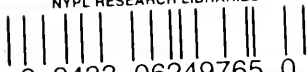
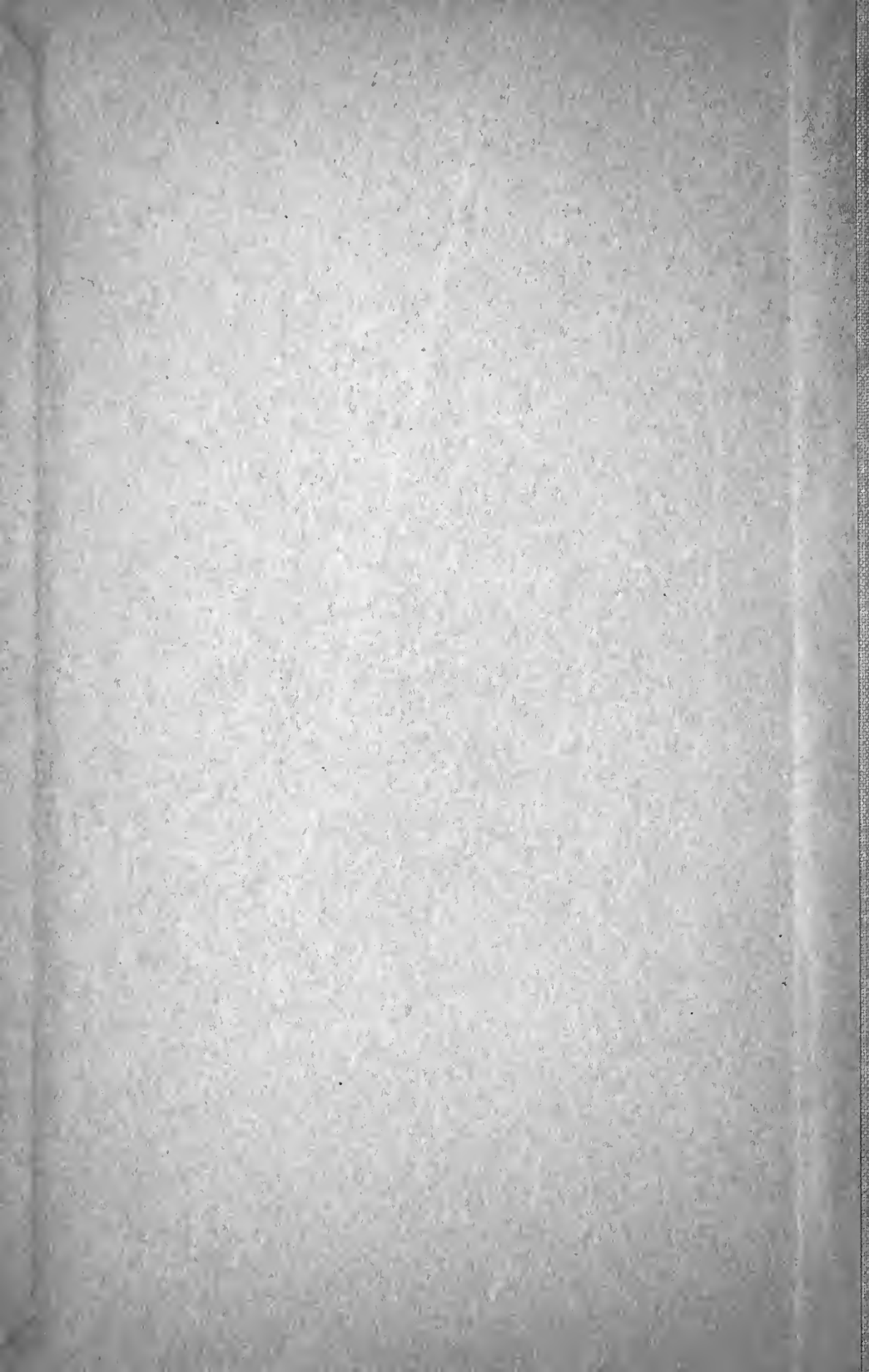


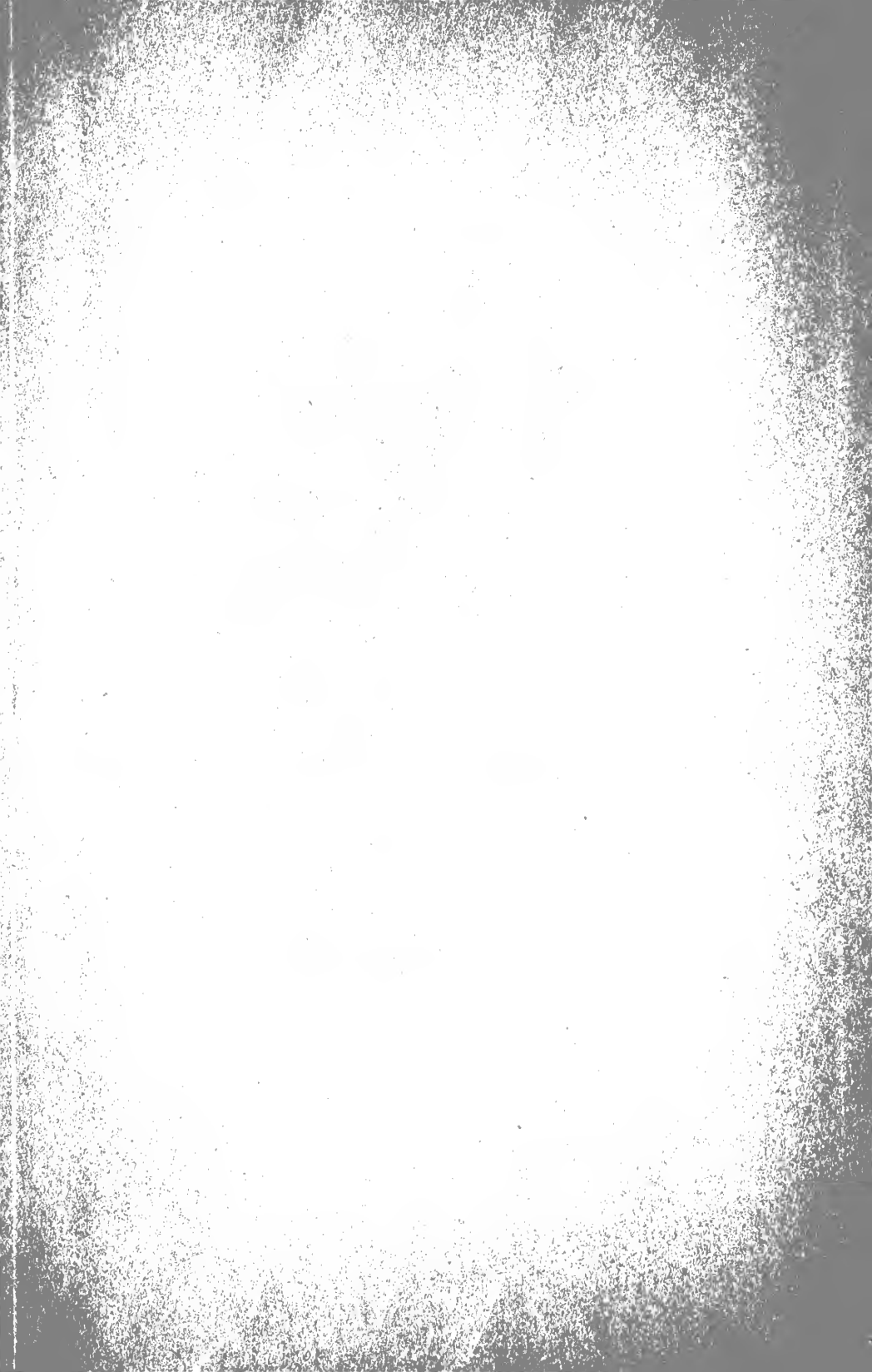
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# STATE OF NEW YORK:

EMBRACING

HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND STATISTICAL NOTICES OF CITIES, TOWNS,  
VILLAGES, INDUSTRIES, AND SUMMER RESORTS IN THE VARIOUS  
PARTS OF THE STATE, TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE LIST  
OF THE POST OFFICES, COUNTIES, AND COUNTY  
TOWNS, LAKES, RIVERS, RAILROADS, &c.



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COMPILED AND EDITED BY HENRY KOLLOCK.

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ILLUSTRATED  
WITH NEARLY 200 CHOICE ENGRAVINGS.

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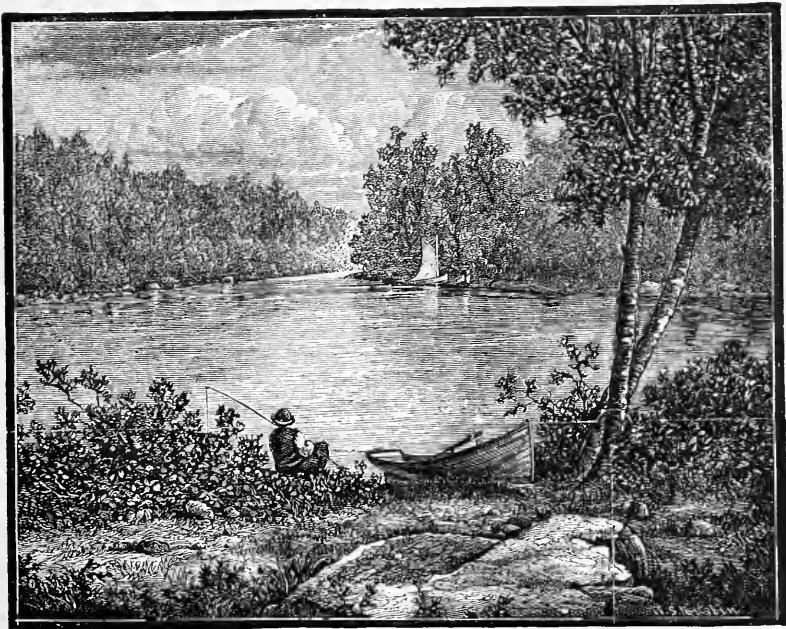
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# STATE OF NEW YORK.



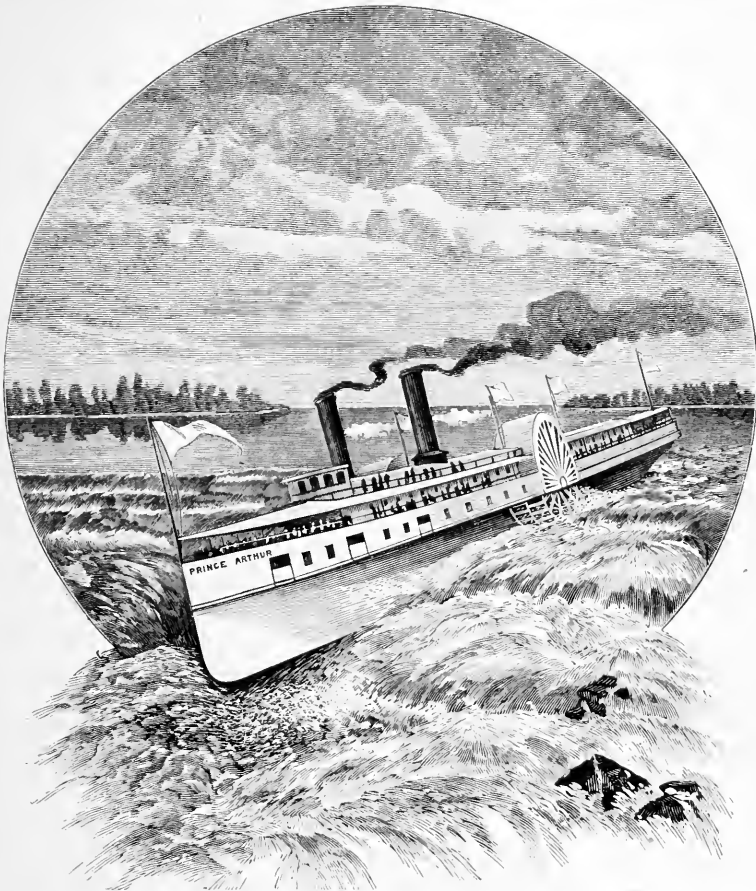
NE of the original 13 States of the American Union, and one of the Middle States, situated between latitude  $40^{\circ} 29' 40''$  and  $50^{\circ} 0' 42''$  N., and longitude  $71^{\circ} 51'$  and  $79^{\circ} 45' 54''$  W.; extreme length east and west, 412 miles; breadth, varying from 8 or 10 miles on Long Island and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles at the west extremity of the State to  $311\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Canada boundary to the south point of Staten Island; area, 47,000 square miles. It is bounded north and north-west by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, and again north by Canada along the parallel of  $45^{\circ}$  from the St. Lawrence to the head of Lake Champlain;



ADIRONDACKS.

east, by Vermont (separated in part by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the Atlantic ocean; south by the Atlantic, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and west by Pennsylvania, Lake Erie, and the Niagara river. It is divided into 60 counties, viz.: Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Erie, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Kings, Lewis, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, New York, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Rockland, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westchester, Wyoming, and Yates. Albany, the capital, is on the west bank of the Hudson river about 140 miles north of New York city; population in 1880, within its present limits, 125,000. The population of New York city in 1880, 1,520,000. The other cities of the State, with the number of the inhabitants as reported by the Federal census of 1880, are: Auburn, 17,225; Binghamton, 12,692; Brooklyn, 396,099; Buffalo, 117,714; Cohoes, 15,357; Elmira, 15,863; Hudson, 8615; Kingston, 22,000; Lockport, 12,426; Long Island city, 16,000; Newburg, 17,014; Ogdensburg, 10,076; Oswego, 20,910; Poughkeepsie, 20,080; Rochester, 62,386; Rome, 11,000; Schenectady, 11,026; Syracuse, 43,051; Troy, 46,465; Utica, 28,804; Watertown, 9336; Yonkers, 16,000. In population New York surpasses every other State in the Union. Under the colonial government the number of inhabitants in 1698 was 18,067; in 1703, 20,665; 1723, 40,564; 1731, 50,824; 1737, 60,437; 1746, 61,589; 1749, 73,348; 1756, 96,790; 1771, 163,337. The results of the United States decennial censuses have been as follows: 1790, 340,120; 1800, 580,951; 1810, 959,040; 1820, 1,372,111; 1830, 1,918,608; 1840, 2,428,921; 1850, 3,097,394; 1860, 3,880,735; 1870, 4,382,750. Included in the total of 1860 were 140 Indians, and in that of 1870, 439 Indians, and 29 Chinese. The population increased from



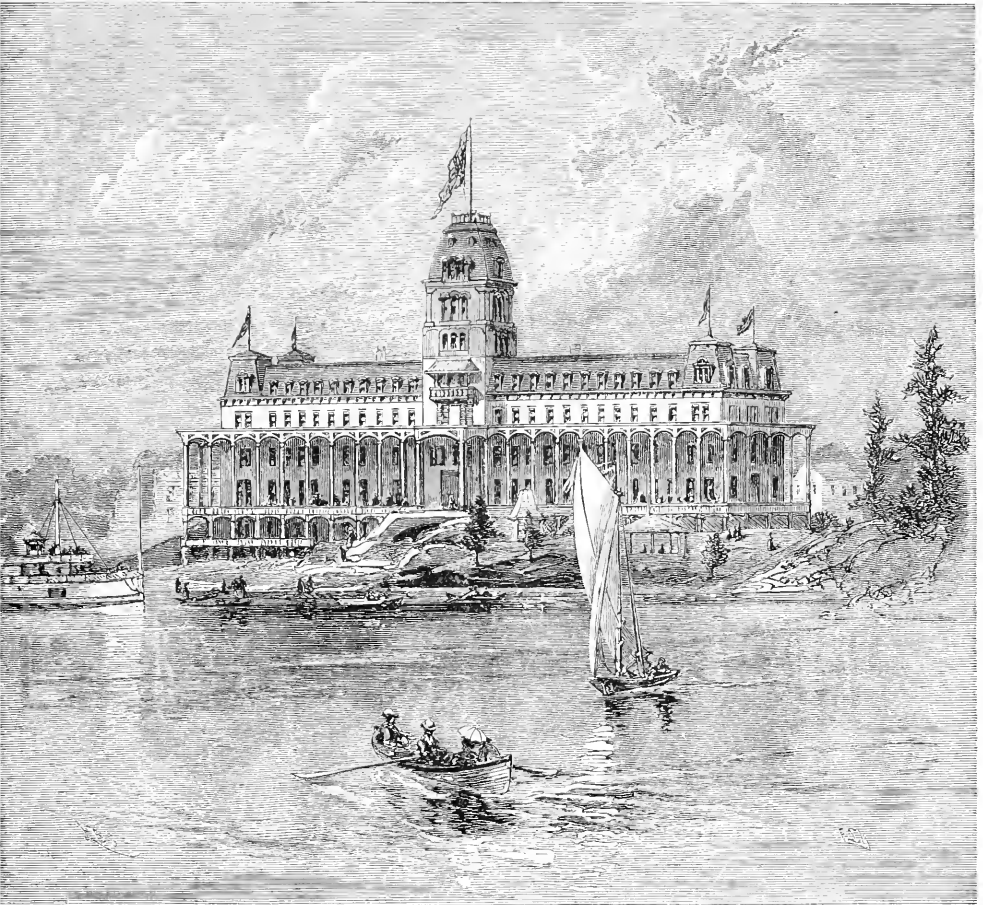


STEAMER "PRINCE ARTHUR," OF ST. LAWRENCE STEAMBOAT CO., DESCENDING LACHINE RAPIDS, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

1698 to 1771, or during a colonial period of 73 years, 804.06 per cent., or at the rate of 11,014 per annum. The increase from 1790 to 1850, or during a period of 60 years, was 810.67 per cent. or 1351 per annum; 1840 to 1850, 27.52 per cent. or 2.75 per annum; 1850 to 1855, 11.91 per cent. or 2.38 per annum; 1855 to 1860, 11.12 per cent. or 2.22 per annum; 1860 to 1865, 12.61 per cent. or 2.52 per annum; 1865 to 1870, 13 per cent. or 2.6 per annum. Of the total population in 1870, 2,163,229 were males, and 2,219,530 females; 3,244,406 were native, and 1,138,853 foreign born. Of the natives 2,987,779 were born in the State, 38,851 in Connecticut, 5985

in Maine, 41,355 in Massachusetts, 4850 in Michigan, 9211 in New Hampshire, 32,408 in New Jersey, 36,170 in Pennsylvania, 6933 in Rhode Island, 36,307 in Vermont, and 7070 in Virginia and West Virginia. Of the foreigners 79,042 were born in British America, 110,071 in England, 528,806 in Ireland, 27,282 in Scotland, 7875 in Wales, 22,302 in France, 316,902 in Germany, 6426 in Holland, 5522 in Sweden, 4091 in Poland, 3592 in Italy, 818 in Spain, 1824 in Cuba, and 7916 in Switzerland. The density of the population was 93.26 persons to the square mile. There were 896,772 families with an average of 4.88 persons to each, and 688,559 dwellings, with an average of 6.37 to each, the latter average being larger in New York than in any other State. The number of persons from 5 to 18 years of age were 1,220,988; from 18 to 45, 881,500; male citizens 21 years old and upwards, 981,587. There were 163,501 persons 10 years old and over that could not read, and 239,271 unable to write, of whom 70,702 were native, and 168,567 foreign born. Of persons 21 years of age and upward, 73,208 white males, and 116,744 white females, and 3912 colored males, and 4874 colored females, were illiterate. The number of paupers supported during the year ending June 1st, 1870, was 26,152, at a cost of \$2,661,358; of the total number receiving support at that date, 14,100, 5953 were native and 8147 foreign born. During the year 5473 persons were convicted of crime; of the total number (4704) in prison June 1st, 1870, 2658 were native, and 2046 foreigners. The State contained 2213 blind, 1783 deaf and dumb, 6353 insane, and 2486 idiotic. Of the total population 10 years old and over (3,378,959), there were engaged in all occupations 1,491,018, of whom 1,233,979 were males, and 257,039 females; in agriculture, 374,323, of whom 134,563 were laborers, and 232,649 farmers and planters; in professional and personal services, 405,339, including 5678 clergymen, 155,150 domestic servants, 931 journalists, 139,309 laborers not specified, 5913 lawyers, 6810 physicians and surgeons, and 18,577 teachers not specified; in trade and transportation, 234,581; and in manufactures, and mechanical, and mining industries,

476,775, of which 19,291 were blacksmiths, 24,309 boot and shoe makers, 53,046 carpenters and joiners, 11,413 machinists, 16,334 masons, 26,540 milliners and dressmakers, 18,082 painters and varnishers, 10,192 printers, 3,491 ship carpenters, 41,697 tailors, tailor-esses, and seamstresses; 11,368 carriers, and tanners, and finishers of leather, and 6869 woollen mill operatives. The total number of deaths during the year was 69,095, being 1.58 per cent. of the entire population. Chief among the causes of mortality were consumption, from which 11,578 persons died; pneumonia, 5262; and cholera infantum, 3577; there were 6 deaths from all causes to 1 of consumption, and 13.1



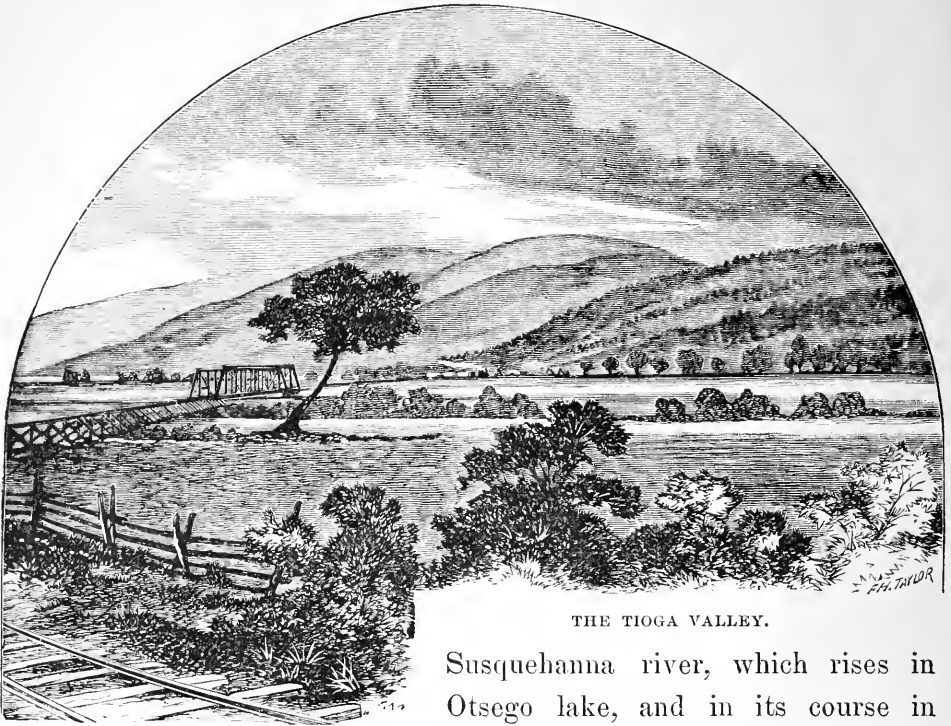
THOUSAND-ISLAND HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA BAY.

to 1 from pneumonia. There were 1134 deaths from croup, 1073 from measles, 582 from small-pox, 864 from diphtheria, 3403 from scarlet fever, 2029 from enteric fever, 2243 from diarrhoea, 1068 from dysentery, and 1330 from enteritis. Not included in the census are 5140 Indians of the Six Nations in New York, on eight reservations, mainly in the extreme south-west part of the State, of whom 3060 are Senecas, and the others Saint Regis, Onondagas, Tuscaroras, Oneidas, and Cayugas. They have adopted a civilized life, are intelligent and industrious, and are chiefly engaged in agriculture; 30 schools and an orphan asylum are maintained by the State for their benefit. The outlines of the State are irregular, only about one-third of the entire boundaries consisting of straight lines. The river, lake, and ocean boundaries are all navigable waters, except 174 miles on Poultney river, and consist of 352 miles on the St. Lawrence, Poultney, Hudson, Kill van Kull, Delaware, and Niagara rivers, and 246 miles on Long Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean; total 879.

The land boundaries along Canada, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, all made up of straight lines, form a total of 541.28 miles. The principal islands belonging to the State are the following: in Niagara river, Grand, Squaw, Strawberry, Rattlesnake, Tonawanda, Beaver, Buckhorn, Cayuga, and Goat; in the St. Lawrence, Carlton, Grenadier, Fox, Wells, Grindstone, a large number of the Thousand Islands, and the Gallup; in Lake Champlain, Valcour, Crab, and Schuyler; in New York bay, the Atlantic ocean, and Long Island sound, Manhattan, Staten, Long, Gardiner's, Shelter, Plum, Fisher's, all the islands between Long Island and Connecticut to within a few rods of the Connecticut shore, Hart's, Randall's, Ward's, Blackwell's, Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis. The last three are owned by the General Government, and occupied as military posts. New York bay and harbor is deep and capacious enough to accommodate all the shipping belonging to and trading with the port of New York. The other principal harbors are Dunkirk and Buffalo, on Lake Erie; Tonawanda and Lewiston, on the Niagara

river; Genesee, Sodus, Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, and Cape Vincent, on Lake Ontario; Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence; Rouse's Point, Plattsburg, Port Henry, and White Hall, on Lake Champlain; and Sag Harbor, at the east end of Long Island.

The principal river of the State is the Hudson, which is navigable to Troy, 151 miles from its mouth. The Mohawk, the principal affluent of the Hudson rising in the interior, enters the Hudson at Waterford, descending about 500 feet in the entire length of 135 miles; it affords extensive water-power at Little Falls and Cohoes. Its principal branches are West and East Canada creeks from the north, and Schoharie creek from the south. Oswego river, which receives the waters of all the interior lakes, from Oneida and Cazenovia on the east to Keuka (formerly Crooked) and Canandaigua on the west, furnishes, with its branches and tributaries, good water-power at Penn Yan, on Keuka lake outlet; at Waterloo, Seneca Falls, and Baldwinsville, on Seneca river; at Phelps, on Flint creek, and Canandaigua outlet; at Auburn, on Owasco outlet; almost the entire length of Skaneateles outlet (the fall being 453 feet in 9 miles); and at Cazenovia and Chittenango on Chattenango creek; and at Fulton and Oswego on Oswego river. The Allegany, Susquehanna, and Delaware, with numerous branches, drain the western, central, and eastern portions respectively of the south part of the State, and furnish valuable water-power at numerous points. Cattaraugus and Tonawanda creeks are also considerable streams in the west, the former furnishing important water-power, and the latter affording slackwater navigation for the Erie Canal for about 10 miles from its mouth. The other principal streams are Buffalo river (formerly creek), flowing into Lake Erie; Oak Orchard creek, Genesee, Salmon, and Black rivers, flowing into Lake Ontario; Oswegatchie, Grasse, and Raquette rivers, tributaries of the St. Lawrence; Chazy, Saranac, and Au Sable rivers, and Wood creek, rapid streams, or mountain torrents flowing into Lake Champlain, and furnishing almost unlimited water-power.



THE TIOGA VALLEY.

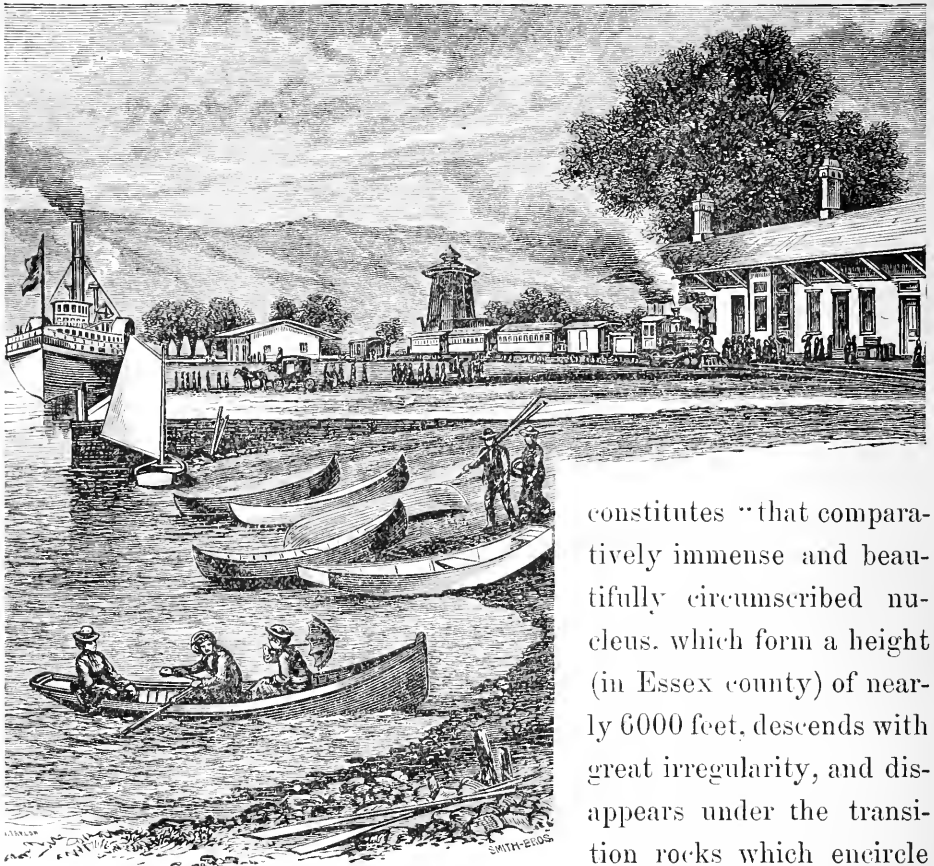
Susquehanna river, which rises in Otsego lake, and in its course in the State receives the waters of Charlotte, Unadilla, and Chenango rivers; and Chemung river, which drains a portion of the State between the Allegany and Susquehanna, and receives the waters of Canisteo, Conhocton, and Tioga rivers. The principal branches of the Delaware are Popacton and Nevisink rivers.

The State is noted for the great number of beautiful lakes in the interior and north-east parts. The principal of these are Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, in the west; Hemlock, Honeoye, Canadice, and Conesus, in the Genesee basin, which discharge their waters into Genesee river; Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles, Cross, Onondaga, Otisco, Cazenovia, and Oneida, in the central part of the State, all of which find an outlet for their waters through Oswego river; Otsego and Schuyler, which empty into the Susquehanna; and George, Schroon, Au Sable, Placid, Avalanche, Colden, Henderson, Sandford, Blue Mountain, the Fulton lakes (eight in number), Raquette, Beach's, Forked Newcomb, Long, Cranberry, Up-

per Saranac, Lower Saranac, Tupper's, Chateaugay, Chazy, Rich. Pleasant, Peseco, Smith's, Moose, and numerous smaller lakes, in the north-east part. Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Onondaga, Skaneateles, Chautauqua, Otsego, and Oneida lakes, and Lake George, are all navigable for boats and steamers, and on many of them considerable trade is carried on. Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain are navigable for vessels of all sizes. Seneca lake never freezes, and steamers ply upon it throughout the year.

The scenery of these lakes attracts thousands of pleasure-seekers during the summer months.

The surface of the State is greatly diversified. The topographical features are clearly marked in the mountain ranges, and great extent of certain outcrops forming escarpments, which extend across the State east and west. The range constituting the Highlands, on the Hudson, entering the State from New Jersey, extends north-east through Rockland, Orange, Putnam, and Dutchess counties. It is composed of compact gneissoid and granite rocks. The highest points, varying from 1100 to 1700 feet, are Butter Hill, Crow's Nest, and Bear Nose. and Breakneck Mountain in Putnam county, and Beacon Hill in Dutchess county. This range, in its proper limitation, gradually declines north-eastward to Dover Plains, and passes, in low hills, to Litchfield county, Connecticut. It has been sometimes regarded as a continuation of the Blue Ridge of Virginia, but the connection is not proved, and its geological relation is distinct from the metamorphic formations on either side. The Adirondack range is of the same geological structure. This range begins in the Mohawk valley, and is seen on both sides of it at the Noses, rising in the south 100 feet above the level of the river, and again at Little Falls, forming the rapids. It extends over the north part of Montgomery and Herkimer counties, the north-east part of Oneida, all of Lewis county east of the Black river, a considerable part of Saratoga, the most of Warren. Hamilton county entire, nearly all of Essex, Clinton, and Franklin. the greater part of St. Lawrence and much of Jefferson. The whole

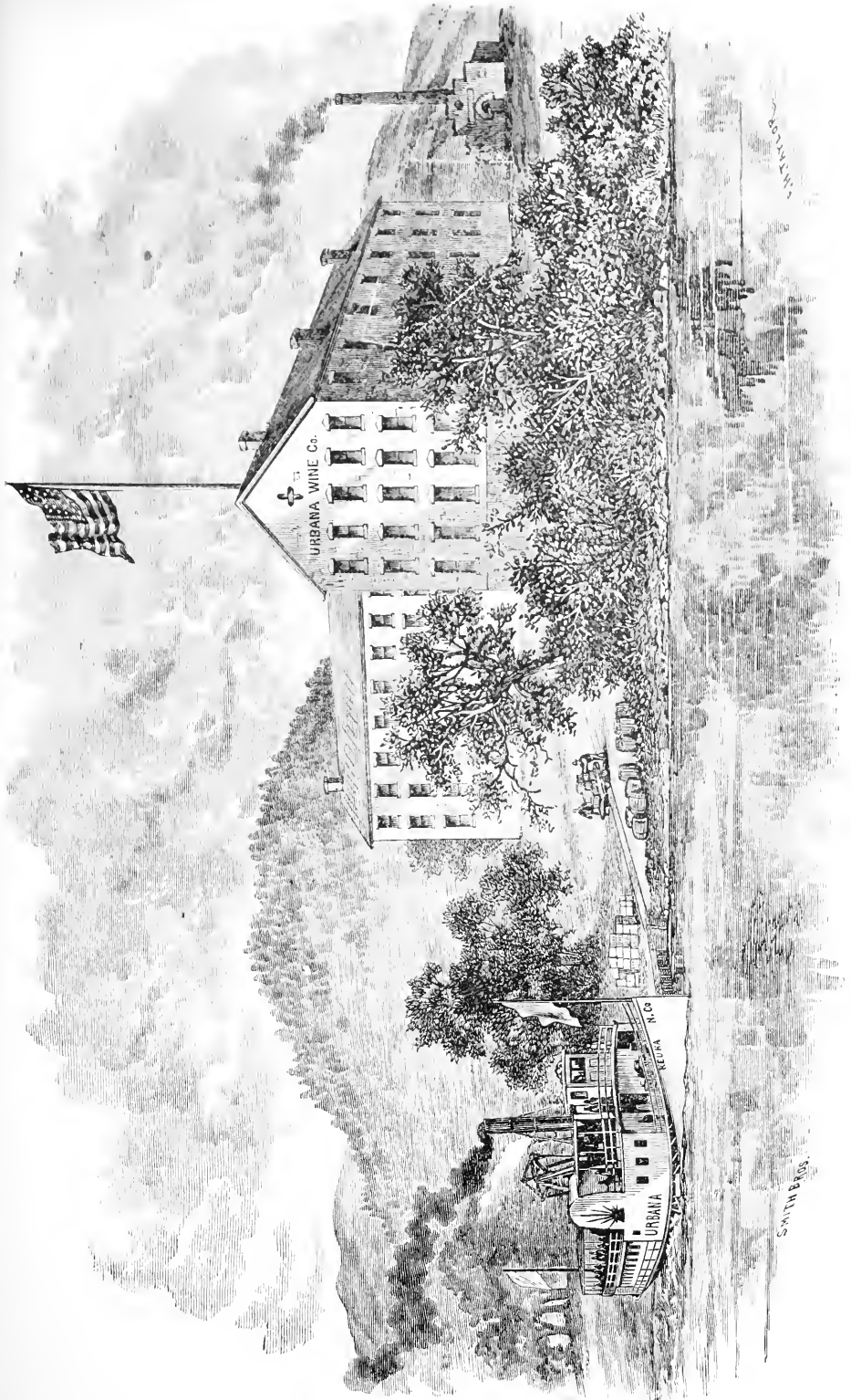


SENECA LAKE LANDING.

constitutes "that comparatively immense and beautifully circumscribed nucleus, which form a height (in Essex county) of nearly 6000 feet, descends with great irregularity, and disappears under the transition rocks which encircle it, and which border the

St. Lawrence, the Champlain, the Mohawk, and the Black river." Under the patronage of the State, Mr. Verplanck Colvin has been for several years engaged in a topographical and trigonometrical survey of some portions of this region, and his reports for 1873 and 1874 present many new facts. The position and altitude of many mountains and lakes have been determined by him, and the heights of well-known peaks more accurately measured, giving to Mount Marcy and Mount McIntyre 5402 and 5201 feet respectively. Gothic Mountain and Basin Mountain, nearly 5000 feet in height, are among those now for the first time determined. Mounts Dix, Seward, and Santononi are reduced by Mr. Colvin's measurements to 4916, 4384, and 4494 feet respectively.





URBANA WINE CELLAR.

SMITH & SONS.



HIGH FALLS, TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.

He reports the existence in this region of the moose and beaver, though rare and nearly extinct. The bear, panther, and wolf are still common, and are trapped for their fur and for State bounty. The common deer are plentiful in some sections. A commission of State parks, appointed by the legislature, have reported in favor of setting apart as a State park from 600 to 3000 square miles of the high mountain region of the Adirondacks, embracing Mount Marcy and all the great peaks; the chief object being to preserve the forests for their beneficial climatic effects, moderating the spring freshets in the Hudson by sheltering the snow from the heat of the sun, shielding the sources of this river from evaporation, and affording a healthful pleasure-ground.

The continuation of the Appalachian range proper in New York is seen in the Shawangunk and Catskill mountains; the former a continuation of the Kittatinny and Blue mountains of Pennsylvania, the latter of the Allegheny, Broad Top, Laurel Hill, and others.

This range, entering the State from the south-west, extends north-

easterly through Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, and Greene counties, culminating in the Catskills about 8 miles from the Hudson river. Several minor ridges pass through the west part of Delaware, Broome, Otsego, and Chenango counties, extending into the south part of Schoharie, and forming a part of the Catskill mountain range.

Along the eastern boundary of the State is a less defined but continuous low mountain range belonging to the same system, entering the State from New Jersey west of the Highlands, there forming O'Kunemunk mountain, and extending thence through Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington counties, known as the Taghkanic range. It is usually regarded as subordinate to the Green mountain range. Its highest points are Beacon Hill, and Mount Washington in Dutchess county. The Helderberg mountains are a northern extension of the formations constituting the base of the Catskill mountains. These present a steep escarpment on the north and north-east over the Helderberg limestones and Hudson river formations, while the higher rounded summits are of the Hamilton group. This escarpment continues more or less distinctly to the Niagara river. Spurs of the Alleghenies occupy the south part of the western part of the State.

The water-shed separating the northern and southern drainage of Western New York extends in an irregular line through the southerly counties. That portion of the State south of this water-shed, and embracing the greater part of the two southerly tiers of counties, is almost entirely hilly. The highest summits west of the Susquehanna are in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, and are 2000 feet to 2500 feet above tidewater. North of the water-shed the face of the country descends in a series of rolling and smooth terraces towards Lake Ontario, the region between the hills of the south and the level lands of the north being a beautiful rolling country. South of the Highlands the surface is generally level or broken by low hills. The river system consists of two general divisions, viz.,



IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

that part drained by the great lakes and the St. Lawrence, northerly, and that part drained by the Hudson and other rivers, southerly. The watershed between these two divisions extends in an irregular line from Lake Erie eastward through the southern tier of counties to near the north-east corner of Chemung county, thence north-east to the Adirondack mountains in Essex county, thence south-east to the east extremity of Lake George, and



LOOKING NORTH FROM FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,  
LAKE GEORGE.

thence nearly due east to the east line of the State. The northern of these divisions consists of five subdivisions or basins, viz.:—the basin drained by Lake Erie, Niagara river, and Lake Ontario, west of Genesee river; that of Genesee river and its tributaries; that of Oswego river and its tributaries; and the small streams flowing into Lake Ontario between Genesee and Oswego rivers; of the St. Lawrence, and the streams flowing into Lake Ontario east of Oswego river; and that drained by Lakes George and Champlain. The southern division consists of four subdivisions, viz.:—the Allegany, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the Hudson river basins.

The geological series within the State of New York is very complete, from the oldest palæozoic rocks to the lower members of the carboniferous system inclusive. This series was described by the New York geologists as the New York system. The Adirondack region,



north of the Mohawk, and east of the Black river, comprises the most ancient highly crystalline rocks, known as the Laurentian system; the lower portions are gneissoid and granitic, and the higher consists of labradorite and hypersthene, forming a coarse granitic mass. Extensive beds of magnetite traverse the strata parallel to the bedding, yielding immense quantities of the ore.

The hypersthene rock forms the great mountain centre of which Mounts Marcy and McIntyre are the culminations. In St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, the prevailing rocks are coarse granite, crystalline limestones, and serpentine, containing vast beds of specular iron ore. These rocks are doubtfully of Laurentian age, but their relations to other formations have not been determined. The crystalline rocks of this entire area are regularly stratified, and were formed anterior to the Potsdam sandstone, which lies against and upon their upturned and eroded edges. The Highlands on the Hudson are of the same age as the Adirondacks, and also contain heavy beds of magnetite. The gneissoid and mica-slate formation, which comes into the State from the south and passes eastward of the Highlands, is of more recent age, and contains no magnetite. In New York the Potsdam sandstone succeeds the Laurentian, and appears in a broad continuous belt along the north and north-west slopes of the Adir-



PROSPECT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE GEORGE.



SWISS CHALET, WATKINS GLEN.

ondacks, and in interrupted outlines on the east. from Clinton to Saratoga counties. Overlying the Potsdam, the calciferous sandstone is co-extensive with it in the north, and extends further south. The Taghkanic range, including shales, sandstones, and limestones often more or less metamorphic, with beds of hematite,



white and variegated marbles, roofing slate, &c., must be considered of the same age as the Potsdam and calciferous sandstones and Chazy limestones of Lake Champlain. The Trenton group, including Birdseye, Black river, and Trenton limestones, occupies much of Jefferson county, and, continuing south-east through Lewis and Oneida counties, is seen at Trenton Falls, and in the Mohawk valley: thence eastward and northward it encircles at least two-thirds of the great Laurentian district. The Utica slate and Hudson river group, extending from near Rondout, form a belt on both sides of the Hudson to the bend of Sandy Hill: following the course of the Mohawk valley as far as Rome, it diverges north-west through Lewis and Oswego counties to Lake Ontario.

The Shawangunk grit, or conglomerate, containing lead and copper ores, extends from the Delaware river to Rondout, where it suddenly terminates, and is not again seen *in situ*, except in Oneida county, where it is known as the Oneida conglomerate.

The gray sandstone of Oswego holds essentially the same position, and boulders and pebbles of similar conglomerate have been there found upon the surface. Southward from the outcrop of the Hudson river group the Medina sandstone and Clinton group come in: the thin edge of the latter, beginning in Schoharie county, trends westward, and extends on both sides of Oneida lake, and thence, with the sandstone, forms a broad belt along the south shore of Lake Ontario.

The belts of fossiliferous iron ore of the Clinton group are extensively worked in Oneida and Wayne counties, and extend as far west as Monroe. The limestones of the Niagara group produce the falls of the Niagara and the great escarpment of Lewiston and Queenston, which, beginning as a terrace in Schoharie county, extends through the State and Western Canada. Co-extensive with this formation are the water-line and salt groups; of small force in Eastern New York, they expand in the central part of the State. The salt group is the source of all the productive brine-springs and wells, and also of gyp-

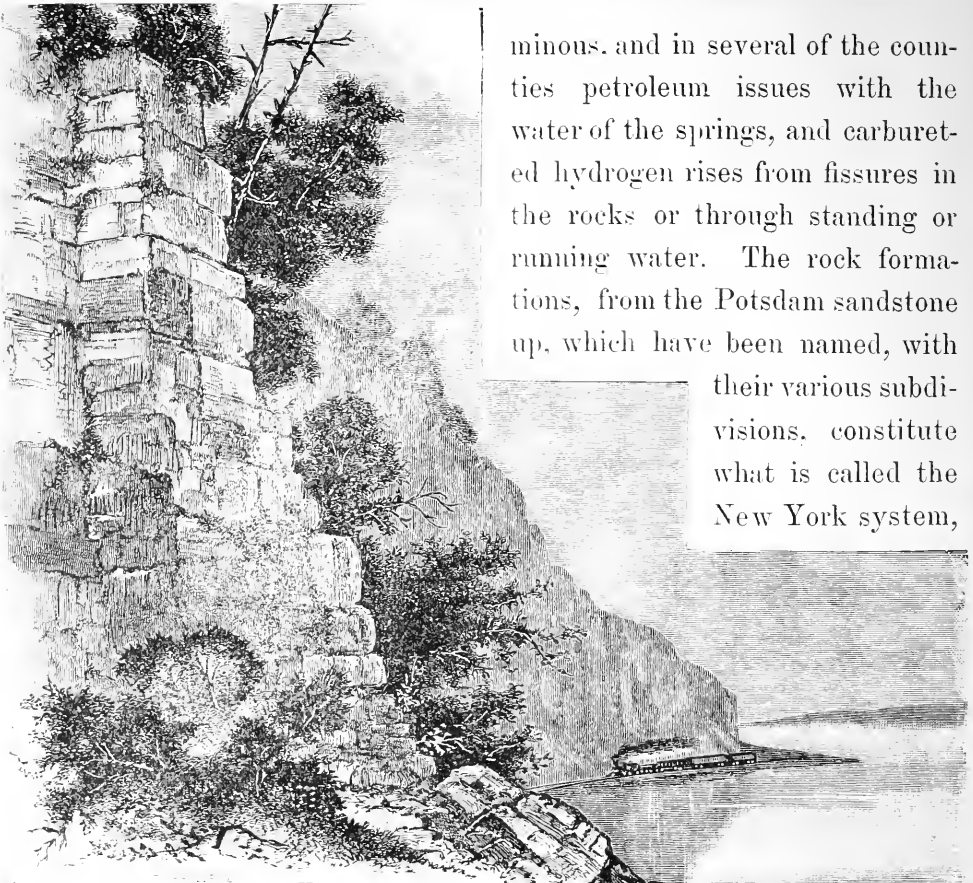
sum. The water-lime group furnishes nearly all the hydraulic cement. Entering the State from the north-west corner of New Jersey, and occupying the valley west of the Shawangunk mountain, a series of strata of no great prominence reach the Hudson at Rondout, trend northward in a low terrace everywhere marked by a limestone crest, and extend into Albany county. Here thickening and expanding, they constitute the Helderberg formations, separated into upper and lower by the Oriskany sandstone; these, surmounted by the Hamilton rocks, form the Helderberg mountains. The Hamilton group enters the State from the south at Deer Park, approaches the Hudson at Kingston, and thence, following the base of the Catskills, turns westward, expanding to a width of several miles, and becoming a highly fossiliferous group. The higher beds furnish the flagstones which are extensively quarried and supplied to all the seaboard cities and towns of the North. The thicker beds are known as the Hudson river blue-stone. The Portage and Chemung groups, the former marked by dark shales and flaggy sandstones, the latter by olive shales and heavy bedded sandstones, form a broad belt, entering the State from Pennsylvania on the Delaware river; thence, skirting the base and forming a considerable portion of the lower part of the Catskill mountains, they sweep around them to the north and occupy the valleys between them. From the Chenango river west these formations cover almost the entire width of the two southern ranges of counties, and outcrop on Lake Erie, from Eighteen-mile creek to the Pennsylvania line. The Catskill, or Old Red Sandstone formation, enters the State on the south in several belts, trending north-east. The more westerly of these soon die out, but the three easterly ones continue into Greene county, and, uniting, form the Catskill mountains. These belts, which are synclinals, carry also outlines of the succeeding formation, the lowest sandstones of the Carboniferous system, forming considerable areas on the higher summits of the Catskills and further south. Beyond these lower carboniferous beds the geological series in direct succession is not continued within the State of New York. The red sandstone of the Mid-



GLEN ELDRIDGE.

dle Secondary, or Trias, extends from North-east New Jersey over a part of Rockland county, terminating at the Palisades on the Hudson and at Haverstraw bay. The Cretaceous formation is known on Long Island. The more recent formations are the Post-Pliocene of the Champlain valley, and the Glacial, or water-worn drift, which to a great extent overspreads the older formations. The mineral springs of Saratoga and Ballston rise from a line of fault which brings the Hudson river slates against the calciferous sandstone and limestones above. The sulphur springs of Sharon, &c., rise from the upper part of the Onondaga salt group. In Western New York the sandstones are bitu-

minous. and in several of the counties petroleum issues with the water of the springs, and carbureted hydrogen rises from fissures in the rocks or through standing or running water. The rock formations, from the Potsdam sandstone up, which have been named, with their various subdivisions, constitute what is called the New York system,



THE CAYUGA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

and with the carboniferous group complete the Appalachian system.

