is the rector.

**THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL**

On the Fifth Avenue and 50th street, now in process of erection, will, when finished, become the crowning architectural ornament of the city. It is computed to cost $.

**THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS**

(Congregational), on Union Square, corner of 15th street, is of white marble, of the later Norman or Lombard style. The Rev. Dr. Cheever is the minister.

**CHURCH OF ALL SOULS**

(Unitarian), corner of Fourth Avenue and 20th street, is an eccentric and remarkable edifice, being built in the style of the Italian churches of the middle ages, of brick and delicate cream-colored stone in alternate courses. Adjoining the church, on 20th street, is the parsonage. Included in the design is to be a spire, or campanile, 300 feet high. The Rev. Dr. Bellows is the minister.

**THE TABERNACLE CHURCH**

(Baptist), in Second Avenue, near 10th street, adjoining the Historical Society’s building, is another Gothic edifice of much beauty and architectural attraction.
ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

In order to form any adequate idea of the progress and opulence of New York, the visitor should not omit to visit the Fifth Avenue, the great centre of wealth and fashion. In other sections of the city are to be seen numerous costly private mansions, such as Lafayette Place, St. Mark’s Place, Washington Square, Gramercy Park, Madison Park, Union Square, and the several streets that intersect the upper portions of the metropolis. Passing into the Fifth Avenue from Washington Square, we meet at the junction of Ninth street a stately edifice, once the residence of the late Henry Brevoort. Diagonally opposite to this, on the corner of 8th street, is the Brevoort House, a first-class family hotel on a large scale. On the corner of Tenth street is a house in the style of a French chateau, the property of Mr. Schiff.

On the corner of 12th street and Fifth Avenue stands the noble mansion of James Lenox. On the northeast corner of 14th street may be seen the residence of Moses H. Grinnell, Esq., the well-known merchant. On the southeast corner of 15th street is the superb establishment occupied by Mr. Haight, directly opposite, that of Mr. Benkard. Turning to the corner of 16th street, to the left, may be seen the elegant mansion of Col. Thorne; it will be distinguished by its ample court-yard.

On the right-hand corner of 16th street is the stately mansion of Capt. Spencer, which is said to have cost $100,000. At the northeast corner of 18th street may be seen Mr. Belmont’s elegant house; and on the northwest corner of 20th street is the residence of R. L. Stuart, Esq. At the northwest corner of 34th street and Fifth Avenue is to be seen perhaps the most sumptuous private mansion in the city—that of Dr.
Townsend, now owned by Mr. Abbott, and used as a young ladies' school. There are numerous other superb buildings that we have not indicated, along the line of this avenue and elsewhere, which deserve a separate notice, but this our limits forbid.

**THE ATHENEUM CLUB,**

Recently established, is situated on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and 16th street. It is an association of men of letters, artists, and members of the liberal professions, numbering some 400 to 500, who meet for the purposes of social intercourse, &c. The establishment is elegantly furnished.

**THE UNION CLUB,**

On corner of Fifth Avenue and 22d street, is one of the most splendid structures in the city. It measures about 50 feet by 100, is built in superb style of brownstone, and cost about $300,000.

The new private residence of W. B. Astor, Esq., on Fifth Avenue and 33d street, is another magnificent edifice.

**THE NEW YORK CHESS CLUB**

Have their rooms in the N. Y. University. It numbers about 80 members. Initiation fee, $5. Subscription, $10 per annum.

**THE CENTURY CLUB**

Have their rooms at 42 East 15th street.

**THE SKETCH CLUB,**

Of New York, hold their meetings in the University buildings.
The stores of New York being celebrated alike for the beauty of their architecture and variety of their stock, claim our special notice. Starting from downtown at No. 45 Maiden Lane, we find the well-known house of Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, the "Diary" makers and general stationers. At No. 75 John street, Messrs. W. & C. K. Herrick have a handsome white marble building. This firm is largely engaged in the importation of foreign stationery. From John street we pass to J. H. Colton's Geographical Emporium, No. 172 William street. At this establishment will be found a complete assortment of maps in their various forms, mounted and portable, such as cannot be found elsewhere in this country. Strangers and citizens can here be supplied with all they may need in this line, and find the proprietor ready to communicate much desired information.

Returning up Fulton street, on the right hand side, at the corner of Broadway, is the store of "Knox, the Hatter." Continuing up the street, we arrive at Chambers street, on the corner of which, directly under the Shoe and Leather Bank, is the up town store of Messrs. Bogert, Bourne, and Auten, the stationers. On the opposite corner stands Stewart's Marble Palace, covering a space of 152 feet on Broadway and 100 on Chambers street. Just above, at No. 308, Messrs. Fowler & Wells, the phrenologists, have their rooms.

On the site of the old Broadway Theatre, Judge Whiting has erected, at a cost of $200,000, a marble building with 75 feet front on Broadway by 175 feet deep.