Though the whole series is found in Pennsylvania, the formations below the carboniferous are more fully developed in New York, and are especially richer in fossils. In this State they have been studied to the best advantage, and are generally known by the names given to them by the New York geologists.



Many of the groups are in great part made up of limestones, and even among the shales, and slates of the others calcareous strata are of frequent occurrence. The effect of this wide distribution of calcareous matter has been to insure a general fertility of soil, and to give to New York a high position among the agricultural States of the Union. Somewhat more than half of the total area of the State is under cultivation. In the northern counties, and the highland regions, along the south border, and on the Hudson, stock and sheep raising and dairy farming are the almost exclusive agricultural pursuits; while the low lands that form the greater part of the surface of the western portion of the State are best adapted to grain growing. Broom-corn has long been the staple crop of the Mohawk valley intervalles; tobacco is extensively raised in the Chemung valley, and parts of Onondaga and Wayne counties; hops are a leading product of Madison, Oneida, Otsego, and Schoharie counties; grapes are successfully cultivated in the valley of the Hudson below the Highlands, on the north shore of Long Island, and in all the lake valleys in the central part of the State; maple sugar is an important product of the northern and central portions; and fruits, particularly apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and strawberries, are grown in the western counties north of the water-shed.

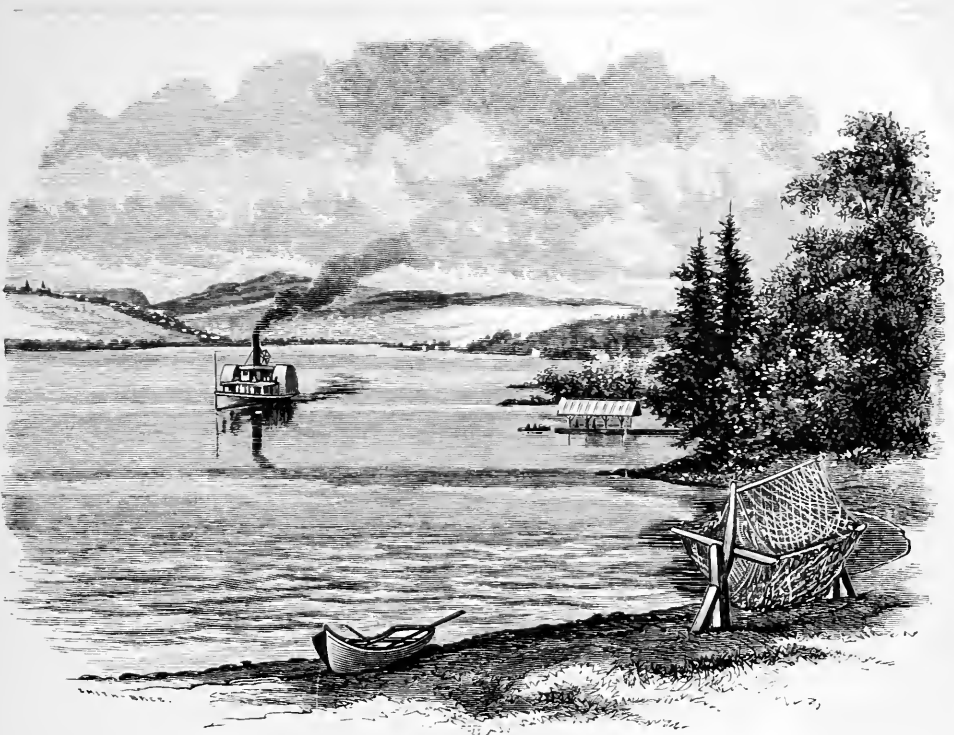
Large tracts in the vicinity of New York city are devoted to market gardens, and to furnish the city with milk.

The climate possesses a wider range than that of any other State in the Union. Those portions affected by the winds from the ocean, sound, and lakes are more even in temperature, and suffer less severely from late and early frosts than more inland districts in the same latitude. The mean temperature of the State, as determined from observations made at 58 meteorological stations, for periods ranging from 1 to 25 years, is 46.490. The mean length of the season of vegetation, from the first blooming of apples to the first killing frost, is 174 days; while on Long Island it is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  days longer, and in St. Lawrence county 22 days shorter. The mean annual fall of rain and snow is about 40.93 inches.

The most noted waterfalls in the State are Niagara Falls, in Niagara river, 2900 feet wide, and 164 feet high; the falls of Genesee river; Trenton Falls, in West Canada creek, Herkimer county, consisting of five cascades with a total fall of 200 feet in  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile; Taughannock Falls, Tompkins county, 230 feet; Chittenango Falls, in Chittenango creek, Madison county, 130 feet; Lyon's Falls, in Black river, Lewis county, flowing down an inclined plane 63 feet at an angle of  $60^\circ$ ; Kaaterskill Falls, Greene county, consisting of two falls 180 and 80 feet; Bas-bish Falls, Columbia county (partly in Massachusetts), a succession of falls in a deep ravine, the total fall in 1 mile being about 700 feet; Baker's Falls, Washington county, a succession of falls and rapids, having a total descent of 76 feet in 60 rods; Cohoes Fall, in the Mohawk near its mouth, with a total fall, including rapids, of 103 feet; Glenn's Falls, Warren county, 50 feet; High Falls, in the Hudson, Warren county, 60 feet; High Falls, Ulster county, 50 feet; the Au Sable Falls, in Wilmington, Essex county, 100 feet; Enfield Falls, Tompkins county, consisting of a series of cascades with a total fall of 230 feet; Buttermilk Falls, Genesee county, 90 feet; and the falls in Fall creek, Tompkins county, consisting of five cascades with a total descent of over 500 feet in 1 mile. Watkins Glen, near the head of Seneca lake, is a deep narrow ravine about 3 miles long, having perpendicular walls in some places 200 feet high. Its annual visitors number more than 50,000; Havana Glen,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant, is similar to it. Within a radius of 10 miles from Ithaca are numerous picturesque ravines and waterfalls. Upon Stone Bridge creek, Warren county, is a natural bridge 40 feet high, 80 feet broad, and 247 feet long.

The principal mineral and medicinal springs are the Salt Springs of Onondaga county; Saratoga Springs; New Lebanon and Stockport, Columbia county; Massena, St. Lawrence county; Richfield, Otsego county; Avon, Livingston county; Clifton, Ontario county; Sharou, Schoharie county; Chittenango, Madison county; and Alabama, Genesee county.

The "Lake Ridge," the shore line of the ancient lake, is a beach-



ON CAYUGA LAKE.

like ridge from 4 to 8 miles south from Lake Ontario, and rising from 5 to 20 feet above the general surface, extending from near the Niagara river to Sodus, Wayne county; thence, with many interruptions, its line may be traced to the St. Lawrence near its point of egress from the lake.

In many respects New York is the leading agricultural State of the Union. According to the census of 1870, the area of farm lands was greater than in any other State except Illinois; they were valued at upwards of \$118,000,000 more than those of any other State, and yielded during the year, \$43,000,000 more. In several of the Western and Southern States, the yield of wheat and Indian corn was greater, but New York produced more than one-fifth of all the hay raised in the United States, more than one-third of the buckwheat, and 17,558,681 pounds of the entire growth (25,456,669 pounds) of hops. The State ranked first in the production of peas,

beans, and potatoes, as well as in the value of the produce of market gardens, orchards, and forests; next to Ohio in flax, Pennsylvania in rye, California in barley, Vermont in maple sugar, Illinois and Pennsylvania in oats, and Ohio and California in the amount of wool, and the number of sheep. In dairy products the prominence of New York is specially marked. In 1870 there were on farms 8,935,332 milch cows in the United States, of which 1,350,661 were in New York. The dairy products of the whole country were 514,092,683 pounds of butter, 53,492,153 of cheese, and 235,500,599 gallons of milk sold; of New York, 107,147,526 pounds of butter, 22,769,964 of cheese, and 135,775,919 gallons of milk sold. The factories of the United States produced 109,435,229 pounds of cheese, valued, with other products, at \$16,771,565, of which 78,006,048 pounds, valued at \$12,164,065, were the product of New York. The great dairy counties of the State are St. Lawrence, Delaware, Chenango, Chautauqua, Jefferson, and Orange.

In 1870 there were on farms 15,627,206 acres of improved land, 5,679,870 of woodland, and 883,734 of other unimproved land. The number of farms was 216,253, averaging 103 acres; 13,066 containing from 3 to 10 acres each; 18,145 from 10 to 20 acres each; 54,881 from 20 to 50 acres each; 73,956 from 50 to 100 each; 55,978 from 100 to 500 acres each; 209 from 500 to 1000 acres each, and 36 over 1000 acres each.

The cash value of farms was \$1,272,857,776, farming implements and machinery, \$45,997,712; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board, \$34,451,362. The agricultural productions of New York in 1873, and the number and value of live stock on farms January 1st, 1874, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, were as follows:—

Indian corn, 17,692,000 bushels, valued at \$72,384,400; wheat, 7,047,000 bushels, valued at \$11,275,200; rye, 1,853,000 bushels, valued at \$1,593,580; oats, 27,548,000 bushels, valued at \$11,845,640; barley, 5,876,000 bushels, valued at \$6,468,600; buckwheat, 2,947,-

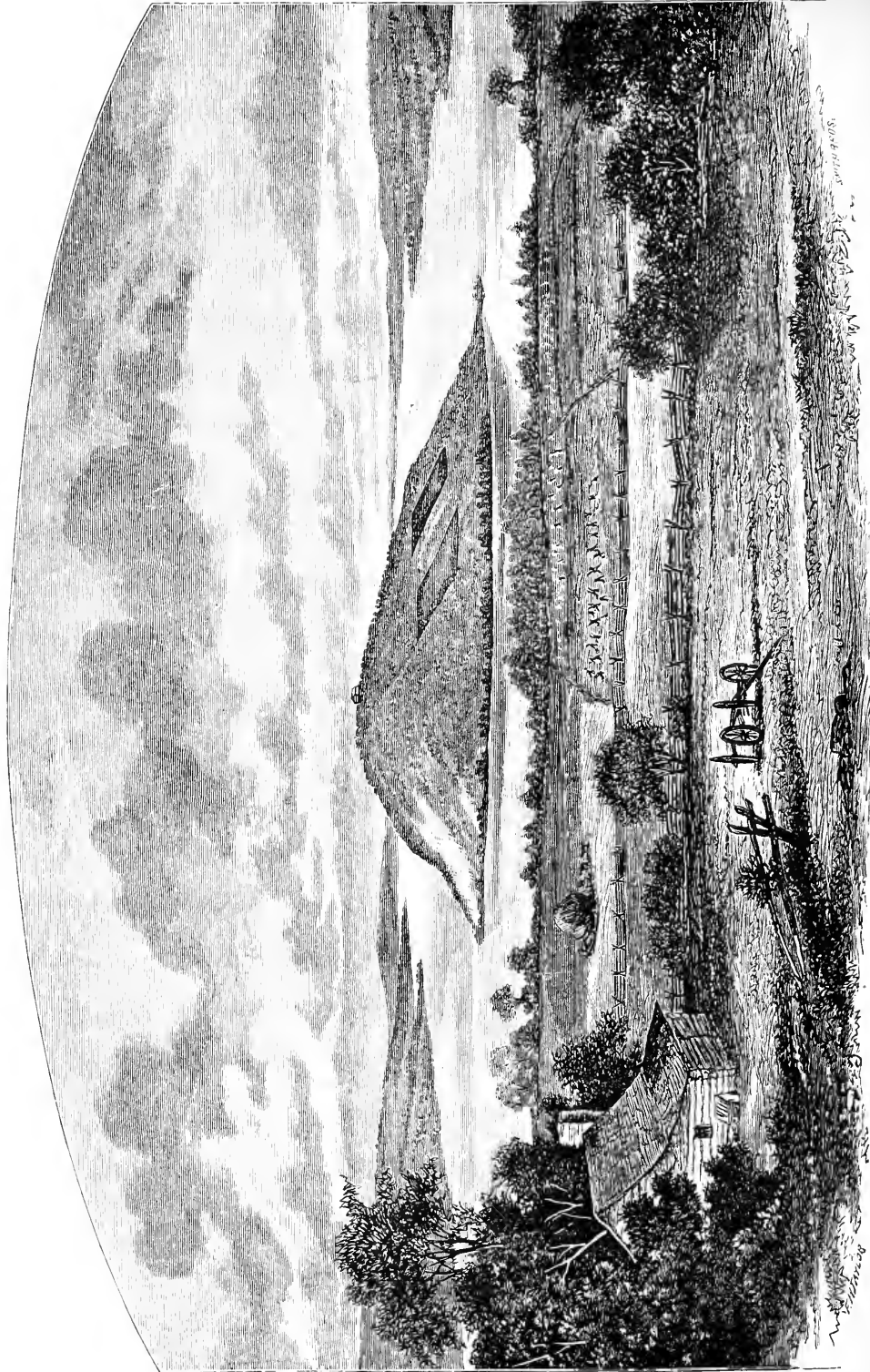


000 bushels, valued at \$2,269,190; potatoes, 24,925,000 bushels, valued at \$13,458,500; tobacco, 2,950,000 pounds, valued at \$324,500; hay, 4,188,900 tons, valued at \$73,596,400; horses, 659,900, number, valued at \$62,732,385; mules, 18,900, number, valued at \$2,328,102; oxen and other cattle, 683,600, number, valued at \$19,742,368; milch cows, 1,410,600, number, valued at \$43,023,300; sheep, 2,037,200, number, valued at \$6,844,992; hogs, 651,500, number, valued at \$5,036,095.

In 1870 the total estimated value of all farm productions, including betterments and additions to stock, was \$253,526,153; products of orchards, \$8,347,417; of market-gardens, \$3,432,354; of forests, \$6,689,179; of home manufactures, \$1,621,621; of animals slaughtered, or sold for slaughter, \$28,225,720. The productions were



THE "YATES" PASSING LYNDHURST.



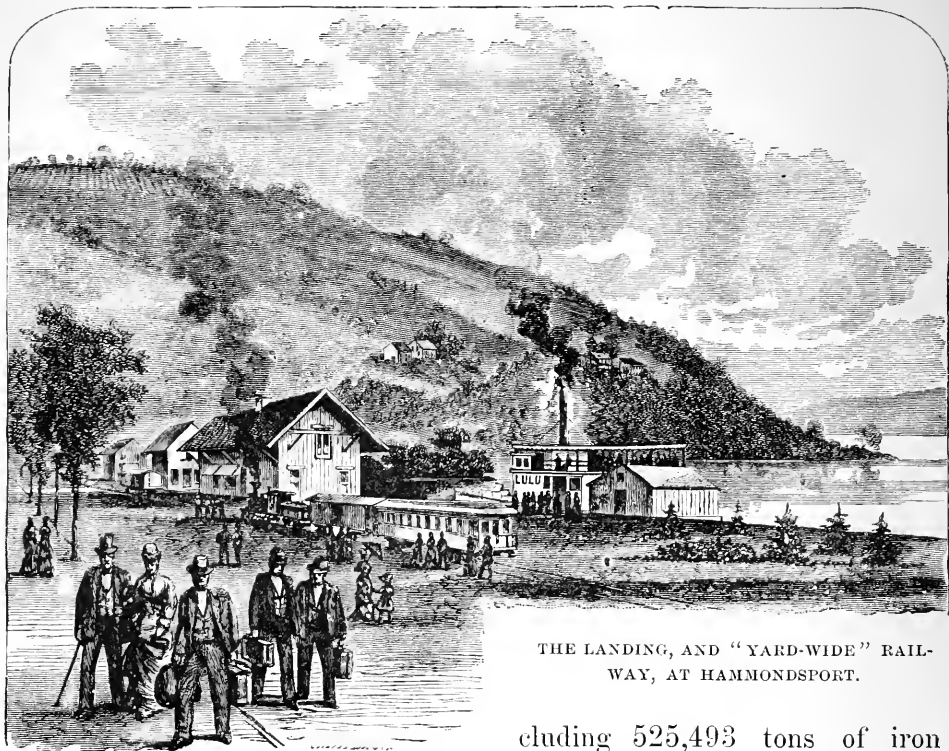
BLUFF POINT, LAKE KEUKA.

1,834,330 bushels of spring, and 10,344,132 of winter, wheat; 2,478,125 of rye; 16,462,825 of Indian corn; 35,293,625 of oats; 7,434,621 of barley; 3,904,030 of buckwheat; 1,152,541 of peas and beans; 28,547,593 of Irish, and 10,656 of sweet, potatoes; 98,837 of clover, and 57,225 of grass, seed; 92,519 of flaxseed; and 5,614,205 tons of hay; 2,349,798 pounds of tobacco; 10,599,225 of wool; 3,670,818 of flax; 6,692,400 of maple sugar; 860,286 of honey; 86,333 of wax; 82,607 gallons of wine; and 7832 of sorghum, and 46,048 of maple, molasses.

There were on farms 536,861 horses, 4407 mules and asses, 1,350,661 milch cows, 64,141 oxen, 630,522 other cattle, 2,181,260 sheep, and 581,632 swine. The value of live-stock was \$175,882,712. There were 319,380 horses not on farms, and 40,906 neat cattle not on farms. According to the census of 1870, more than one-sixth of all the capital invested in manufactures in the United States was employed in New York, and more than a sixth of the value of the entire products of the country was the result of New York industry. In the State ranking next, Pennsylvania, nearly \$40,000,000 more capital was invested than in New York, but the products of the latter State were valued at upwards of \$72,000,000 more than those of the former. The capital has increased from \$99,904,405 in 1850, to \$172,895,652 in 1860, and \$366,944,320 in 1870; and the total value of products from \$227,597,249 in 1850, to \$378,870,939 in 1860, and \$785,194,651 in 1870.

In the last-named year the total number of establishments was 36,206, using 4664 steam-engines, of 126,480 horse-power, and 9011 water-wheels, of 208,644 horse-power, and employing 351,880 hands, of whom 267,748 were males above sixteen, 63,795 females above fifteen, and 20,675 youths. The materials used amounted to \$452,065,325; wages paid, \$142,466,355.

Not included in the above results for 1870 are the statistics of mining and quarrying, in which industries 5177 hands were employed, \$4,672,820 capital invested, and \$4,322,860 worth of products obtained; in-



THE LANDING, AND "YARD-WIDE" RAILWAY, AT HAMMONDSPORT.

cluding 525,493 tons of iron ore, valued at \$2,963,486, and \$1,832,365 worth of stone; and those of fisheries, in which the products amounted to \$285,750. The most extensive iron mines are in Essex, Dutchess, Clinton, and Orange counties. The greater portion of the stone was quarried in Ulster county, though a large amount of marble was produced in Westchester county. In Onondaga county are the most extensive salt works in the United States. They are owned and managed by the State, which derived from this source in 1873 a net revenue of \$15,130. The works in operation have an annual productive capacity of 10,700,000 bushels; 7,450,257 bushels were inspected in 1873, and 6,594,194 in 1874.

For commercial purposes the State is divided into the following 10 United States customs districts, of which the ports of entry bear the same name, unless otherwise specified:—

Buffalo Creek, Cape Vincent, Champlain (port of entry Plattsburg), Dunkirk, Genesee (Rochester), New York, Niagara (Suspension Bridge),

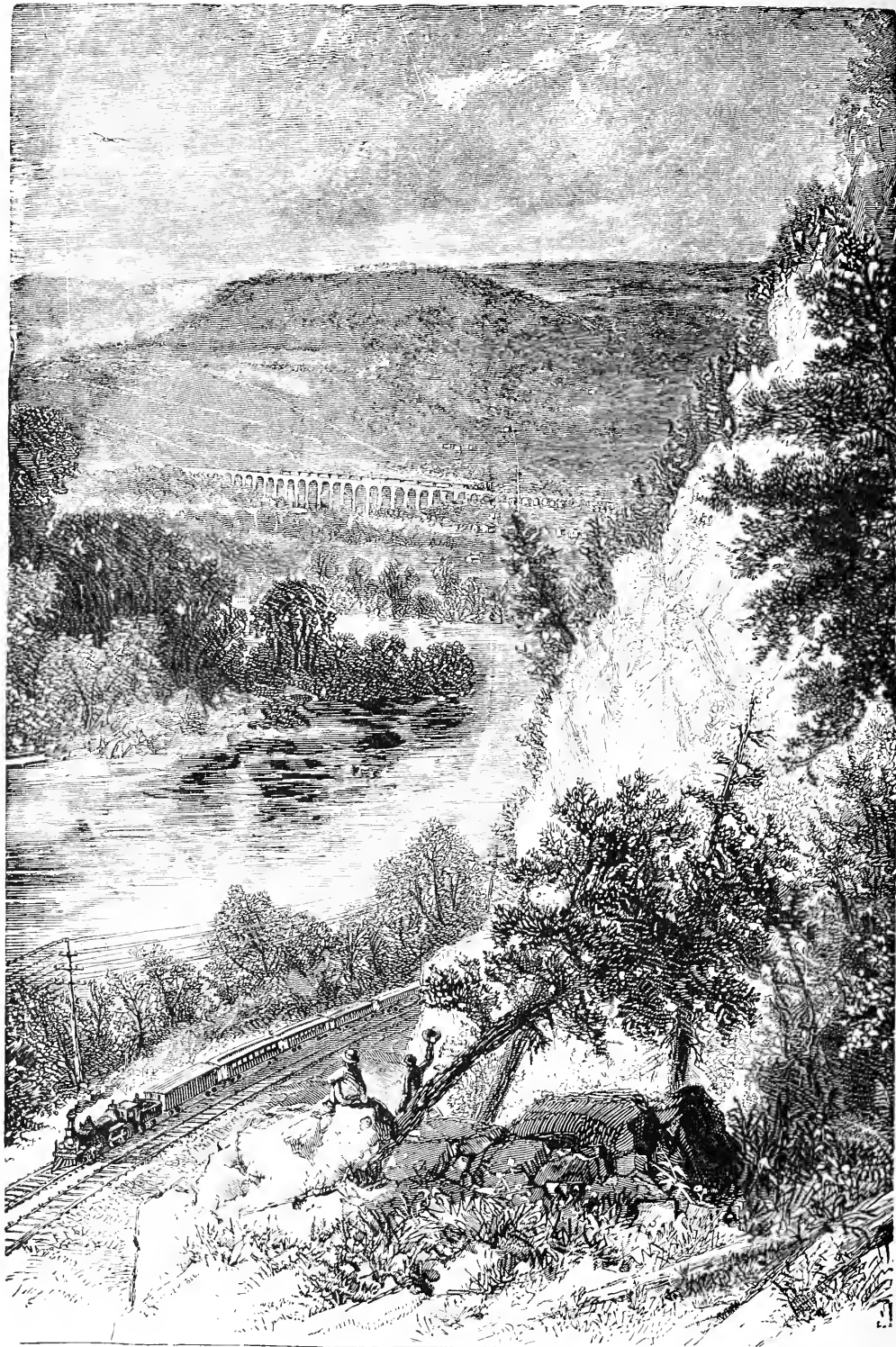
Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg), Oswego, and Sag Harbor. In the district of New York, Albany, Esopus, Hudson, Kinderhook, Newburgh, New Windsor, Port Jefferson, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck Landing, and Troy are ports of delivery.

Details of the commerce of the port of New York are given in the article on that city. The only district in which vessels were reported to be engaged in the fisheries was that of Sag Harbor, where in 1873, 128 were employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and 1 in the whale fishery: 7 vessels entered and 9 cleared in the general fisheries. Within the past few years the State commissioners of fisheries have taken measures to stock the internal waters of the State with varieties of edible fish. A State hatching house is maintained at Caledonia, Livingston county, and there is an extensive shad nursery in the Hudson, about ten miles below Albany.

The first railroad in New York, the Mohawk and Hudson (from Albany to Schenectady), 17 miles long, was opened 1831. In the following year the Saratoga and Schenectady, 21 miles, and 1 mile of the New York and Harlem was opened.



AU SABLE CHASM.—COLUMN ROCK.



NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—THE STARUCCA VALLEY.

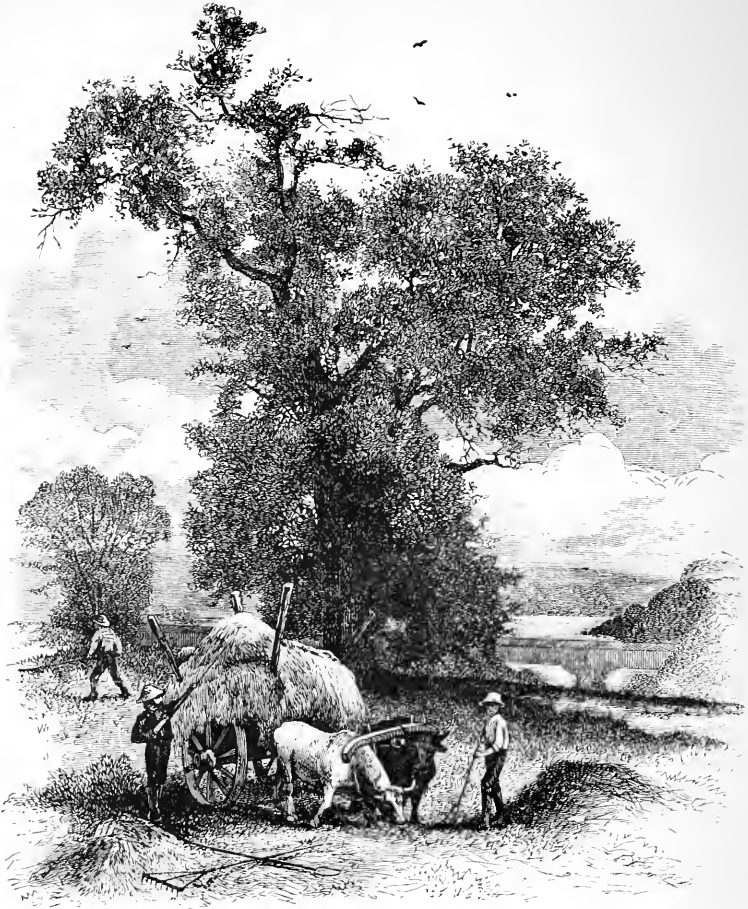
The mileage of the State had increased to 719 miles in 1845, 2444 in 1855, 2769 in 1865, 3829 in 1870, 9772 in 1873, and 5178 in 1874.

There are stringent laws concerning the formation and continuance of railroad corporations, and strict regulations as to the protection of passengers. Each corporation is required to make an annual report under oath to the State engineer and surveyor, giving details as to the condition and transactions of the company; and this officer reports annually to the legislature. The chief items relating to all the corporations in the State in 1874 are shown in the following statement, in which the figures, except the mileage specified for New York, are not limited to the State, but apply to the entire corporations:—

Miles of entire main track and branches, 8552; of double track and sidings, 8956; total track mileage, 12,508; miles of main line and branches exclusive of second tracks and sidings completed in New York, 5178; capital stock authorized, \$611,298,870; capital stock paid in, \$202,365,070; funded debt, \$291,681,017; floating debt, \$30,801,657; total stock and debt, \$724,847,745; cost of equipment and construction, \$598,543,930; total annual expenses, \$66,087,974; total annual earnings, \$97,951,073; net annual earnings, \$31,863,099.

The two most extensive railroad corporations are the Erie, and the New York Central and Hudson River. The former, chartered in 1832, was opened from Piermont to Goshen in 1841, to Binghamton in 1848, to Elmira in 1849, to Corning in 1850, and to Dunkirk in 1851. The eastern terminus was subsequently extended to Jersey City. More than 1000 miles of railroad are operated by this company, whose earnings in 1873 exceeded \$20,000,000. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad is a consolidation of numerous lines. It was completed from Albany to Buffalo in 1841, and from New York to Albany in 1851. About 800 miles of road are owned and leased by the company; the total earnings in 1873 were about \$29,000,000.

The canals of New York are a highly important feature in its commercial facilities. The Erie Canal, connecting Lake Erie with the Hudson river, affords a continuous water channel through which



THE OLD CHESTNUT.

the produce of the Western States and Canada may reach the port of New York, while the several canals traversing the State from north to south supply transportation facilities to the interior of New York and Pennsylvania. The canals and navigable feeders owned by the State aggregate 857 miles in length, and the river and other improvements, exclusive of lakes, which have been completed, increase the length of the artificial system of navigable waters to 907 miles. The general superintendence of the canals is vested in three commissioners elected for three years, who have charge of the construction of new, and the repairs of the old canals. The State



engineer and surveyor inspects the canals and performs other duties, while the canal board, composed of the lieutenant-governor, comptroller, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer and surveyor, and the canal commissioners, fix the rates of toll with the concurrence of the legislature, appoint officers, &c., &c. The amount of freight transported on all the State canals during 1874 was 5,804,588 tons, valued at \$196,674,322, including products of the forest, valued at \$17,840,356; agricultural products, \$54,344,898; manufactures, \$7,094,531; merchandise, \$64,477,540; and other articles, \$42,916,997.

The total quantity of freight carried by the canals was nearly half as great as that transported by the Erie and New York Central Railroads.

The amount of freight brought to the Hudson river by the Erie and Champlain Canals was 3,223,112 tons, valued at \$107,976,476; 1,709,816 tons of freight worth \$71,294,867 were brought by canal boats direct to New York City. The number of boats arrived at and cleared from New York, Albany, and Troy were 30,806.

Until 1874 the legislature was prohibited by the Constitution from selling or leasing any of the State canals, but in that year an amendment was adopted removing the restriction except in the case of the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and Cayuga and Seneca Canals. Besides the State canals there are belonging to corporations, the Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Honesdale, Pennsylvania, to Eddyville, near Rondout, 108 miles, of which 83 are in New York, and affording communication between the Delaware and Hudson rivers; and the Junction Canal, which extends from Elmira to the Pennsylvania State line, 18 miles.

The total tolls and miscellaneous receipts of all the canals from 1836 to the close of 1874 amounted to \$115,318,504, and the expenses of collection and repairs to \$38,791,685, leaving a surplus revenue for that period of \$76,526,819. In 1874 the tolls amounted to \$2,921,721, and the disbursements to \$2,696,357, including



GLENORA.

\$1,197,716 for ordinary repairs, and \$1,398,640 for extraordinary repairs and new work. The total canal revenue from all sources other than taxation was \$2,947,972.

For thirty years following 1818 the laws of New York restricted the banking business to companies or institutions chartered by

special law. This was followed by the "free banking" system, which was based on the deposit of securities with redemption at a fixed rate of discount. State and savings banks are required to report to the superintendent of the banking department, the former quarterly, and the latter semi-annually.

Three examiners are constantly passing through the State inspecting banks.

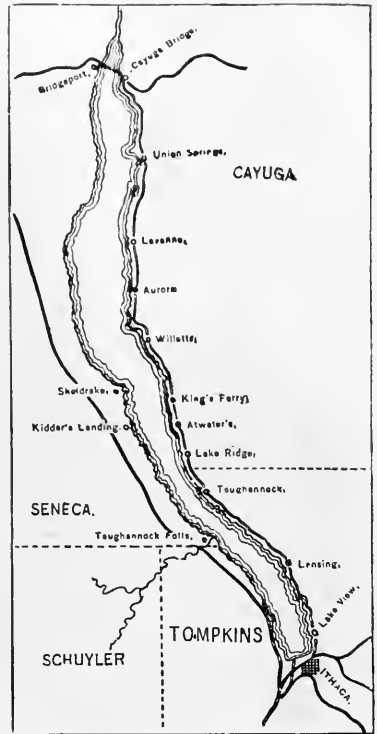
The superintendent reports annually to the legislature.

In October, 1874, 81 banks were doing business under the laws of the State. The amount of circulation outstanding, including that of 41 incorporated banks and of banking associations and individual bankers, was \$1,165,189, of which \$367,438 was secured.

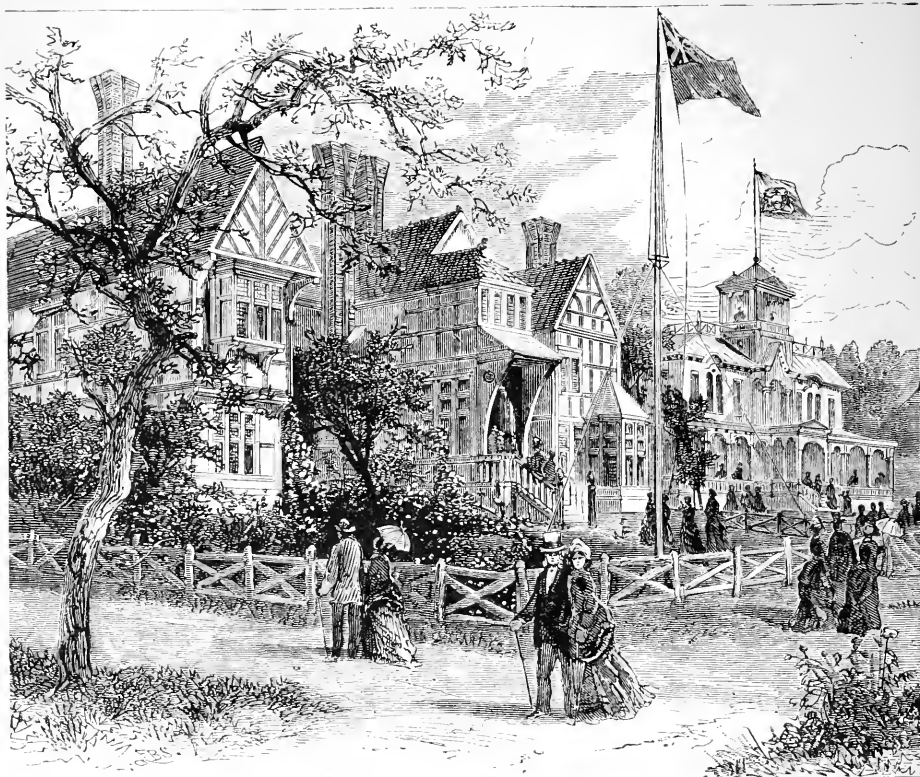
The number of National banks on November 1st, 1874, was 276, with a paid-in capital of \$108,339,671; bonds on deposit, \$64,963,050; outstanding circulation, \$59,929,049.

The circulation *per capita* was \$13.53; ratio of circulation to the wealth of the State, 9 per cent.; to bank capital, 54.7. The total number of savings banks on January 1st, 1874, was 155, with 822,642 depositors, and deposits aggregating \$285,520,085; average to each depositor, \$340.12; resources, \$307,589,730; liabilities, \$285,140,778; surplus assets, \$21,448,952.

Insurance companies are subject to rigid inspection by the superintendent of the insurance department, who reports annually to the legislature. At the beginning of 1875 the insurance corporations of New York held more than \$500,000,000 assets, while their risks exceeded \$8,000,000,000. The assets of the fire and marine and of the marine



LANDINGS ON CAYUGA LAKE.



BRITISH AND NEW YORK BUILDINGS ON THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, PHILADELPHIA.

companies doing business in the State were returned at \$160,133,-455, and of life and casualty companies at \$327,281,896; the amount insured by the former was \$6,313,967,008, and by the latter, \$1,997,-236,230.

There were 218 fire and marine and 50 life and casualty insurance companies doing business in the State; 119 of the former and 23 of the latter were New York companies.

The Constitution of New York gives the right of suffrage to every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years who shall have been a citizen ten days and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding the election, a resident of the county four months, and of the election district thirty days. The general State election is held annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The legislature consists of a Senate of 32 members elected for two years, and an Assembly of 128 members chosen for one year. An apportionment of Assembly and Senate districts is made decennially immediately after the State census, the latest being in 1865. Under the constitutional amendments of 1874 each member of the legislature receives \$1500 a year (previously \$3 a day for a session limited to one hundred days) and ten cents a mile for travel once to and from the capital.

No one is eligible as a member who at the time of election or within one hundred days next preceding it, was a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government.

The legislature meets annually on the first Tuesday in January.

Special legislation is restricted by the Constitution. The governor (annual salary \$10,000 and residence) and lieutenant-governor (\$5000) are to be elected from 1876 for three years (the term having been previously, since 1821, two years).

The secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, and state engineer and surveyor are chosen (in even years) for two years. The treasurer may be suspended from office by the governor during the recess of the legislature.

Members of the legislature, and all elective officers, executive and judicial, except specified inferior officers, are required, before entering upon their official duties, to make oath or affirmation that they have not been guilty of bribery at the election at which they were chosen.

A majority of the Assembly may impeach. The court of impeachment is composed of the Senate and the judges of the Court of Appeals. The highest judicial tribunal of the State is the Court of Appeals, which has only appellate jurisdiction in the case of judgments and certain orders from the General Term of the Supreme Court, the Superior Courts of the cities of New York and Buffalo, the New York Court of Common Pleas, and the City Court of Brooklyn. It consists of a chief (salary \$7500 and \$2000 for expenses) and six

associate justices (\$7000 each and \$2000 for expenses), and is in session in Albany the greater portion of the year. The Commission of Appeals, composed of five judges, was organized under a constitutional amendment of 1869 for the hearing of cases that had accumulated in the Court of Appeals; the former is subsidiary to the latter, and temporary.

There are thirty-three justices of the Supreme Court, four in each of the eight judicial districts, except the first, comprising the city and county of New York, in which the number is five. The Supreme Court has general original jurisdiction. Special terms and circuits are held by one justice, the former without and the latter with a jury. General terms are held in each of the former departments into which the State is divided for this purpose by a presiding and two associate justices designated by the governor, the concurrence of two being necessary to a decision.

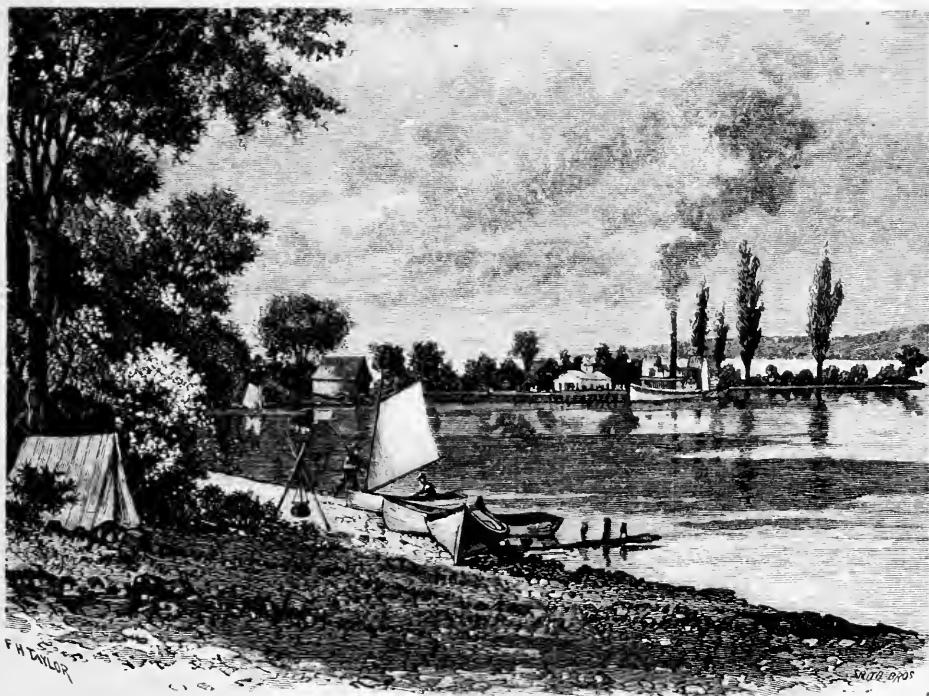
Its jurisdiction is appellate, appeals being made from the special term and circuits, from judgments entered by the court on referees' reports, from judgments of county courts and mayors' and recorders' courts, and from certain orders.

A county court is held in each county, except that of New York. In some counties the people elect a surrogate, who has jurisdiction of probate matters; where such special courts have not been provided, the county judge performs surrogate duties.

Criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Courts of Oyer and Terminer, composed, except in the city of New York, of a justice of the Supreme Court, a county judge, and two justices of the peace; Courts of Sessions, comprising a county judge and two justices of the peace; Courts of Special Sessions, and Police Courts held by a single justice. Besides the above, there are Mayors' and Recorders' Courts of cities, and Justices' Courts, a City Court in Brooklyn, and a Superior Court in Buffalo.

Several courts peculiar to the city and county of New York are described in the article on that city.

The judges of the various courts are elected by the people, those of



NEAR TAUGHANNOCK POINT.

the court of Appeals and Supreme Court for fourteen, of county courts for six, and justices of the peace for four years.

Sheriffs, county clerks, coroners, and district attorneys are chosen by the people.

There are 3 districts, northern, eastern, and southern, for holding United States courts. Sessions are held in New York city for the southern, in Brooklyn for the eastern, and in Albany, Utica, Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, for the northern district.

The organized State militia, called the National Guard, comprises 23,360 men, classified in 8 divisions and 20 brigades, viz. : 1 regiment, 1 battalion, and 9 troops of cavalry ; 12 batteries of artillery, and 31 regiments of infantry.

The State exercises a strict supervision over corporations, especially those which are fiduciary or involve extensive financial interests. Corporations, except municipal, must be formed under general laws.



PIERCE'S PALACE HOTEL, BUFFALO.

Railroad, banking, and insurance corporations are subject to the inspection of special departments, to which sworn reports must be made, and by which reports are annually made to the legislature and published.

A married woman may hold to her separate use real and personal property if acquired from any other person than her husband, and may



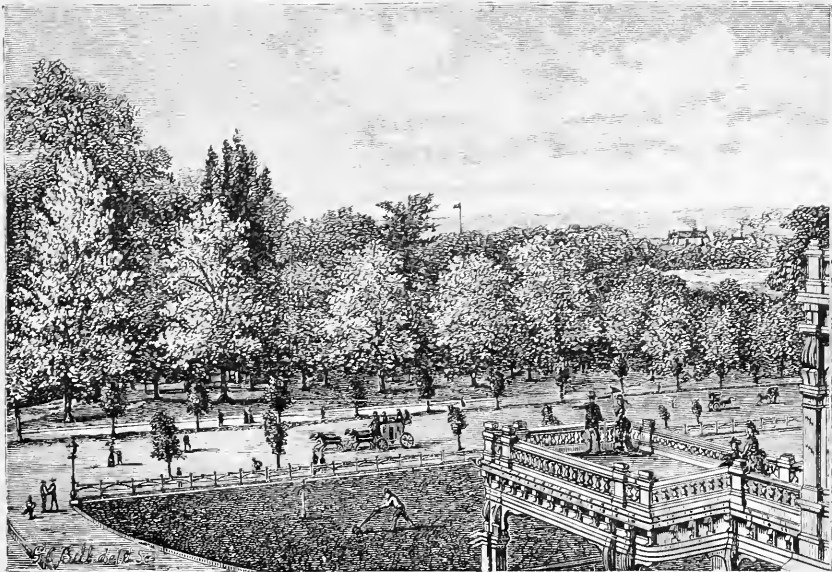
convey and devise it; she may also carry on business on her own account, and sue and be sued. Neither license, magistrate, nor minister is necessary to a valid marriage contract: it has even been held that the agreement of the parties constitutes legal marriage.

The sole ground of divorce occurring after marriage is adultery; at the time of marriage, impotence, idiocy, or lunacy, and consent obtained by force or fraud.

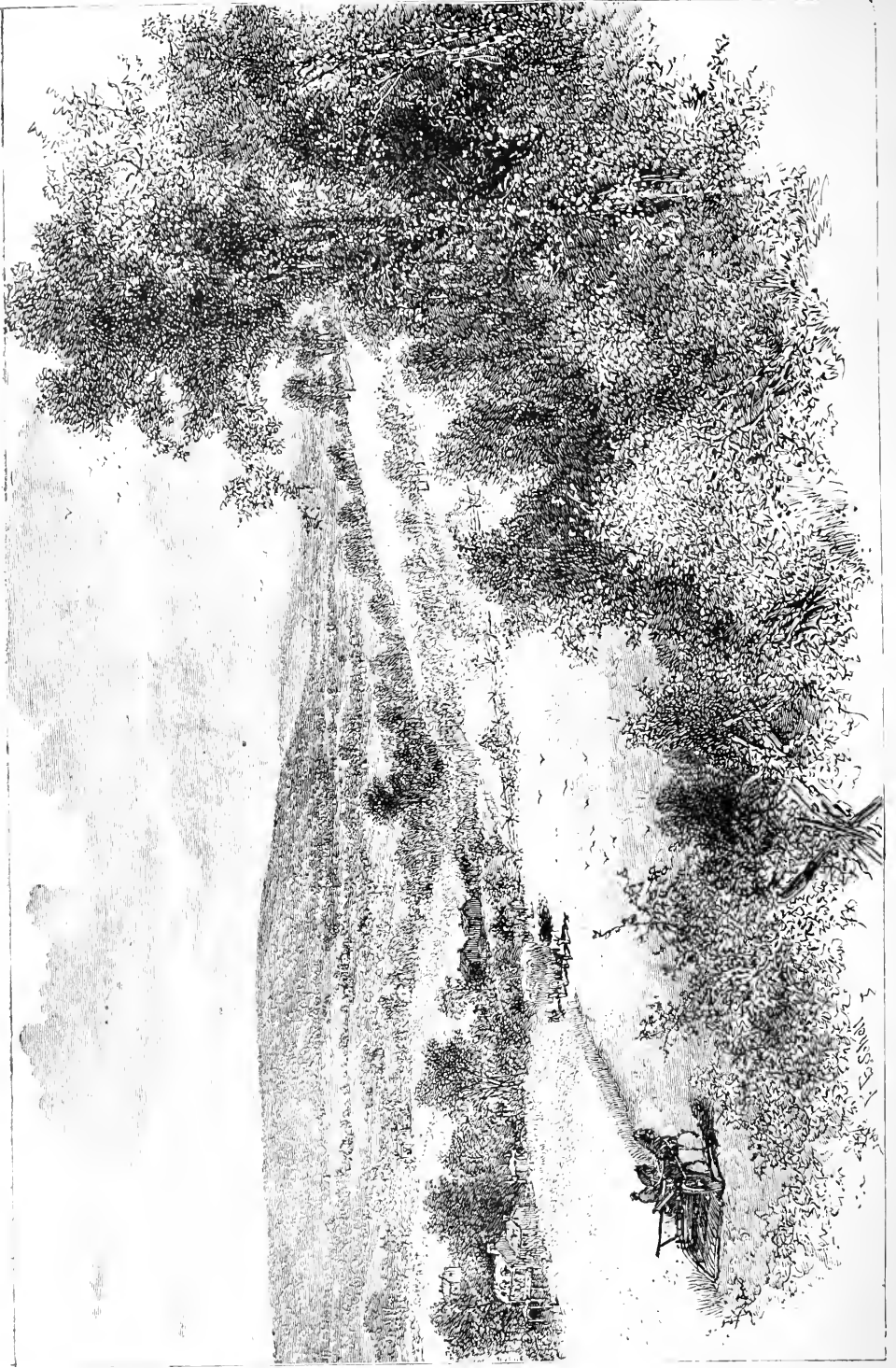
The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent.; usurious contracts are void; taking usury is a misdemeanor; and corporations can not interpose the defense of usury.

New York is represented in Congress by 2 Senators and 33 Representatives, and has therefore 35 votes in the electoral college.

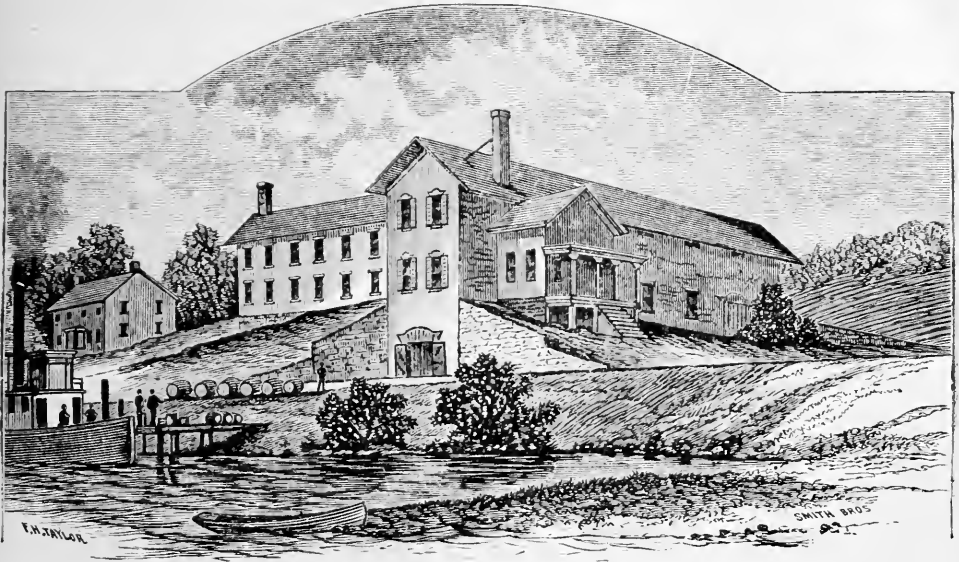
The State debt, with the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, September 30th, 1874, was as follows: General fund, \$3,988,526; contingent fund, \$68,000; canal fund, \$10,236,480; bounty fund, \$15,912,500. The only contingent debt of the State is \$68,000 incurred for the Long Island Railroad, the interest of which is paid, and the payment of the principal provided for by that company. The condition



VIEW FROM THE PALACE HOTEL, BUFFALO.



HARVEST SCENE IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.



CELLAR OF THE KEUKA WINE COMPANY.

of the several trust funds of September 30th, 1874, is shown in the following statement:—School fund, \$3,054,772; Literature fund, \$271,980; United States Deposit fund, \$4,014,520; College Land Scrip fund, \$473,402; Cornell Endowment fund, \$128,596; Elmira Female College fund, \$50,000; Long Island Railroad fund, \$32,823; Trust for Payment of Bounties, \$20,830. The total receipts into the treasury on account of all the funds for the year ending September 30th, 1874, were \$26,465,370, and the payments, \$19,636,308. Among the ordinary public expenditures were: Executive department, \$31,255; legislative, \$289,991; judiciary, \$400,578; public offices, salaries, clerk hire and expenses, \$301,734; printing for the State, \$181,131; military, \$356,159; educational, including common, normal, and Indian schools, academies, &c., \$3,278,858; State prisons, including transportation of convicts, \$967,930; support of deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, \$338,852; quarantine, \$213,483.

The statute requires real and personal estate to be assessed for taxation “at the full, true value thereof;” but it is maintained by high authority that not more than one-third in value of the property liable

to taxation is placed upon the assessment rolls. The aggregate taxation of 1874 included State tax, \$13,015,847; school, \$2,711,634; county, \$32,118,578; and town, \$9,964,321.

The rate of the State general tax was  $7\frac{1}{4}$  mills; school,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ ; general purposes  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; general purposes (deficiency),  $\frac{69}{100}$ ; bounty debt, 2; new capitol,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; asylums and reformatories,  $\frac{6}{10}$ ; canal floating debt,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; new work on canals and extra repairs,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; for payments of awards by canal appraisers and commissioners, and certain certificates of indebtedness,  $\frac{7}{32}$ . The total amount produced by this rate was \$15,727,481.

All the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, and reformatory institutions of the State, except prisons, whether receiving State aid, or maintained by municipalities or otherwise, are subject to the inspection of the State Board of Charities, composed of eleven members appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate, besides the lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, attorney-general, and State commissioners in lunacy, all of whom serve without pay.

The board reports annually to the legislature concerning the various institutions visited by them, which embrace the State, local, incorporated, and private charities for the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, idiotic, inebriates, juvenile delinquents, orphans, paupers, &c. The number of insane in New York on January 1st, 1872, was reported at 6775, of whom 1093 were in the State and 312 in private institutions, 2233 in city asylums and almshouses, 1319 in county asylums and poor-houses, 75 in the Auburn Asylum for Insane Criminals, 161 in the institutions of other States, and 1582 in the custody of friends. In 1874, \$102,234 was paid by the State for the maintenance of insane persons, besides large appropriations for buildings, &c.

There are 5 State institutions for the treatment of this class, of which the oldest is the Lunatic Asylum in Utica, opened in 1843, and having accommodations for about 600. Acute cases are chiefly treated here, while the chronic insane are received into the Willard Asylum, opened at Ovid, Seneca county, in 1869, which, with projected improvements, will accommodate 1000.

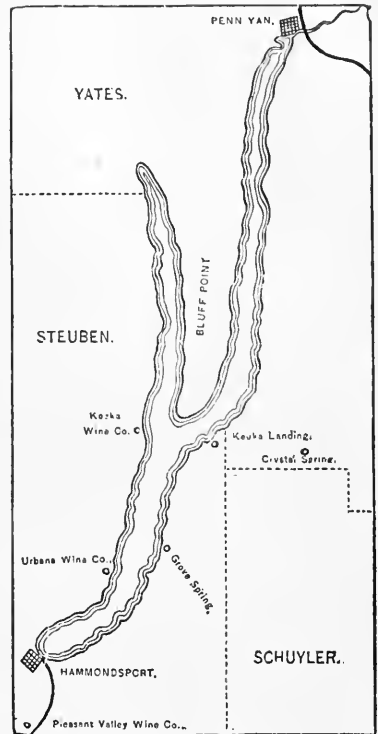
The Hudson River Hospital for the insane in Poughkeepsie, the State Asylum at Buffalo, and the Homœopathic Asylum at Middletown, are all State institutions. The cost of each of the two former is \$3,000,000; when completed each will accommodate 600 patients. The institution at Middletown is smaller.

On September 30th, 1874, there were 1719 patients, 590 being in the Utica Asylum, 879 in the Willard, 212 in that at Poughkeepsie, and 38 in that of Middletown.

There is also a State institution on Ward's Island, New York city, for insane immigrants.

In addition to these there are two city institutions in New York city. Bringham Hall, at Canandaigua, Marshall Infirmary, in Troy, the Providence Lunatic Asylum (Roman Catholic), at Buffalo, and the Asylum at Bloomingdale, all of which are incorporated, and Sanford Hall, Flushing, the home for nervous diseases at Fishkill, and the home for insane and nervous invalids at Pleasantville, which are private. The Bloomingdale Asylum is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in the United States, having been opened in 1821, and has a wide reputation for the excellence of its management. Any person or association is prohibited by law from establishing or keeping an institution of any kind for the reception of persons of unsound mind, without license from the board of state charities.

The whole number treated in the incorporated and private asylums of the State in 1873, not including the two New York city institutions, was 732, of whom 449 remained January 1st, 1874.



LANDINGS ON LAKE KEUKA.

The State Asylum for Idiots, in Syracuse, was established in 1851 as an educational, and not a custodian institution. It has accommodation for 230 pupils; the indigent are received free of charge. The daily average number of pupils in 1873 was 178, of whom 154 were supported by the State at a cost of \$43,000.

The blind are instructed at the State Asylum in Batavia, opened in 1867, and the New York Institution for the Blind (incorporated) in New York city, founded in 1831. The former has accommodations for 150, and the latter for 225 pupils.

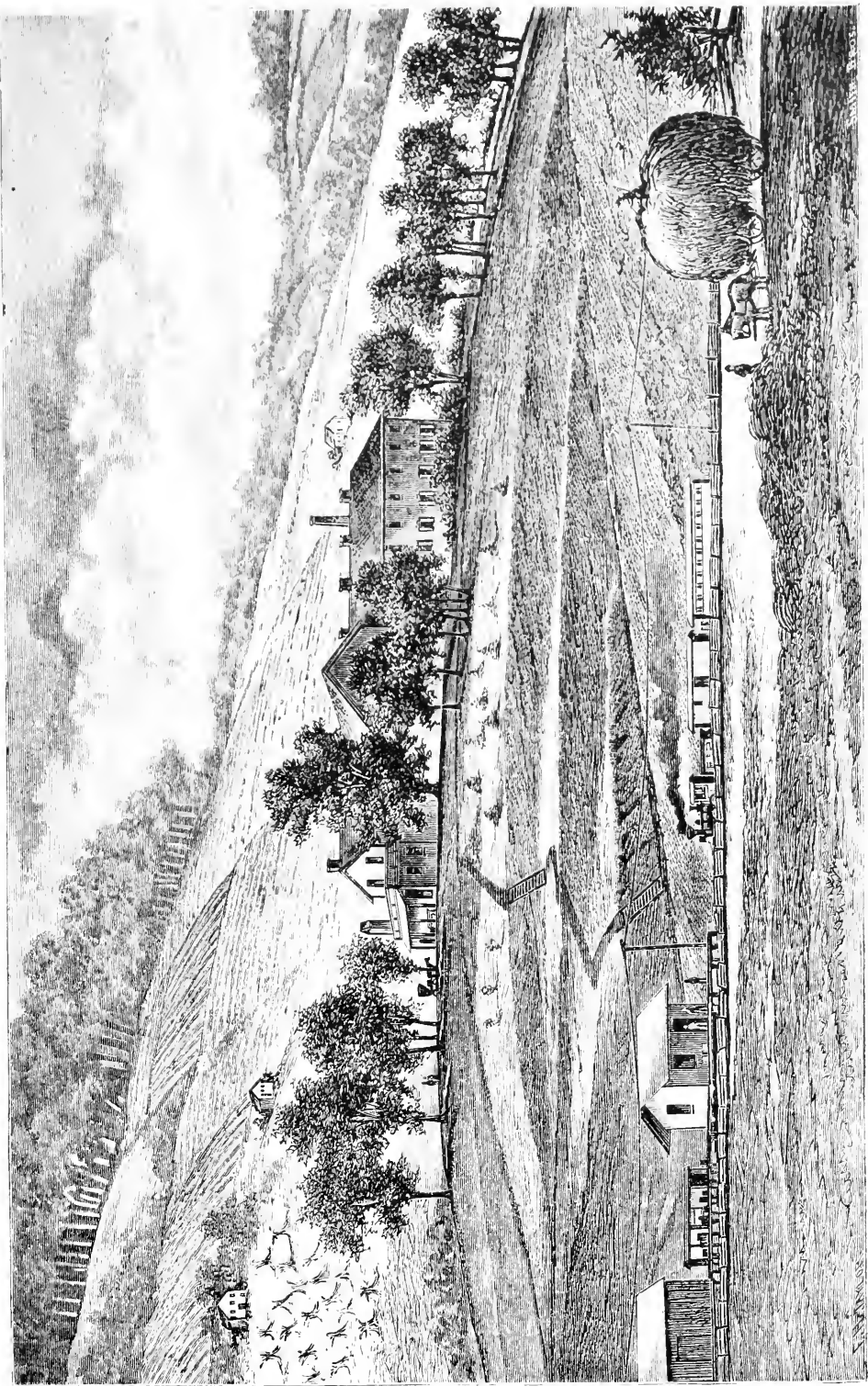
The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, in New York city, is maintained chiefly by the State. It is the largest of the kind in the world, having a capacity for 550 pupils, and, excepting the American Asylum at Hartford, the oldest in the United States, having been opened in 1818. Its plan comprises an educational and industrial department.

All indigent deaf-mutes between the ages of six and twenty-five are received free of charge. At the close of 1874 there were 30 instructors and 584 pupils, of whom 355 were beneficiaries of the State, 162 of counties, and 47 of New Jersey, the remainder being maintained by friends. Articulation and lip reading were taught to about 100. Pupils are also maintained by the State at the institution for the improved instruction of deaf mutes in New York city, and at the Le Couteur St. Mary's institution, in Buffalo.

The State Asylum for Inebriates, at Binghamton, was opened in 1864. The buildings cost \$500,000, and will accommodate 200 patients.

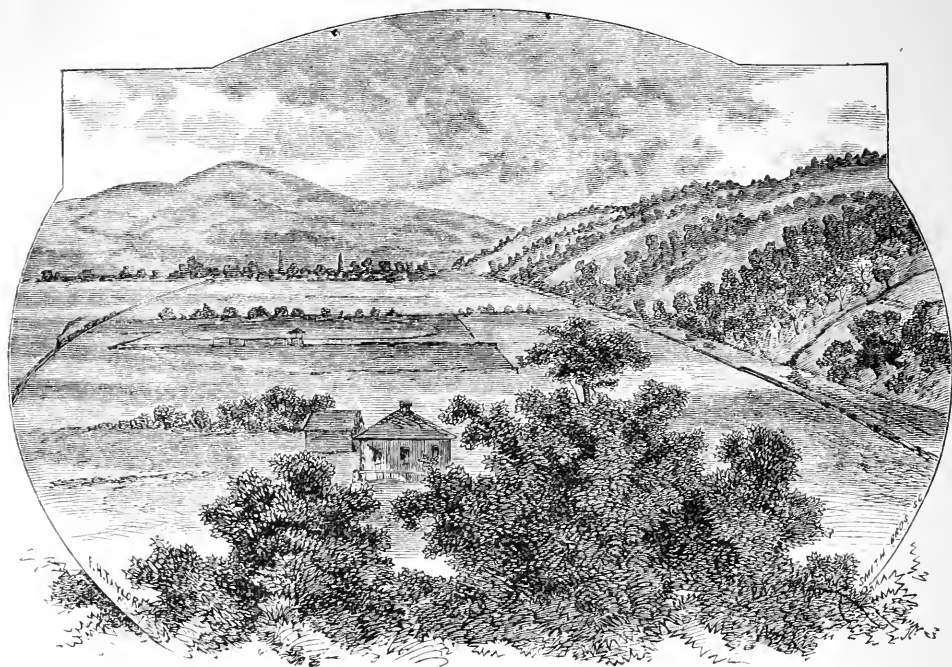
The State institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents are, the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, New York city, opened in 1852 and having a capacity for 1000, and the Western House of Refuge, in Rochester, with accommodations for 600, opened in 1849.

An industrial reformatory with a capacity for 500 has been constructed at Elmira. Besides these there are 11 incorporated and municipal reformatories in the State which, from time to time, have received State aid, but are mainly supported by private gifts and muni-



CELLAR AND VINEYARDS OF THE PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., AT RIFLES.

W. H. WOODS, ENGRAVER, N. Y.



VIEW TOWARDS HAVANA, FROM GLEN PARK HOTEL.

cipal appropriations. The total number of inmates in all reformatories on January 1st, 1874, was 4780.

There are also many organizations in the State for the care of destitute children, such as the Childrens' Aid Society of New York city, and the various missions and industrial schools of that and other cities.

The total property valuation of the State charitable institutions above named was \$6,184,302.

The receipts for the year were \$1,621,132, of which \$1,015,251 was from the State, and the expenditures \$1,589,183, of which \$711,805 was for building and improvements.

State paupers are received at almshouses in Albany, Yaphank, Delhi, Canton, and Buffalo.

The private and incorporated charities of the State comprise 128 orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, 46 hospitals, and 57 dispensaries.

The prison system of New York comprises 3 State prisons, 6 county



penitentiaries, 2 State and 11 local reformatories, besides county jails, city prisons, &c.

The general supervision of the prisons is vested by the Constitution in 3 inspectors elected for three years. All prison officers are appointed by the inspectors. Cigars, shoes, harness and saddlery hardware, tools, machinery, and axles are made at Auburn and Sing Sing, while in the latter a large number of convicts are employed in the marble and lime works. In the Clinton prison, at Dannemora, the manufacture of iron, nails, &c., from ore mined on the premises is the chief employment of the convicts.

All the industries are managed by contract in Auburn. All but the stone-cutting in Sing Sing, and none in Clinton Prison. No one of the prisons is self-sustaining. In all instruction is afforded to convicts, and all have libraries. The condition of these institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1874, was as follows:—Including \$26,231 miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, the entire excess of expenditures was reported \$588,537. This, however, is reduced by stock on hand, permanent improvements, and unpaid accounts of the previous year, amounting to \$68,358 in favor of Auburn, \$225,707 of Clinton, and \$163,370 of Sing Sing. With these deductions, the real excess of expenditure over earnings becomes \$131,060.

The expense of maintaining each convict is from \$3 to \$4 a week in excess of the income.

The prisons are full, and greater capacity is needed. The six penitentiaries are situated in Buffalo, Albany, and New York (Blackwell's Island).

In the three first named, trades are taught to the inmates, and evening schools are held. The State has no share in the management of these institutions, which are under the control of the counties where situated, but State prisoners are confined in them. The total number of prisoners in the penitentiaries at the beginning of 1874 was 5940. The Prison Association of New York is an organization

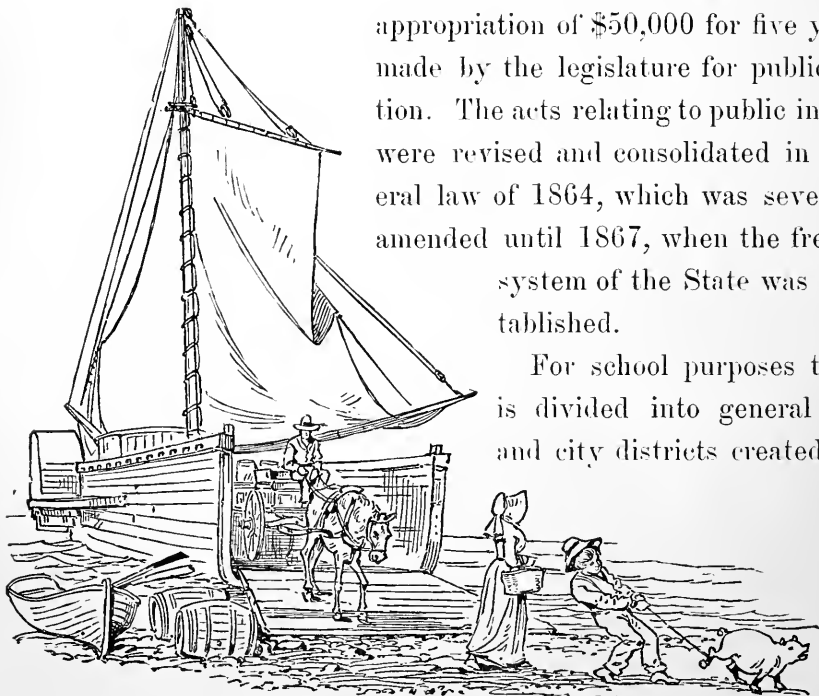
for the repression of crime, the reformation of the criminal classes, the aid of discharged convicts, &c. It has agents in all parts of the State, and at all the prisons, who visit persons detained under charge of crime, with a view of aiding them to obtain justice, and who look after the interests of discharged convicts. In 1873, 1257 discharged prisoners were aided by the general agency in New York city, while 4537 in prison accused of crime were visited and advised, of whom 204, being friendless, were defended.

Annual reports are made to the New York Legislature.

The common school system of New York may be traced to a law passed by the legislature in 1812, which provided for the division of the State into school districts, the distribution of the interest of the school fund in the ratio of the number of children from five to fifteen years of age, and the annual levy by each town of a tax for school purposes.

As early as 1795, however, an annual appropriation of \$50,000 for five years was made by the legislature for public instruction. The acts relating to public instruction were revised and consolidated in the general law of 1864, which was several times amended until 1867, when the free school system of the State was fairly established.

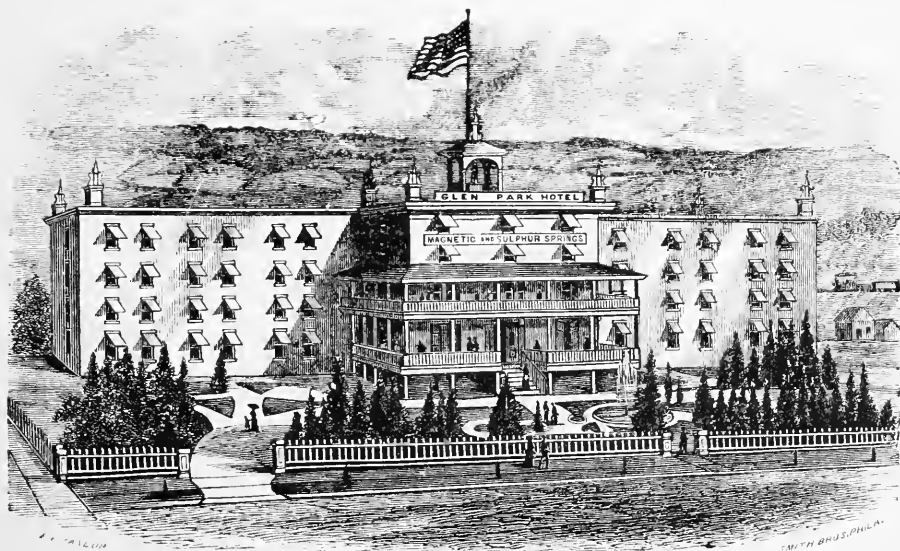
For school purposes the State is divided into general districts and city districts created by spe-



FERRY AT NORTH HECOR.

cial acts. There is no State board of education. The general supervision of the common schools is vested in a State superintendent, who is elected for three years by a joint ballot of the legislature, receives an annual salary of \$5000, besides an allowance of \$3000 for a deputy, and between \$8000 and \$9000 for clerk hire, and makes an annual report to the legislature. By virtue of his office he is a regent of the University, chairman of the executive committee of the State Normal School at Albany, a trustee of the People's College, and of the State Asylum for Idiots, and is required to provide for the education of all Indian children in the State.

The office of county superintendent was abolished in 1847, and that of town superintendent in 1857. Their duties are performed by district commissioners elected for three years by the people. Each school district has also 2 or 3 trustees, who exercise authority in relation to school funds, property, &c., and report annually to the district commissioner. The common schools are free to all persons between five and twenty-one years of age. Separate schools are provided for the Indians, and any city or incorporated village may establish schools exclusively for colored children.



GLEN PARK HOTEL, WATKINS.

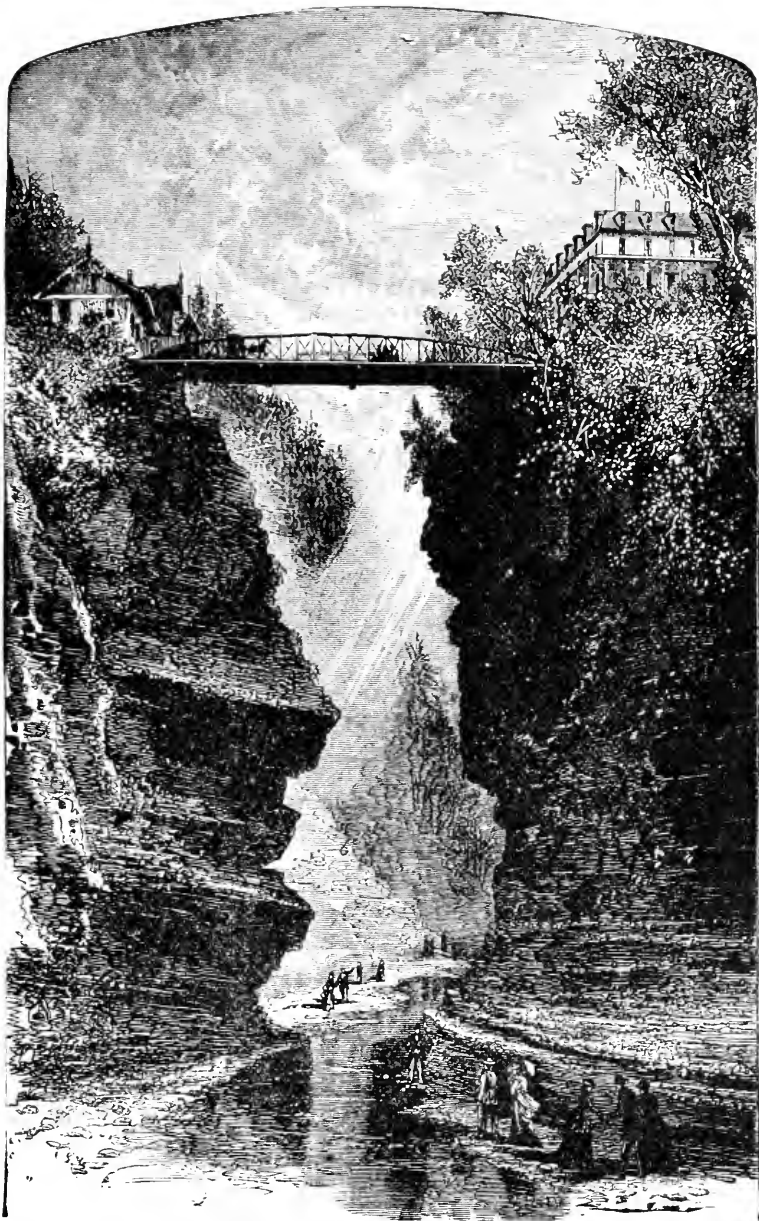
The Compulsory Educational Law of 1874, which went into effect on January 1st, 1875, requires all children not physically or mentally incapacitated, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to attend some public or private day-school not less than fourteen weeks every year, eight of which must be consecutive, or they must be taught at home for the same time in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic. Manufacturers and others are prohibited, under penalty of \$50, from employing during school hours children under fourteen years of age who have not received the instruction required by this act.

Boards of trustees are directed to make provision for the instruction of habitual truants. Free district libraries constitute a feature of the educational system, for which the legislature annually appropriates \$55,000, and for which each district is authorized to levy a small tax yearly.

Indian schools were maintained in twenty-eight districts at nine reservations, at a cost of \$7262, and were attended by 1092 children, who were taught by 19 white and 12 Indian teachers. State moneys for the support of common schools are derived chiefly from the income of the common-school fund, the principal of which in 1874 was \$3,054.772; the United States deposit fund of \$4,014,520, which is a nominal loan received on deposit from the surplus funds of the United States in 1836; and the State school-tax of 1½ mills. The amount derived from these sources in 1874 was—school fund, \$178,813; United States deposit fund, \$165,000; State tax, \$2,664,631: total, \$3,008,444.

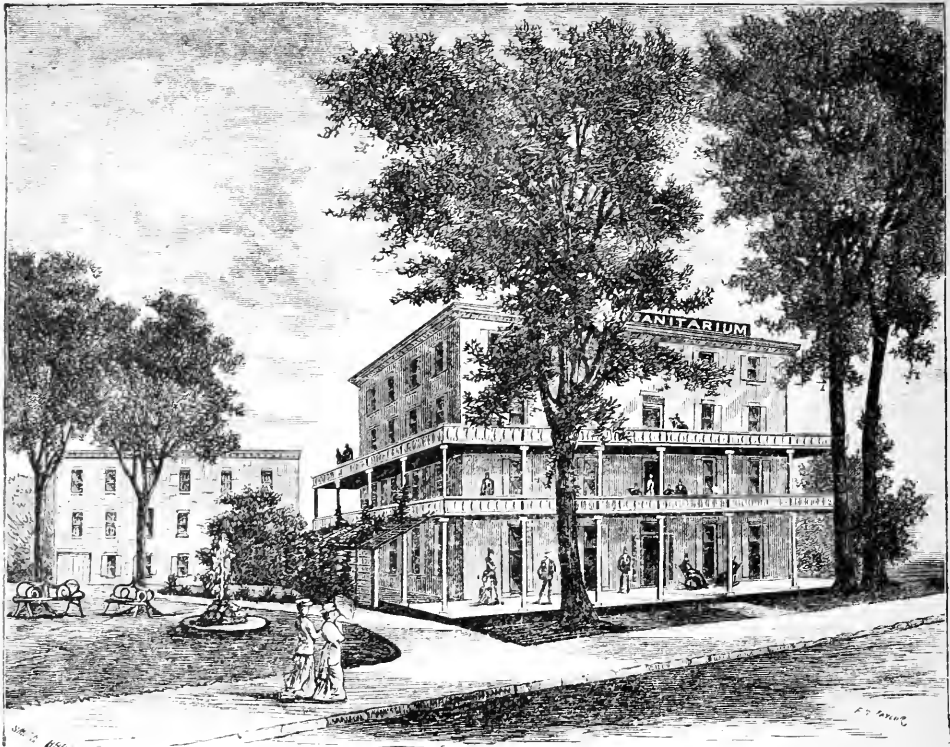
The total expenditures for the support of the public schools amounted to \$9,040,942 in 1868; \$11,088,981 in 1874.

Much importance is attached to the training of teachers for the public schools. Teachers are required to have received a diploma from a State normal school, or a certificate from the superintendent of public instruction, the district commissioner, or city or village school officer. The State maintains, by an annual appropriation of about \$150,000, eight normal schools, of which 3028 students have graduated up to



IRON SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS GORGE, WATKINS GLEN.

the summer of 1874, besides a large number who have received instruction without completing the course. The courses of instruction comprise an elementary English and an advanced English course of



MAGNETIC SPRINGS SANITARIUM AT HAVANA.

two years each, and a classical course of three years. The course of instruction and practice at the Albany school is two years. Special classes are also formed for the benefit of those desiring a few weeks' instruction each year. Each county is entitled to send to a State normal school, free of charge for tuition and text-books, twice as many pupils as it has representatives in the Assembly; to other pupils a charge is made for instruction. Applicants for admission must be at least sixteen years of age, and must pass examination.

State pupils are appointed by the State superintendent of public instruction, subject to the required examination, on recommendation of the school commissioners or city superintendents.

Teachers' institutes have been maintained by the State since 1847. These are held annually in the several counties for a period of about two weeks, with special reference to the wants of teachers in the rural

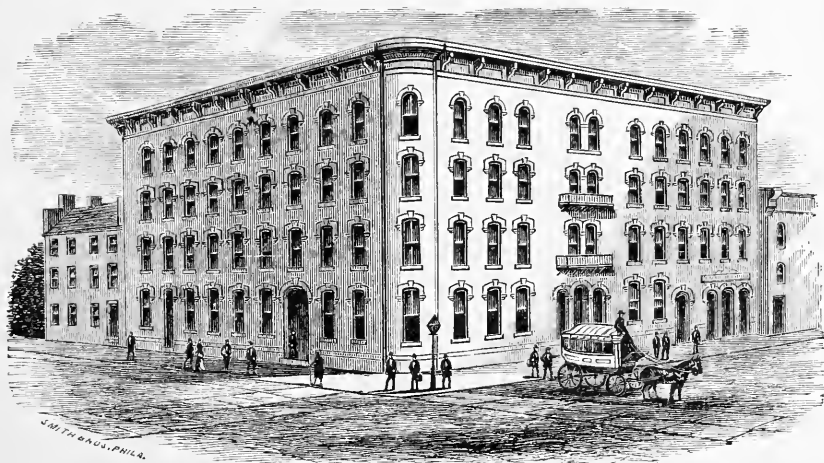
districts. During the year ending January 1st, 1875, institutes were held in 58 counties, at a cost to the State of \$16,319, and were attended by 11,478 teachers. The most important facts concerning the State normal schools are: In Albany, in 1874, 544 pupils; Brockport, 291 pupils; Buffalo, 303; Courtland, 399; Fredonia, 237; Genesee, 307; Oswego, 429; Potsdam, 365.

Teachers' classes attended by 2044 pupils, ranging from 10 to 20 weeks, were also maintained in 92 academies designated by the board of regents.

The University of the State of New York is a corporate body created in 1784, with functions mainly of supervision and visitation, and not of instruction.

The board of regents of the University, reorganized in 1787, comprised 19 members elected by joint ballot of the legislature, besides the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction. The officers are a chancellor, vice-chancellor, treasurer, secretary, and assistant secretary.

The regents are empowered to incorporate and visit literary and medical colleges and academies, and to require from them annual reports as to their system of instruction, discipline, finances, pupils, &c.



ITHACA HOTEL.



ON THE MOHAWK.



These reports, or abstracts of them, are embodied by the regents in their annual report to the legislature.

They are also empowered to confer degrees above that of master of arts. They are *ex-officio* trustees of the State Library and of the State Museum of Natural History; and many valuable papers showing the progress of science and the useful arts are contained in their reports on the museum.

The colleges and academies are mainly dependent on private bounty and tuition fees. The State has often made large contributions to their endowments, besides establishing the "Literature Fund," the annual income of which is appropriated towards the salaries of teachers in the academies.

Since 1853 an endowment fund of at least \$100,000 paid in or secured, has been a condition of the incorporation of a college by the regents.

Most of the colleges incorporated since that date have received their charters directly from the legislature. The property and funds of these institutions are vested in trustees, and must be used only for public instruction. These trustees are answerable to the legislature and the courts. Since 1838, \$40,000 derived from the literature fund, and the United States deposit funds, has been annually distributed among the academies, according to the number of pupils holding the regents' certificates of academic scholarship. Besides this, about \$18,000 is annually distributed to the academies for the instruction of teachers, and \$3000 for the purchase of books and apparatus. Academic departments of union schools are admitted to the benefits of these appropriations on the same terms as academies.

There are subject to the visitation of the regents 23 literary and 14 medical colleges, and about 250 academies and academical departments of union schools. This enumeration embraces only incorporated institutions.

In order to raise the standard of education, and to secure greater fidelity on the part of teachers in the academies, examinations in writing are held by the regents. Each pupil who satisfactorily

answers the questions receives a certificate which entitles him to certain educational facilities. Since 1863 the University Convocation, comprising the officers of colleges and academies, has been held annually, under the direction of the board of regents, for the consideration of the interests of higher education. Besides the 1,044,364 pupils in the common and 6515 in the normal schools in 1873-74, there were 31,421 in academies, 2675 in colleges, 137,840 in private, 582 in law, and 924 in medical schools; total, 1,224,321.

Union University, comprising Union College, in Schenectady, the Albany Medical College, and Dudley Observatory, was incorporated in 1873.

The State Agricultural College is connected with Cornell University, and is described in an article on that subject.

The whole number of newspapers and periodicals reported by the census of 1870 were 835, having an aggregate circulation of 7,561,497, and issuing annually 471,741,744 copies.

There were 87 daily, with a circulation of 780,470; 5 tri-weekly, 5800; 22 semi-weekly, 114,500; 518 weekly, 3,388,497; 21 semi-monthly, 216,300; 163 monthly, 2,920,810; and 19 quarterly, 135,120.

In 1874 there were reported 98 daily, 5 tri-weekly, 20 semi-weekly, 681 weekly, 2 bi-weekly, 26 semi-monthly, 201 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, and 18 quarterly; total, 1055.

The total number of libraries of all classes reported by the Federal census of 1870 was 20,929, containing 6,310,352 volumes; 7158 with 2,785,483 volumes were private; and 13,771, with 3,524,869, were other than private.

The whole number of religious organizations in 1870 was 5627, having 5474 edifices, with 2,282,876 sittings, and property valued at \$66,073,755.

At the arrival of the whites the south-east part of New York was inhabited by several subordinate tribes of Indians belonging to the Algonquin race, and the remaining part of the State by the celebrated Five Nations of Iroquois stock.

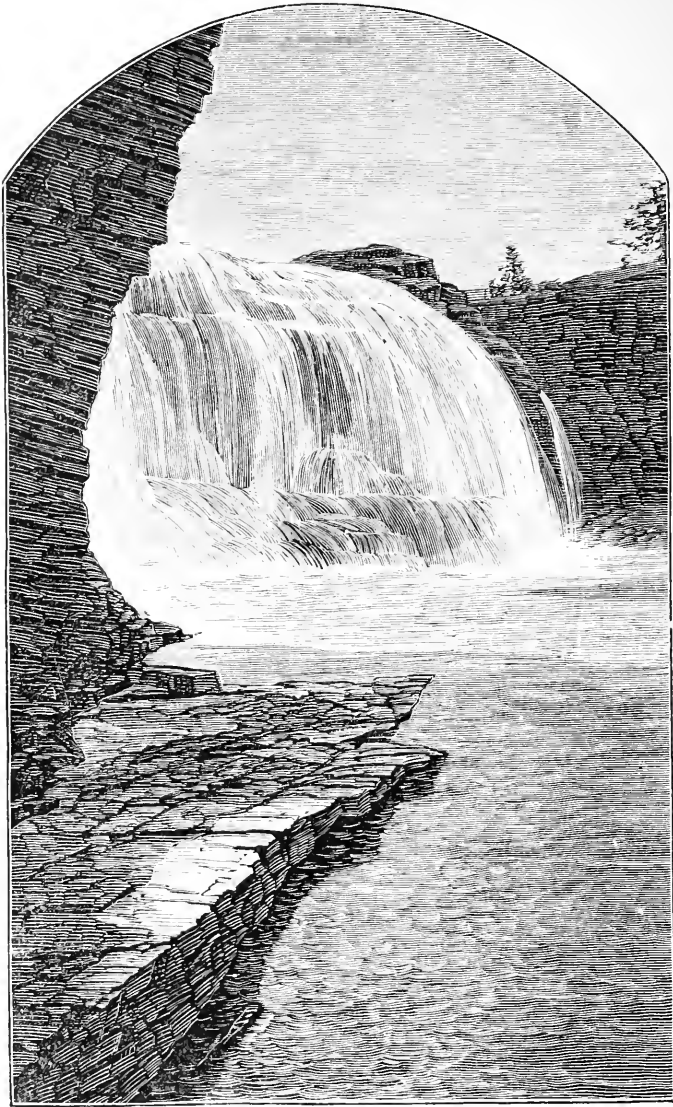
The names of places bequeathed by the various tribes indicate to what race they belonged, the Algonquin words being harsh and full of gutturals, while the Iroquois names are usually smooth, soft, and musical. In July, 1609, Samuel Champlain, having ascended the St. Lawrence river, discovered the lake which bears his name. On September 9th, 1609, Henry Hudson, in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, discovered the bay of New York, and three days later entered the river which bears his name.



MAMMOTH GORGE, WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.

The land discovered by Hudson was claimed by Holland, and named New Netherland. In 1614 the States-General granted special privileges to any company which should open a trade with the natives of this region. In this year the first Dutch settlements were made on Manhattan Island, and the name New Netherland was applied to the unoccupied regions of America lying between Virginia and Canada.

In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, and



AU SABLE CHASM.—RAINBOW ROCK.

in the following year, by virtue of their charter, took possession of New Netherland. The first permanent agricultural colonization of this country was made in 1623, when 18 families settled at Fort Orange (now Albany), and a company of Walloons on the west shore of Long Island.

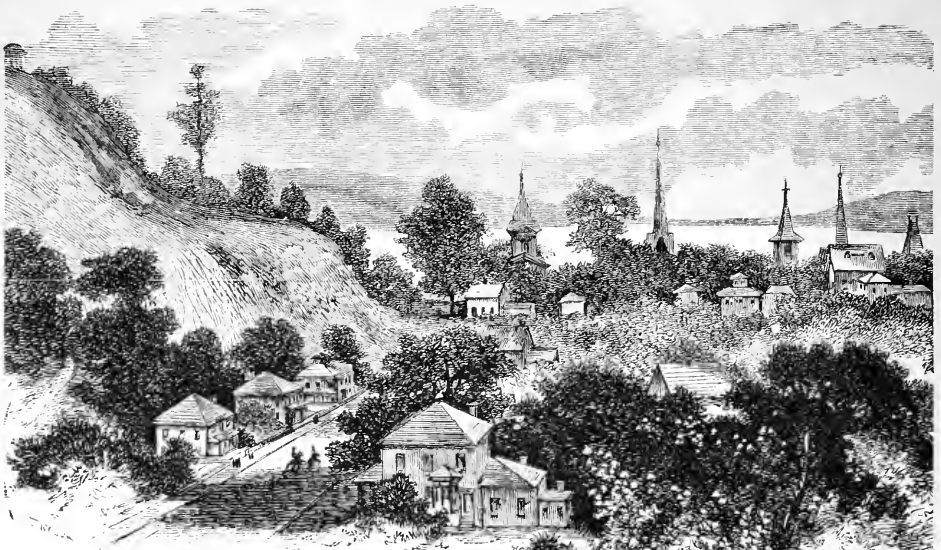
In 1626 Peter Minuit, the director-general, purchased Manhattan Island of the natives for the value of \$24.

In 1629 the company passed an act enabling all who wished to obtain manorial possessions in the country, under which the most valuable part of the company's land soon passed into the hands of individuals, and an aristocratic element was introduced. The efforts to establish feudal privileges failed; but the land monopolies granted at this time led, more than two centuries afterward, to serious disturbances known as the anti-rent difficulties.

Wouter von Twiller, the successor of Minuit, appointed in 1633, was succeeded in 1638 by William Kieft. During the administration of the latter, some troubles having arisen with the natives, an attack was suddenly made by the whites upon the nearest Indian villages, and more than 100 unoffending men, women, and children were massacred. A bloody war ensued, which seriously endangered the existence of the colony. In 1647 Kieft was succeeded by Peter Stuyvesant, by whom the Indians were conciliated and the general affairs of the colony more systematically administered. The Dutch settlements, spreading to the east and the west, came in collision with the English upon the Connecticut, and with the Swedes upon the Delaware. In 1655 Stuyvesant took forcible possession of the Swedish territory and annexed it to New Netherland. The border contests with the English continued as long as the Dutch held possession of the country.

The English claimed New Netherland as part of Virginia, a claim founded upon the prior discovery of Cabot.

In 1622 the English minister at the Hague demanded that the enterprise of planting a Dutch colony upon the Hudson should be abandoned. In 1627 Governor Bradford, of Plymouth, gave notice to Peter Minuit that the patent of New England extended to latitude 40°, and that the Dutch had no right "to plant and trade" north of that line. In March, 1664, Charles II. granted a charter of all the lands lying between the Hudson and the Delaware to his brother,



WATKINS FROM THE GLEN PARK HOTEL.

the Duke of York. This included New Netherland, and a portion of the territory which had been previously granted to Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In August of the same year, without any declaration of war, Colonel Nicholls, at the head of an English force, appeared before New Amsterdam, and demanded its surrender.



Being in no condition to resist, Governor Stuyvesant complied, and the whole country quietly passed into the hands of the English.

New Amsterdam was named New York, and the name of New York was also applied to the whole province. New York was subsequently recaptured by the Dutch, but was soon after restored to the English. The Dutch engaged in the slave trade as early as 1627, and at the surrender in 1664 the colony contained more slaves in proportion to its inhabitants than Virginia. In August, 1688, New York was placed with New England under the administration of Andros, Francis Nicholson being appointed lieutenant-governor of New York.

In 1689 the people revolted from the tyranny of Nicholson, and under the lead of Jacob Leisler, a merchant of New York, seized the government and administered it in the name of William and Mary.

Although never officially recognized as governor, Leisler continued at the head of affairs more than two years, when he was superseded by Governor Slaughter, bearing a commission direct from the English sovereigns.