On the corner of Worth and Church streets, and occupying the whole block, is the massive stone building of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co.
Continuing up Broadway to the corner of Franklin street, we come to the International Hotel. The lofty saloon on the first floor, known as "Taylor's," contains an area of seven thousand five hundred feet. The view from the two grand entrances is magnificent. Directly opposite is the store of Messrs. Onion & Wheelock, the gunsmiths. Mr. Thurber, the inventor of the kalligraph, or writing machine, has his office here, and his wonderful machine will well repay the time spent in examining it.

On the corner of White street and Broadway stands one of the finest specimens of architecture of which our city can boast. The building is of white marble, and is owned by Mr. Astor. At No. 56 Walker street, Messrs. Routledge, Warnes, & Routledge, the great London publishers, have their agency. We might mention as well, past Canal street, the store of Mr. J. W. Kellogg, at No. 381. This gentleman is especially known as the manufacturer of children's hats, caps, etc.

The book-publishing establishment of D. Appleton & Co., 443 & 445 Broadway, attracts attention. They manufacture Cartes de Visite Albums, as well as take portraits from life, Carte de Visite size, which are very much in vogue.

The attention is next arrested by the elegance of a building at the corner of Broadway and Grand street. It has a front of 100 feet on Broadway and 125 feet on Grand street. The whole structure is of highly ornamented white marble, and is occupied by Messrs. Lord & Taylor as a dry-goods' store. On the lower corner, Messrs. Devlin & Co., the clothiers, have their store, whilst on the opposite corner Messrs. Brooks Brothers, also clothiers, occupy a fine brown-stone building.

At No. 478 Broadway, is the depot of "Crandall's Patent Spring Rocking Horse," a visit to which will be relished by the little ones. On the corner of Broome street and Broadway, Messrs. Boardman, Gray, & Co. have their sales rooms. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co.'s handsome iron building is on the north-east corner, and opposite them is another iron building in the Gothic style, occupied by the Grover & Baker Sewing
NOTABLE STORES, ETC.

Machine Co. Mr. Anthony has the building next to this for his Photographic Emporium.

At No. 532 Broadway (upstairs) Mr. Putnam has opened an agency for fitting up and furnishing libraries, and at 552 Broadway is "Tiffany's." This was the first large establishment to remove "up town," but is now in the central portion of the metropolis. Their silverware and jewelry are mainly manufactured on the premises, and their retail trade alone amounts to over $1,000,000 per annum. Opposite the St. Nicholas is James Miller's bookstore. Here may be found, in addition to a large and well-assorted stock of both English and American books, every thing in the stationery line that can be desired.

Opposite Tiffany's is the saloon known as "Upper Taylor's."

Ball, Black, & Co.'s new building is on one corner of Broadway and Prince street, whilst Many & Lewis, the jewellers, are on the other; in fact, just at this particular part of the city, all the prominent jewellers are located, Mr. E. W. Burr being at No. 573, and Bennett & Brother at No. 586 (under the Metropolitan Hotel).

Gurney's Gallery, 707 Broadway, is one of the attractive features on Broadway to strangers. If the loafer takes pleasure in examining photographs, he will find a treat of this nature in Gurney's window, where every variety of this class of work may be seen, from those taken in oil to those produced by the simplest process of the art. On entering the gallery he will find the portraits of many celebrated characters—princes, statesmen, soldiers, poets, and a galaxy of fair and beautiful women. The Messrs. Gurney stand at the head of their profession. With an experience of upwards of twenty years, they can safely challenge the rivalry of any other establishment.

The house of Holmes & Co., established in 1825, is just above at No. 711. On the block above, Mr. O. F. Newton has an agency for the sale of his justly celebrated gold pens.

We have now reached Astor Place, at the junction of which and Third Avenue is the Bible House. The New York Young Men's Christian Association have their
rooms at No. 31 in this building. Young men, strangers, and citizens, are always welcome to the rooms and meetings of this society, and societies out of the city are invited to correspond with it. Hundreds of young men, both in New York and elsewhere, bear cheerful testimony to the advantages they have derived from its practical beneficence. Passing to and continuing up Fourth Avenue, we arrive at Union Square, at the junction of which with the avenue stands Brown’s Statue of Washington. It is a bronze equestrian figure, placed upon a plain granite pedestal. The statue is fourteen and a half feet, and the whole, including the pedestal, is twenty-nine feet high. It occupied the artist four years in its construction, and cost over $30,000. The statue is universally admired. The artist has in a masterly manner overcome the almost insurmountable difficulty of all equestrian statues, inasmuch as he has succeeded in making the interest of the horse subordinate to that of the rider. The majestic presence of Washington is the object first to catch and fix the beholder’s gaze. The true proportions and fine attitude of the animal but enter into and complete the inspiring effect of the perfect statue. In the figure of Washington we have the lofty-minded, imperious master of an else wilful steed, now curbed and subdued by a firm and practised hand; in the horse is seen only the proud bearer of a most noble burden. Before concluding, we would mention the bookstore of Messrs. Thomson Brothers, at No. 1107 Broadway. Citizens in their neighborhood, and sojourners at the Fifth Avenue and other hotels in their immediate vicinity, will always find the Messrs. Thomson’s store well filled with books in every department of literature.

Nearly opposite their store is a beautiful granite shaft erected to the memory of General Worth. Its erection was celebrated by a public ceremonial.
RATES OF POSTAGE.