Offering some slight resistance to Slaughter upon his arrival, Leisler and his son-in-law Millborne were arrested, tried for treason, and executed. In 1684 Governor Dougan concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with the Indians, and from that time the English became the recipients of that friendship which had been before bestowed upon the Dutch.

In 1687 the Seneca country in Western New York was invaded by a French army under De Nouville, governor of Canada, and in 1689 the Five Nations retaliated by invading Canada. In this last expedition more than 1000 French settlers were slain, and the whole French province was threatened with destruction. On the night of February 9th, 1690, a party of French and Canadian Indians burned Schenectady and massacred nearly all the inhabitants.

In 1693, a French expedition against the Mohawks took one of the Indian forts, and captured 300 prisoners, but the greater part of the invaders perished with cold before reaching Canada.

The peace of Ryswick in 1697, concluded the hostilities between England and France, and Count Frontenac, then governor of Canada, turned his whole force against the Five Nations. His plans were frustrated by the Earl of Bellamont, then royal governor of New York, who declared he would make common cause with the Indians in case any attack was made upon them.

During the continuance of Queen Anne's war, from 1702 to 1713, hostilities in New York were confined to skirmishes upon the frontiers, and to the preparation for expeditions which failed for want of promised aid from England, but which involved the colony largely in debt.



TRENTON FALLS.

In 1731 the French built Fort Frederick, at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, at Frontenac (now Kingston) on the St. Lawrence, and at Niagara. The English advanced posts were at Fort Edward on the Hudson, and at Oswego on Lake Ontario. In 1755 a large force under Sir William Johnson marched against Crown Point. At the head of Lake George he was attacked by the French under

Dieskau, but the victory was finally obtained by the English, and the French force nearly annihilated. In 1756 Oswego was taken by the French, and destroyed. In 1757 Fort William Henry, at the head of Lake George, was taken by the French, and the garrison, after capitulation, were nearly all massacred by the Indians.

In 1758 Abercrombie, at the head of 15,000 men, the largest and best appointed army ever raised in colonial America, was defeated in an attack upon Ticonderoga, and during the same year Colonel Bradstreet marched through the wilderness and took Fort Frontenac.

In 1759 Niagara was taken by General Prideaux and Sir William Johnson, and Ticonderoga and Crown Point were abandoned on the approach of an English army under General Amherst, leaving no French force within the limits of the colony. During the last years of the war, under the administration of Pitt, the English pursued a





THE OLD WAY.

liberal policy toward the colonies ; but in 1760 they recommenced aggressions which provoked opposition.

New York entered zealously into the measures for common defense. In October, 1775, Tryon, the last royal governor, took refuge on board a British man-of-war. In May of that year Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been surprised and taken by a party of "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen.

In February, 1776, an American force took possession of New York city ; after the battle of Long Island (August 27th), the city and its environs fell into the hands of the British.

In the summer of 1777, Burgoyne invaded the province from Canada, and a British force from New York passed up the Hudson to co-operate with him.

Several fortresses in Lake Champlain and the Hudson were taken by the enemy, but after a series of reverses, Burgoyne's army, on October 17th, was obliged to surrender at Saratoga.

In the winter of 1777-'8, West Point was fortified, and soon became the most important fortress in America. Under the lead of Sir John Johnson, the Six Nations espoused the English cause, and continually

harassed the defenseless frontier settlements. In 1779, General Sullivan marched through the Indian country in Western New York, and destroyed their villages. During the next two years the Indians made frequent attacks upon the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements, until the whole of that flourishing region was laid waste.

On November 25th, 1783, New York was evacuated by the British.

The original grant of New York included all lands between the Delaware and Hudson rivers, conflicted with patents previously granted to Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In 1664, soon after the date of the first patent, the proprietor sold the territory included in the present State of New Jersey. The Connecticut boundary was established in 1731. The claims of Massachusetts were finally settled in 1786, by a compromise which gave New York the sovereignty of the whole territory, but yielded to Massachusetts the right of soil to that portion of the State which lies west of a meridian line passing through the 82d milestone of the Pennsylvania boundary.

This line, known as the "pre-emption line," begins at the south-east corner of Steuben county, extends along the west shore of Seneca lake, and terminates in Sodus bay, on Lake Ontario.

The conflicting claims of New York and New Hampshire led to violent collisions, and almost to civil war.

The threatened hostilities were averted in 1790 by the erection of the disputed territory into the State of Vermont, and the payment to New York of \$30,000. The seat of government was originally in New York city. The first Constitution, adopted in March, 1777, was published at Kingston.

In October of that year the public records were removed to Rochester, Ulster county; soon after to Poughkeepsie, and in 1784 to New York city.

In 1794 Albany was made the capital.

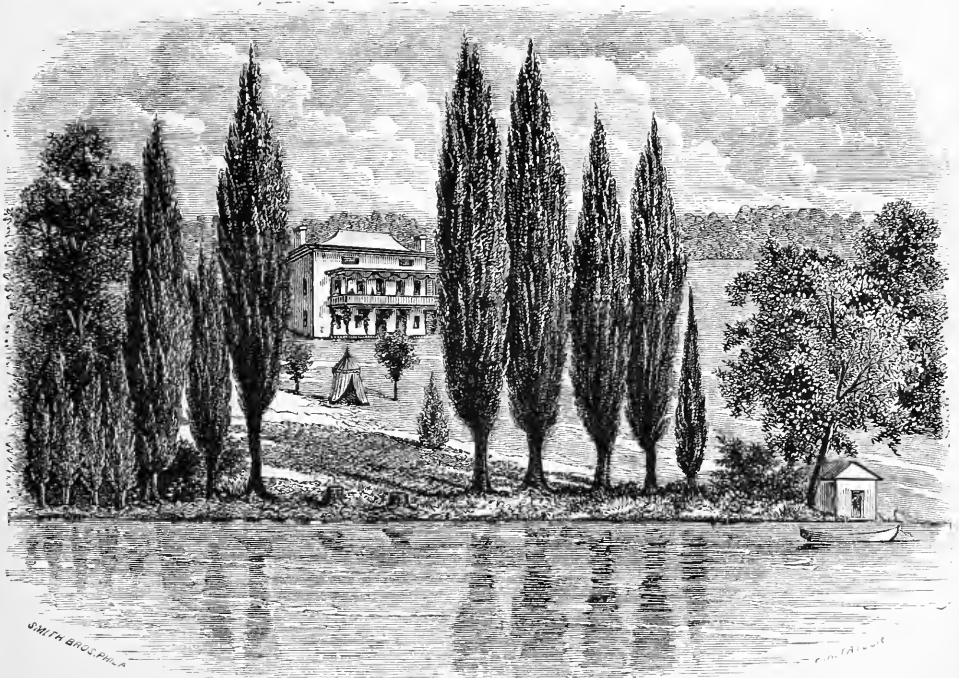
The Constitution was revised in 1801, 1821, and 1846.

Slavery, which had been much restricted since the formation of the first Constitution, was abolished in 1817, though, under the provisions

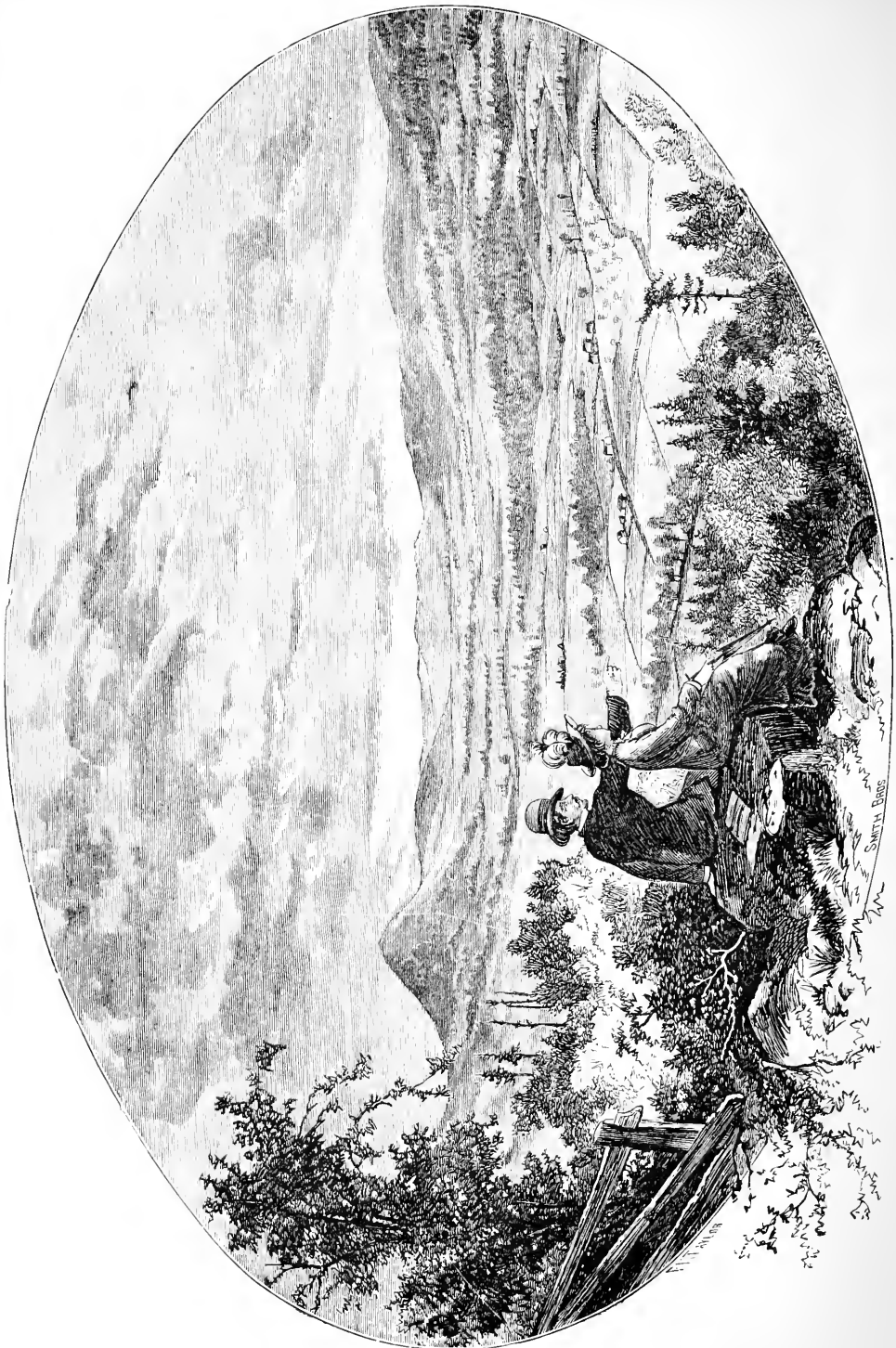
of the act, a few aged persons continued in nominal slavery many years later. At the close of the Revolution a treaty was made with the Six Nations, by which a large amount of the Indian lands was ceded to the State.

Settlements rapidly spread in the fertile regions of Central New York, and by subsequent treaties all the lands of the Indians except a few "reservations" passed into the hands of the whites. During the war of 1812 the frontier settlements were constantly exposed to attacks of the British, and several engagements took place along the borders. In 1796 the "Western Navigation Company" was incorporated, which built docks around the rapids on the Mohawk, and dug a canal across the portage at Rome, so that laden boats could pass from the ocean to Oneida lake, and thence by the outlet to Lake Ontario.

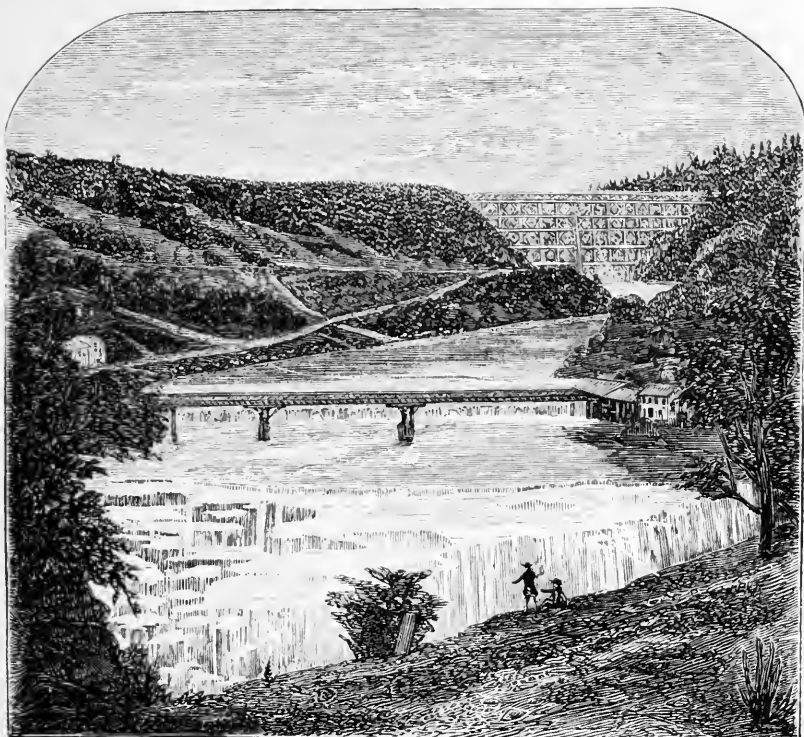
In 1800 Gouverneur Morris conceived the plan of a canal directly through the State from east to west.



THE POPLARS, LAKE WANETA.



CHERRY VALLEY.



VIEW OF GENESSEE FALLS, NEAR PORTAGE.

In 1808 James Geddes made a partial survey of the proposed route, and reported favorably. De Witt Clinton investigated the matter, and from that time gave to the project the whole weight of his influence.

The war of 1812 caused a suspension of the project, but in 1816 a law was passed authorizing the construction of the canal.

The work was begun in 1817, and the canal was finished in 1825. It speedily became the great channel of trade and emigration.

In 1853-'54 the Constitution was amended in order to enable the State to borrow \$9,000,000 to facilitate the completion of the canals. In 1865 an amendment providing for the appointment of five commissioners of appeals was rejected.

In 1866 a convention was called by the popular vote, for the revision of the Constitution, in pursuance of its provision for the submission of that question every twenty years.

The members were elected in April, 1867, met on June 4th, and continued their sessions till February 28th, 1868; but at the election, November 2d, 1869, the new Constitution was rejected, as well as several amendments which were submitted separately, excepting one reorganizing the judiciary.

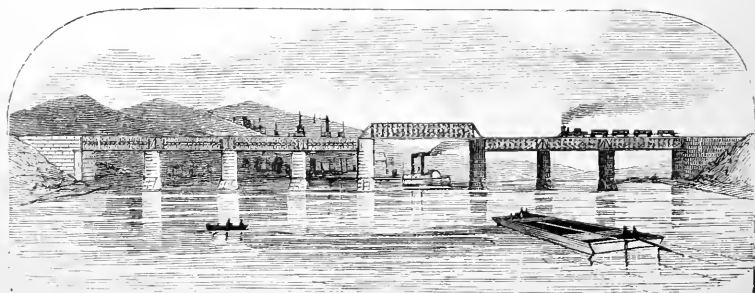
An amendment providing for the appointment instead of the election of the principal judges was rejected in 1873. In November, 1874, several amendments, which had been proposed by the legislature, were ratified by the people.

These removed the property qualification of colored voters, restricted the power of the legislature to pass private or local bills, made changes in the executive department, prescribed an oath of office in relation to bribery, established safeguards against official corruption, and removed the restrictions imposed upon the legislature in regard to selling or leasing certain of the State canals.

During the civil war New York furnished to the Federal army 455,568 troops, or 380,980 reduced to a three years' standard.

In 1869 the legislature ratified the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution. In 1870 this action was annulled by a resolution, which was rescinded in 1872.

The history of New York from 1609 to 1691 is given in Broadhead's "History of the State of New York" (2 vols., 8vo., 1853-7.) See also the "History of the New Netherland," by E. B. O'Callaghan (2 vols., New York, 1846-48), and "Documentary History of New York" (4 vols., 4to., Albany, 1849-51), and "Documents Relative to the Colony of New York" (10 vols., 1853-8), both edited by him.



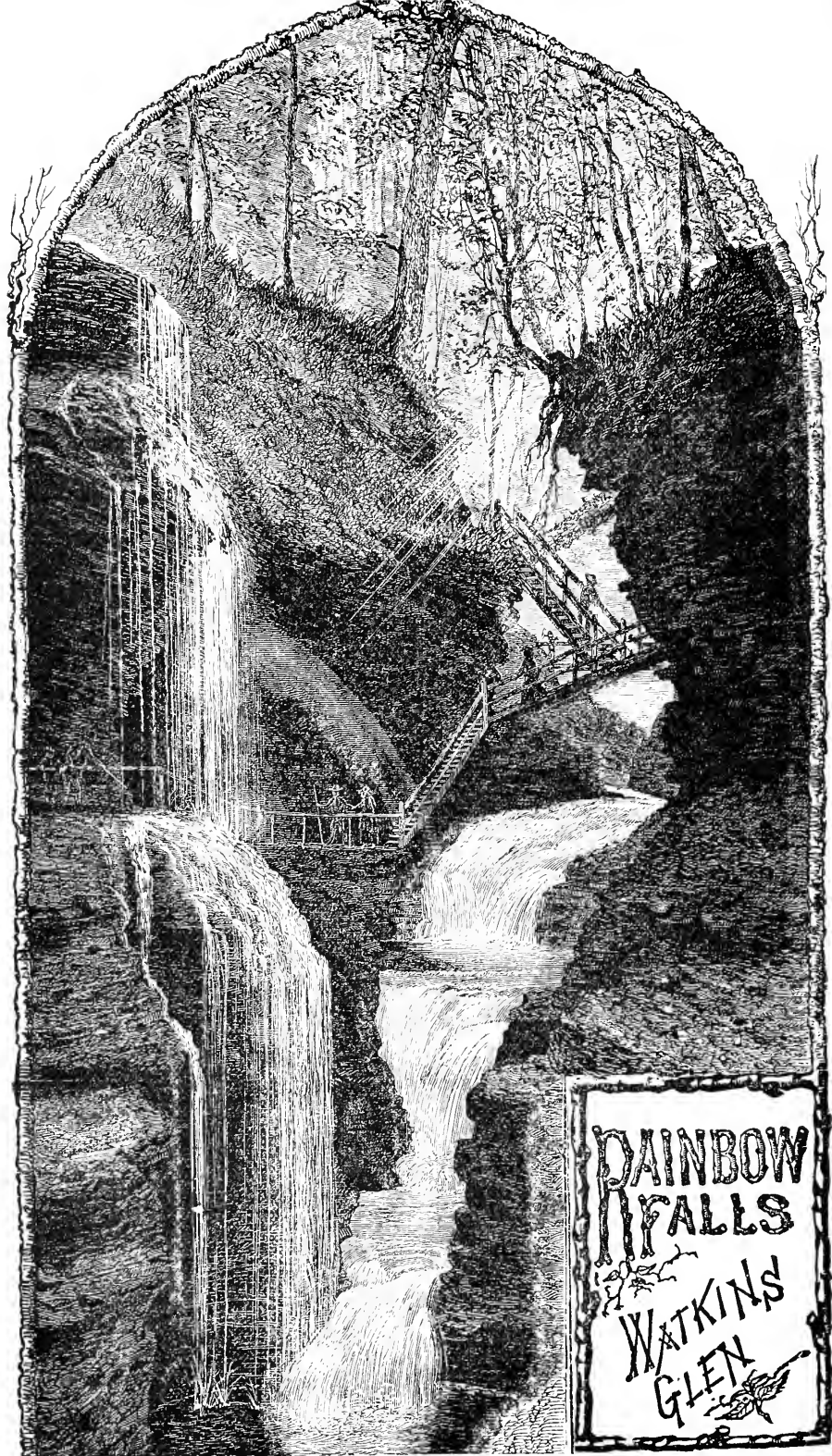
# CITIES, TOWNS, AND POST-OFFICES

OF

# NEW YORK.

BEING A COMPLETE GAZETTEER OF THE STATE, GIVING NOT ONLY THE NAME OF EACH POST-OFFICE AND COUNTY BUT THE NAME OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Abbott's Corners.....	Erie.	Alpine.....	Schuyler.
Academy.....	Ontario.	Alps.....	Rensselaer.
Accord.....	Ulster.	Altay.....	Schuyler.
Aera.....	Greene.	Alton.....	Wayne.
Adams.....	Jefferson.	Altona.....	Clinton.
Adams' Basin.....	Monroe.	Amagansett.....	Suffolk.
Adams Centre.....	Jefferson.	Amawalk.....	Westchester.
Adams Corners.....	Putnam.	Amber.....	Onondaga.
Adams' Station.....	Albany.	Amboy Centre.....	Oswego.
Adamsville.....	Washington.	Amenia.....	Dutchess.
Addison.....	Steuben.	Amenia Union.....	Dutchess.
Addison Hill.....	Steuben.	Ames.....	Montgomery.
Addison Junction.....	Essex.	Amity.....	Orange.
Adirondack.....	Warren.	Amityville.....	Suffolk.
Adrian.....	Steuben.	Amsterdam.....	Montgomery.
Afton.....	Chenango.	Aneram.....	Columbia.
Akron.....	Erie.	Ancram Lead Mines.....	Columbia.
Alabama.....	Genesee.	Andes.....	Delaware.
<b>ALBANY</b> (c. h.).....	Albany.	Andover.....	Allegany.
<b>ALBION</b> (c. h.).....	Orleans.	Angelica.....	Allegany.
Alburgh.....	Franklin.	Angola.....	Erie.
Alcove.....	Albany.	Annandale.....	Dutchess.
Alden.....	Erie.	Antwerp.....	Jefferson.
Alden Centre.....	Erie.	Apalachin.....	Tioga.
Alder Brook.....	Franklin.	Apex.....	Delaware.
Alder Creek.....	Oneida.	Apulia.....	Onondaga.
Alexander.....	Genesee.	Aquetuck.....	Albany.
Alexandria.....	Jefferson.	Arcade.....	Wyoming.
Alfred.....	Allegany.	Arcadia.....	Wayne.
Alfred Centre.....	Allegany.	Argusville.....	Schoharie.
Allegany.....	Cattaraugus.	<b>ARGYLE</b> (c. h.).....	Washington.
Allen.....	Allegany.	Arietta.....	Hamilton.
Allensborough.....	Washington.	Arkport.....	Steuben.
Allen's Hill.....	Ontario.	Arkville.....	Delaware.
Allentown.....	Allegany.	Arkwright.....	Chautauqua.
Alma.....	Allegany.	Armonk.....	Westchester.
Almond.....	Allegany.	Arthur.....	Oswego.



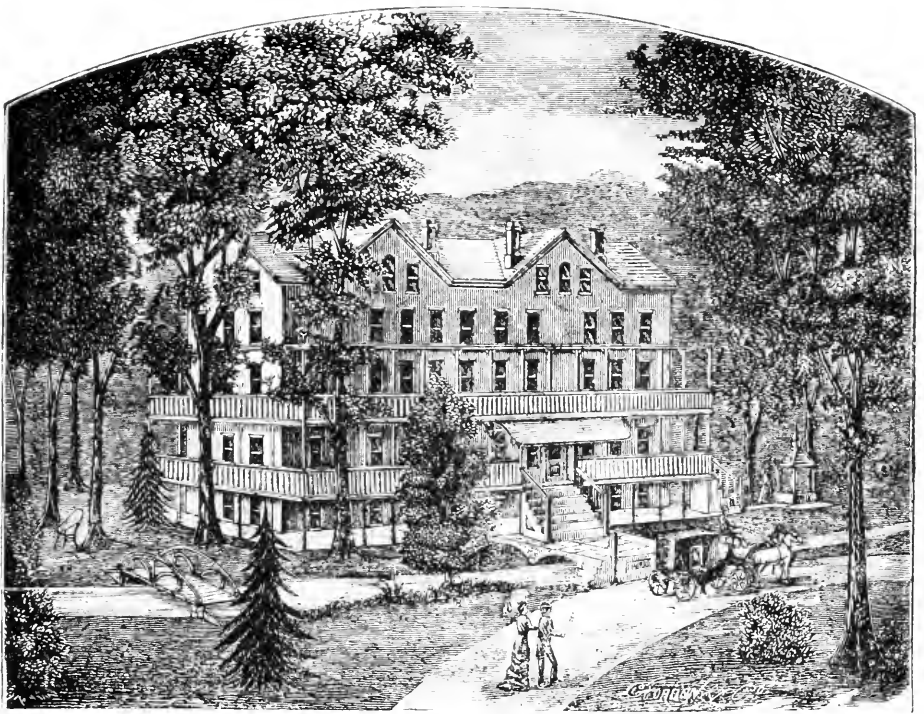
RAINBOW  
FALLS  
WATKINS  
GLEN



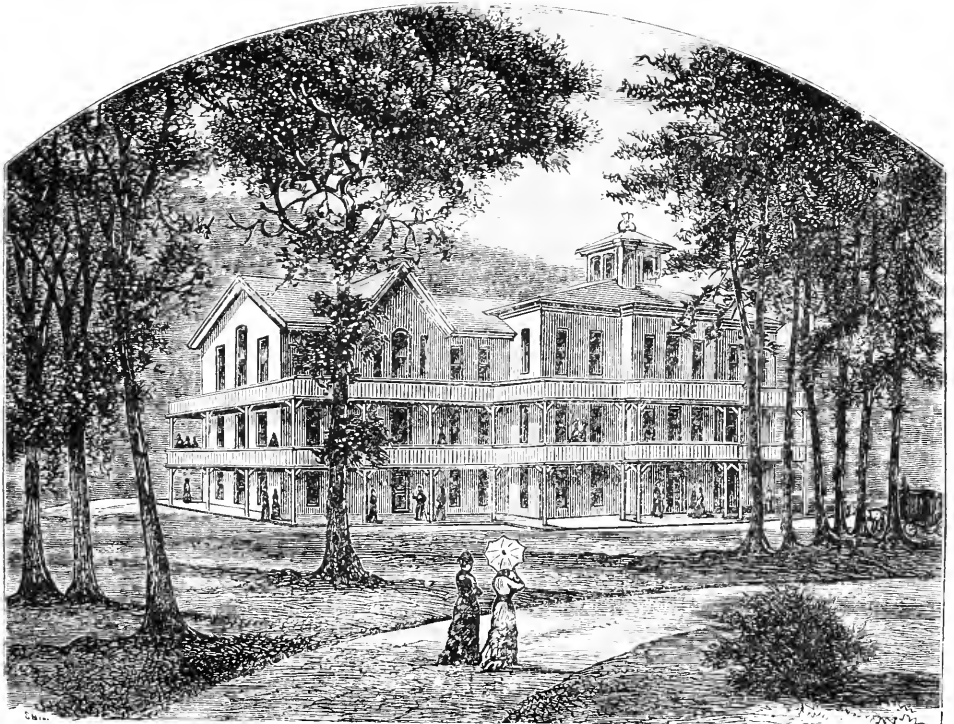
Arthursburgh.....	Dutchess.	Barton.....	Tioga.
Asbury.....	Tompkins.	Bartow on the Sound...	Westchester.
Ashford.....	Cattaraugus.	<b>BATAVIA</b> (c. h.).....	Genesee.
Ashland.....	Greene.	Batchellerville.....	Saratoga.
Astoria.....	Queens.	Bates.....	Schoharie.
Athens.....	Greene.	Bath.....	Steuben.
Athol.....	Warren.	Battenville.....	Washington.
Atlanticville.....	Suffolk.	Bay Port.....	Suffolk.
Attica.....	Wyoming.	Bay Ridge.....	Kings.
Attlebury.....	Dutchess.	Bay Shore.....	Suffolk.
Atwater.....	Cayuga.	Bay Side.....	Queens.
<b>AUBURN</b> (c. h.).....	Cayuga.	Bayville.....	Queens.
Augusta.....	Oneida.	Beaches Corner.....	Greene.
Aurelius.....	Cayuga.	Beach Ridge.....	Niagara.
Aurelius Station.....	Cayuga.	Bearsville.....	Ulster.
Auriesville.....	Montgomery.	Beaver Brook.....	Sullivan.
Aurora.....	Cayuga.	Beaver Dams.....	Schuyler.
Au Sable Chasm.....	Essex.	Beaver Falls.....	Lewis.
Au Sable Forks.....	Essex.	Beaver Kill.....	Sullivan.
Austerlitz.....	Columbia.	Beaver Meadow.....	Chenango.
Ava.....	Oneida.	Becker's Corners.....	Albany.
Averill.....	Rensselaer.	Bedford.....	Westchester.
Avoca.....	Steuben.	Bedford Station.....	Westchester.
Avon.....	Livingston.	Beekman.....	Dutchess.
Babcock's Hill.....	Oneida.	Beekmantown.....	Clinton.
Babylon.....	Suffolk.	Belcher.....	Washington.
Bacon Hill.....	Saratoga.	Belden.....	Broome.
Bainbridge.....	Chenango.	Belfast.....	Allegany.
Baiting Hollow.....	Suffolk.	Belfort.....	Lewis.
Baker's Mills.....	Warren.	Belle Isle.....	Onondaga.
Baldwin.....	Queens.	Belleville.....	Jefferson.
Baldwin Place.....	Putnam.	Bellmont Centre.....	Franklin.
Baldwinsville.....	Onondaga.	Bellona.....	Yates.
<b>BALLSTON</b> (c. h.).....	Saratoga.	Bellport.....	Suffolk.
Ballston Centre.....	Saratoga.	Bellvale.....	Orange.
Bangall.....	Dutchess.	<b>BELMONT</b> (c. h.).....	Allegany.
Bangor.....	Franklin.	Belvidere.....	Allegany.
Barbourville.....	Delaware.	Bemus Heights.....	Saratoga.
Barker's.....	Niagara.	Bemus Point.....	Chautauqua.
Barkersville.....	Saratoga.	Bennet's Corners.....	Madison.
Barnard's Crossing.....	Monroe.	Bennettsburgh.....	Schuyler.
Barnerville.....	Schoharie.	Bennett's Creek.....	Steuben.
Barnum.....	Cattaraugus.	Bennettsville.....	Chenango.
Barnes' Corners.....	Lewis.	Bennington.....	Wyoming.
Barre Centre.....	Orleans.	Benson.....	Hamilton.
Barrington.....	Yates.	Benson Centre.....	Hamilton.
Barrytown.....	Dutchess.	Benton Centre.....	Yates.
Barryville.....	Sullivan.	Bergen.....	Genesee.
Bartlett.....	Oneida.	Bergholtz.....	Niagara.
		Berkshire.....	Tioga.

Berlin.....	Rensselaer.	Boston .....	Erie.
Berne.....	Albany.	Boston Corner.....	Columbia.
Bernhard's Bay.....	Oswego.	Bouckville. ....	Madison.
Bessemer's Depot.....	Tompkins.	Boutonville.....	Westchester.
Bethany.....	Genesee.	Bovina.....	Delaware.
Bethel.....	Sullivan.	Bowen's Corners.....	Oswego.
Bethel Corners.....	Cayuga.	Bowmansville .....	Erie.
Bethel Station.....	Dutchess.	Boylston Centre.....	Oswego.
Bethlehem Centre.....	Albany.	Boyntonville.....	Rensselaer.
Big Brook.....	Oneida.	Bradford.. .....	Steuben.
Big Creek.....	Steuben.	Brainard.....	Rensselaer.
Bigelow.....	St. Lawrence.	Brainard Station.....	Columbia.
Big Flats.....	Chemung.	Braman's Corners.....	Schenectady.
Big Hollow.....	Greene.	Branchport.....	Yates.
Big Indian.....	Ulster.	Brant.....	Erie.
Big Tree Corners.....	Erie.	Brantingham.....	Lewis.
Billings.....	Dutchess.	Brant Lake.....	Warren.
Billsborough .....	Ontario.	Brasher Falls.....	St. Lawrence.
<b>BINGHAMTON</b> (c. h.).....	Broome.	Brasher Iron Works...St. Lawrence.	
Binnewater.....	Ulster.	Brasie Corners. ....	St. Lawrence.
Birdsall.....	Allegany.	Breakabeen.....	Schoharie.
Bishop Street .....	Jefferson.	Breesport.....	Chemung.
Black Brook.....	Clinton.	Brentwood .....	Suffolk.
Black Creek.....	Allegany.	Breslau .....	Suffolk.
Black River.....	Jefferson.	Brevoort*.....	Kings.
Blaine.....	Montgomery.	Brewerton.....	Onondaga.
Blauveltville.....	Rockland.	Brewster's Station.....	Putnam.
Bleecker.....	Fulton.	Bridgehampton.....	Suffolk.
Bliss.....	Wyoming.	Bridgeport. ....	Madison.
Blockville.....	Chautauqua.	Bridgeville.....	Sullivan.
Blodgett Mills.....	Cortland.	Bridgewater.....	Oneida.
Blood's Depot.....	Steuben.	Brier Hill.....	St. Lawrence.
Bloomingburgh.....	Sullivan.	Brighton .....	Monroe.
Bloomingdale.....	Essex.	Brinckerhoffville.....	Dutchess.
Bloomville.....	Delaware.	Brisben .....	Chenango.
Blossom.....	Erie.	Briscoe.....	Sullivan.
Blossvale.....	Oneida.	Bristol .....	Ontario.
Blue Mountain Lake.....	Hamilton.	Bristol Centre.....	Ontario.
Blue Point.....	Suffolk.	Bristol Springs.....	Ontario.
Blue Stores.....	Columbia.	Broadalbin.....	Fulton.
Bluff Point.....	Yates.	Brockett's Bridge.....	Fulton.
Boiceville.....	Ulster.	Brockport.....	Monroe.
Bolivar .....	Allegany.	Broeton. ....	Chautauqua.
Bolton.....	Warren.	Brodhead.....	Ulster.
Bombay .....	Franklin.	Broken Straw.....	Chautauqua.
Boonville .....	Oneida.	Bronxville.....	Westchester.
Boreas River.....	Essex.	Brookdale.....	St. Lawrence.
Borden.....	Steuben.	Brookfield.....	Madison.
Borodino.....	Onondaga.	Brook Haven.....	Suffolk.
Boscobel .....	Westchester.		

\* Branch of the Brooklyn Post Office.



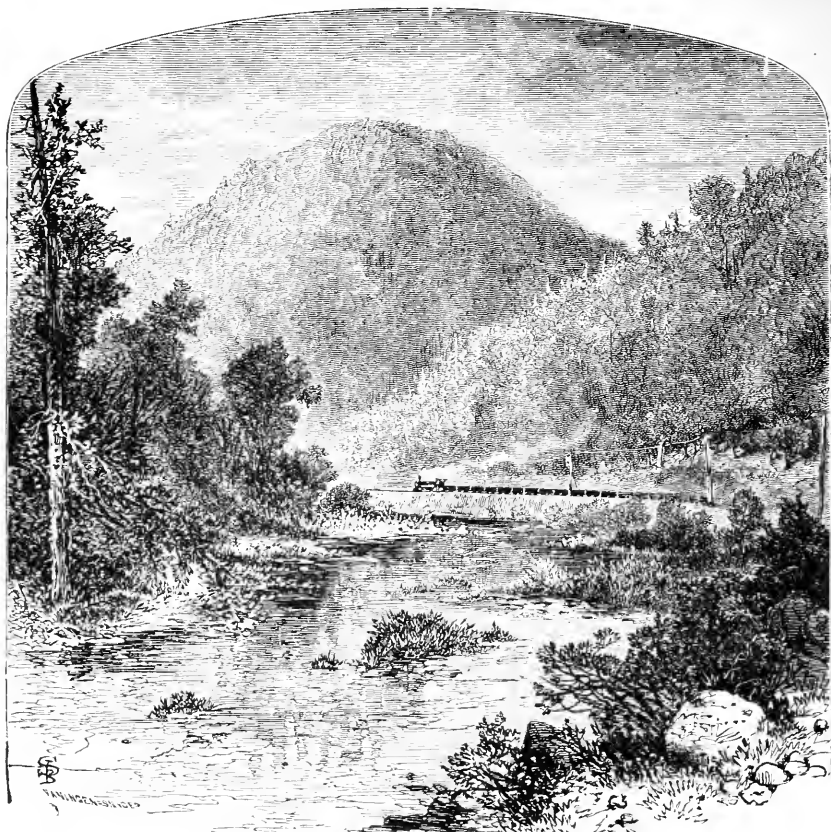
CRYSTAL SPRINGS HOTEL.



CRYSTAL SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

<b>BROOKLYN</b> (c. h.) .....	Kings.	Caledonia.....	Livingston.
STATIONS.		Callanan's Corners.....	Albany.
Brevoort.		Callicoon.....	Sullivan.
Green Point.		Callicoon Depot.....	Sullivan.
Van Brunt.		Calverton.....	Suffolk.
Williamsburgh.		Cambria.....	Niagara.
Brookmere.....	Monroe.	Cambridge.....	Washington.
Brooks' Grove.....	Livingston.	Camden.....	Oneida.
Brook Vale... ..	Broome.	Cameron.....	Steuben.
Broome Centre.....	Schoharie.	Cameron Mills.....	Steuben.
Brown's Station.....	Ulster.	Camillus.....	Onondaga.
Brownville.....	Jefferson.	Campbell.....	Steuben.
Brushland.....	Delaware.	Campbell Hall... ..	Orange.
Brushton.....	Franklin.	Campville.....	Tioga.
Bruynswick.....	Ulster.	Camroden.....	Oneida.
Buel.....	Montgomery.	Canaan.....	Columbia.
Buena Vista.....	Steuben.	Canaan Centre.....	Columbia.
<b>BUFFALO</b> (c. h.).....	Eric.	Canaan Four Corners .....	Columbia.
Buffalo Plains.....	Eric.	Canadice.....	Ontario.
Bull's Head.....	Dutchess.	Canajoharie.....	Montgomery.
Bullville.....	Orange.	<b>CANANDAIGUA</b> (c. h.).....	Ontario.
Bundy's Crossing.....	Oswego.	Canarsie.....	Kings.
Burdett.....	Schuyler.	Canaseraga.....	Allegany.
Burke.....	Franklin.	Canastota.....	Madison.
Burke Centre.....	Franklin.	Canawangus.....	Livingston.
Burlingham.....	Sullivan.	Candor.....	Tioga.
Burlington.....	Otsego.	Caneadea.....	Allegany.
Burlington Flats.....	Otsego.	Canisteo.....	Steuben.
Burnhams.....	Chautauqua.	Canonsville.....	Delaware.
Burns... ..	Allegany.	Canoga.....	Seneca.
Burnside.....	Orange.	<b>CANTON</b> (c. h.).....	St. Lawrence.
Burnt Hills.....	Saratoga.	Cape Vincent.....	Jefferson.
Burr's Mills.....	Jefferson.	Cardiff.....	Onondaga.
Burtonsville.....	Montgomery.	Carlisle.....	Schoharie.
Bushnell's Basin.....	Monroe.	Carlisle Centre.....	Schoharie.
Bushnellsville.....	Greene.	Carlton.....	Orleans.
Bushville.....	Sullivan.	Carlton Station.....	Orleans.
Buskirk's Bridge.....	Washington.	Carlyon.....	Orleans.
Busti.....	Chautauqua.	<b>CARMEL</b> (c. h.).....	Putnam.
Butler Centre.....	Wayne.	Caroline.....	Tompkins.
Butterfly.....	Oswego.	Caroline Centre.....	Tompkins.
Butternut Grove.....	Delaware.	Caroline Depot.....	Tompkins.
Byersville.....	Livingston.	Carpenter's Eddy.....	Delaware.
Byron.....	Genesee.	Carrollton.....	Cattaraugus.
Cabin Hill.....	Delaware.	Carr's Creek.....	Delaware.
Cadiz... ..	Cattaraugus.	Carthage.....	Jefferson.
Cadosia Valley.....	Delaware.	Carthage Landing.....	Dutchess.
Cadyville.....	Clinton.	Cascade.....	Cayuga.
Cairo .....	Greene.	Cascade Valley.....	Broome.
		Cascadeville.....	Essex.

Cassadaga.....	Chautauqua.	Charleston Four Corners.....	Montg'y.
Cassville.....	Oneida.	Charlotte.....	Monroe.
Castile.....	Wyoming.	Charlotteville.....	Schoharie.
Castle Creek.....	Broome.	Charlton.....	Saratoga.
Castleton.....	Rensselaer.	Chase's Lake.....	Lewis.
Castleton Corners.....	Richmond.	Chase's Mills.....	St. Lawrence.
Castorland.....	Lewis.	Chaseville.....	Otsego.
Catatonk.....	Tioga.	Chateaugay.....	Franklin.
Catawba.....	Steuben.	Chateaugay Lake.....	Franklin.
Catfish.....	Oswego.	Chatham.....	Columbia.
Catharine.....	Schuyler.	Chatham Centre.....	Columbia.
Catlin.....	Chemung.	Chaumont.....	Jefferson.
Cato.....	Cayuga.	Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua.
Caton.....	Steuben.	Chazy.....	Clinton.
<b>CATSKILL</b> (c. h.).....	Greene.	Checktowaga.....	Erie.
Catskill Station.....	Columbia.	Chemung.....	Chemung.
Cattaraugus.....	Cattaraugus.	Chemung Centre.....	Chemung.
Caughdenoy.....	Oswego.	Chenango Bridge.....	Broome.
Cayuga.....	Cayuga.	Chenango Forks.....	Broome.
Cayuta.....	Schuyler.	Chenango.....	Cortland.
Cayutaville.....	Schuyler.	Cherry Creek.....	Chautauqua.
Cazenovia.....	Madison.	Cherry Valley.....	Otsego.
Cedar Hill.....	Albany.	Cheshire.....	Ontario.
Cedar Lake.....	Herkimer.	Chester.....	Orange.
Cedarvale.....	Onondaga.	Chestertown.....	Warren.
Cedarville.....	Herkimer.	Chestnut Ridge.....	Dutchess.
Central Bridge.....	Schoharie.	Chicago.....	Cortland.
Central Islip.....	Suffolk.	Chili.....	Monroe.
Central Park.....	Queens.	Chili Station.....	Monroe.
Central Square.....	Oswego.	China.....	Delaware.
Central Valley.....	Orange.	Chippewa Bay.....	St. Lawrence.
Centre Berlin.....	Rensselaer.	Chittenango.....	Madison.
Centre Brunswick.....	Rensselaer.	Chittenango Falls.....	Madison.
Centre Cambridge.....	Washington.	Chittenango Station.....	Madison.
Centre Lisle.....	Broome.	Choconut Centre.....	Broome.
Centre Moriches.....	Suffolk.	Churchtown.....	Columbia.
Centreport.....	Suffolk.	Churchville.....	Monroe.
Centre Valley.....	Otsego.	Churubusco.....	Clinton.
Centre Village.....	Broome.	Cicero.....	Onondaga.
Centreville.....	Allegany.	Cigarville.....	Onondaga.
Centreville Station.....	Sullivan.	Cincinnatus.....	Cortland.
Centre White Creek.....	Washington.	Circleville.....	Orange.
Ceres.....	Allegany.	City.....	Dutchess.
Chadwick's Mills.....	Oneida.	City Island.....	Westchester.
Chaffee.....	Erie.	Clare.....	St. Lawrence.
Champion.....	Jefferson.	Clarence.....	Erie.
Champlain.....	Clinton.	Clarence Centre.....	Erie.
Chapinville.....	Ontario.	Clarendon.....	Orleans.
Chappaqua.....	Westchester.	Clarksborough.....	St. Lawrence.
Charleston.....	Montgomery.	Clarksburgh.....	Erie.



NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

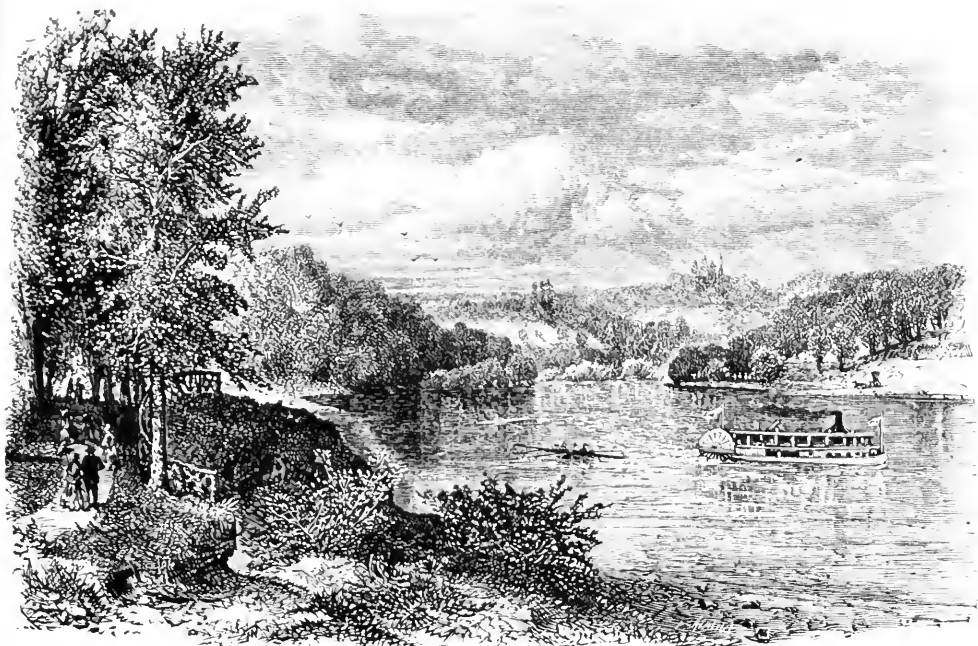


NIAGARA FALLS.

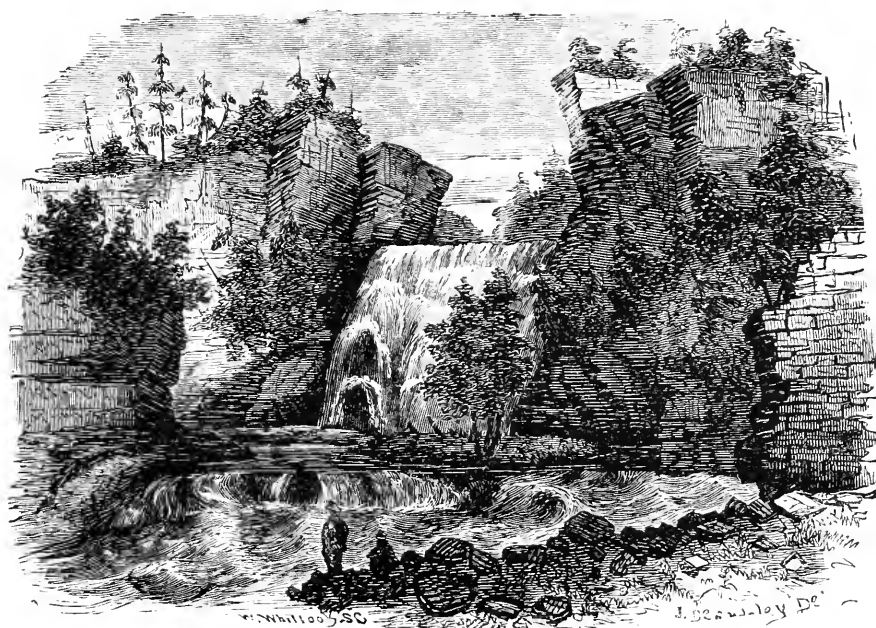
Clark's Factory.....	Delaware.	Collins Centre .....	Erie.
Clark's Mills.....	Oneida.	Collinsville .....	Lewis.
Clarkson.....	Monroe.	Colman Station.....	Dutchess.
Clarksville.....	Albany.	Colosse.....	Oswego.
Claryville.....	Sullivan.	Colton.....	St. Lawrence.
Claverack.....	Columbia.	Columbia.....	Herkimer.
Clay.....	Onondaga.	Columbus.....	Chenango.
Clayburgh.....	Clinton.	Conmack.....	Suffolk.
Clayton.....	Jefferson.	Community.....	Madison.
Clearville.....	Oneida.	Comstock's.....	Washington.
Clear Creek.....	Chautauqua.	Conesus.....	Livingston.
Clermont.....	Columbia.	Conesus Centre.....	Livingston.
Cleveland.....	Oswego.	Conesville.....	Schoharie.
Clifton.....	Monroe.	Conewango.....	Cattaraugus.
Clifton Park.....	Saratoga.	Conewango Valley.....	Cattaraugus.
Clifton Springs.....	Ontario.	Conklin Centre.....	Broome.
Clinton.....	Oneida.	Conkling Forks.....	Broome.
Clinton Corners.....	Dutchess.	Conklingville.....	Saratoga.
Clintondale.....	Ulster.	Conklin Station.....	Broome.
Clinton Hollow.....	Dutchess.	Connecticut.....	Tioga.
Clinton Mills.....	Clinton.	Conquest.....	Cayuga.
Clintonville.....	Clinton.	Constableville.....	Lewis.
Clockville.....	Madison.	Constantia.....	Oswego.
Clove.....	Dutchess.	Constantia Centre.....	Oswego.
Clove Branch Junction.....	Dutchess.	Cooksburgh.....	Albany.
Clove Valley.....	Dutchess.	Cook's Corners.....	Franklin.
Clyde.....	Wayne.	Coomer.....	Niagara.
Clymer.....	Chautauqua.	Coomer Station.....	Niagara.
Cobleskill.....	Schoharie.	Cooper's Plains.....	Steuben.
Cochecton.....	Sullivan.	<b>COOPERSTOWN</b> (c. h.).....	Otsego.
Cochecton Centre.....	Sullivan.	Coopersville.....	Clinton.
Coeymans.....	Albany.	Copake.....	Columbia.
Coeymans Hollow.....	Albany.	Copake Iron Works.....	Columbia.
Coffin's Summit.....	Dutchess.	Copenhagen.....	Lewis.
Cohocton.....	Steuben.	Coram.....	Suffolk.
Cohoes.....	Albany.	Corbettsville.....	Broome.
Coila.....	Washington.	Corfu.....	Genesee.
Colechester.....	Delaware.	Corinth.....	Saratoga.
Cold Brook.....	Herkimer.	<b>CORNING</b> (c. h.).....	Steuben.
Colden.....	Erie.	Cornwall.....	Orange.
Coldenham.....	Orange.	Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.....	Orange.
Cold Spring.....	Putnam.	Cornwallville.....	Greene.
Cold Spring Harbor.....	Suffolk.	Corona.....	Queens.
Cold Water.....	Monroe.	<b>CORTLAND</b> (c. h.).....	Cortland.
Cole's Mills.....	Putnam.	Cortland on Hudson.....	Westchester.
Collamer.....	Onondaga.	Cottage.....	Cattaraugus.
College Point.....	Queens.	Cotton's.....	Madison.
Colliersville.....	Otsego.	County Farm.....	Orange.
Collingwood.....	Onondaga.	County Line.....	Niagara.
Collins.....	Erie.	Coventry.....	Chenango.

Coventryville.....	Chenango.	Darien.....	Genesee.
Covert.....	Seneca.	Darien Centre.....	Genesee.
Coville.....	Saratoga.	Davenport.....	Delaware.
Covington.....	Wyoming.	Davenport Centre.....	Delaware.
Cowlesville.....	Wyoming.	Day.....	Saratoga.
Coxsackie.....	Greene.	Daysville.....	Oswego.
Coxsackie Station.....	Columbia.	Dayton.....	Cattaraugus.
Craft's.....	Putnam.	Dean's Corners.....	Saratoga.
Craigsville.....	Orange.	Deansville.....	Oneida.
Cranberry Creek.....	Fulton.	De Bruce.....	Sullivan.
Crandell's Corners.....	Washington.	Decatur.....	Otsego.
Cranesville.....	Montgomery.	Deerfield.....	Oneida.
Crary's Mills.....	St. Lawrence.	Deer Park.....	Suffolk.
Craryville.....	Columbia.	Deer River.....	Lewis.
Crawford.....	Ulster.	Defreestville.....	Rensselaer.
Creedmoor.....	Queens.	De Kalb.....	St. Lawrence.
Creek Centre.....	Warren.	De Kalb Junction.....	St. Lawrence.
Creek Locks.....	Ulster.	Delancy.....	Delaware.
Crescent.....	Saratoga.	<b>DELHI</b> (c. h.).....	Delaware.
Crittenden.....	Erie.	Delphi.....	Onondaga.
Croghan.....	Lewis.	Delta.....	Oneida.
Cronomer's Valley.....	Orange.	Denison.....	Herkimer.
Croproyville.....	Rensselaer.	Denmark.....	Lewis.
Cross River.....	Westchester.	Denning.....	Ulster.
Croton.....	Delaware.	Depauville.....	Jefferson.
Croton Falls.....	Westchester.	De Peyster.....	St. Lawrence.
Croton Lake.....	Westchester.	Deposit.....	Broome.
Croton Landing.....	Westchester.	Derby.....	Erie.
Crouse's Store.....	Dutchess.	De Ruyter.....	Madison.
Crown Point.....	Essex.	Devereux Station.....	Cattaraugus.
Crown Point Centre.....	Essex.	De Witt.....	Onondaga.
Crumb Hill.....	Madison.	De Witt Centre.....	Onondaga.
Crum Creek.....	Fulton.	De Wittville.....	Chautauqua.
Crum Elbow.....	Dutchess.	Dexter.....	Jefferson.
Crystal Spring.....	Yates.	Dexterville.....	Oswego.
Cuba.....	Allegany.	Dey's Landing.....	Seneca.
Cuddebackville.....	Orange.	Diana.....	Lewis.
Culver's Point.....	Cayuga.	Dickinson.....	Franklin.
Curtis.....	Steuben.	Dickinson Centre.....	Franklin.
Cutchogue.....	Suffolk.	Divine's Corners.....	Sullivan.
Cuyler.....	Cortland.	Dix.....	Oneida.
Cuylerville.....	Livingston.	Dobbs Ferry.....	Westchester.
Dairyland.....	Ulster.	Doraville.....	Broome.
Dale.....	Wyoming.	Dormansville.....	Albany.
Dalton.....	Livingston.	Doty's Corner.....	Steuben.
Danby.....	Tompkins.	Dover Furnace.....	Dutchess.
Dannemora.....	Clinton.	Dover Plains.....	Dutchess.
Dansville.....	Livingston.	Downsville.....	Delaware.
Danube.....	Herkimer.	Dresden.....	Yates.
		Dresden Centre.....	Washington.





SARATOGA LAKE.



TRENTON FALLS.

Dresden Station.....	Washington.	East Durham.....	Greene.
Dresserville.....	Cayuga.	East Eden.....	Erie.
Drowned Lands.....	Ulster.	East Elba.....	Genesee.
Dry Brook.....	Ulster.	East Elma.....	Erie.
Dryden.....	Tompkins.	East Elmira.....	Chemung.
Duane.....	Franklin.	East Evans.....	Erie.
Duanesburgh.....	Schenectady.	East Fishkill.....	Dutchess.
Dugway.....	Oswego.	East Florence.....	Oneida.
Dundee.....	Yates.	East Freetown.....	Cortland.
Dunham's Basin.....	Washington.	East Gaines.....	Orleans.
Dunkirk.....	Chautauqua.	East Gainesville.....	Wyoming.
Dunn Brook.....	Oneida.	East Galway.....	Saratoga.
Dunmsville.....	Albany.	East Genoa.....	Cayuga.
Durham.....	Greene.	East German.....	Chenango.
Durhamville.....	Oneida.	East Glenville.....	Schenectady.
Dutchess Junction.....	Dutchess.	East Granger.....	Allegany.
Dwaar's Kill.....	Ulster.	East Greenbush.....	Rensselaer.
Dykeman's.....	Putnam.	East Greenwich.....	Washington.
Eagle Bridge.....	Rensselaer.	East Groveland.....	Livingston.
Eagle Harbor.....	Orleans.	East Guilford.....	Chenango.
Eagle Mills.....	Rensselaer.	East Hamburg.....	Erie.
Eagle Village.....	Wyoming.	East Hamilton.....	Madison.
Earl.....	Yates.	East Hamlin.....	Monroe.
Earlville.....	Madison.	East Hampton.....	Suffolk.
East Amherst.....	Erie.	East Hinsdale.....	Queens.
East Arcade.....	Wyoming.	East Homer.....	Cortland.
East Ashford.....	Cattaraugus.	East Java.....	Wyoming.
East Aurora.....	Erie.	East Jewett.....	Greene.
East Avon.....	Livingston.	East Kendall.....	Orleans.
East Beekmantown.....	Clinton.	East Koy.....	Wyoming.
East Berkshire.....	Tioga.	East Lansing.....	Tompkins.
East Berne.....	Albany.	East Leon.....	Cattaraugus.
East Bethany.....	Genesee.	East Line.....	Saratoga.
East Bloomfield.....	Ontario.	East McDonough.....	Chenango.
East Bloomfield Station.....	Ontario.	East Maine.....	Broome.
East Boston.....	Madison.	East Marion.....	Suffolk.
East Branch.....	Delaware.	East Martinsburgh.....	Lewis.
East Camp.....	Columbia.	East Masonville.....	Delaware.
East Campbell.....	Steuben.	East Meredith.....	Delaware.
East Carlton.....	Orleans.	East Morrisches.....	Suffolk.
East Chatham.....	Columbia.	East Nassau.....	Rensselaer.
East Chester.....	Westchester.	East New York.....	Kings.
East Clarence.....	Erie.	East Nichols.....	Tioga.
East Cobleskill.....	Scholarie.	East Norwich.....	Queens.
East Coldenham.....	Orange.	East Oakfield.....	Genesee.
East Concord.....	Erie.	Easton.....	Washington.
East Constable.....	Franklin.	East Orangeville.....	Wyoming.
East Creek.....	Herkimer.	East Otto.....	Cattaraugus.
East Dickinson.....	Franklin.	East Palermo.....	Oswego.
		East Palmyra.....	Wayne.

East Park.....	Dutchess.	Egypt.....	Monroe.
East Patchogue.....	Suffolk.	Elba.....	Genesee.
East Pembroke.....	Genesee.	Elbridge.....	Onondaga.
East Penfield.....	Monroe.	Eldred.....	Sullivan.
East Pharsalia.....	Chenango.	Elgin.....	Cattaraugus.
East Pike.....	Wyoming.	<b>ELIZABETHTOWN</b> (c. h.).....	Essex.
East Pitcairn.....	St. Lawrence.	Elizaville.....	Columbia.
East Poestenkill.....	Rensselaer.	Elk Creek.....	Otsego.
Eastport.....	Suffolk.	Ellenburgh.....	Clinton.
East Randolph.....	Cattaraugus.	Ellenburgh Centre.....	Clinton.
East River.....	Cortland.	Ellenburgh Depot.....	Clinton.
East Rockaway.....	Queens.	Ellenville.....	Ulster.
East Rodman.....	Jefferson.	Ellery.....	Chautauqua.
East Salem.....	Washington.	Ellicott.....	Erie.
East Schodack.....	Rensselaer.	Ellicottsville.....	Cattaraugus.
East Schuyler.....	Herkimer.	Ellington.....	Chautauqua.
East Scott.....	Cortland.	Ellisburgh.....	Jefferson.
East Seneca.....	Erie.	Elma.....	Erie.
East Setauket.....	Suffolk.	Elma Centre.....	Erie.
East Shelby.....	Orleans.	<b>ELMIRA</b> (c. h.).....	Chemung.
East Springfield.....	Otsego.	Elmsford.....	Westchester.
East Steamburg.....	Schuyler.	Elton.....	Cattaraugus.
East Steuben.....	Oneida.	Elwood.....	Suffolk.
East Syracuse.....	Onondaga.	Emerson.....	Cayuga.
East Troupsburgh.....	Steuben.	Eminence.....	Schoharie.
East Varick.....	Seneca.	Emmonsburgh.....	Fulton.
East Venice.....	Cayuga.	Enfield Centre.....	Tompkins.
East Virgil.....	Cortland.	Ephratah.....	Fulton.
East Watertown.....	Jefferson.	Erieville.....	Madison.
East Williamson.....	Wayne.	Erin.....	Chemung.
East Williston.....	Queens.	Erwin.....	Steuben.
East Wilson.....	Niagara.	Erwin Centre.....	Steuben.
East Windham.....	Greene.	Esopus.....	Ulster.
East Windsor.....	Broome.	Esperance.....	Schoharie.
East Worcester.....	Otsego.	Essex.....	Essex.
Eaton.....	Madison.	Etna.....	Tompkins.
Eatonville.....	Herkimer.	Euclid.....	Onondaga.
Ebenezer.....	Erie.	Eureka.....	Sullivan.
Eddytown.....	Yates.	Evans.....	Erie.
Eddyville.....	Cattaraugus.	Evans' Mills.....	Jefferson.
Eden.....	Erie.	Exeter.....	Otsego.
Edenton.....	St. Lawrence.	Fabius.....	Onondaga.
Eden Valley.....	Erie.	Factoryville.....	Tioga.
Edenville.....	Orange.	Fair Dale.....	Oswego.
Edgewood.....	Greene.	Fairfield.....	Herkimer.
Edinburgh.....	Saratoga.	Fair Haven.....	Cayuga.
Edmeston.....	Otsego.	Fair Mount.....	Onondaga.
Edwards.....	St. Lawrence.	Fair Oaks.....	Orange.
Edwardsville.....	St. Lawrence.	Fairport.....	Monroe.
Eggertsville.....	Erie.		



MAGEE HOUSE, WATKINS.

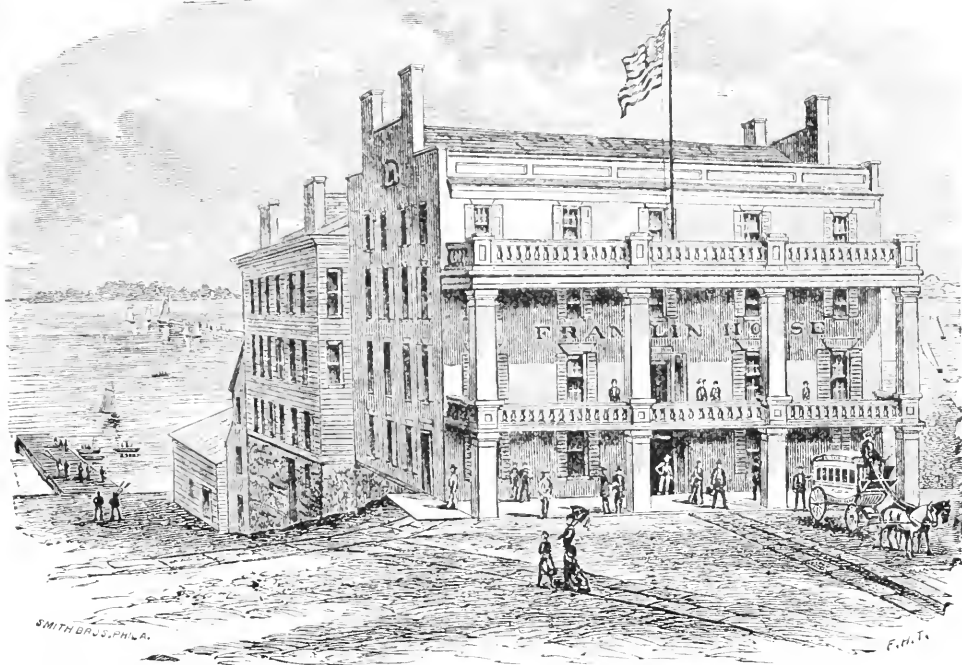


ELMIRA WATER CURE.

Fairview.....	Cattaraugus.	Fly Mountain.....	Ulster.
Fairville.....	Wayne.	Fly Summit.....	Washington.
Falconer.....	Chautauqua.	Folsomdale.....	Wyoming.
Fallsburgh.....	Sullivan.	<b>FONDA</b> (c. h.).....	Montgomery.
Falls Mill.....	Sullivan.	Fordham*.....	New York.
Farmer's Mills.....	Putnam.	Forest.....	Clinton.
Farmersville.....	Cattaraugus.	Forestburgh.....	Sullivan.
Farmersville Station....	Cattaraugus.	Forest Home.....	Tompkins.
Farmer Village.....	Seneca.	Forestport.....	Oneida.
Farmingdale.....	Queens.	Forestville.....	Chautauqua.
Farmington.....	Ontario.	Fort Ann.....	Washington.
Farnham.....	Eric.	Fort Covington.....	Franklin.
Far Rockaway.....	Queens.	Fort Covington Centre....	Franklin.
Fayette.....	Seneca.	Fort Edward.....	Washington.
Fayetteville.....	Onondaga.	Fort Hamilton.....	Kings.
Felt's Mills.....	Jefferson.	Fort Hunter.....	Montgomery.
Fenner.....	Madison.	Fort Jackson..	St. Lawrence.
Fentonville.....	Chautauqua.	Fort Miller.....	Washington.
Ferenbaugh.....	Steuben.	Fort Montgomery.....	Orange.
Ferguson's Corners.....	Yates.	Fort Plain.....	Montgomery.
Fergusonville.....	Delaware.	Fortsville.....	Saratoga.
Ferrona.....	Clinton.	Fosterdale.....	Sullivan.
Fillmore.....	Allegany.	Foster's Meadow.....	Queens.
Findley's Lake.....	Chautauqua.	Fosterville.....	Cayuga.
Fine.....	St. Lawrence.	Four Mile.....	Cattaraugus.
Fire Island... ..	Suffolk.	Fowler.....	St. Lawrence.
Fish Creek.....	Oneida.	Fowlerville.....	Livingston.
Fishers.....	Ontario.	Frankfort.....	Herkimer.
Fishers Island.....	Suffolk.	Frankfort Hill.....	Herkimer.
Fishers Landing.....	Jefferson.	Franklin.....	Delaware.
Fishkill.....	Dutchess.	Franklin Depot.....	Delaware.
Fishkill-on-the-Hudson....	Dutchess.	Franklin Falls.....	Franklin.
Fishkill Plains.....	Dutchess.	Franklin Iron Works.....	Oneida.
Fish's Eddy.....	Delaware.	Franklinton.....	Schoharie.
Five Corners.....	Cayuga.	Franklinville.....	Cattaraugus.
Flackville.....	St. Lawrence.	Fredonia.....	Chautauqua.
Flanders.....	Suffolk.	Freedom.....	Cattaraugus.
Flatbrook.....	Columbia.	Freedom Plains.....	Dutchess.
Flatbush.....	Kings.	Freehold.....	Greene.
Flat Creek.....	Montgomery.	Freeport.....	Queens.
Flatlands.....	Kings.	Freetown Corners.....	Cortland.
Fleming.....	Cayuga.	Freeville.....	Tompkins.
Flemingsville.....	Tioga.	Fremont Centre.....	Sullivan.
Flint Creek.....	Ontario.	French Creek.....	Chautauqua.
Florence.....	Oneida.	French Mountain.....	Warren.
Florida.....	Orange.	Fresh Pond.....	Suffolk.
Floyd.....	Oneida.	Frewsburgh.....	Chautauqua.
Flushing.....	Queens.	Frey's Bush.....	Montgomery.
Fluvanna.....	Chautauqua.	Friendship.....	Allegany.
Fly Creek.....	Otsego.		

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.

Frontier.....	Clinton.	Gilman's Depot .....	Sullivan.
Fruit Valley.....	Oswego.	Glasco .....	Ulster.
Fuller's Station.....	Albany.	Glen.....	Montgomery.
Fullerville Iron W'ks..	St. Lawrence.	Glen Aubrey.....	Broome.
Fulmer Valley.....	Allegany.	Glen Castle.....	Broome.
Fulton .....	Oswego.	Glencoe Mills.....	Columbia.
Fultonham.....	Schoharie.	Glen Cove.....	Queens.
Fultonville.....	Montgomery.	Glendale Station. ....	Queens.
Furnaceville.....	Wayne.	Glenham.....	Dutchess.
Gage.....	Yates.	Glen Haven.....	Cayuga.
Gaines.....	Orleans.	Glen Head.....	Queens.
Gainesville.....	Wyoming.	Glenmore.....	Oneida.
Galeville Mills.....	Ulster.	Glenora.....	Yates.
Gallatinville.....	Columbia.	Glensdale.....	Lewis.
Gallupville.....	Schoharie.	Glen Falls.....	Warren.
Galway.....	Saratoga.	Glen Spey.....	Sullivan.
Gang Mills.....	Herkimer.	Glenville.....	Schenectady.
Gansevoort.....	Saratoga.	Glen Wild.....	Sullivan.
Garbutt.....	Monroe.	Glenwood.....	Erie.
Garden City.....	Queens.	Gloversville.....	Fulton.
Gardenville.....	Erie.	Goddefray.....	Orange.
Gardiner.....	Ulster.	Goff's Mills.....	Steuben.
Gardner's Corners.....	Lewis.	Golden's Bridge.....	Westchester.
Garfield.....	Rensselaer.	Good Ground.....	Suffolk.
Garnerville.....	Rockland.	Goodhue Lake.....	Steuben.
Garoga.....	Fulton.	Goodyear's.....	Cayuga.
Garrattsville.....	Otsego.	Gorham.....	Ontario.
Garrison's.....	Putnam.	<b>GOSHEN</b> (c. h.).....	Orange.
Gaskill's Corners.....	Tioga.	Gouverneur.....	St. Lawrence.
Gasport.....	Niagara.	Gowanda.....	Cattaraugus.
Gates.....	Monroe.	Grafton.....	Rensselaer.
Gayhead.....	Greene.	Grahamsville.....	Sullivan.
Gayville.....	Oswego.	Granby Centre.....	Oswego.
Geddes.....	Onondaga.	Grand Gorge.....	Delaware.
<b>GENESE</b> (c. h.).....	Livingston.	Grand Island.....	Erie.
Geneva.....	Ontario.	Grand View on Hudson..	Rockland.
Genoa.....	Cayuga.	Granger.....	Allegany.
Georgetown... ..	Madison.	Grant.....	Herkimer.
German.....	Chenango.	Grant's Mills.....	Delaware.
Germanatown.....	Columbia.	Granville.....	Washington.
Gerry.....	Chautauqua.	Grapeville.....	Greene.
Getzville.....	Erie.	Grassy Point.....	Rockland.
Ghent.....	Columbia.	Gravesend.....	Kings.
Gibson.....	Steuben.	Gravesville.....	Herkimer.
Gibsonville.....	Livingston.	Gray.....	Herkimer.
Gifford.....	Schenectady.	Great Bend.....	Jefferson.
Gilbert's Mills.....	Oswego.	Great Neck.....	Queens.
Gilbertsville.....	Otsego.	Great Valley.....	Cattaraugus.
Gilboa.....	Schoharie.	Greece.....	Monroe.
		Greenborough.....	Oswego.



FRANKLIN HOUSE, GENEVA.



GENEVA HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Greene.....	Chenango.	Hallsville.....	Montgomery.
Greenfield.....	Ulster.	Halsey Valley.....	Tioga.
Greenfield Centre.....	Saratoga.	Hambletville.....	Delaware.
Green Haven.....	Dutchess.	Hamburgh.....	Erie.
Green Island.....	Albany.	Hamden.....	Delaware.
Green Lawn.....	Suffolk.	Hamilton.....	Madison.
Green Point*.....	Kings.	Hamlet.....	Chautauqua.
Greenport.....	Suffolk.	Hamlin.....	Monroe.
Green Ridge.....	Richmond.	Hammond.....	St. Lawrence.
Green River.....	Columbia.	Hammondsport.....	Steuben.
Greenville.....	Greene.	Hammondville.....	Essex.
Greenwich.....	Washington.	Hampshire.....	Steuben.
Greenwood.....	Steuben.	Hampton.....	Washington.
Greenwood Iron Works.....	Orange.	Hancock.....	Delaware.
Greenwood Lake.....	Orange.	Hankins.....	Sullivan.
Greig.....	Lewis.	Hannaway Falls.....	St. Lawrence.
Greigsville.....	Livingston.	Hannibal.....	Oswego.
Griffin.....	Hamilton.	Hannibal Centre.....	Oswego.
Griffin's Corners.....	Delaware.	Harbor.....	Herkimer.
Griffin's Mills.....	Erie.	Hardy's.....	Wyoming.
Griswold's Mills.....	Washington.	Harford.....	Cortland.
Grooms Corners.....	Saratoga.	Harford Mills.....	Cortland.
Groton.....	Tompkins.	Harlem*.....	New York.
Groton City.....	Tompkins.	Harlemville.....	Columbia.
Groveland.....	Livingston.	Harmony.....	Chautauqua.
Grovenor's Corners.....	Schoharie.	Harpersfield.....	Delaware.
Guilderland.....	Albany.	Harpersville.....	Broome.
Guilderland Centre.....	Albany.	Harrisburgh.....	Lewis.
Guilderland Station.....	Albany.	Harris Hill.....	Erie.
Guilford.....	Chenango.	Harrison.....	Westchester.
Guilford Centre.....	Chenango.	Harrisville.....	Lewis.
Gulf Summit.....	Broome.	Hartfield.....	Chautauqua.
Gulick.....	Ontario.	Hartford.....	Washington.
Guymard.....	Orange.	Hartland.....	Niagara.
Gypsum.....	Ontario.	Hart Lot.....	Onondaga.
		Hartsdale.....	Westchester.
Hadley.....	Saratoga.	Hart's Falls.....	Rensselaer.
Hagaman's Mills.....	Montgomery.	Hartwick.....	Otsego.
Hagedorn's Mills.....	Saratoga.	Hartwick Seminary.....	Otsego.
Hague.....	Warren.	Hartwood.....	Sullivan.
Hailesborough.....	St. Lawrence.	Harvard.....	Delaware.
Halcott Centre.....	Greene.	Hasbrouck.....	Sullivan.
Halcottsville.....	Delaware.	Haskell Flats.....	Cattaraugus.
Hale's Eddy.....	Delaware.	Haskinville.....	Steuben.
Half Moon.....	Saratoga.	Hastings.....	Oswego.
Half Way.....	Onondaga.	Hastings Centre.....	Oswego.
Hall's Corners.....	Ontario.	Hastings-upon-Hudson.....	Westchester.
Hall's Mills.....	Sullivan.	Hatfield.....	St. Lawrence.
Hallsport.....	Allegany.	Hauppauge.....	Suffolk.

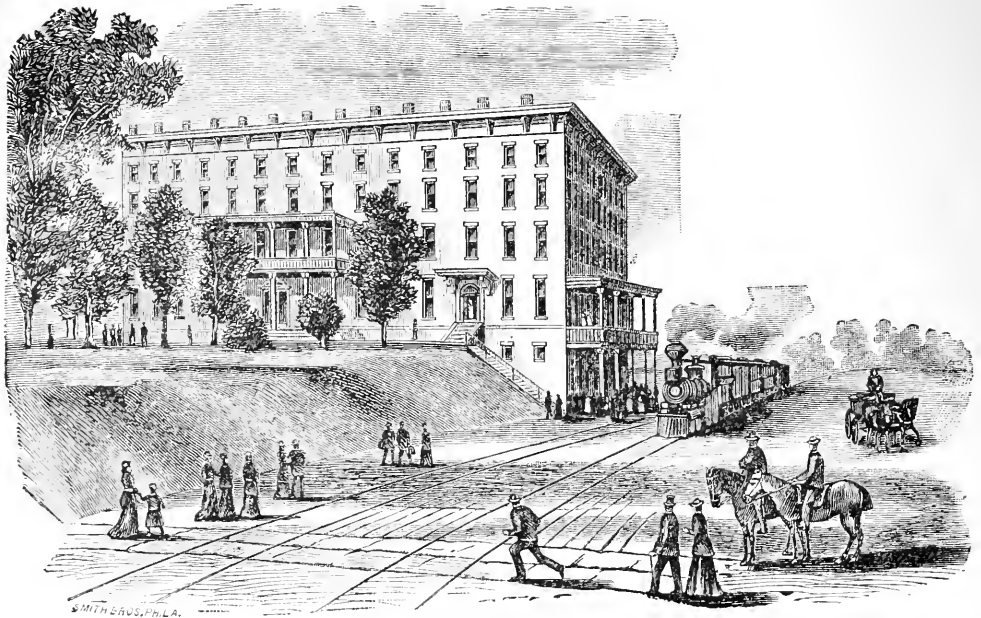
\* Branch of the Brooklyn Post Office.

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.

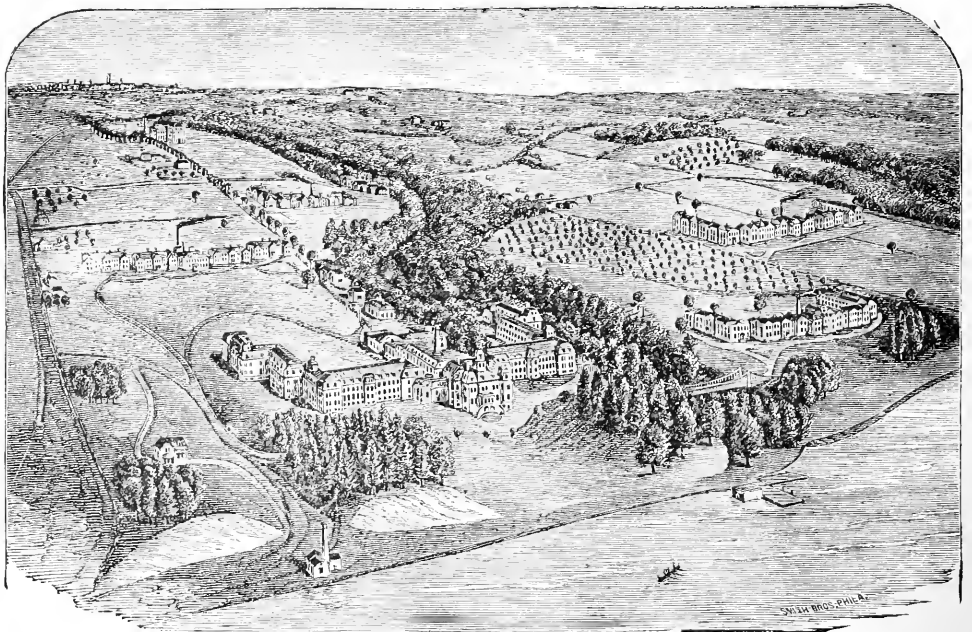


Havana.....	Schuyler.	Holbrook.....	Suffolk.
Haverstraw.....	Rockland.	Holland.....	Erie.
Hawkinsville.....	Oneida.	Holland Patent.....	Oneida.
Hawleyton.....	Broome.	Holley.....	Orleans.
Haynersville.....	Rensselaer.	Hollowville.....	Columbia.
Hayt's Corners.....	Seneca.	Holmesville.....	Chenango.
Hebron.....	Washington.	Holtsville.....	Suffolk.
Hecla Works.....	Oneida.	Homer.....	Cortland.
Hector.....	Schuyler.	Homowack.....	Ulster.
Hedgesville.....	Steuben.	Honeoye.....	Ontario.
Helderburgh.....	Albany.	Honeoye Falls.....	Monroe.
Helena.....	St. Lawrence.	Hooper.....	Broome.
Hemlock Lake.....	Livingston.	Hooper's Valley.....	Tioga.
Hempstead.....	Queens.	Hoosick.....	Rensselaer.
Henderson.....	Jefferson.	Hoosick Falls.....	Rensselaer.
Hendy Creek.....	Chemung.	Hope.....	Hamilton.
Henrietta.....	Monroe.	Hope Falls.....	Hamilton.
Hensonville.....	Greene.	Hopewell.....	Ontario.
<b>HERKIMER</b> (c. h.).....	Herkimer.	Hopewell Centre.....	Ontario.
Hermitage.....	Wyoming.	Hopewell Junction.....	Dutchess.
Hermon.....	St. Lawrence.	Hopkinton.....	St. Lawrence.
Hess Road Station.....	Niagara.	Horicon.....	Warren.
Heuvelton.....	St. Lawrence.	Hornby.....	Steuben.
Hewittville.....	St. Lawrence.	Hornellsville.....	Steuben.
Hibernia.....	Dutchess.	Horseheads.....	Chemung.
Hickory Corners.....	Niagara.	Houghton Creek.....	Allegany.
Hicks.....	Chemung.	Houseville.....	Lewis.
Hicksville.....	Queens.	Howard.....	Steuben.
Higginsville.....	Oneida.	Howardville.....	Oswego.
High Bridge*.....	New York.	Howell's Depot.....	Orange.
High Falls.....	Ulster.	Howe's Cave.....	Schoharie.
Highland.....	Ulster.	Howlet Hill.....	Onondaga.
Highland Falls.....	Orange.	Hubbardsville.....	Madison.
Highland Mills.....	Orange.	<b>HUDSON</b> (c. h.).....	Columbia.
Highlands Station.....	Putnam.	Hughsonville.....	Dutchess.
High Market.....	Lewis.	Huguenot.....	Orange.
High Woods.....	Ulster.	Hulburton.....	Orleans.
Hill's Branch.....	Cayuga.	Hulet's Landing.....	Washington.
Hillsdale.....	Columbia.	Hull's Mills.....	Dutchess.
Hill View.....	Warren.	Hume.....	Allegany.
Hiltonville.....	Allegany.	Humphrey.....	Cattaraugus.
Himrod's.....	Yates.	Humphrey Centre.....	Cattaraugus.
Hindsburgh.....	Orleans.	Humphreysville.....	Columbia.
Hinmansville.....	Oswego.	Hunter.....	Greene.
Hinsdale.....	Cattaraugus.	Hunter's Land.....	Schoharie.
Hoag's Corner.....	Rensselaer.	Huntington.....	Suffolk.
Hobart.....	Delaware.	Hunt's.....	Livingston.
Hoffman's Ferry.....	Schenectady.	Hunt's Corners.....	Cortland.
Hogansburgh.....	Franklin.	Hurley.....	Ulster.
		Hurleyville.....	Sullivan.

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.



CANANDAIGUA HOTEL.

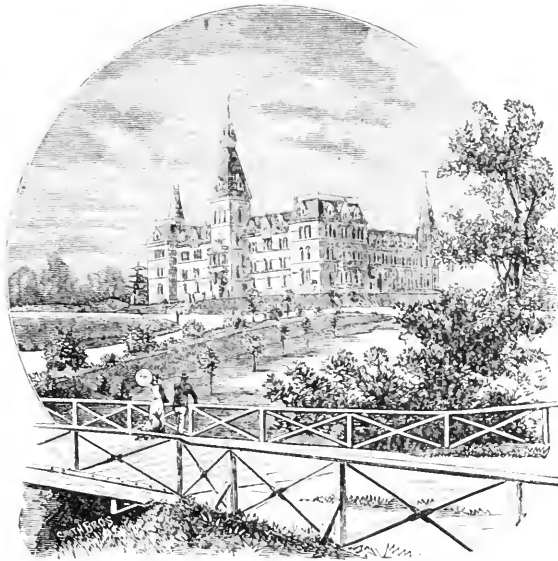


NEW YORK STATE INSANE ASYLUM, AT WILLARD.

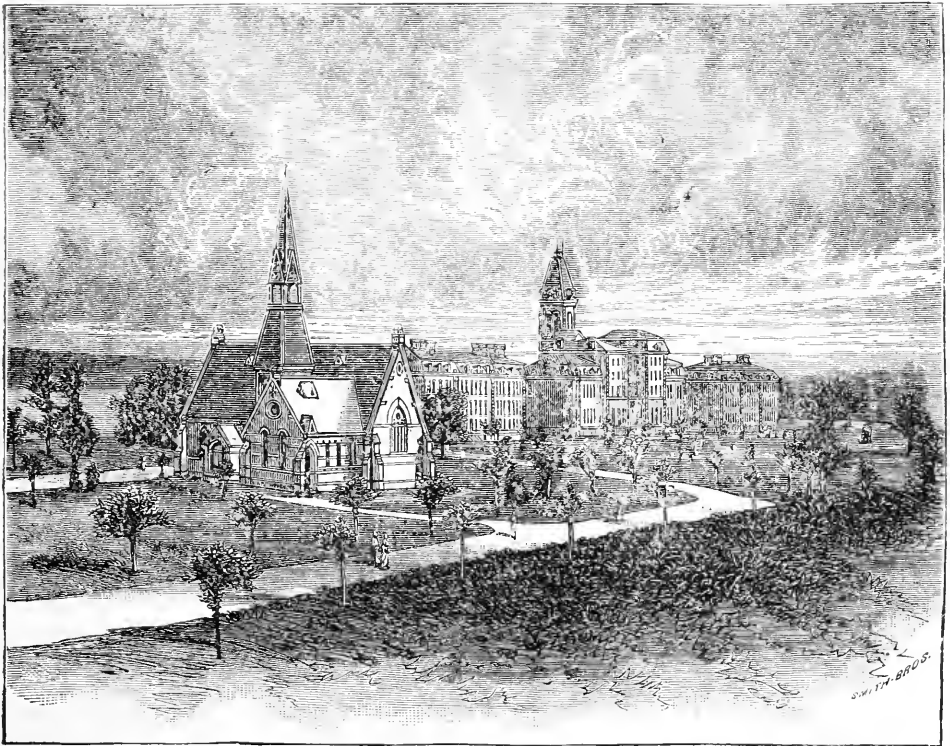
Huron.....	Wayne.	Jewett Centre.....	Greene.
Hustedts.....	Dutchess.	Johnsburgh.....	Warren.
Hyde Park.....	Dutchess.	Johnsonburgh.....	Wyoming.
Hyndsville.....	Schoharie.	Johnson's.....	Orange.
Idlewild.....	Orange.	Johnson's Creek.....	Niagara.
Ilion.....	Herkimer.	Johnsonville.....	Rensselaer.
Independence.....	Allegany.	<b>JOHNSTOWN</b> (c. h.).....	Fulton.
Indian Falls.....	Genesee.	Johnsville.....	Dutchess.
Indian Fields.....	Albany.	Jonesville.....	Saratoga.
Indian Lake.....	Hamilton.	Jordan.....	Onondaga.
Indian River.....	Lewis.	Jordanville.....	Herkimer.
Ingalls' Crossing.....	Oswego.	Joy.....	Wayne.
Ingham's Mills.....	Herkimer.	Junius.....	Seneca.
Ingraham.....	Clinton.	Kanona.....	Steuben.
Ira.....	Cayuga.	Karner.....	Albany.
Ira Station.....	Cayuga.	Kasoag.....	Oswego.
Ireland's Mills.....	Chenango.	Katonah.....	Westchester.
Irona.....	Clinton.	Kattelville.....	Broome.
Irondale.....	Dutchess.	Kattskill Bay.....	Warren.
Iron Junction.....	Dutchess.	Keck's Centre.....	Fulton.
Ironville.....	Essex.	Keck's Corners.....	Albany.
Irving.....	Chautauqua.	Keene.....	Essex.
Irvington.....	Westchester.	Keene Valley.....	Essex.
Ischua.....	Cattaraugus.	Keeneville.....	St. Lawrence.
Islip.....	Suffolk.	Keeney's Settlement.....	Cortland.
Italy Hill.....	Yates.	Keeseville.....	Essex.
Italy Hollow.....	Yates.	Kelloggsville.....	Cayuga.
<b>ITHACA</b> (c. h.).....	Tompkins.	Kelly's Corners.....	Delaware.
Jackson Corners.....	Dutchess.	Kendaia.....	Seneca.
Jacksonville.....	Tompkins.	Kendall.....	Orleans.
Jack's Reef.....	Onondaga.	Kendall Mills.....	Orleans.
<b>JAMAICA</b> (c. h.).....	Queens.	Kendall Station.....	Chemung.
Jamesport.....	Suffolk.	Kennedy.....	Chautauqua.
Jamestown.....	Chautauqua.	Kensico.....	Westchester.
Jamesville.....	Onondaga.	Kent Cliffs.....	Putnam.
Jasper.....	Steuben.	Kenyonville.....	Orleans.
Java.....	Wyoming.	Kerhoukson.....	Ulster.
Java Village.....	Wyoming.	Ketchum's Corners.....	Saratoga.
Jay.....	Essex.	Ketchumville.....	Tioga.
Jeddo.....	Orleans.	Kiantone.....	Chautauqua.
Jefferson.....	Schoharie.	Kidder's Ferry.....	Seneca.
Jefferson Valley.....	Westchester.	Killawog.....	Broome.
Jeffersonville.....	Sullivan.	Kill Buck.....	Cattaraugus.
Jenksville.....	Tioga.	Kinderhook.....	Columbia.
Jericho.....	Queens.	Kingsborough.....	Fulton.
Jerome.....	Westchester.	Kingsbridge*.....	New York.
Jerusalem.....	Albany.	Kingsbury.....	Washington.
Jewett.....	Greene.	King's Ferry.....	Cayuga.

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.

<b>KINGSTON</b> (c. h.).....	Ulster.	La Salle.....	Niagara.
Kinney's Four Corners.....	Oswego.	Lasellsville.....	Fulton.
Kirkland.....	Oneida.	Laurel Hill.....	Queens.
Kirkville.....	Onondaga.	Laurens.....	Otsego.
Kirkwood.....	Broome.	Lawrence.....	Schuyler.
Kirkwood Centre.....	Broome.	Lawrence Station.....	Queens.
Kirschmerville.....	Lewis.	Lawrenceville.....	St. Lawrence.
Kiskatom.....	Greene.	Lawton.....	Orange.
Knapp's Creek.....	Cattaraugus.	Lawton Station.....	Erie.
Knowersville.....	Albany.	Lawyersville.....	Schoharie.
Knowlesville.....	Orleans.	Lebanon.....	Madison.
Knox.....	Albany.	Lebanon Lake.....	Sullivan.
Knoxboro.....	Oneida.	Lebanon Springs.....	Columbia.
Kortright.....	Delaware.	Ledyard.....	Cayuga.
Kuckville.....	Orleans.	Lee.....	Oneida.
Kyserike.....	Ulster.	Lee Centre.....	Oneida.
Lackawack.....	Ulster.	Leeds.....	Greene.
Lacona.....	Oswego.	Leedsville.....	Dutchess.
La Fargeville.....	Jefferson.	Le Fever Falls.....	Ulster.
La Fayette.....	Onondaga.	Lenox.....	Madison.
La Fayetteville.....	Dutchess.	Leon.....	Cattaraugus.
La Grange.....	Wyoming.	Leonardsville.....	Madison.
La Grangeville.....	Dutchess.	Leptondale.....	Orange.
Lairdsville.....	Oneida.	Le Raysville.....	Jefferson.
Lake.....	Washington.	Le Roy.....	Genesee.
Lake Delaware.....	Delaware.	Levanna.....	Cayuga.
<b>LAKE GEORGE</b> (c. h.).....	Warren.	Lewis.....	Essex.
Lake Grove.....	Suffolk.	Lewisborough.....	Westchester.
Lake Hill.....	Ulster.	Lewiston.....	Niagara.
Lakeport.....	Madison.	Lexington.....	Greene.
Lake Ridge.....	Tompkins.	Leyden.....	Lewis.
Lake Road.....	Niagara.	Liberty.....	Sullivan.
Lake Side.....	Wayne.	Liberty Falls.....	Sullivan.
Lake View.....	Erie.	Libertyville.....	Ulster.
Lakeville.....	Livingston.	Lima.....	Livingston.
Lake Waccabuc.....	Westchester.	Limerick.....	Jefferson.
Lakewood.....	Chautauqua.	Limestone.....	Cattaraugus.
Lamb's Corners.....	Broome.	Lincklaen.....	Chenango.
Lamson's.....	Onondaga.	Lincklaen Centre.....	Chenango.
Lancaster.....	Erie.	Lincoln.....	Wayne.
Lanesville.....	Greene.	Linden.....	Genesee.
Langford.....	Erie.	Lindley.....	Steuben.
Lansing.....	Oswego.	Linlithgo.....	Columbia.
Lansingburgh.....	Rensselaer.	Lisbon.....	St. Lawrence.
Lansingville.....	Tompkins.	Lisbon Centre.....	St. Lawrence.
Laona.....	Chautauqua.	Lisha's Kill.....	Albany.
Lapeer.....	Cortland.	Lisle.....	Broome.
Larchmont.....	Westchester.	Litchfield.....	Herkimer.
		Lithgow.....	Dutchess.
		Little Falls.....	Herkimer.