No letters will be sent from the Post Office to places within the United States, unless the postage is prepaid by stamps. Unpaid letters will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

Stamps, in any quantity, can be procured at any of the "Stations" throughout the city.

The Inland Postage on letters for 3000 miles or under, is 3 cents; double letters twice this rate, etc.

Letters for California and Oregon, 10 cents.

Every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter, and every additional weight of half an ounce, or less, shall be charged with an additional single postage.

City letters are subject to one cent postage.

Newspapers, magazines, and books must be prepaid.

BANKS.

The more prominent banks of New York include, the Bank of New York, corner of Wall and William streets, the Bank of America, the Mechanics’ Bank, the Merchants’ Bank, the Manhattan, the Bank of Commerce, Nassau Bank, &c. The Banks of New York are daily becoming more important in an architectural point of view.

The American Exchange Bank, 128 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, is a splendid building of Caen stone.

The Bank of Commerce, in Nassau street, facing the Post-Office, is one of the finest marble edifices in the city. Its capital is ten millions of dollars.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Banking House is built of brown stone, and stands on the corner of Nassau and Pine streets; it cost $150,000. Adjoining this is another splendid establishment,—The Continental Bank.

The Bank of the Republic is situated at the corner of Broadway and Wall street; it is a noble edifice, built of brown stone; its entire cost is estimated at about $175,000. Its capital is $2,000,000.

The Metropolitan is also built of brown stone, and is located at the corner of Pine street and Broadway; its cost is stated at $160,000.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, 15 Nassau street, is a beautiful brown stone structure of elegant proportions.

The Bank of America is one of the old established banks, situated 46 Wall street. Its capital is $3,000,000.

The Bank of North America, 44 Wall street, has a capital of $1,000,000.

Broadway Bank, corner of Broadway and Park Place, is a massive brown-stone building; its cost is stated at $127,000.

The Park Bank, on Beekman street, near Park Row, is a recent establishment, with a capital of $2,000,000.

The Phenix Bank, 45 Wall street.

The Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street, has a capital of $1,000,000.

The Union Bank, 44 Wall street, has a capital of $1,500,000.

The Importers and Traders Bank, 245 Broadway, has a capital of $1,500,000.

The Pacific Bank has recently erected a fine marble edifice in Broadway, adjoining Brooks' building, corner of Grand street.

The Manhattan Company, 40 Wall street, has a capital of $2,050,000.

The Clearing House is at 72 Broadway.
HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 112 & 114, BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
SURPLUS, OVER $500,000.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, A. F. WILLMARTH,
PREST.
VICE PREST.
J. MILTON SMITH, SECRETARY.
(DIRECTORS' NAMES ON OTHER SIDE.)
SAVINGS BANKS.

For a general list of the City Banks, the reader is referred to the New York Directory.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Among the excellent institutions of New York, may be mentioned the Savings Banks. The principal establishments are the following:

Bank for Savings, 67 Bleecker street, is a beautiful marble edifice, the most elegant and spacious of its class in the city.

Bowery Savings Bank, 130 Bowery, is a splendid brown stone building—one of the architectural ornaments of this portion of the city. We refer the reader to the annexed illustration of this edifice.

Broadway Savings Bank is on the corner of Park Place.

East River Savings Bank is situated 3 Chambers street.

The Irving, 96 Warren street.
The Greenwich, 78 Sixth Avenue.
The Emigrant Industrial, 51 Chambers street.
The Mechanics and Traders, 482 Grand street.
The Knickerbocker, 48 Wall street.
The Manhattan, 644 Broadway.
The Dry Dock, 619 Fourth street.
The Bloomingdale, 314 Third Avenue.
The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank, 516 Broadway.
PUBLIC WORKS.

THE CROTON AQUEDUCT.

By which the city is supplied with pure water, is one of the most gigantic enterprises of the kind undertaken in any country. The distance which the water travels through this artificial channel, exclusive of the grand reservoir, is about forty miles. The Dam crosses the Croton River six miles from its mouth, and the whole distance from this dam, thirty-two miles, is one unbroken under-ground canal, formed of stone and brick. The great receiving reservoir is on York Hill, five miles from the City Hall; it can receive a depth of water to the extent of twenty feet, and is capable of containing 150,000,000 gallons. Two miles further on is the distributing reservoir, at Murray Hill. This reservoir is of solid masonry, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, with massive buttresses, hollow granite walls, &c. On the top of the walls is an inclosed promenade. It is three miles from the City Hall. The cost of this immense undertaking was over thirteen millions of dollars.

During the past year the works have been thoroughly examined and repaired from the Croton Dam to the receiving reservoir at a cost of $19,704. In connection with this a topographical survey of the valley of the Croton was effected, by which it appears that the ridge defining the waters above the point at which the Aqueduct begins, measures 101 miles. Within this circuit there are 31 lakes and ponds; and the aggregate area of waters including the tributaries is 852 square miles; which is equal to 96,034 gallons per square mile during the driest season. Yet large as this supply may appear, the resources of the Brooklyn water-works are nearly six times as great.