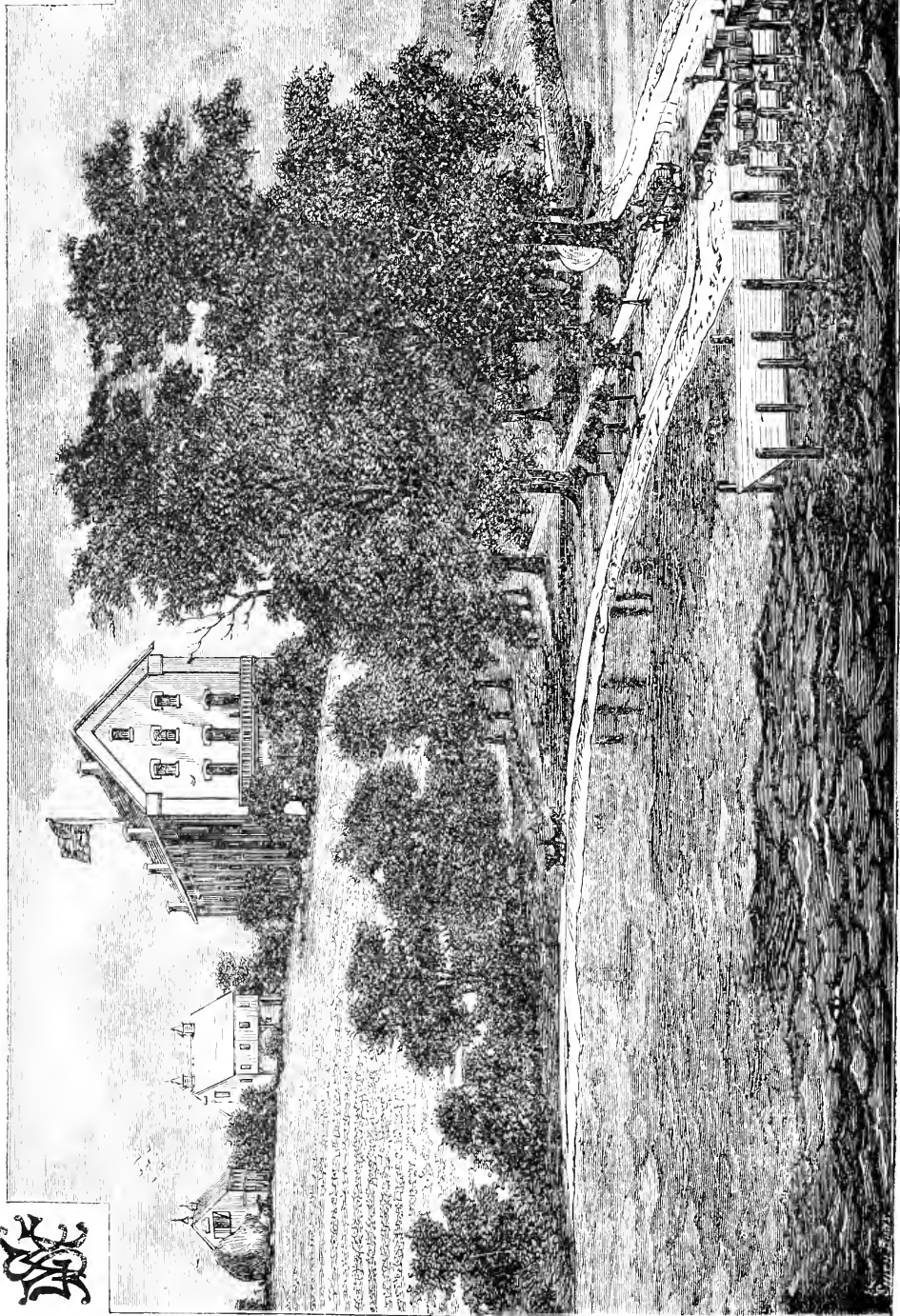
SAGE COLLEGE—CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



CORNELL UNIVERSITY AND CHAPEL,

Little France.....	Oswego.	McClure Settlement.....	Broome.
Little Genesee.....	Allegany.	McConnellsville.....	Oneida.
Little Neck.....	Queens.	McDonough.....	Chenango.
Little Rest.....	Dutchess.	McGrawville.....	Cortland.
Little Utica.....	Onondaga.	McIntyre.....	Dutchess.
<b>LITTLE VALLEY</b> (c. h.).....	Cattaraugus.	McKownville.....	Albany.
Little York.....	Cortland.	McLean.....	Tompkins.
Liverpool.....	Onondaga.	Mabbettsville.....	Dutchess.
Livingston.....	Columbia.	MacDougall's.....	Seneca.
Livingstonville.....	Schoharie.	Macedon.....	Wayne.
Livonia.....	Livingston.	Macedon Centre.....	Wayne.
Livonia Station.....	Livingston.	Machias.....	Cattaraugus.
Loch Muller.....	Essex.	Macomb.....	St. Lawrence.
Loch Sheldrake.....	Sullivan.	Madalin.....	Duchess.
Lock Berlin.....	Wayne.	Madison.....	Madison.
Locke.....	Cayuga.	Madrid.....	St. Lawrence.
<b>LOCKPORT</b> (c. h.).....	Niagara.	Madrid Springs.....	St. Lawrence.
Lockwood.....	Tioga.	Magee's Corners.....	Seneca.
Locust Grove.....	Lewis.	Mahopac.....	Putnam.
Locust Valley.....	Queens.	Mahopac Falls.....	Putnam.
Lodi.....	Seneca.	Maine.....	Broome.
Lodi Centre.....	Seneca.	Malcom.....	Seneca.
Logan.....	Schuyler.	Malden.....	Ulster.
Long Eddy.....	Sullivan.	Malden Bridge.....	Columbia.
Long Island City.....	Queens.	Mallory.....	Oswego.
Long Lake.....	Hamilton.	<b>MALONE</b> (c. h.).....	Franklin.
Long Year.....	Ulster.	Malta.....	Saratoga.
Loomis.....	Delaware.	Maltaville.....	Saratoga.
Looneyville.....	Erie.	Mamaroneck.....	Westchester.
Lordville.....	Delaware.	Manchester.....	Ontario.
Lorraine.....	Jefferson.	Manchester Bridge.....	Dutchess.
Lotville.....	Fulton.	Manchester Centre.....	Ontario.
Loudonville.....	Albany.	Mandana.....	Onondaga.
Louisville.....	St. Lawrence.	Manhasset House.....	Suffolk.
Louisville Landing.....	St. Lawrence.	Manhasset.....	Queens.
Lowell.....	Oneida.	Manlius.....	Onondaga.
Lowman.....	Chemung.	Manlius Centre.....	Onondaga.
<b>LOWVILLE</b> (c. h.).....	Lewis.	Manlius Station.....	Onondaga.
Loxea.....	Greene.	Mannsville.....	Jefferson.
Loyd.....	Ulster.	Manor Kill.....	Schoharie.
Ludingtonville.....	Putnam.	Manorville.....	Suffolk.
Ludlowville.....	Tompkins.	Mansfield.....	Dutchess.
Lumberville.....	Delaware.	Maple Grove.....	Otsego.
Lummisville.....	Wayne.	Maple Street.....	Niagara.
Luzerne.....	Warren.	Mapleton.....	Cayuga.
Lyndonville.....	Orleans.	Maple Valley.....	Otsego.
<b>LYONS</b> (c. h.).....	Wayne.	Marathon.....	Cortland.
Lyonsdale.....	Lewis.	Marbletown.....	Ulster.
Lyons Falls.....	Lewis.	Marcellus.....	Onondaga.
Lysander.....	Onondaga.	Marcellus Falls.....	Onondaga.

Marey.....	Oneida.	Mexico.....	Oswego.
Marengo.....	Wayne.	Middleburgh.....	Schoharie.
Margaretville.....	Delaware.	Middle Falls.....	Washington.
Mariaville.....	Schenectady.	Middlefield.....	Otsego.
Marietta.....	Onondaga.	Middlefield Centre.....	Otsego.
Marilla.....	Erie.	Middle Granville.....	Washington.
Mariner's Harbor.....	Richmond.	Middle Grove.....	Saratoga.
Marion.....	Wayne.	Middle Hope.....	Orange.
Marionville.....	Onondaga.	Middle Island.....	Suffolk.
Markham.....	Cattaraugus.	Middleport.....	Niagara.
Marlborough.....	Ulster.	Middlesex.....	Yates.
Marshfield.....	Erie.	Middle Sprite.....	Fulton.
Marshville.....	Montgomery.	Middletown.....	Orange.
Martindale Depot.....	Columbia.	Middle Village.....	Queens.
Martinsburgh.....	Lewis.	Middleville.....	Herkimer.
Martinsville.....	Niagara.	Midway.....	Tompkins.
Martville.....	Cayuga.	Milan.....	Dutchess.
Marvin.....	Chautauqua.	Mile Strip.....	Madison.
Maryland.....	Otsego.	Milford.....	Otsego.
Masonville.....	Delaware.	Millbrook.....	Dutchess.
Maspeth.....	Queens.	Miller's Corners.....	Ontario.
Massena.....	St. Lawrence.	Miller's Mills.....	Herkimer.
Massena Centre.....	St. Lawrence.	Miller's Place.....	Suffolk.
Matteawan.....	Dutchess.	Millersport.....	Erie.
Mattituck.....	Suffolk.	Millerton.....	Dutchess.
Mayfield.....	Fulton.	Mill Grove.....	Erie.
Maynard.....	Oneida.	Mill Point.....	Montgomery.
<b>MAYVILLE</b> (c. h.).....	Chautauqua.	Mill Port.....	Chemung.
Mead's Creek.....	Steuben.	Mills' Corners.....	Fulton.
Mechanicsville.....	Saratoga.	Mills' Mills.....	Allegany.
Mecklenburgh.....	Schuyler.	Millville.....	Orleans.
Medina.....	Orleans.	Milo Centre.....	Yates.
Medusa.....	Albany.	Milton.....	Ulster.
Medway.....	Greene.	Milton Centre.....	Saratoga.
Mellenville.....	Columbia.	Mina.....	Chautauqua.
Melrose.....	Rensselaer.	Minaville.....	Montgomery.
Melville.....	Suffolk.	Minden.....	Montgomery.
Memphis.....	Onondaga.	Mine Kill Falls.....	Schoharie.
Mendon.....	Monroe.	Mineola.....	Queens.
Mendon Centre.....	Monroe.	Mineral Springs.....	Schoharie.
Merchantville.....	Steuben.	Minerva.....	Essex.
Meredith.....	Delaware.	Minetto.....	Oswego.
Meredith Hollow.....	Delaware.	Mineville.....	Essex.
Meridian.....	Cayuga.	Minisink.....	Orange.
Merrick.....	Queens.	Mitchellsville.....	Steuben.
Merrickville.....	Delaware.	Modena.....	Ulster.
Merrifield.....	Cayuga.	Moffittsville.....	Clinton.
Merrillsville.....	Franklin.	Mohawk.....	Herkimer.
Messengerville.....	Cortland.	Mohawk Hill.....	Lewis.
Mettacahonts.....	Ulster.	Moira.....	Franklin.



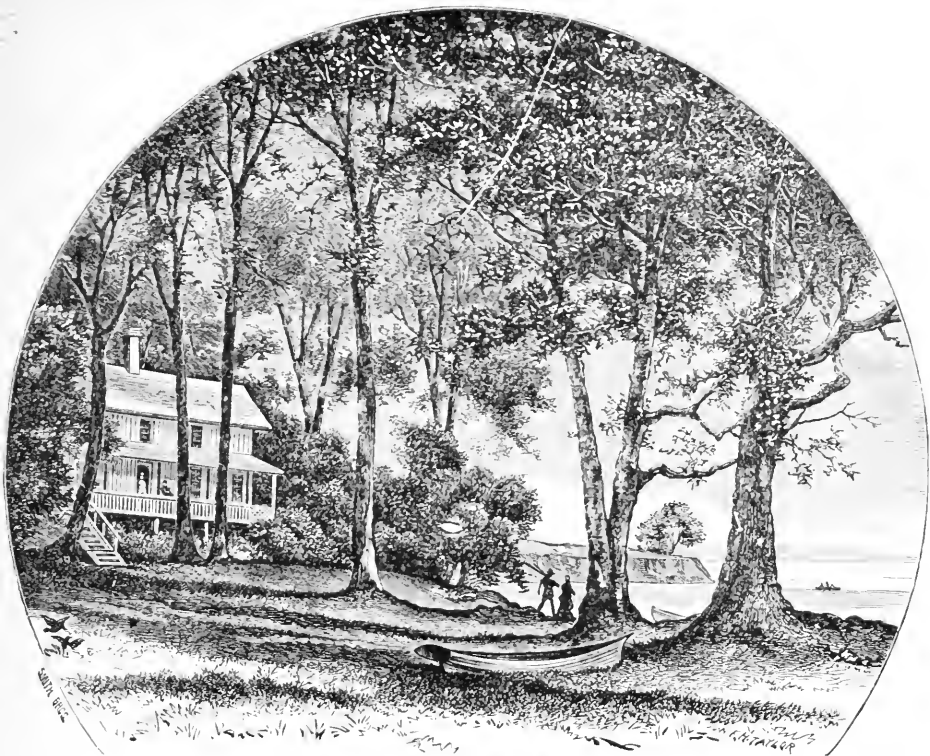
CELLAR AND VINEYARDS OF THE SENECA LAKE WINE COMPANY, AT SEVERNE-ON-SENECA.



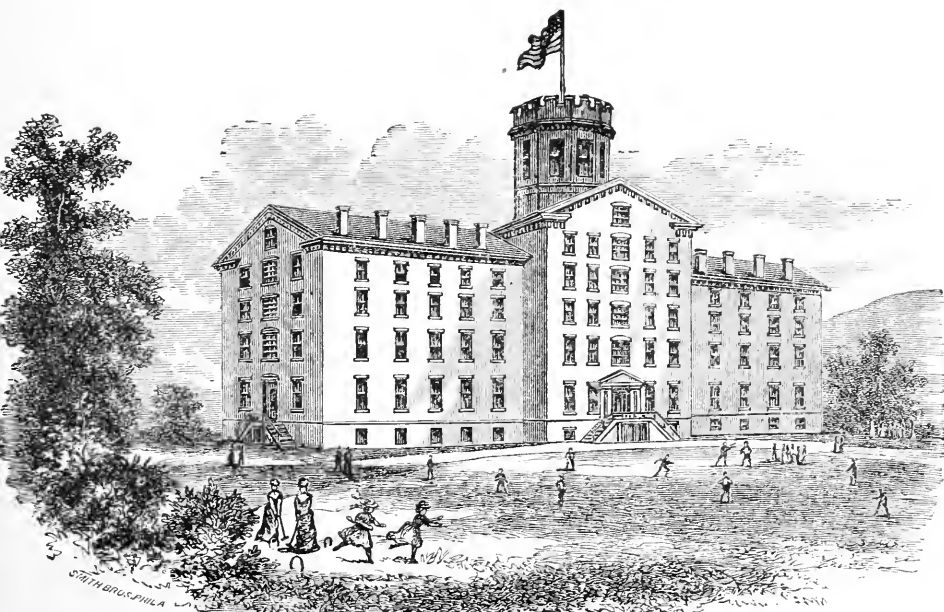
Molino.....	Oswego.	Mount Ross.....	Dutchess.
Mombaccus.....	Ulster.	Mount Sinai.....	Suffolk.
Mongaup.....	Sullivan.	Mount Upton.....	Chenango.
Mongaup Valley.....	Sullivan.	Mount Vernon.....	Westchester.
Monroe.....	Orange.	Mount Vision.....	Otsego.
Monroe Works.....	Orange.	Muitzeskill.....	Rensselaer.
Monsey.....	Rockland.	Mumford.....	Monroe.
Montague.....	Lewis.	Munsonville.....	Fulton.
Monterey.....	Schuyler.	Munsville.....	Madison.
Montezuma.....	Cayuga.	Murray.....	Orleans.
Montgomery.....	Orange.	Nanuet.....	Rockland.
<b>MONTICELLO</b> (c. h.).....	Sullivan.	Napanock.....	Ulster.
Mont Moor.....	Rockland.	Naples.....	Ontario.
Montrose.....	Westchester.	Napoli.....	Cattaraugus.
Moodna.....	Orange.	Narrowsburgh.....	Sullivan.
Mooers.....	Clinton.	Nashville.....	Chautauqua.
Mooers Forks.....	Clinton.	Nassau.....	Rensselaer.
Moons.....	Chautauqua.	Natural Bridge.....	Jefferson.
Moore's Mill.....	Dutchess.	Naumburgh.....	Lewis.
Moose River.....	Lewis.	Navarino.....	Onondaga.
Moravia.....	Cayuga.	Neil's Creek.....	Steuben.
Morehouseville.....	Hamilton.	Nelson.....	Madison.
Moreland.....	Schuyler.	Neperan.....	Westchester.
Morganville.....	Genesee.	Neversink.....	Sullivan.
Moriah.....	Essex.	Nevis.....	Columbia.
Moriah Centre.....	Essex.	New Albion.....	Cattaraugus.
Moriches.....	Suffolk.	Newark.....	Wayne.
Morley.....	St. Lawrence.	Newark Valley.....	Tioga.
Morris.....	Otsego.	New Baltimore.....	Greene.
Morrisania*.....	New York.	New Berlin.....	Chenango.
Morrisonville.....	Clinton.	New Berlin Centre.....	Chenango.
Morristown.....	St. Lawrence.	New Boston.....	Lewis.
<b>MORRISVILLE</b> (c. h.).....	Madison.	New Bremen.....	Lewis.
Morrisville Station.....	Madison.	New Brighton.....	Richmond.
Morsston Depot.....	Sullivan.	<b>NEWBURGH</b> (c. h.).....	Orange.
Morton's Corners.....	Erie.	New Castle.....	Westchester.
Moscow.....	Livingston.	New Centerville.....	Oswego.
Moses Kill.....	Washington.	<b>NEW CITY</b> (c. h.).....	Rockland.
Mosherville.....	Saratoga.	Newcomb.....	Essex.
Mott's Corners.....	Tompkins.	New Concord.....	Columbia.
Mottville.....	Onondaga.	New Dorp.....	Richmond.
Mountain Dale.....	Sullivan.	Newfane.....	Niagara.
Mountainville.....	Orange.	Newfane Station.....	Niagara.
Mount Hope.....	Orange.	Newfield.....	Tompkins.
Mount Kisco.....	Westchester.	New Hackensack.....	Dutchess.
Mount Lebanon.....	Columbia.	New Hamburg.....	Dutchess.
Mount Morris.....	Livingston.	New Hampton.....	Orange.
Mount Read.....	Monroe.	New Hartford.....	Oneida.
Mount Riga.....	Dutchess.	New Haven.....	Oswego.

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.

New Hope.....Cayuga.	Niles.....Cayuga.
New Hudson.....Allegany.	Nina.....Tompkins.
New Hurley.....Ulster.	Nineveh.....Broome.
New Hyde Park.....Queens.	Niskayuna.....Schenectady.
New Kingston.....Delaware.	Niverville.....Columbia.
Newkirk Mills.....Fulton.	Norfolk.....St. Lawrence.
New Lebanon.....Columbia.	Northampton.....Fulton.
New Lebanon Centre.....Columbia.	North Argyle.....Washington.
New Lisbon.....Otsego.	North Bangor.....Franklin.
New London.....Oneida.	North Barton.....Tioga.
New Milford.....Orange.	North Bay.....Oneida.
New Oregon.....Erie.	North Bergen.....Genesee.
New Paltz.....Ulster.	North Blenheim.....Schoharie.
Newport.....Herkimer.	North Bloomfield.....Ontario.
New Rochelle.....Westchester.	North Bolton.....Warren.
New Russia.....Essex.	North Boston.....Erie.
New Salem.....Albany.	North Branch.....Sullivan.
New Scotland.....Albany.	North Bridgewater.....Oneida.
New Springville.....Richmond.	North Broadalbin.....Fulton.
Newton's Corners.....Hamilton.	North Brookfield.....Madison.
Newtonville.....Albany.	North Cameron.....Steuben.
Newtown.....Queens.	North Castle.....Westchester.
New Utrecht.....Kings.	North Chatham.....Columbia.
Newville.....Herkimer.	North Chemung.....Chemung.
New Woodstock.....Madison.	North Chili.....Monroe.
<b>NEW YORK</b> (c. h.).....New York.	North Clove.....Dutchess.
STATIONS.	
A, 595 Broadway.	North Clymer.....Chautauqua.
B, 382 Grand St.	North Colhocton.....Steuben.
C, 583 Hudson St.	North Colesville.....Broome.
D, 4 Cooper Union.	North Collins.....Erie.
E, 465 Eighth Ave.	North Constantia.....Oswego.
F, 550 Third Ave.	North Creek.....Warren.
G, 1607 Broadway.	North Cuba.....Allegany.
H, 1009 Third Ave.	North Easton.....Washington.
K, Third Ave. and 86th St.	North Edmeston.....Otsego.
L. Harlem.	North Elba.....Essex.
M.	North Evans.....Erie.
Fordham.	North Fenton.....Broome.
High Bridge.	North Franklin.....Delaware.
Kingsbridge.	North Gage.....Oneida.
Morrisania, 3d Ave. cor. 150th St.	North Galway.....Saratoga.
Riverdale.	North Germantown.....Columbia.
Tremont.	North Granville.....Washington.
West Farms.	North Greece.....Monroe.
New York Mills.....Oneida.	North Greenfield.....Saratoga.
Niagara Falls.....Niagara.	North Greenwich.....Washington.
Nichols.....Tioga.	North Hamden.....Delaware.
Nicholville.....St. Lawrence.	North Hamlin.....Monroe.
Nile.....Allegany.	North Hammond.....St. Lawrence.
	North Hannibal.....Oswego.



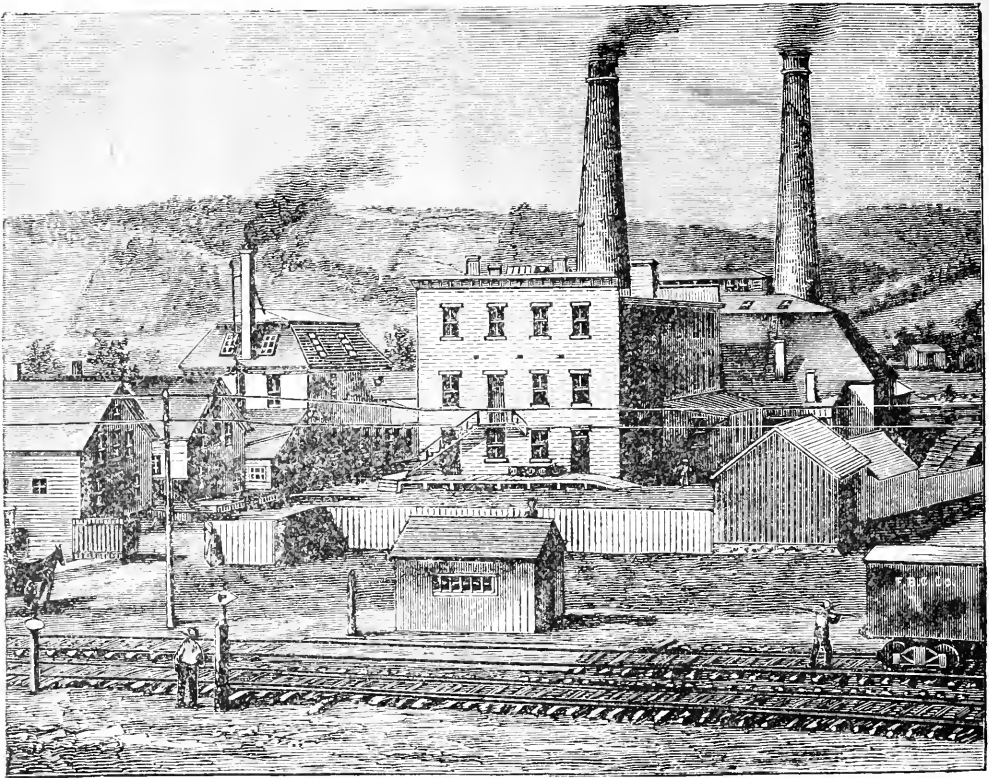
COTTAGE AT SEVERNE-ON-SENECA.



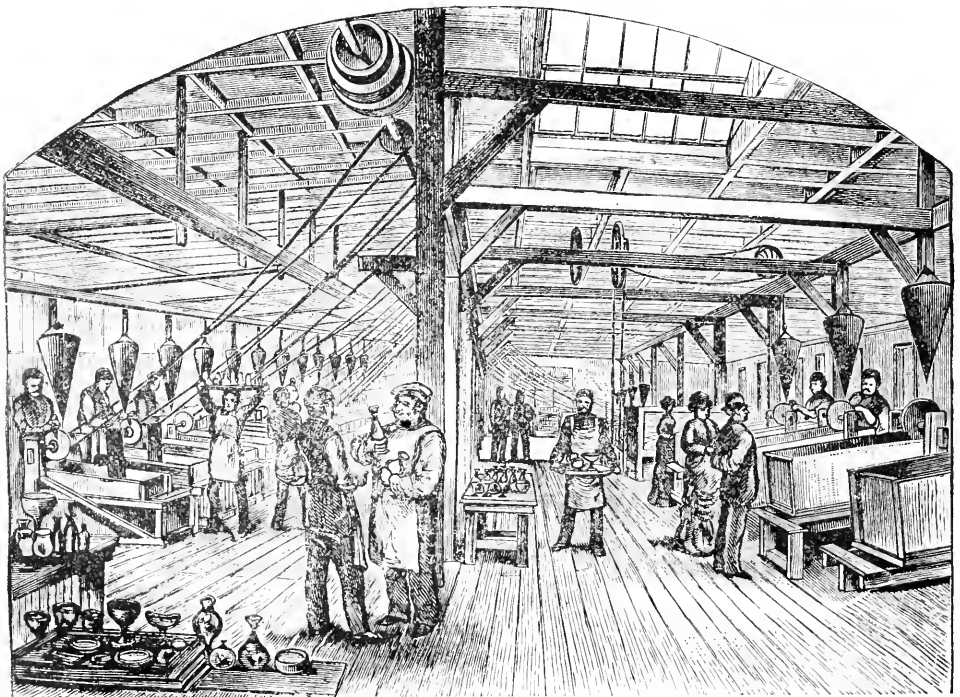
COOK ACADEMY, HAVANA, N. Y.

North Harpersfield.....	Delaware.	<b>NORWICH</b> (c. h.).....	Chenango.
North Hartland.....	Niagara.	Norwich Corners.....	Herkimer.
North Hebron.....	Washington.	Norwood.....	St. Lawrence.
North Hector.....	Schuyler.	Noxon.....	Dutchess.
North Hillsdale.....	Columbia.	Number Four.....	Lewis.
North Hoosick.....	Rensselaer.	Nunda.....	Livingston.
North Hudson.....	Essex.	Nyack.....	Rockland.
North Huron.....	Wayne.		
North Jasper.....	Steuben.	Oakdale Station.....	Suffolk.
North Java.....	Wyoming.	Oakfield.....	Genesee.
North Kortright.....	Delaware.	Oak Hill.....	Greene.
North Lansing.....	Tompkins.	Oakland.....	Livingston.
North Lawrence.....	St. Lawrence.	Oakland Valley.....	Sullivan.
North Litchfield.....	Herkimer.	Oak Orchard.....	Orleans.
North Manlius.....	Onondaga.	Oak Ridge.....	Montgomery.
North Nassau.....	Rensselaer.	Oak's Corners.....	Ontario.
North Norwich.....	Chenango.	Oaksville.....	Otsego.
North Parma.....	Monroe.	Obi.....	Allegany.
North Pembroke.....	Genesee.	Oceanus.....	Queens.
North Petersburg.....	Rensselaer.	Odessa.....	Schuyler.
North Pharsalia.....	Chenango.	Ogden.....	Monroe.
North Pitcher.....	Chenango.	Ogdensburgh.....	St. Lawrence.
Northport.....	Suffolk.	Ohio.....	Herkimer.
North Reading.....	Schuyler.	Ohioville.....	Ulster.
North Ridge.....	Niagara.	Olcott.....	Niagara.
North Ridgeway.....	Orleans.	Old Chatham.....	Columbia.
North River.....	Warren.	Old Westbury.....	Queens.
North Rose.....	Wayne.	Olean.....	Cattaraugus.
North Rush.....	Monroe.	Olive.....	Ulster.
North Russell.....	St. Lawrence.	Olive Bridge.....	Ulster.
North Salem.....	Westchester.	Olmstedville.....	Essex.
North Sanford.....	Broome.	Omar.....	Jefferson.
North Scriba.....	Oswego.	Oneida.....	Madison.
North Sparta.....	Livingston.	Oneida Castle.....	Oneida.
North Spencer.....	Tioga.	Oneida Lake.....	Madison.
North Stepentown.....	Rensselaer.	Oneida Valley.....	Madison.
North Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.	Oneonta.....	Otsego.
North Tarrytown.....	Westchester.	Onondaga.....	Onondaga.
Northumberland.....	Saratoga.	Onondaga Castle.....	Onondaga.
North Urbana.....	Steuben.	Onondaga Valley.....	Onondaga.
North Victory.....	Cayuga.	Onoville.....	Cattaraugus.
Northville.....	Fulton.	Ontario.....	Wayne.
North Volney.....	Oswego.	Ontario Centre.....	Wayne.
North Walton.....	Delaware.	Open Meadows.....	Chautauqua.
North Western.....	Oneida.	Oppenheim.....	Fulton.
North Wilna.....	Jefferson.	Oramel.....	Allegany.
North Winfield.....	Herkimer.	Oran.....	Onondaga.
North Wolcott.....	Wayne.	Orangeburgh.....	Rockland.
Norton Hill.....	Greene.	Orangeport.....	Niagara.
Norway.....	Herkimer.	Orangeville.....	Wyoming.

Oregon .....	Warren.	Parish.....	Oswego.
Orient.....	Suffolk.	Parishville.....	St. Lawrence.
Oriskany.....	Oneida.	Parishville Centre.....	St. Lawrence.
Oriskany Falls.....	Oneida.	Park .....	Chemung.
Orleans.....	Ontario.	Parksville.....	Sullivan.
Orleans Four Corners.....	Jefferson.	Parkville.....	Kings.
Orwell.....	Oswego.	Parma.....	Monroe.
Osborne Hollow.....	Broome.	Parma Centre.....	Monroe.
Osborn's Bridge.....	Fulton.	Patchin.....	Eric.
Osecola.....	Lewis.	Patchogue .....	Suffolk.
Ossian.....	Livingston.	Patten's Mills.....	Washington.
<b>OSWEGO</b> (c. h.).....	Oswego.	Patterson.....	Putnam.
Oswego Centre.....	Oswego.	Pattersonville .....	Schenectady.
Oswego Falls.....	Oswego.	Paul Smith's.....	Franklin.
Otego.....	Otsego.	Pavilion .....	Genesee.
Otisco.....	Onondaga.	Pavilion Centre.....	Genesee.
Otisco Valley.....	Onondaga.	Pawling.....	Dutchess.
Otisville.....	Orange.	Pearl Creek.....	Wyoming.
Otsdawa .....	Otsego.	Pearl River.....	Rockland.
Otselic.....	Chenango.	Pearsall's.....	Queens.
Otselic Centre.....	Chenango.	Peasleeville.....	Clinton.
Otto.....	Cattaraugus.	Peconic.....	Suffolk.
Ouaquaga.....	Broome.	Peekskill.....	Westchester.
Ouleout.....	Delaware.	Pekin .....	Niagara.
<b>OVID</b> (c. h.).....	Seneca.	Pelham .....	Westchester.
Ovid Centre.....	Seneca.	Pelham Manor.....	Westchester.
Owasco.....	Cayuga.	Pelhamville .....	Westchester.
Owasco Lake.....	Cayuga.	Pembroke.....	Genesee.
<b>OWEGO</b> (c. h.).....	Tioga.	Pendleton.....	Niagara.
Owen's Mills.....	Chemung.	Pendleton Centre.....	Niagara.
Oxbow.....	Jefferson.	Penfield.....	Monroe.
Oxford.....	Chenango.	Pennellville.....	Oswego.
Oxford Depot.....	Orange.	<b>PENN YAN</b> (c. h.).....	Yates.
Oyster Bay.....	Queens.	Peoria .....	Wyoming.
Padelford's.....	Ontario.	Pepacton.....	Delaware.
Page Brook.....	Chenango.	Perch River.....	Jefferson.
Page's Corners.....	Herkimer.	Perkinsville.....	Steuben.
Paine's Hollow.....	Herkimer.	Perry.....	Wyoming.
Painted Post.....	Steuben.	Perry Centre.....	Wyoming.
Palatine Bridge.....	Montgomery.	Perry City.....	Schuyler.
Palenville.....	Greene.	Perrysburgh.....	Cattaraugus.
Palermo.....	Oswego.	Perry's Mills.....	Clinton.
Palisades .....	Rockland.	Perryville.....	Madison.
Palmer.....	Saratoga.	Persia.....	Cattaraugus.
Palmyra.....	Wayne.	Perth.....	Fulton.
Pamela Four Corners.....	Jefferson.	Peru.....	Clinton.
Panama.....	Chautauqua.	Peruville.....	Tompkins.
Paradise.....	Orange.	Peterborough.....	Madison.
Paris.....	Oneida.	Petersburgh.....	Rensselaer.
		Petrie's Corners.....	Lewis.



CORNING GLASS WORKS—EXTERIOR.



CORNING GLASS WORKS—THE CUTTING DEPARTMENT.

Petrolia.....	Allegany.	Poelsburgh.....	Columbia.
Pharsalia.....	Chenango.	Poestenkill.....	Rensselaer.
Phelps.....	Ontario.	Point Au Rock.....	Clinton.
Philadelphia.....	Jefferson.	Point Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua.
Phillip's Creek.....	Allegany.	Point Peninsula.....	Jefferson.
Phillipsport.....	Sullivan.	Point Rock.....	Oneida.
Philmont.....	Columbia.	Poland.....	Herkimer.
Phenicia.....	Ulster.	Poland Centre.....	Chautauqua.
Phoenix.....	Oswego.	Pomona.....	Rockland.
Phoenix Mills.....	Otsego.	Pompey.....	Onondaga.
Pierce's.....	Monroe.	Pompey Centre.....	Onondaga.
Piermont.....	Rockland.	Pond Eddy.....	Sullivan.
Pierrepont.....	St. Lawrence.	Poney Hollow.....	Tompkins.
Pierrepont Manor.....	Jefferson.	Pontiac.....	Erie.
Piffard.....	Livingston.	Poolville.....	Madison.
Pike.....	Wyoming.	Pope's Mills.....	St. Lawrence.
Pike Pond.....	Sullivan.	Poplar Ridge.....	Cayuga.
Pikeville.....	Allegany.	Portageville.....	Wyoming.
Pillar Point.....	Jefferson.	Port Byron.....	Cayuga.
Pinckney.....	Lewis.	Port Chester.....	Westchester.
Pine Bush.....	Orange.	Port Crane.....	Broome.
Pine City.....	Chemung.	Port Dickinson.....	Broome.
Pine Hill.....	Ulster.	Porter's Corners.....	Saratoga.
Pine Island.....	Orange.	Porterville.....	Erie.
Pine Lake.....	Fulton.	Port Ewen.....	Ulster.
Pine Plains.....	Dutchess.	Port Gibson.....	Ontario.
Pine Valley.....	Chemung.	Port Henry.....	Essex.
Pine Woods.....	Madison.	Port Jackson.....	Montgomery.
Piseco.....	Hamilton.	Port Jefferson.....	Suffolk.
Pitcairn.....	St. Lawrence.	Port Jervis.....	Orange.
Pitcher.....	Chenango.	Port Kent.....	Essex.
Pitcher Springs.....	Chenango.	Portland.....	Chautauqua.
Pittsfield.....	Otsego.	Portlandville.....	Otsego.
Pittsford.....	Monroe.	Port Leyden.....	Lewis.
Pittstown.....	Rensselaer.	Port Ontario.....	Oswego.
Plainfield Centre.....	Otsego.	Port Richmond.....	Richmond.
Plainville.....	Onondaga.	Portville.....	Cattaraugus.
Plank Road.....	Onondaga.	Port Washington.....	Queens.
Platt Clove.....	Greene.	Post Creek.....	Chemung.
Plattekill.....	Ulster.	Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence.
<b>PLATTSBURGH</b> (c. h.).....	Clinton.	Potter.....	Yates.
Pleasant Brook.....	Otsego.	Potter Hill.....	Rensselaer.
Pleasant Plains.....	Dutchess.	Potter's Hollow.....	Warren.
Pleasant Ridge.....	Dutchess.	Pottersville.....	Warren.
Pleasant Valley.....	Dutchess.	<b>POUGHKEEPSIE</b> (c. h.).....	Dutchess.
Pleasantville.....	Westchester.	Poughquag.....	Dutchess.
Pleasantville Station.....	Westchester.	Poundridge.....	Westchester.
Plessis.....	Jefferson.	Prattham.....	Oswego.
Ploughs.....	Tompkins.	Prattsburgh.....	Steuben.
Plymouth.....	Chenango.	Pratt's Hollow.....	Madison.

Prattsville.....	Greene.	Red Creek.....	Wayne.
Preble.....	Cortland.	Red Falls.....	Greene.
Preston.....	Chenango.	Redfield.....	Oswego.
Preston Hollow.....	Albany.	Redford.....	Clinton.
Prince's Bay.....	Richmond.	Red Hook.....	Dutchess.
Princetown.....	Schenectady.	Red House.....	Cattaraugus.
Promised Land.....	Suffolk.	Red Jacket... ..	Erie.
Prospect.....	Oneida.	Red Rock.....	Columbia.
Prospect Grove.....	Suffolk.	Redwood.....	Jefferson.
Prospect Station.....	Chautauqua.	Reed's Corners.....	Ontario.
Protection.....	Erie.	Reidsville.....	Albany.
Pulaski.....	Oswego.	Remsen.....	Oneida.
Pultney.....	Steuben.	Rensselaer Falls.....	St. Lawrence.
Pultneyville.....	Wayne.	Rensselaerville.....	Albany.
Purchase.....	Westchester.	Reserve.....	Erie.
Purdy Creek.....	Steuben.	Rexford Flats.....	Saratoga.
Purdy's Station.....	Westchester.	Rexville.....	Steuben.
Purvis.....	Sullivan.	Reynale's Basin.....	Niagara.
Putnam.....	Washington.	Reynolds.....	Rensselaer.
Putnam Station.....	Washington.	Reynoldsville.....	Schuyler.
Putnam Valley.....	Putnam.	Rheim's.....	Steuben.
Quacken Kill.....	Rensselaer.	Rhinebeck.....	Dutchess.
Quaker Hill.....	Dutchess.	Rhinecliff.....	Dutchess.
Quaker Springs.....	Saratoga.	Richburgh.....	Allegany.
Quaker Street.....	Schenectady.	Richfield.....	Otsego.
Quarryville.....	Ulster.	Richfield Springs.....	Otsego.
Queens.....	Queens.	Richford.....	Tioga.
Queensbury.....	Warren.	Richland.....	Oswego.
Quogue.....	Suffolk.	<b>RICHMOND</b> (c. h.).....	Richmond.
Raceville.....	Washington.	Richmond Hill.....	Queens.
Racket River.....	St. Lawrence.	Richmond Mills.....	Ontario.
Ramapo.....	Rockland.	Richmondville.....	Schoharie.
Randall.....	Montgomery.	Richville.....	St. Lawrence.
Randall Road.....	Niagara.	Rider's Mills.....	Columbia.
Randallsville.....	Madison.	Ridge.....	Livingston.
Randolph.....	Cattaraugus.	Ridgebury.....	Orange.
Ransomville.....	Niagara.	Ridge Mills.....	Oneida.
Rapids.....	Niagara.	Ridge Road.....	Niagara.
Rathboneville.....	Steuben.	Ridgeway.....	Orleans.
Ravenswood.....	Queens.	Ridgewood.....	Queens.
Rawson.....	Cattaraugus.	Rifton Glen.....	Ulster.
Ray Brook.....	Essex.	Riga.....	Monroe.
Raymertown.....	Rensselaer.	Riker's Hollow.....	Steuben.
Raymondville.....	St. Lawrence.	Ripley.....	Chautauqua.
Rayville.....	Columbia.	Risingville.....	Steuben.
Reading.....	Schuyler.	Riverdale*.....	New York.
Reading Centre.....	Schuyler.	<b>RIVERHEAD</b> (c. h.).....	Suffolk.
Reber.....	Essex.	Riverside.....	Broome.
		Robertsonville.....	Sullivan.

\* Branch of the New York Post Office.

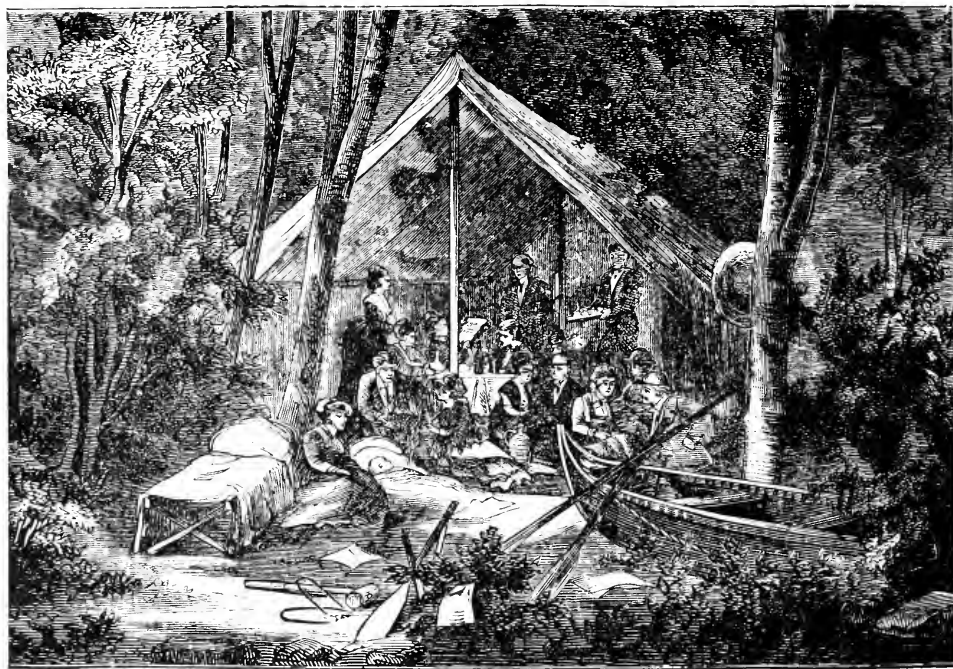




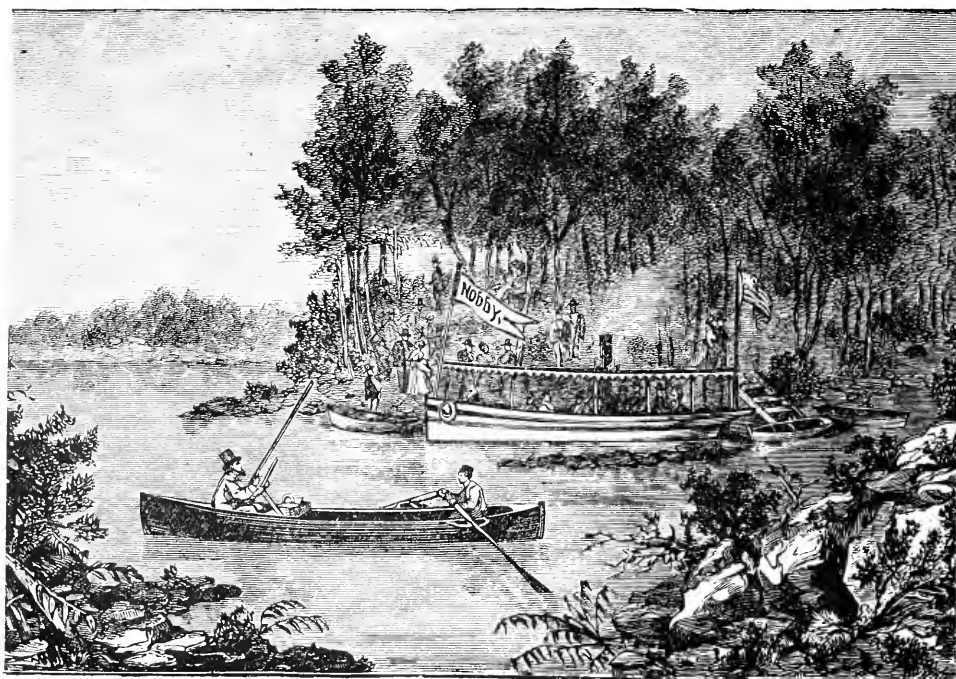
IN "ROCK CITY," WESTERN DIVISION, ERIE RAILWAY.

<b>ROCHESTER</b> (c. h.).....	Monroe.	Sagg.....	Suffolk.
Rock City.....	Dutchess.	Sag Harbor.....	Suffolk.
Rock City Falls.....	Saratoga.	Saint Andrew's.....	Orange.
Rockdale.....	Chenango.	Saint James.....	Suffolk.
Rock Glenn.....	Wyoming.	Saint Johnland.....	Suffolk.
Rockland.....	Sullivan.	Saint Johnsburgh.....	Niagara.
Rockland Lake.....	Rockland.	Saint Johnsville.....	Montgomery.
Rock Rift.....	Delaware.	Saint Lawrence.....	Jefferson.
Rock Stream.....	Yates.	Saint Regis Falls.....	Franklin.
Rock View.....	Cattaraugus.	Salamanca.....	Cattaraugus.
Rockville Centre.....	Queens.	Salem.....	Washington.
Rockwell's Mills.....	Chenango.	Salem Centre.....	Westchester.
Rockwood.....	Fulton.	Salisbury.....	Herkimer.
Rocky Point.....	Suffolk.	Salisbury Centre.....	Herkimer.
Rodman.....	Jefferson.	Salisbury Mills.....	Orange.
Rogersfield.....	Clinton.	Salmon River.....	Oswego.
Rogers Rock.....	Essex.	Salt Point.....	Dutchess.
Rome.....	Oneida.	Salt Springville.....	Otsego.
Romulus.....	Seneca.	Sammons ville.....	Fulton.
Rondout.....	Ulster.	Samsonville.....	Ulster.
Ronkonkoma.....	Suffolk.	Sanborn.....	Niagara.
Roscoe.....	Sullivan.	Sand Bank.....	Oswego.
Rose.....	Wayne.	Sand Lake.....	Rensselaer.
Roseboom.....	Otsego.	Sandusky.....	Cattaraugus.
Rosendale.....	Ulster.	Sandy Creek.....	Oswego.
Rosiere.....	Jefferson.	Sandy Hill.....	Washington.
Roslyn.....	Queens.	Sanford.....	Broome.
Rossie.....	St. Lawrence.	Sanford's Corners.....	Jefferson.
Ross Mills.....	Chautauqua.	Sangerfield.....	Oneida.
Rossville.....	Richmond.	Saranac.....	Clinton.
Round Lake.....	Saratoga.	Saranac Lake.....	Franklin.
Round Top.....	Greene.	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.
Rouse's Point.....	Clinton.	Sardinia.....	Erie.
Rowland.....	Dutchess.	Saugerties.....	Ulster.
Roxbury.....	Delaware.	Sauquoit.....	Oneida.
Royalton.....	Niagara.	Savannah.....	Wayne.
Rural Grove.....	Montgomery.	Savill.....	Orange.
Rural Hill.....	Jefferson.	Savona.....	Steuben.
Rush.....	Monroe.	Sawens.....	Genesee.
Rushford.....	Allegany.	Saxton.....	Ulster.
Rushville.....	Yates.	Sayville.....	Suffolk.
Ruskey.....	Dutchess.	Scarborough.....	Westchester.
Russell.....	St. Lawrence.	Scarsdale.....	Westchester.
Russia.....	Herkimer.	<b>SCHENECTADY</b> (c. h.).....	Schenectady.
Rutland.....	Jefferson.	Schenevus.....	Otsego.
Rye.....	Westchester.	Schodack Centre.....	Rensselaer.
Rynex's Corners.....	Schenectady.	Schodack Depot.....	Rensselaer.
Sabbath Day Point.....	Warren.	Schodack Landing.....	Rensselaer.
Sackett's Harbor.....	Jefferson.	<b>SCHOHARIE</b> (c. h.).....	Schoharie.
<b>SAGEVILLE</b> (c. h.).....	Hamilton.	Schroon Lake.....	Essex.

Schroon River.....	Essex.	Sherman.....	Chautauqua.
Schultzville.....	Dutchess.	Sherwood.....	Cayuga.
Schuyler's Falls.....	Clinton.	Shin Creek.....	Sullivan.
Schuyler's Lake.....	Otsego.	Shirley.....	Erie.
Schuylersville.....	Saratoga.	Shokan.....	Ulster.
Scio.....	Allegany.	Shongo.....	Allegany.
Sciota.....	Clinton.	Shortsville.....	Ontario.
Scipio.....	Cayuga.	Short Tract.....	Allegany.
Scipioville.....	Cayuga.	Shrub Oak.....	Westchester.
Scotch Bush.....	Montgomery.	Shunpike.....	Dutchess.
Scotchtown.....	Orange.	Shushan.....	Washington.
Scotia.....	Schenectady.	Shutter's Corners.....	Schoharie.
Scott.....	Cortland.	Sidney.....	Delaware.
Scottsburgh.....	Livingston.	Sidney Centre.....	Delaware.
Scottsville.....	Monroe.	Sidney Plains.....	Delaware.
Scriba.....	Oswego.	Silver Creek.....	Chautauqua.
Sea Cliff.....	Queens.	Sinclairville.....	Chautauqua.
Seaford.....	Queens.	Sing Sing.....	Westchester.
Searsburgh.....	Schuyler.	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.
Searsville.....	Orange.	Skaneateles Falls.....	Onondaga.
Sea Side.....	Richmond.	Slate Hill.....	Orange.
Seely Creek.....	Chemung.	Slaterville.....	Tompkins.
Selden.....	Suffolk.	Slingerland's.....	Albany.
Sempronius.....	Cayuga.	Sliters.....	Rensselaer.
Seneca Castle.....	Ontario.	Sloansville.....	Schoharie.
Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.	Sloatsburgh.....	Rockland.
Sennett.....	Cayuga.	Smith's Basin.....	Washington.
Setauket.....	Suffolk.	Smithsborough.....	Tioga.
Seward.....	Schoharie.	Smith's Landing.....	Greene.
Shakers.....	Albany.	Smith's Mills.....	Chautauqua.
Shandaken.....	Ulster.	Smithtown.....	Suffolk.
Sharon.....	Schoharie.	Smithtown Branch.....	Suffolk.
Sharon Centre.....	Schoharie.	Smith Valley.....	Schuyler.
Sharon Springs.....	Schoharie.	Smithville.....	Jefferson.
Sharon Station.....	Dutchess.	Smithville Flats.....	Chenango.
Shavertown.....	Delaware.	Smithville South.....	Queens.
Shawangunk.....	Ulster.	Smyrna.....	Chenango.
Shawnee.....	Niagara.	Snowdon.....	Otsego.
Shed's Corners.....	Madison.	Snyderville.....	Columbia.
Sheenwater.....	Erie.	Sodus.....	Wayne.
Shekomoko.....	Dutchess.	Sodus Centre.....	Wayne.
Shelby.....	Orleans.	Sodus Point.....	Wayne.
Shelby Basin.....	Orleans.	Solon.....	Cortland.
Sheldon.....	Wyoming.	Solsville.....	Madison.
Sheldrake.....	Seneca.	Somers.....	Westchester.
Shelter Island.....	Suffolk.	Somers Centre.....	Westchester.
Shelving Rock.....	Washington.	Somerset.....	Niagara.
Sherburne.....	Chenango.	Somerville.....	St. Lawrence.
Sherburne Four Corners.....	Chenango.	Sonora.....	Steuben.
Sheridan.....	Chautauqua.	Sonyea.....	Livingston.



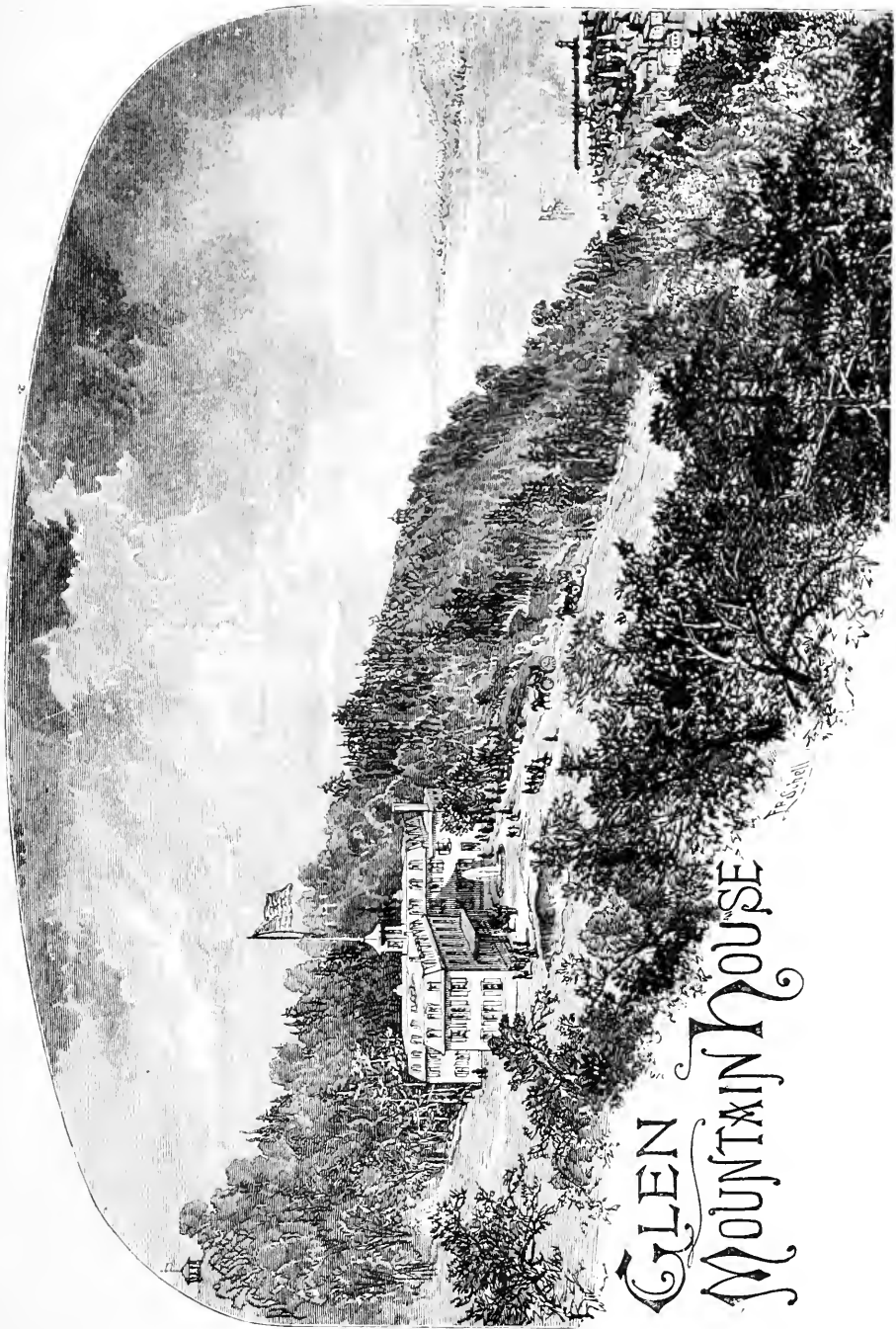
CAMPING OUT.



BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.—ADIRONDACKS.

South Addison .....	Steuben.	South Hartford.....	Washington.
South Alabama.....	Genesee.	South Hartwick.....	Otsego.
South Albion .....	Oswego.	South Haven.....	Suffolk.
South Amenia.....	Dutchess.	South Howard.....	Steuben.
Southampton.....	Suffolk.	South Jefferson.....	Schoharie.
South Apalachin.....	Tioga.	South Kortright.....	Delaware.
South Argyle.....	Washington.	South Lansing.....	Tompkins.
South Avon.....	Livingston.	South Lima.....	Livingston.
South Ballston.....	Saratoga.	South Livonia.....	Livingston.
South Barre.....	Orleans.	South New Berlin.....	Chenango.
South Berlin.....	Rensselaer.	South New Haven.....	Oswego.
South Berne.....	Albany.	South Newstead.....	Erie.
South Bethlehem.....	Albany.	Southhold.....	Suffolk.
South Bolivar.....	Allegany.	South Onondaga.....	Onondaga.
South Bombay.....	Franklin.	South Otselic.....	Chenango.
South Bradford.....	Steuben.	South Owego.....	Tioga.
South Bristol.....	Ontario.	South Oxford.....	Chenango.
South Brookfield.....	Madison.	South Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.
South Buffalo.....	Erie.	South Plymouth.....	Chenango.
South Butler.....	Wayne.	Southport .....	Chemung.
South Byron.....	Genesee.	South Pultney.....	Steuben.
South Cairo.....	Greene.	South Richland.....	Oswego.
South Cameron.....	Steuben.	South Rutland.....	Jefferson.
South Canisteo.....	Steuben.	South Salem.....	Westchester.
South Centreville.....	Orange.	South Schodack.....	Rensselaer.
South Champion.....	Jefferson.	South Schroon.....	Essex.
South Colton.....	St. Lawrence.	South Scriba.....	Oswego.
South Columbia.....	Herkimer.	South Sodus.....	Wayne.
South Corinth.....	Saratoga.	South Somerset.....	Niagara.
South Cortland.....	Cortland.	South Spafford.....	Onondaga.
South Cuyler.....	Cortland.	South Stockton.....	Chautauqua.
South Danby.....	Tompkins.	South Trenton.....	Oneida.
South Dansville.....	Steuben.	South Troupsburgh.....	Steuben.
South Dayton.....	Cattaraugus.	South Valley .....	Otsego.
South Dover.....	Dutchess.	Southville .....	St. Lawrence.
South Durham.....	Greene.	South Wales.....	Erie.
South Easton.....	Washington.	South Westerlo.....	Albany.
South Edmeston.....	Otsego.	South West Oswego.....	Oswego.
South Edwards.....	St. Lawrence.	South Wilson.....	Niagara.
South Erin.....	Chemung.	South Worcester.....	Otsego.
South Fallsburgh.....	Sullivan.	Spafford.....	Onondaga.
South Gates.....	Monroe.	Sparkill.....	Rockland.
South Gilboa.....	Schoharie.	Sparrow Bush.....	Orange.
South Glens Falls.....	Saratoga.	Speedsville.....	Tompkins.
South Granby.....	Oswego.	Spencer.....	Tioga.
South Granville.....	Washington.	Spencerport .....	Monroe.
South Greece.....	Monroe.	Spencertown.....	Columbia.
South Greenfield.....	Saratoga.	Speonk.....	Suffolk.
South Hamilton.....	Madison.	Spraker's Basin .....	Montgomery.
South Hannibal.....	Oswego.	Spring Brook.....	Erie.

Springfield.....	Otsego.	Stone Arabia.....	Montgomery.
Springfield Centre.....	Otsego.	Stone Church.....	Genesee.
Springfield Store.....	Queens.	Stone Dam.....	Allegany.
Spring Lake.....	Cayuga.	Stone Mills.....	Jefferson.
Spring Mills.....	Allegany.	Stone Ridge.....	Ulster.
Springs.....	Suffolk.	Stoney Brook.....	Suffolk.
Springtown ..	Ulster.	Stony Point.....	Rockland.
Spring Valley.....	Rockland.	Stormville.....	Dutchess.
Springville.....	Erie.	Stottville.....	Columbia.
Springwater.....	Livingston.	Stow.....	Chautauqua.
Sprout Brook.....	Montgomery.	Strait's Corners.....	Tioga.
Spruceton.....	Greene.	Stratford.....	Fulton.
Staatsburgh.....	Dutchess.	Stratton.....	Tompkins.
Stafford.....	Genesee.	Street Road.....	Essex.
Stamford.....	Delaware.	Strykersville.....	Wyoming.
Stanard's Corners.....	Allegany.	Stuyvesant.....	Columbia.
Stanfordville.....	Dutchess.	Stuyvesant Falls.....	Columbia.
Stanley.....	Ontario.	Suffern.....	Rockland.
Stanton Hill.....	Greene.	Sugar Hill.....	Schuyler.
Stanwix.....	Oneida.	Sugar Loaf.....	Orange.
Stapleton.....	Richmond.	Sullivanville.....	Chemung.
Starkey.....	Yates.	Summer Dale.....	Chautauqua.
Starkville.....	Herkimer.	Summer Hill.....	Cayuga.
State Bridge.....	Oneida.	Summit.....	Schoharie.
Steamburgh.....	Cattaraugus.	Summit Station.....	Onondaga.
Stedman.....	Chautauqua.	Summitville.....	Sullivan.
Steinway.....	Queens.	Suspension Bridge.....	Niagara.
Stephens' Mills.....	Steuben.	Swain.....	Allegany.
Stephentown.....	Rensselaer.	Swale.....	Steuben.
Stephentown Centre.....	Rensselaer.	Swamp Mills.....	Sullivan.
Sterling.....	Cayuga.	Swartwood.....	Chemung.
Sterling Bush.....	Lewis.	Swormville.....	Erie.
Sterling Station.....	Cayuga.	Sylvan Lake.....	Dutchess.
Sterling Valley.....	Cayuga.	Syosset.....	Queens.
Sterlingville.....	Jefferson.	<b>SYRACUSE</b> (c. h.).....	Onondaga.
Steuben.....	Oneida.	Taberg.....	Oneida.
Stevensville.....	Sullivan.	Taghkanick.....	Columbia.
Stiles Station.....	Onondaga.	Tahawus.....	Essex.
Stillwater.....	Saratoga.	Tallman.....	Rockland.
Stissing.....	Dutchess.	Tannersville.....	Greene.
Stittville.....	Oneida.	Tappantown.....	Rockland.
Stockbridge.....	Madison.	Tarrytown.....	Westchester.
Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.	Tarrytown Heights.....	Westchester.
Stockholm Centre.....	St. Lawrence.	Taughannock Falls.....	Tompkins.
Stockholm Depot.....	St. Lawrence.	Taylor.....	Cortland.
Stockport.....	Columbia.	Taylor Centre.....	Cortland.
Stockport Station.....	Delaware.	Texas.....	Oswego.
Stockton.....	Chautauqua.	Texas Valley.....	Cortland.
Stockwell.....	Oneida.	Thayer's Corners.....	Franklin.
Stokes.....	Oneida.		



GLEN  
MOUNTAIN HOUSE

W. C. Bell

The Corner.....	Ulster.	Turnwood.....	Ulster.
The Glen.....	Warren.	Tuscarora.....	Livingston.
Theresa.....	Jefferson.	Tyner.....	Chenango.
Thiells.....	Rockland.	Tyre.....	Seneca.
Thompson Ridge.....	Orange.	Tyrone.....	Schuyler.
Thompsonville.....	Sullivan.		
Thorn Hill.....	Onondaga.	Ulster Park.....	Ulster.
Thousand Island Park.....	Jefferson.	Ulsterville.....	Ulster.
Three Mile Bay.....	Jefferson.	Unadilla.....	Otsego.
Throopsville.....	Cayuga.	Unadilla Centre.....	Otsego.
Thurman.....	Warren.	Unadilla Forks.....	Otsego.
Tiashoke.....	Rensselaer.	Underhill.....	Westchester.
Ticonderoga.....	Essex.	Union.....	Broome.
Tilly Foster.....	Putnam.	Union Centre.....	Broome.
Tioga Centre.....	Tioga.	Union Church.....	Albany.
Tivoli.....	Dutchess.	Union Falls.....	Albany.
Toddsville.....	Otsego.	Union Grove.....	Delaware.
Tomhannock.....	Rensselaer.	Union Hill.....	Monroe.
Tomkin's Cove.....	Rockland.	Union Mills.....	Fulton.
Tompkins Corners.....	Putnam.	Union Society.....	Greene.
Tompkinsville.....	Richmond.	Union Springs.....	Cayuga.
Tonawanda.....	Erie.	Union Square.....	Oswego.
Tottenville.....	Richmond.	Union Valley.....	Cortland.
Towlesville.....	Steuben.	Unionville.....	Orange.
Towner's.....	Putnam.	Upper Aquebogue.....	Suffolk.
Town Line.....	Erie.	Upper Jay.....	Essex.
Townsend.....	Schuyler.	Upper Lisle.....	Broome.
Townsendville.....	Seneca.	Upper Red Hook.....	Dutchess.
Tracy Creek.....	Broome.	<b>UTICA</b> (c. h.).....	Oneida.
Transit Bridge.....	Allegany.	Utopia.....	Allegany.
Tremaine's Corners.....	Jefferson.		
Tremont*.....	New York.	Vail's Gate.....	Orange.
Trenton.....	Oneida.	Vail's Mills.....	Fulton.
Trenton Falls.....	Oneida.	Valatie.....	Columbia.
Triangle.....	Broome.	Valcour.....	Clinton.
Tribes Hill.....	Montgomery.	Valhalla.....	Westchester.
Troupsburgh.....	Steuben.	Valley Falls.....	Rensselaer.
Trout Brook.....	Delaware.	Valley Mills.....	Madison.
Trout Creek.....	Delaware.	Valley Stream.....	Queens.
Trout River.....	Franklin.	Vallonia Springs.....	Broome.
<b>TROY</b> (c. h.).....	Rensselaer.	Van Brunt*.....	Kings.
Trumansburgh.....	Tompkins.	Van Buren.....	Onondaga.
Trumbull Corners.....	Tompkins.	Vandalia.....	Cattaraugus.
Truxton.....	Cortland.	Van Etenville.....	Chemung.
Tuckahoe.....	Westchester.	Van Hornesville.....	Herkimer.
Tully.....	Onondaga.	Van Wagner.....	Dutchess.
Tully Valley.....	Onondaga.	Van Wic's.....	Albany.
Turin.....	Lewis.	Varick.....	Seneca.
Turner's.....	Orange.	Varna.....	Tompkins.

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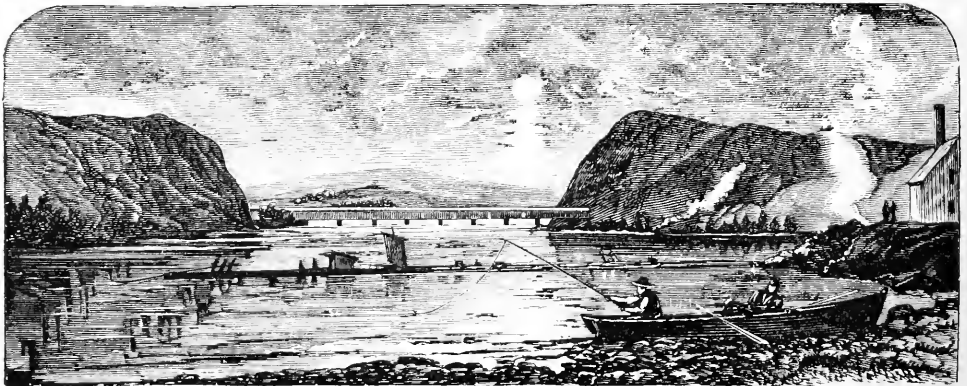
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Varysburgh.....	Wyoming.	Washington Hollow.....	Dutchess.
Venice.....	Cayuga.	Washington Mills.....	Oneida.
Venice Centre.....	Cayuga.	Washingtonville.....	Orange.
Verbank.....	Dutchess.	Wassaic.....	Dutchess.
Verbank Village.....	Dutchess.	Waterburgh.....	Tompkins.
Vermillion.....	Oswego.	Waterford.....	Saratoga.
Vernon.....	Oneida.	<b>WATERLOO</b> (c. h.).....	Seneca.
Vernon Centre.....	Oneida.	Water Mill.....	Suffolk.
Verona.....	Oneida.	Waterport.....	Orleans.
Verplanck.....	Westchester.	<b>WATERTOWN</b> (c. h.).....	Jefferson.
Versailles.....	Cattaraugus.	Watervale.....	Onondaga.
Vesper.....	Onondaga.	Water Valley.....	Erie.
Vestal.....	Broome.	Waterville.....	Oneida.
Vestal Centre.....	Broome.	Watervliet Centre.....	Albany.
Victor.....	Ontario.	<b>WATKINS</b> (c. h.).....	Schuyler.
Victory.....	Cayuga.	Watson.....	Lewis.
Victory Mills.....	Saratoga.	Watts Flats.....	Chautauqua.
Vienna.....	Oneida.	Waverly.....	Tioga.
Villanova.....	Chautauqua.	Wawarsing.....	Ulster.
Vine Valley.....	Yates.	Wayland Depot.....	Steuben.
Virgil.....	Cortland.	Wayne.....	Steuben.
Vischer's Ferry.....	Saratoga.	Wayne Centre.....	Wayne.
Vista.....	Westchester.	Wayne Four Corners.....	Steuben.
Voak.....	Yates.	Webb's Mills.....	Chemung.
Volney.....	Oswego.	Webetuck.....	Dutchess.
Volusia.....	Chautauqua.	Webster.....	Monroe.
Voorheesville.....	Albany.	Webster's Corners.....	Erie.
Waddington.....	St. Lawrence.	Webster's Crossing.....	Livingston.
Wadhams Mills.....	Essex.	Webster Station.....	Madison.
Wading River.....	Suffolk.	Wedgwood.....	Schuyler.
Walden.....	Orange.	Weed Mines.....	Columbia.
Wales.....	Erie.	Weedsport.....	Cayuga.
Wales Centre.....	Erie.	Wegatchie.....	St. Lawrence.
Walesville.....	Oneida.	Welcome.....	Otsego.
Walker Valley.....	Ulster.	Wells.....	Hamilton.
Wallace.....	Steuben.	Wells' Bridge.....	Otsego.
Wallington.....	Wayne.	Wellsburgh.....	Chemung.
Walton.....	Delaware.	Wellsville.....	Allegany.
Walworth.....	Wayne.	Weltonville.....	Tioga.
Wampsville.....	Madison.	Wendelville.....	Niagara.
Wappinger's Falls.....	Dutchess.	West.....	Cattaraugus.
Warner's.....	Onondaga.	West Albany.....	Albany.
Warnerville.....	Schoharie.	West Alden.....	Erie.
Warren.....	Herkimer.	West Allen.....	Allegany.
Warrensburgh.....	Warren.	West Almond.....	Allegany.
Warren's Corners.....	Niagara.	West Amboy.....	Oswego.
<b>WARSAW</b> (c. h.).....	Wyoming.	West Bainbridge.....	Chenango.
Warwick.....	Orange.	West Bangor.....	Franklin.
Washington.....	Dutchess.	West Barre.....	Orleans.
		West Batavia.....	Genesee.



TRENTON FALLS.



CONHOCTON RIVER.

West Bergen.....	Genesee.	West Hurley.....	Ulster.
West Berne.....	Albany.	West Italy.....	Yates.
West Bethany.....	Genesee.	West Junius.....	Seneca.
West Bloomfield.....	Ontario.	West Kendall.....	Orleans.
West Branch.....	Oneida.	West Kill.....	Greene.
West Brighton.....	Monroe.	West Kortright.....	Delaware.
West Brook.....	Delaware.	West Laurens.....	Otsego.
West Brookville.....	Sullivan.	West Lebanon.....	Columbia.
West Burlington.....	Otsego.	West Leyden.....	Lewis.
Westbury.....	Cayuga.	West Macedon.....	Wayne.
West Cambridge.....	Washington.	West Martinsburgh.....	Lewis.
West Camden.....	Oneida.	West Meredith.....	Delaware.
West Candor.....	Tioga.	West Milton.....	Saratoga.
West Charlton.....	Saratoga.	West Monroe.....	Oswego.
West Chazy.....	Clinton.	Westmoreland.....	Oneida.
West Chenango.....	Broome.	West Newark.....	Tioga.
West Chester.....	Westchester.	West New Brighton.....	Richmond.
West Clarksville.....	Allegany.	Weston.....	Schuyler.
West Colesville.....	Broome.	West Oneonta.....	Otsego.
West Conesville.....	Schoharie.	Weston's Mills.....	Cattaraugus.
West Constable.....	Franklin.	West Parishville.....	St. Lawrence.
West Copake.....	Columbia.	West Pierpont.....	St. Lawrence.
West Danby.....	Tompkins.	West Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.
West Davenport.....	Delaware.	West Point.....	Orange.
West Day.....	Saratoga.	Westport.....	Essex.
West Deer Park.....	Suffolk.	West Potsdam.....	St. Lawrence.
West Dryden.....	Tompkins.	West Providence.....	Saratoga.
West Eaton.....	Madison.	West Richmondville.....	Schoharie.
West Edmeston.....	Otsego.	West River.....	Yates.
Westerlo.....	Albany.	West Rush.....	Monroe.
Westernville.....	Oneida.	West Salamanca.....	Cattaraugus.
West Exeter.....	Otsego.	West Sand Lake.....	Rensselaer.
West Falls.....	Erie.	West Saugerties.....	Ulster.
West Farmington.....	Ontario.	West Schuyler.....	Herkimer.
West Farms*.....	New York.	West Seneca.....	Erie.
West Fayette.....	Seneca.	West Shelby.....	Orleans.
Westfield.....	Chautauqua.	West Shokan.....	Ulster.
Westford.....	Otsego.	West Somers.....	Westchester.
West Fort Ann.....	Washington.	West Somerset.....	Niagara.
West Fulton.....	Schoharie.	West Stephentown.....	Rensselaer.
West Galway.....	Fulton.	West Stockholm.....	St. Lawrence.
West Granville Corners.....	Washington.	West Stony Creek.....	Warren.
West Greece.....	Monroe.	West Taghkanick.....	Columbia.
West Groton.....	Tompkins.	West Town.....	Orange.
West Hamburg.....	Erie.	West Township.....	Albany.
West Hampton.....	Suffolk.	West Troy.....	Albany.
West Hebron.....	Washington.	West Union.....	Steuben.
West Henrietta.....	Monroe.	West Valley.....	Cattaraugus.
West Hoosick.....	Rensselaer.	West Vienna.....	Oneida.
		Westville.....	Otsego.

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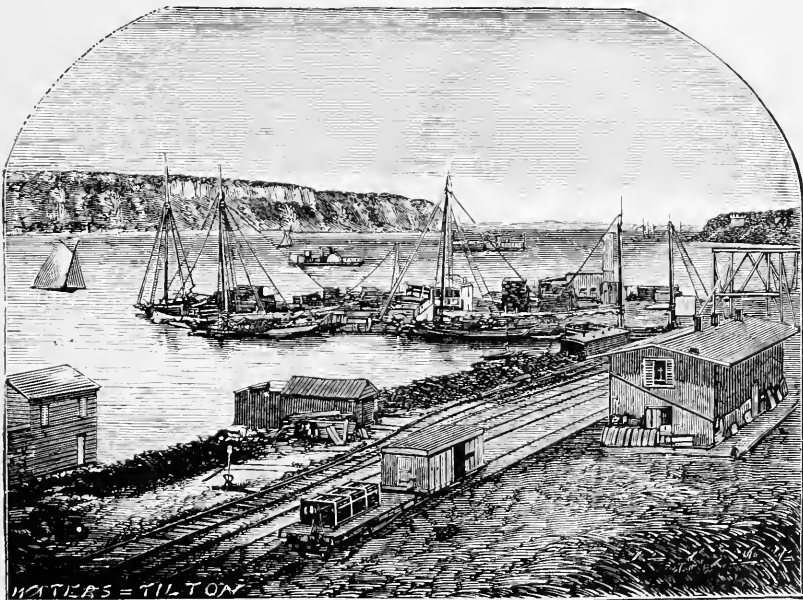
Westville Centre.....	Franklin.	Wilton.....	Saratoga.
West Walworth.....	Wayne.	Winchells.....	Dutchess.
West Webster.....	Monroe.	Windham.....	Greene.
West Windsor.....	Broome.	Windsor.....	Broome.
West Winfield.....	Herkimer.	Winfield.....	Herkimer.
West Yorkshire.....	Cattaraugus.	Winfield Junction.....	Queens.
Wethersfield.....	Wyoming.	Wing's Station.....	Dutchess.
Wetherfield Springs.....	Wyoming.	Winterton.....	Sullivan.
Wevertown.....	Warren.	Wirt Centre.....	Allegany.
Whallonsburgh.....	Essex.	Wiscoy.....	Allegany.
Wheatville.....	Genesee.	Wolcott.....	Wayne.
Wheeler.....	Steuben.	Wolcottsburgh.....	Erie.
White Church.....	Tompkins.	Wolcottsville.....	Niagara.
White Creek.....	Washington.	Wolf Hill.....	Albany.
Whitehall.....	Washington.	Woodard.....	Onondaga.
White Lake.....	Sullivan.	Woodbourne.....	Sullivan.
White Lake Corners.....	Oneida.	Woodbury.....	Queens.
<b>WHITE PLAINS</b> (c. h.).....	Westchester.	Woodbury Falls.....	Orange.
Whiteport.....	Ulster.	Woodhaven.....	Queens.
White's Store.....	Chenango.	Woodhull.....	Steuben.
Whitestone.....	Queens.	Woodland.....	Ulster.
Whitestown.....	Oneida.	Woodsburgh.....	Queens.
Whitesville.....	Allegany.	Wood's Falls.....	Clinton.
Whitney's Crossings.....	Allegany.	Woodside.....	Queens.
Whitney's Point.....	Broome.	Woodstock.....	Ulster.
Wilbur.....	Ulster.	Woodville.....	Jefferson.
Wiley's Corners.....	Steuben.	Woodward's Hollow.....	Erie.
Wileysville.....	Steuben.	Worcester.....	Otsego.
Willard.....	Seneca.	Worth Centre.....	Jefferson.
Willet.....	Cortland.	Worthville.....	Jefferson.
Williamsburgh*.....	Kings.	Wright's Corners.....	Niagara.
Williamson.....	Wayne.	Wurtsborough.....	Sullivan.
Williamstown.....	Oswego.	Wynantskill.....	Rensselaer.
Williamsville.....	Erie.	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.
Willink.....	Erie.	Yaphank.....	Suffolk.
Williston.....	Erie.	Yates.....	Orleans.
Willow Brook.....	Dutchess.	Yonkers.....	Westchester.
Willow Creek.....	Tompkins.	York.....	Livingston.
Willowemoc.....	Sullivan.	Yorkshire.....	Cattaraugus.
Willsborough.....	Essex.	Yorkshire Centre.....	Cattaraugus.
Willseyville.....	Tioga.	Yorktown.....	Westchester.
Wilmington.....	Essex.	Young.....	Onondaga.
Wilmurt.....	Herkimer.	Young Hickory.....	Steuben.
Wilna.....	Jefferson.	Youngstown.....	Niagara.
Wilson.....	Niagara.	Youngsville.....	Sullivan.
Wilson Creek.....	Tioga.	Zurich.....	Wayne.

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# ALBANY, THE CAPITAL CITY.

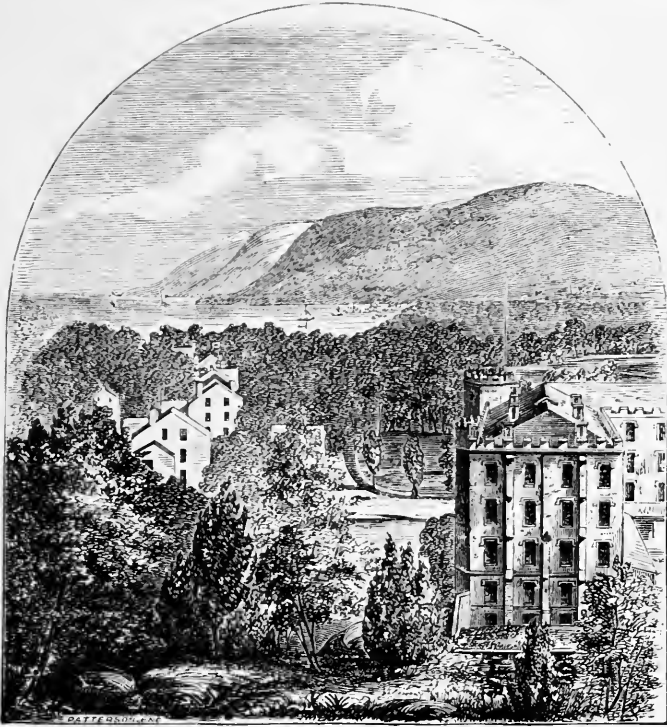
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ALBANY, or Beverwyck, is one of the oldest of the permanent European settlements made in the United States. As early as 1610 the Dutch navigators came up the Hudson, or as the Indians had christened it, the Sha-te-muc, and built trading houses to traffic for furs with the various Indian tribes. In 1614 Albany was founded by a Hollander who erected a stockade fort on an adjacent island and carried on a thriving fur trade for about three years, when a freshet of unparalleled violence carried off all the buildings. It was in 1614 Fort Willemstadt was built upon a hill, at the head of State street near the site of the old Capitol, and which latter gave place to Fort Frederick. A new fort was built in 1623, on Market street, now Broadway, below State street, and was called Fort Orange, in honor of the Stadtholder of Holland. As an inducement to settle the country, the Dutch West



VIEW OF THE PALISADES FROM YONKERS STATION.

India Company offered to grant lands to any who should fairly purchase them of the Indians and form a permanent settlement. The medium of commerce was at that time seawant, better known as wampum, which was simply a number of string shell beads. If black, these beads counted three to a stuvier (2 cents) ; if inside white, six. Kilian Van Rensselaer, the founder of the family, a rich pearl merchant of Amsterdam, availed himself of this offer in 1631, and was granted a tract of land on the west bank of the river, including Fort Orange. Some years later he purchased from the Indians, for a mere trifle, an immense tract of land extending 24 miles along the Hudson, and 48 miles from east to west, on the east side of the river. This was called *Colonie Rensselaerwyck*, of which Van Rensselaer was patroon. For a time the village was called *Beverwyck*, but in 1664, when New Netherlands came into possession of James, Duke of York, *Nieuw Amsterdam* became New York, and *Beverwyck* was known as Albany. The Indians called Albany *Pempotawnthut*. In 1683 Albany county comprised all the territory north of Dutchess and Ulster counties, on both sides of the river, and Albany was looked upon as the fount of authority in church and judicial matters. It was incorporated in 1686, under the Dongar charter, its boundaries being 1 mile wide on the river, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, all the rest belonging to the *Colonie Rensselaerwyck*. The Van Rensselaer mansion, now standing on Broadway, was built in 1765. The Staats House, so called, corner of South Pearl and State streets, is the oldest in the city. Aaron Burr commenced practicing law here in 1782, and boarded in 1824 in a house on the site of the Fort Orange Club. The first steamboat landed here in 1807, and the first Erie Canal boat was locked into the Albany basin October, 1825. The Museum building was opened as a place of amusement in 1831. The first locomotive ran into Greenbush from Boston in 1841. A theatre was erected on the site of the Leland Opera House in 1824, turned into a church in 1839, reopened as the Trimble Opera House in 1863. Thirteen newspapers are printed in the city. The Albany Dutch Church, founded in 1640, was the only one north of



VIEW FROM FORT PUTNAM, W. P.

Esopus until after 1700, that had an established ministry, save the church at Schenectady. The "Shakers," a settlement of about 500 persons, is situated about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of the City Hall, approached via the Shaker road. On the western line of the city limits are found "sand lots," valuable for moulding purposes, and, it is said, for the manufacture of glass. The cattle market at West Albany ranks third in the country, over 140 loads, on an average, arriving daily. Of the different parks in the city there is but one (Washington) worthy of that name. Washington Park, approached most easily via Hudson avenue, contains over 76 acres, has over 3 miles of drives and 6 of walks, has a lake 1500 feet long, which covers 5 acres. The cost has been over \$1,000,000. To attempt to trace the entire history of Albany up to the present time would be impossible in the small space allotted in this sketch. What has been given is merely an outline of some of

the principal facts. It has a history of which every Albanian may well be proud, showing so conclusively, as it does, the industry and thrift of their ancestors necessary to change the once wilderness into the flourishing, populous city of to-day.

NEW CAPITOL.—Towering far above all other public buildings in its importance, the majesty of its design, and the costliness of its finish, is the new Capitol. Many years ago the old structure, which in the early days was regarded as a masterpiece of art and a model of convenience, had evidently become ill adapted to the enormousness of the business and legislative interests of the State; and the want of a larger edifice, more in keeping with the necessities of the Empire State, was making itself more strongly felt as each year passed by. Various propositions were made for the erection of a suitable building, and much diversity of opinion obtained throughout the State on the subject of its location in several prominent cities. The matter took definite form, however, in May, 1865, when an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new capitol; followed by another in April, 1866, confirming its location at Albany, and appropriating \$250,000 to the work; the expense being limited in all to \$4,000,000. In December, 1867, the work of excavation was begun under a plan of Thomas Fuller, which had been adopted, and in 1868 an additional grant of \$250,000 was made for the continuation of the work. The plan contemplated the erection of a structure 300 feet front by 400 feet deep, with a centre court enclosed, the façade to be located at a frontal about 100 feet in the rear of the old building, the necessary grounds for the purpose having been previously secured. The first stone in the foundation was laid July 7th, 1869, and the corner-stone on June 24th, 1871, amid impressive ceremonies witnessed by an immense concourse of people. The executive department and nearly all the State and other offices have been occupied during the present year. The work is now nearly completed to the roof, so far as the exterior walls are concerned, and the northern section has been in use for legislative purposes since January 7th, 1879. The southern section was opened two years since for the use of the





WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURG.

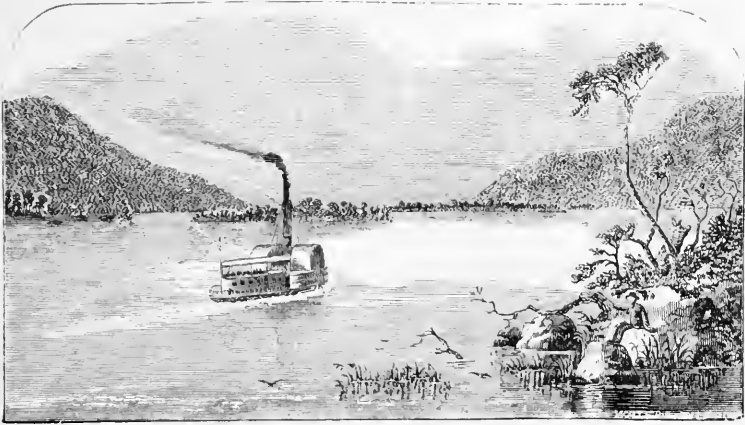
State Senate, the Assembly using that portion first completed. The cost thus far reaches very nearly \$13,250,000, and will most probably be \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000 before the building is finally completed. Viewed from all the approaches of the city, it towers in solitary grandeur far above the comparative pigmies that surround it. Its exterior walls are of Maine granite, the interior decorations being wholly in stone of various character, but of exquisite beauty. In this space it is impossible to convey a fair idea of the outward grandeur and the interior magnificence of this gorgeous structure, which excels in beauty and massive elegance any building in America.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF ALBANY.**—The public school system of Albany comprises twenty-six schools. 13,976 pupils attended these schools during the past year. 232 teachers were employed. The affairs of these schools are administered by the board of public instruction, consisting of twelve members elected for a term of three years, four being chosen at the charter election each year. The office of the board is in the high school building, as is also that of the superintendent of schools, Mr. Charles W. Cole.

All of these schools are popular and well conducted. The High School, however, is the especial pride of Albanians. Under the skillful management of its principal, Professor John E. Bradley, it has become the leading school of its class in the State. It has held the first rank among the schools under the visitation of the regents of the University for the past ten years. It has an attendance of about 600; a thorough academic course of study; prepares students for advanced college courses or for business life, and is free to all residents of the city. The building is a handsome structure of pressed brick with stone trimmings, and is admirably arranged and fitted with the most complete appointments. It is centrally located, being on Eagle street.

WASHINGTON PARK is situated west of the business portion of the city, and may be reached by the Hamilton or State street lines of horse cars. It has an area of 76 acres; it contains 3 miles of excellent drives,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles of walks, and swings, croquet lawns, &c.; the lake being 1500 feet long. During the summer musical concerts are given nearly every week from the cupola of the Lake House. Improvements are being carried on constantly. It is now a great resort for the people, who enjoy the boon of wandering among its cool, fresh, and delightful retreats. In design, beauty of embellishment, and in all the essentials and excellencies of park culture, it is surpassed by no other. To be appreciated it must be seen, and whatever anticipations of its beauty and extent have been formed are certain to be more than realized; it is a point of interest, and well worthy of a visit.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Librarian, Prof. Jonathan Tenney, Ph.D. Founded December 10th, 1833. Incorporated March 12th, 1835. Purpose: "Establishing and maintaining a Library, Reading Room, Literary and Scientific Lectures, and other means of promoting Moral and Intellectual Improvement." It has a growing circulating and reference library of about 16,000 volumes, a well-selected variety of magazines and newspapers, and valuable portraits and other paintings. Its daily circulation of books averages from 100 to 200 volumes. It is



ENTRANCE TO THE NARROWS FROM THE SOUTH.

daily visited for loans, reference, and periodicals by from 200 to 500 persons. It has a life membership of about 180 members, by payment of \$50 each, and an annual membership of from 1500 to 3000, by payment of \$2 each. Transient persons and non-residents may purchase a six-months' membership for \$1. Rooms, central and finely located, corner of North Pearl and Steuben streets. Frederick Harris, president; James M. Ruso, secretary; O. E. Wilson, treasurer; J. D. Bradley, J. DeW. Peltz, and B. I. Stanton, curators, and twelve managers.

**STATE LIBRARY.**—This valuable institution, adjoining the new Capitol on State street, was founded in 1818, and from its modest beginnings has now reached to the magnitude of 115,000 volumes. Outside of books, quite a large number of curious and interesting things have drifted in by way of gift or deposit. It is a reference library, and only members of the legislature, heads of departments of the State government, and trustees of the library have the privilege of taking books to their residences. The library is open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sundays and holidays, and from the 5th to the 20th of August; during the session of the legislature until 6 P. M.

**STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**—Located on the corner of Lodge and Howard streets. The building is four stories and basement, 120 feet by 78;



NEWBURGH BAY.

has a hall 46 feet by 98 ; cost \$25,000. Rev. Joseph Alden is principal, residing in the building.

ALBANY ACADEMY.—North of the old Capitol, between Lafayette and Elk streets. Prof. M. E. Gates, principal.

ALBANY FEMALE ACADEMY.—Located Nos. 40 and 42 North Pearl street. Lucy A. Plympton, principal.

STATE HALL is located on Eagle street, fronting Academy Park, and is considered one of the architectural ornaments of the city. It is built principally of white cut stone, colonnade in front supported by six columns, and is surmounted by a dome ; was finished in 1842 ; cost \$350,000. It is used for the accommodation of the State officers. Open for visitors daily during business hours.

NEW CITY HALL.—In course of erection on the site of the old City Hall. Located on Eagle street, fronting Washington avenue ; when finished will be one of the finest structures in the city. The design of the building is to furnish accommodations for the city and county officials. County Courts will be completed May 1st, 1883. Estimated cost about \$290,000 when finished.

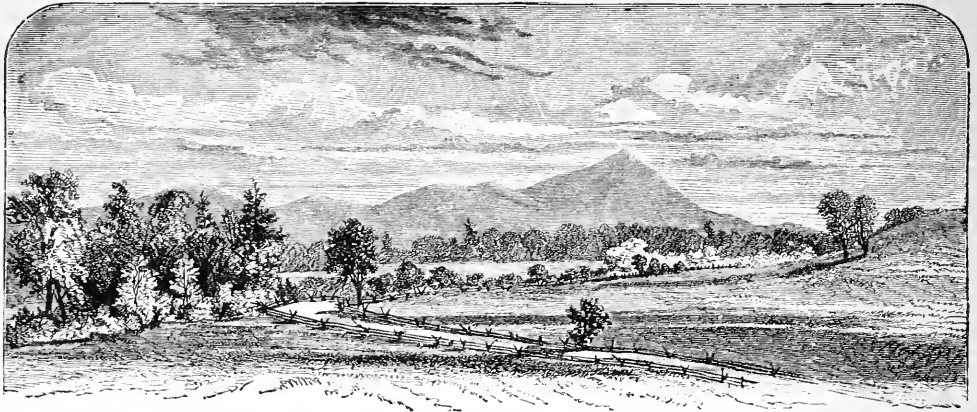


SOLDIERS' HOME, BATH, ERIE RAILWAY.

THE CITY BUILDING is situated on the site of the old Centre Market, corner of South Pearl and Howard streets. It is built of brick with stone facings; the cost was about \$200,000. The following city officials have their headquarters in the building: Mayor, Clerk of Common Council, Chamberlain, Deputy Chamberlain and Receiver of Taxes, Police Court, Justices' Court, office of the Overseer of the Poor, Fire and Police Commissioners, Park Commissioners, Street Commissioners, City Surveyor and Engineer, Fire Alarm Telegraph, Chief of Police and Fire Department, Property Clerk and Detective's office, Second Precinct Station House, Excise Commissioners, Assessor's office, and Common Council Chamber meets on the second floor, first and third Monday of each month.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY.—This model institution is situated on Delaware avenue, one mile west of the Capitol, and may be reached by the Hamilton street and Madison avenue cars. It was erected in 1845-6 under the superintendence of the late General Amos Pilsbury. The building covers 3 acres of land, having a beautiful frontage of about 10 acres.

The first prisoners were received at the Penitentiary on April 17th, 1846. November 1st, 1848, the entire structure was completed. The



SCENE IN THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

convicts are employed in the manufacture of shoes, &c. It is open daily for the reception of visitors, a small fee being charged for admittance. John McEwen is the superintendent.

STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL AND MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY is located on State street, corner of Lodge. Established in 1840 as State Cabinet of Natural History, for reception of the collections of the State Geological Survey, reorganized in 1870 under its present title. The building is of brick, four stories high, with lecture room on the ground floor; museum of agricultural implements and products in stories above. The institution is well worthy of a visit. Rooms are open to visitors daily, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., *free*.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.—This institution is located on an eminence in the north part of the city, known as Observatory Hill. The building was founded through the munificence of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, who expended \$100,000 in its erection, &c. It is built in the form of a cross, and contains some of the largest and finest instruments ever constructed. Among the remarkable instruments are the Sheutz calculating engine, astronomical clocks and meteorological instruments; also an astronomical library of 2000 volumes. It is open for visitors from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

HOSPITALS.—Albany Hospital, corner of Howard and Eagle streets. In 1872 a large addition was built, with all the latest improvements and

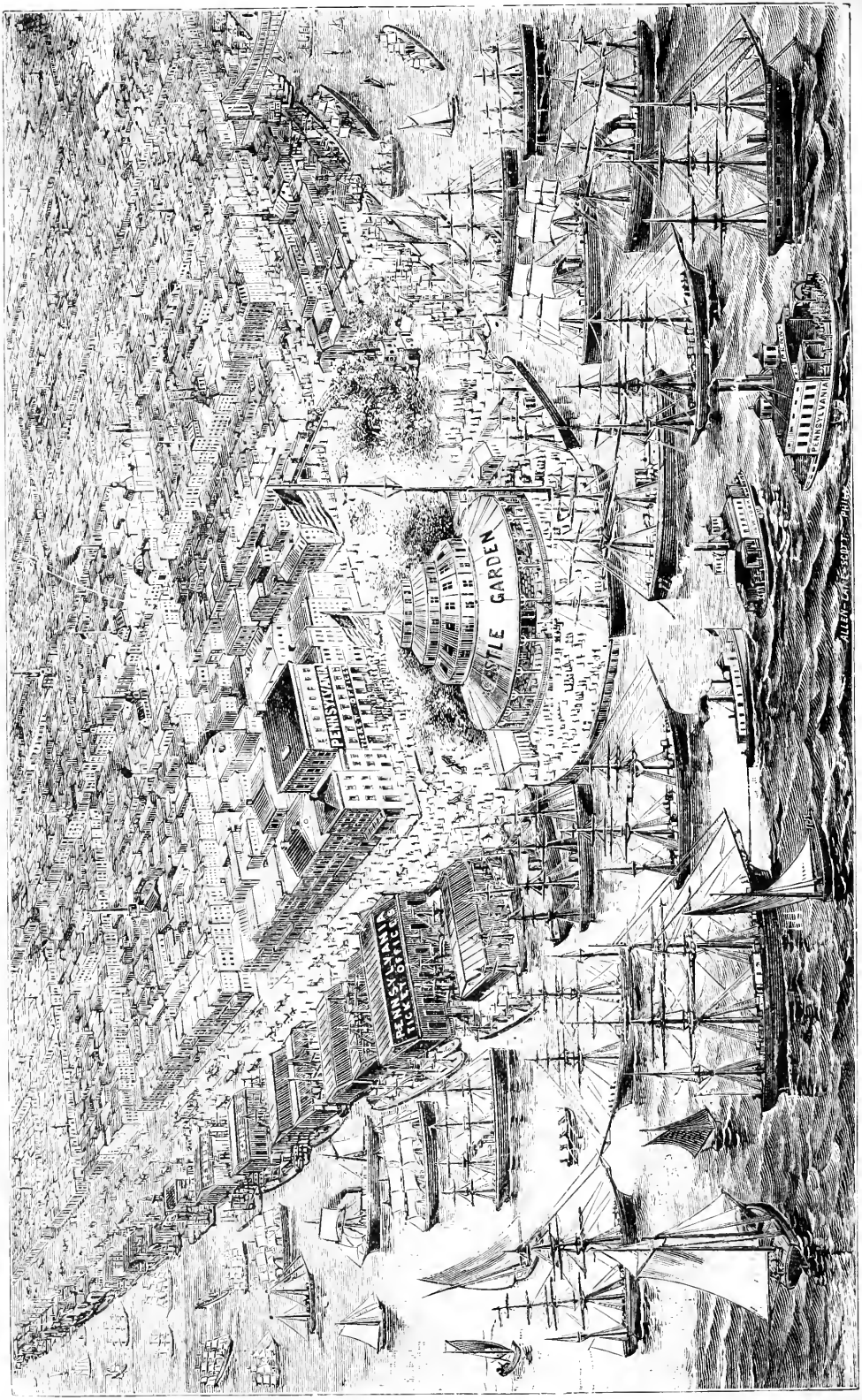
accommodations; the wards will accommodate 75 and the private rooms 50 patients; the medical and surgical staff is composed of eighteen of the best physicians of the city, besides three resident physicians.

St. Peter's Hospital, corner of Broadway and North Ferry street, in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It was enlarged and opened as a hospital in 1869.

Albany City Homœopathic Hospital, 123 North Pearl street. Medical staff includes the leading homœopathic physicians in the city.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Located on Eagle street, between Jay and Lancaster. Founded in 1833 by Drs. Alden March and James H. Armsby. It is a prosperous establishment. Its laboratories are complete and extensive. It has a valuable library, and its museum is one of the finest in all departments of any medical collection in the United States. The museum is open daily for visitors.



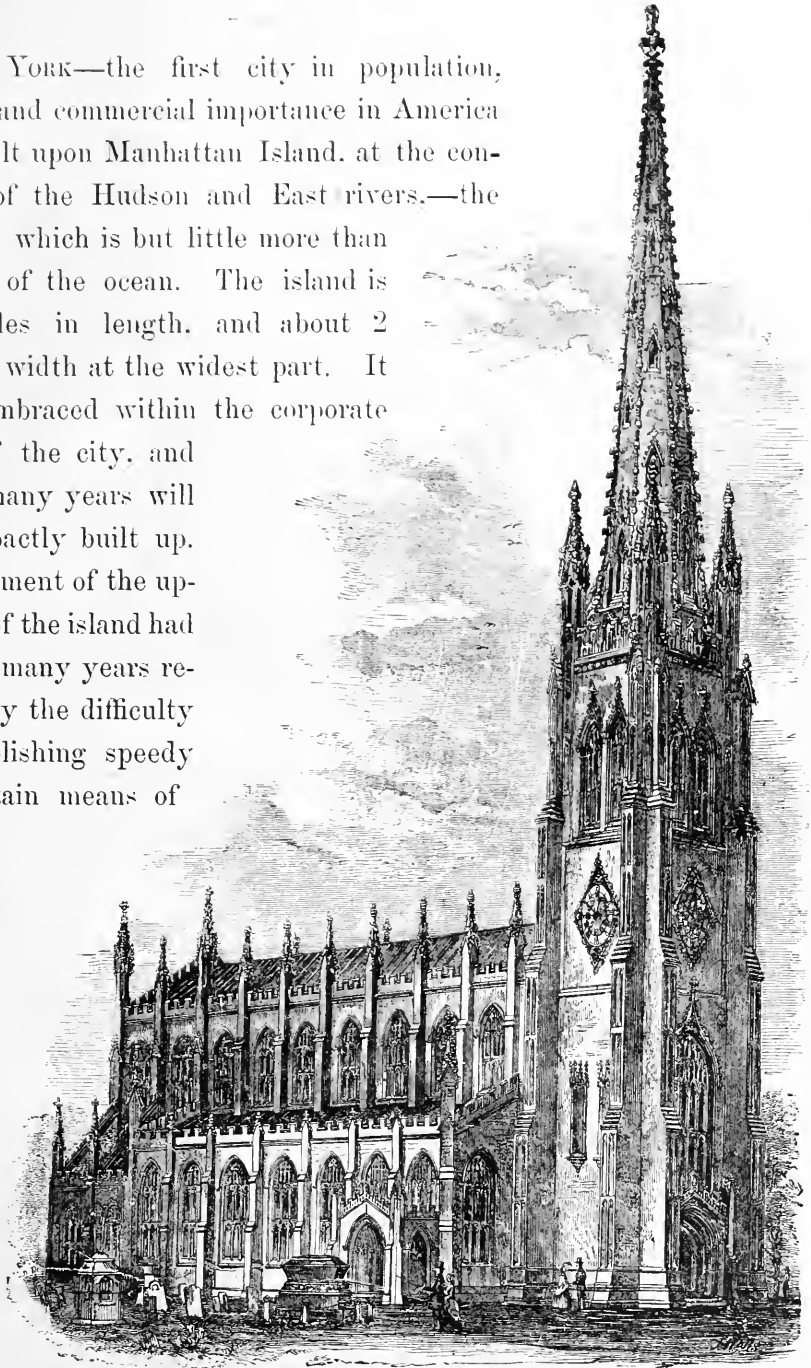


NEW YORK FROM JERSEY CITY.



# NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK—the first city in population, wealth, and commercial importance in America—is built upon Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers.—the latter of which is but little more than an inlet of the ocean. The island is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, and about 2 miles in width at the widest part. It is all embraced within the corporate limits of the city, and before many years will be compactly built up. Improvement of the upper end of the island had been for many years retarded by the difficulty of establishing speedy and certain means of



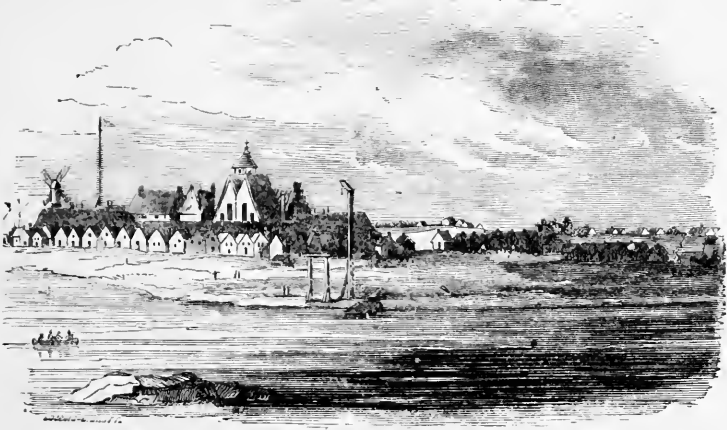
TRINITY CHURCH.



FIRST SETTLEMENT OF NEW YORK.

communication with the lower end, where business is now concentrated; but this obstacle is now overcome by the construction of elevated and underground railways. The limited territorial area available for building purposes on the island has driven thousands who do business in New York to seek residences elsewhere, and has materially contributed to the building up of numerous large suburbs, such as Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Jersey City. These suburbs are essentially parts of New York—mainly deriving their population from her surplus, and reflecting her prosperity.

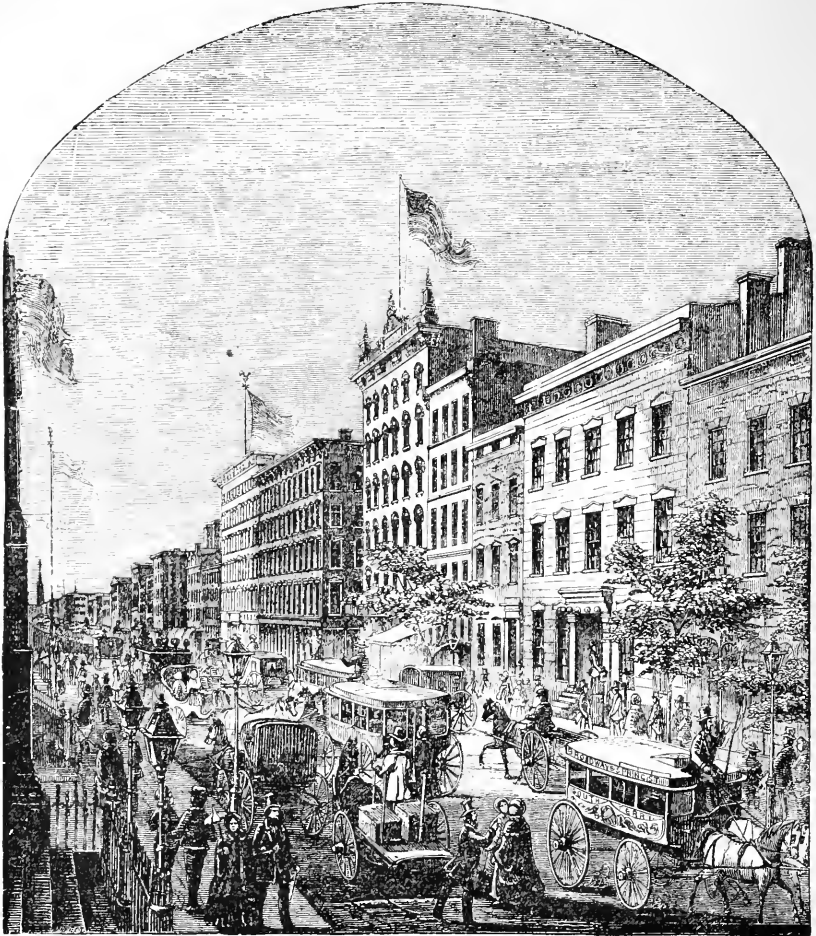
The general aspect of New York is not only metropolitan but cosmopolitan. All varieties of architecture are seen in her buildings, and



NEW YORK IN 1664.

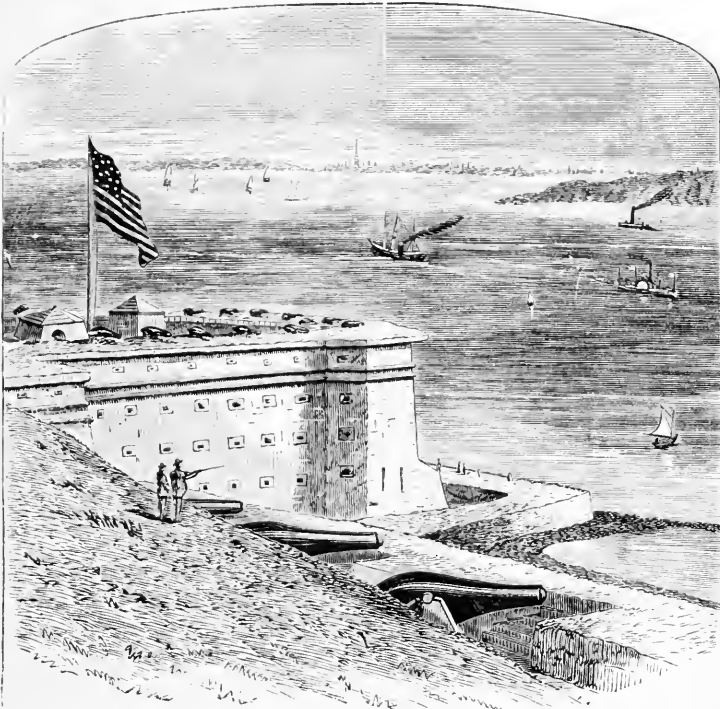
natives of every land are found among her people. The din of traffic never ceases, and the hurry and excitement of business rarely abates. A large portion of the commerce of the world is tributary to her, and the wealth of a continent is continually pouring into her coffers. With these resources at her command, it is altogether within the range of probability that she will ultimately become the greatest commercial emporium in the world.

The city of New York was one of the first European settlements made on the American continent, being colonized in 1614 by an expedition of two ships from Holland, commanded by Captains Adrian Block and Hendrick Christianse. This was about fifty years after the settlement of St. Augustine, in Florida, by the Spaniards; seven years after the colonization of Jamestown, Virginia, and six years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The island upon which this settlement was made was first visited, in 1609, by Henry Hudson, an English mariner in the service of the Dutch East India Company. Hudson had sailed from England in 1607 in search of the north-west passage to India, but after two years of fruitless endeavor to penetrate the ice-barriers of the North, his patrons abandoned the enterprise, and he tendered his services to what he considered a more adventurous people. He returned to the American shores



BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

in a schooner-yacht, called the "Half-Moon," and entered the Narrows on the 3d of September, in the year above stated. Heckewelder, the Indian historian, describes the natives as greatly perplexed and terrified when they beheld the approach of the strange object—a ship in the offing. They deemed it a visit from the Manitou, coming in his big canoe, and began to prepare an entertainment for his reception. "By and by the chief, in red clothes and a glitter of metal, with others, came aboard in a smaller canoe, mutual salutations and signs of friendship were exchanged, and after awhile strong drink was offered, which



THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK, AS SEEN FROM THE NARROWS.

made all gay and happy. In time, as their mutual acquaintance progressed, the white-skins told them they would stay with them if they allowed them as much land for cultivation as the hide of a bullock, spread before them, could cover or encompass. The request was granted, and the pale men thereupon, beginning at a starting-point on the hide, cut it up into one long-extended, narrow strip, or thong, sufficient to encompass a large place. Their cunning equally surprised and amused the confiding and simple Indians, who willingly allowed the success of their artifice, and backed it with a cordial welcome." Such was the acquisition of the site of New York, on the Island called *Manhattan*,—an Indian name, signifying "the place where they all got drunk."

Hudson proceeded to explore the river which now bears his name, and after sailing up to the present site of Albany, returned to *Manhattan* and immediately sailed for Europe, where his report of the



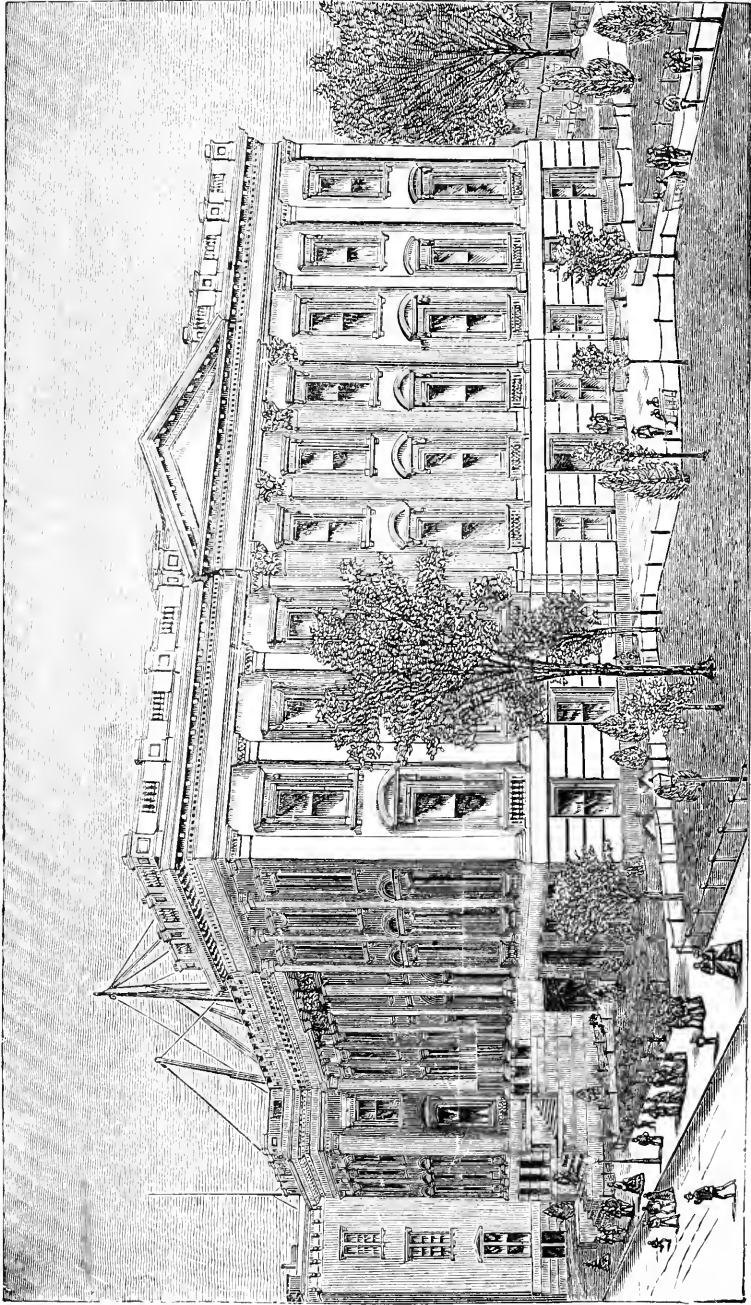
NEW YORK "TRIBUNE" BUILDING.

newly-discovered land led to the formation of the colony already mentioned.

“New Amsterdam,” as the settlement was named by the Dutch, had a checkered history. The English, without any claim of right, took it in 1664, but the Dutch succeeded in recovering it in 1673. About one year afterward the Duke of York—to whom it had been given by Charles the Second when the English claimed possession of it—seized it, and it was named New York in his honor. Prior to British rule, the city was laid out in streets, some of them as crooked as the paths made by the roaming cattle, and “contained one hundred and twenty houses, with extensive gardens.” In 1677 it comprised 368 houses, and the assessed value of property was £95,000 sterling. “During the military rule of Governor Colve, who held the city for one year



NEW YORK HOSPITAL.



THE NEW COUNTY COURT HOUSE.





TREASURY BUILDING.

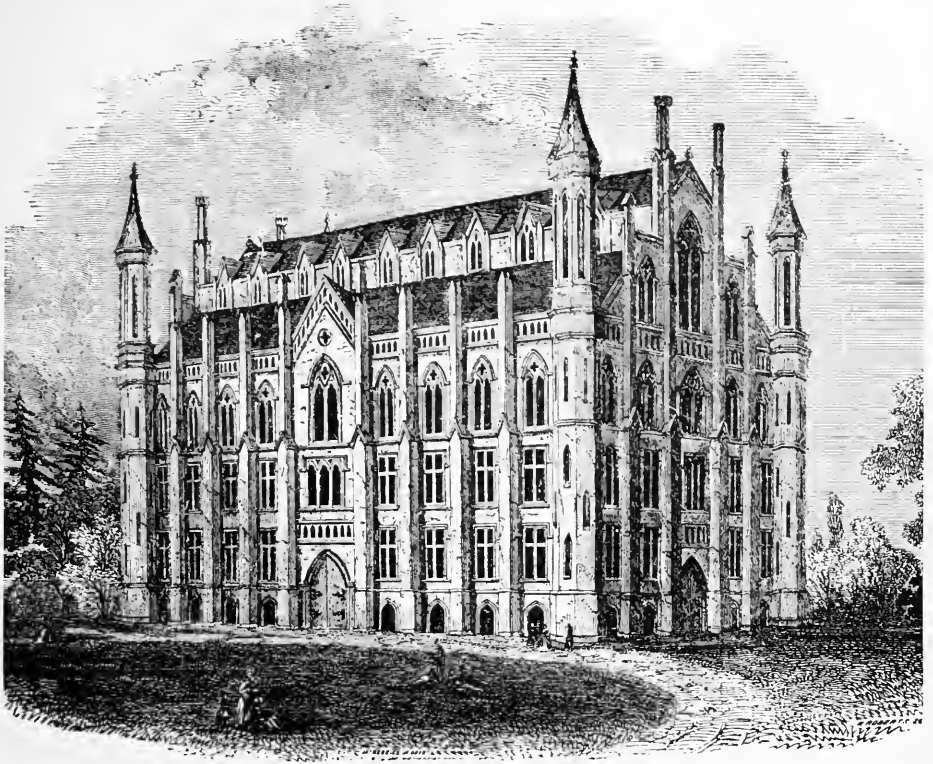
under the above-mentioned capture for the States of Holland, everything partook of a military character, and the laws still in preservation at Albany show the energy of a rigorous discipline. Then the Dutch mayor, at the head of the city militia, held his daily parades before the City Hall (Stadt Huys), and every evening at sunset he received from the principal guard of the fort—called the *hoofd-wagt*—the keys of the city, and thereupon proceeded with a guard of six to lock the city gates, then to place a *burger-wagt*—a citizen guard—as night-watch, at assigned places. The same mayor also went the rounds at sunrise to open the gates and to restore the keys to the officers of the fort.”

In 1683 the first constitutional assembly, consisting of a council of ten and of eighteen representatives, was elected to assist in the



THE NEW ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

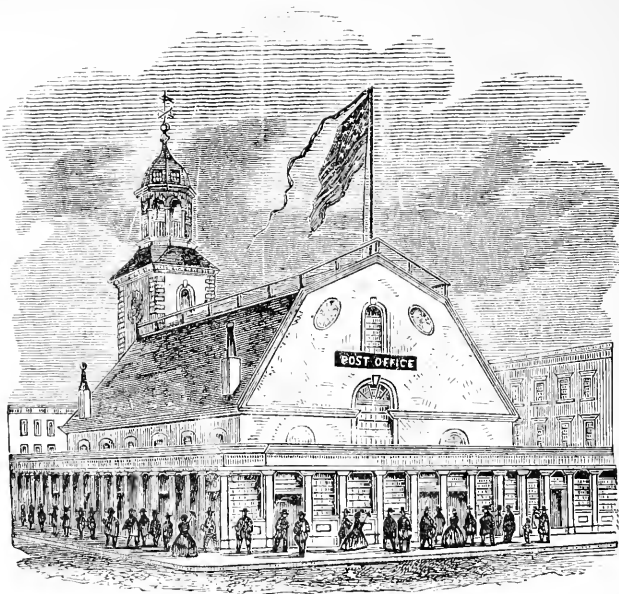
administration of the government. In 1685 the Duke of York ascended the throne of Great Britain, with the title of James II., and immediately signaled himself by forbidding the establishment of a printing-press in the colony which was named in his honor. This system of tyranny was continued by the king, and culminated in a few years in a popular uprising, which proclaimed Jacob Leisler, a Dutch merchant, leader, and invested him with the reins of government. Leisler summoned a convention of deputies from those portions of the colony over which his influence extended, levied



FREE ACADEMY.

taxes, and adopted other governmental measures. But his rule was of brief duration, for his measures awakened the bitterest prejudices. In less than two years the experiment of free government was abandoned, and the “king enjoyed his own again.” Leisler was executed for high treason in May, 1691.

With the commencement of the eighteenth century New York entered upon that course of enterprise and success which has ever since distinguished the city. Education, which had been entirely neglected, was provided for by the establishment of a free grammar school in 1702. In 1725 the first newspaper made its appearance, and four years later the city received the donation of a public library of 1642 volumes from England. In 1732 a public classical academy was founded by law, and with the advance of general intelligence



THE OLD POST OFFICE.

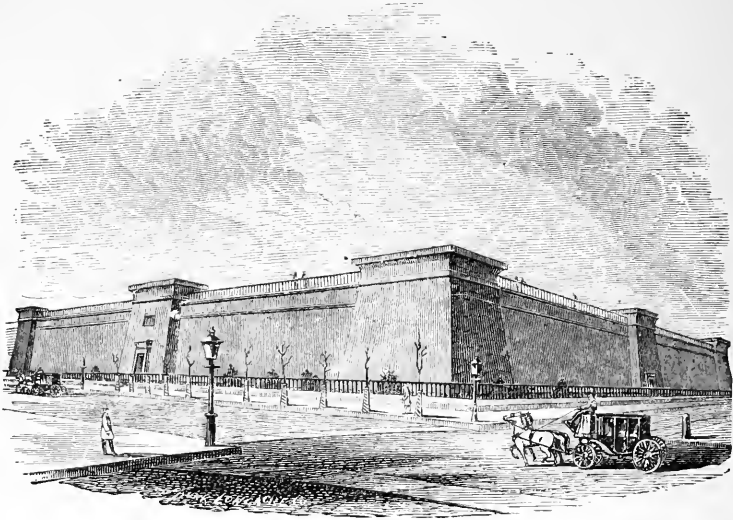
came a higher appreciation of popular rights. A charter for the city was granted by George II. in 1730.

One of the darkest pages in the history of the city is that which records the events of 1714. On the 17th of March of that year was discovered an alleged plot of the negro slaves to burn the city and murder the inhabitants. New York then contained a population of about 12,000, of which one-sixth were slaves. Many of the supposed conspirators were arrested, and their trials continued for two years. Thirteen of them were burned at the stake, 18 were hanged, and many were sold in the West India Islands. It was charged at the time that the plot was instigated by Catholic priests, but no evidence was ever adduced to substantiate the allegation, and it is even doubted whether any plot of the negroes existed. A late writer pronounces it "a cruel and bloody delusion, under which judges and lawyers prostituted their stations."

A long system of injuries and usurpations on the part of the crown now began to produce its natural fruit, and New York was not behind

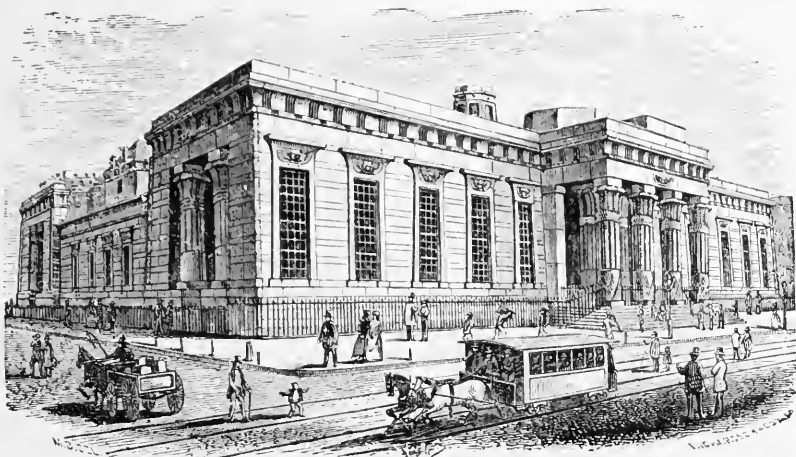


A NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE.



THE FIFTH AVENUE RESERVOIR.

her sister colonies in denouncing the aggressions of the mother country and preparing for resistance. In 1765 a congress of delegates met in the city, and prepared a declaration of the rights and grievances of the colonies. The events which followed are a part of the nation's history, and can not be dwelt upon in a work like this. The war came, and with it a new experience for New York—that of military occupation by an enemy. On the 28th of June, 1776, the British army and fleet which had been driven from the city and harbor of Boston, entered the southern bay of New York. The troops were landed on Staten Island. On the 22d of August the British forces crossed the Narrows and encamped near Brookland, where the American army was stationed. The battle of Long Island ensued, in which the Americans were entirely defeated. Washington, with consummate skill, crossed the East river the succeeding night without observation, but the previous disasters and the subsequent landing of the British troops rendered it impossible to save the city. For eight years New York was the headquarters of the British troops in America, and the prison-house of American captives. Public buildings were despoiled, and churches converted into hospitals and prisons. The "Old Dutch Church," on



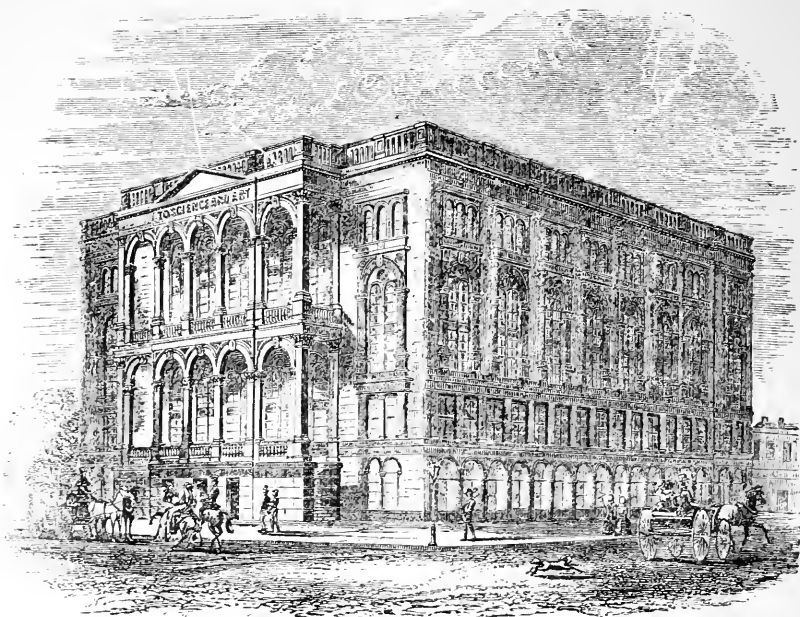
NEW YORK "TOMBS."

Nassau street, which at a later period was for many years the post office of the city, was used by the British as a riding-school for their cavalry. But the day of relief came, and the British army evacuated the city on the 25th of November, 1783, after the independence of the United States had been acknowledged. This day has been celebrated by the local military ever since.

With the independence of the country began a new career of prosperity for New York. Her commerce, and with it her population, grew rapidly. New enterprises developed new energy; and it was not many years before she assumed the first rank in American cities—a position she has ever since maintained.

The first government of the United States was organized in New York; and in April, 1789, General Washington was inaugurated the first President, in the gallery of the "Town Hall," on Wall street, on the site of the present United States treasury building. This ceremony took place in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens. Dr. Duer thus describes the scene of the inauguration:—

"This auspicious ceremony took place under the portico of Federal Hall, upon the balcony in front of the Senate chamber, in the immediate presence of both houses of Congress, and in full view of the crowds that thronged the adjacent streets. The oath was administered



THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

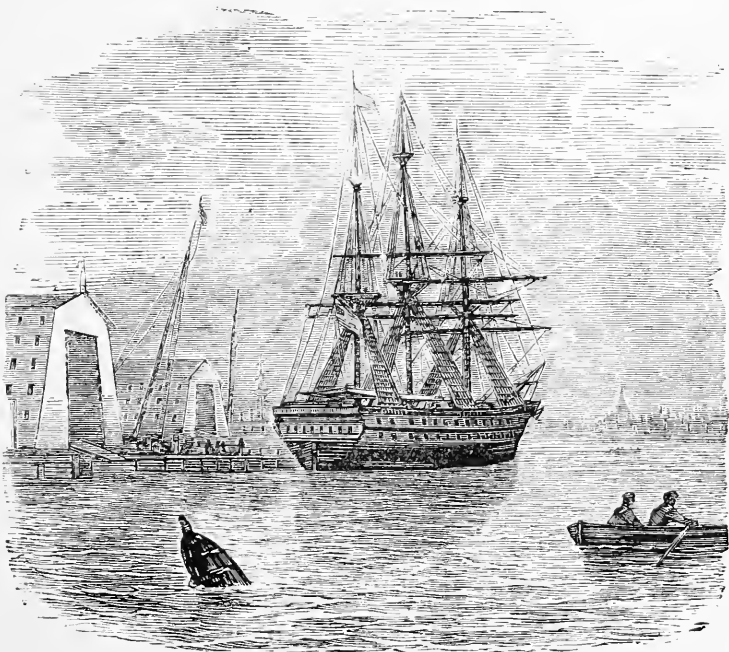
by Chancellor Livingston, and when the illustrious chief had kissed the book, the chancellor, with a loud voice, proclaimed, 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States.' Never shall I forget the thrilling effect of the thundering cheers which broke forth, as from one voice, peal after peal, from the assembled multitude. Nor was it the voices alone of the people that responded to the announcement; their hearts beat in unison with the echoes resounding through the distant streets; and many a tear stole down the rugged cheeks of the hardiest of the spectators, as well I noted from my station in an upper window of the neighboring house of Colonel Hamilton."

Space will not permit an extended notice of the events in the history of New York during the present century. A brief *résumé* alone can be given. In 1807 a steamboat was built here to navigate the Hudson. It was called the "Clermont," and was constructed and commanded by Robert Fulton, who was assisted in the enterprise by Chancellor Livingston. This was the successful beginning of steam navigation. In 1825 the Erie Canal was opened, and gave a great

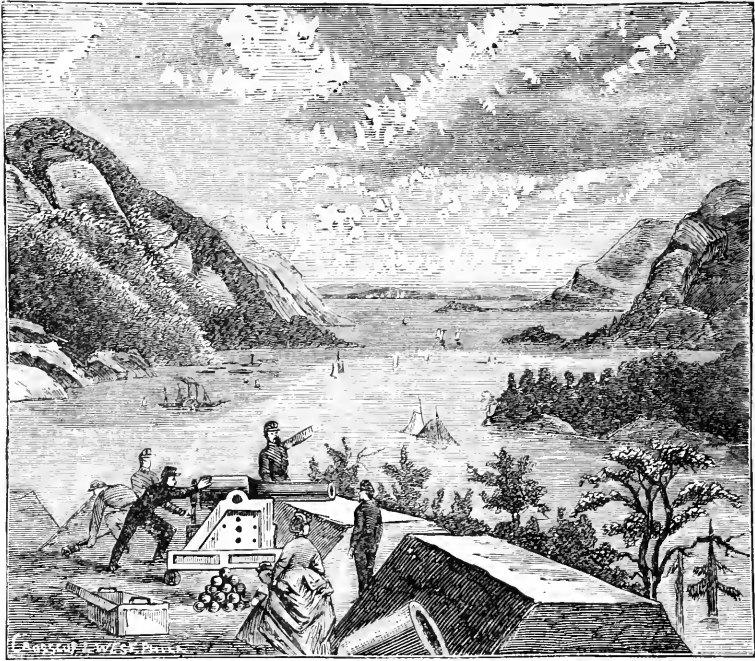


impetus to the trade and commerce of the port. In 1832 the Asiatic cholera appeared, and 4360 persons fell victims to the disease. In 1835 the great fire occurred, which destroyed, in one night, more than 600 buildings, and property to the value of \$20,000,000. In 1842 the Croton Water-works were completed; and in 1853 the World's Fair was opened in the Crystal Palace erected for the purpose.

The New York of to-day has but little left to mark it as the city of a few decades ago. Her old buildings have been swept away by the irresistible tide of improvement, and palace-like structures have sprung up to cover and obliterate the pasture-fields of the last century. Her beautiful harbor is filled with vessels of every character and clime,—the mighty steamer, pulsating like a thing of life, as it bears its freight of hopes and happiness; the stately ship, spreading its wing-like sails to soar away after the treasures of the antipodes; the bustling little tug, puffing and blowing as it seeks out its prize and hurries it away; the beautiful yacht, all brightness and grace, dancing



U. S. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN.

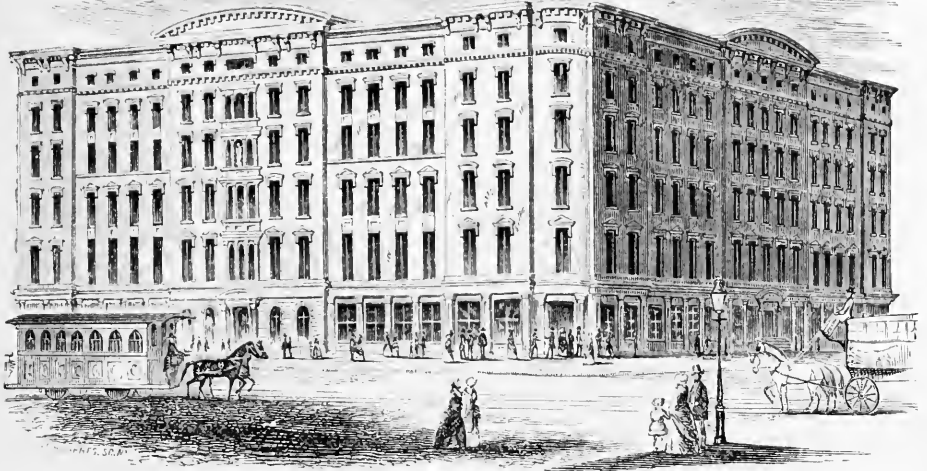


WEST POINT.

over the waves as lightly as fairy feet trip upon its polished deck; the gigantic ferry-boat, pursuing its irresistible course, carrying thousands to experiences of joy and sorrow,—all these go to make up a scene which Henry Hudson, as he lay rocked in the “Half-Moon,” never could have imagined in his wildest flight of fancy.

The reader will not expect to find this a guide-book to the city. In every room of every hotel, and upon every news-stand, such will be found, carefully compiled and reliable. A few only of the most prominent features of the metropolis can be noticed here, and first of these is Broadway, the main avenue of the city.

This magnificent street, which is undoubtedly one of the finest in the world, commences at the Battery—the extreme southern point of the island—and runs north through the heart of the city for a distance of about 4 miles. Like a river, it receives into its channel the traffic and travel of hundreds of thoroughfares, and then pours the hurrying, seething tide through the business part of the metropolis.



BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

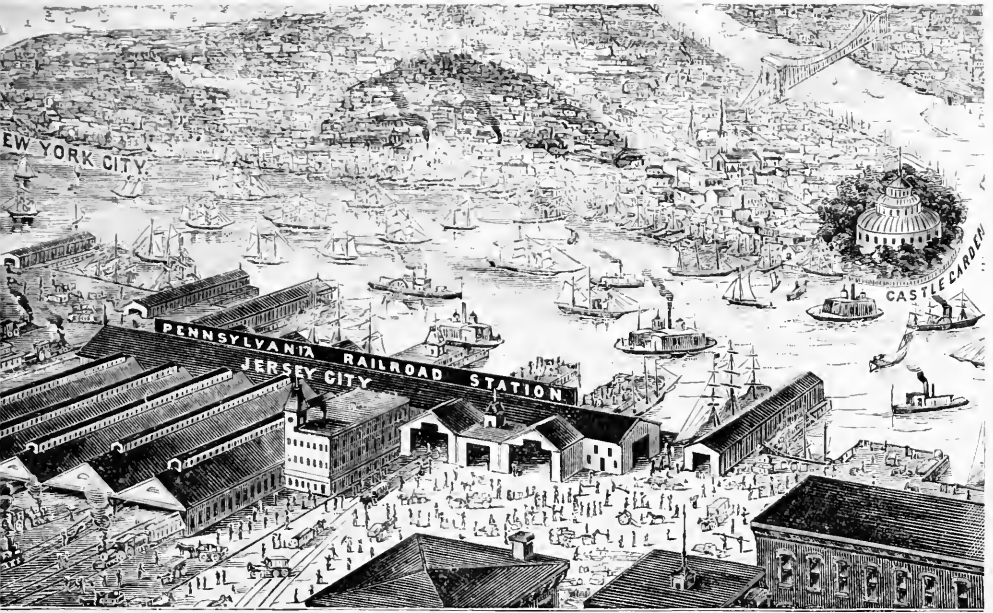
The crowd culminates, probably, at the lower portion of the Park, where the Bowery intersects with Broadway. Here, from morning until night, there is moving by an ever-changing procession of vehicles that have poured into the great artery from a thousand tributaries, and to cross this often-jammed highway requires from the pedestrian no little care and agility. Throughout its entire extent it is lined with magnificent buildings devoted to trade and business, with here and there an exceptional structure, such as Trinity Church, at the head of Wall street; St. Paul's, at the corner of Vesey street; and Grace Church, at the corner of Tenth street. No street in the world can show such an array of "signs" as gild the sides of Broadway. From the sidewalks to the roofs of the buildings they garnish every story and glare in every angle. Most of the principal hotels, and many of the places of amusement, are on Broadway.

Next to Broadway, the handsomest and most attractive street is the Fifth avenue, which is principally occupied with magnificent residences. The same may be said of Sixth and Seventh avenues and numerous cross streets "up town," which, though probably less aris-



MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

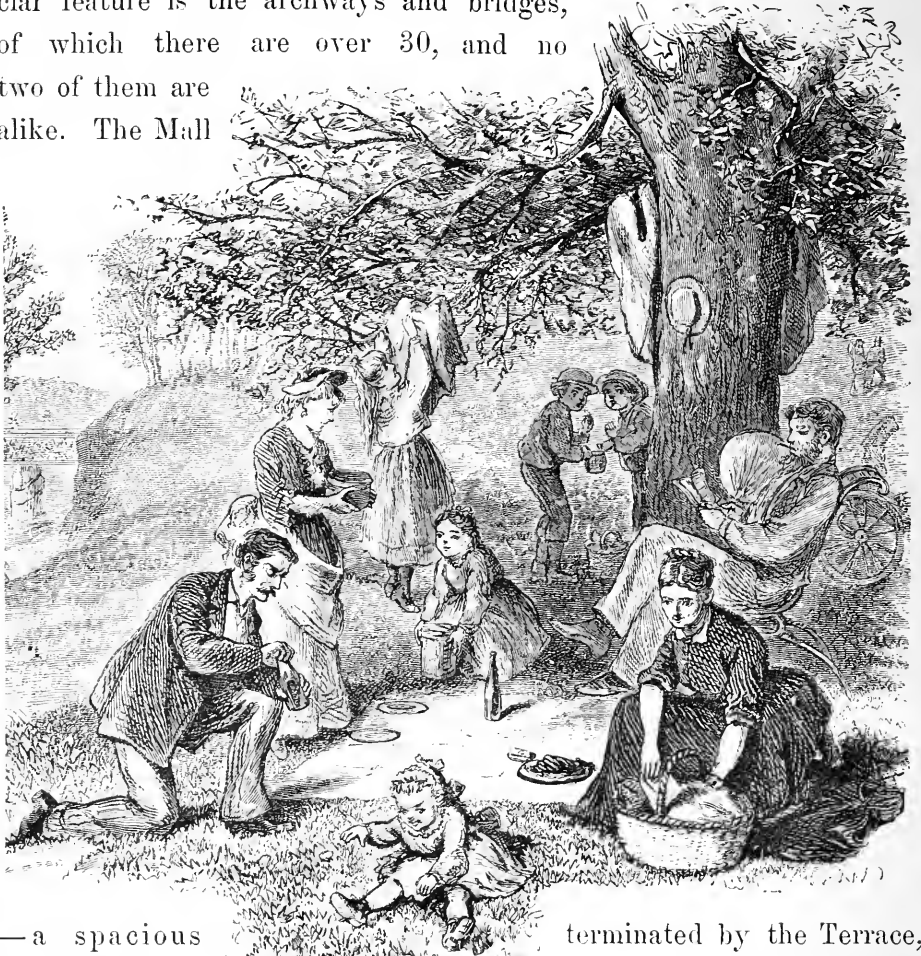
tocratic than the Fifth, are its rivals in beauty. Union and Madison Squares are great attractions to the city, blooming forth, as they do, in all the loveliness of umbrageous trees, trained shrubbery, fragrant flowers, smooth walks, and graceful statuary, in the midst of a wilderness of buildings. There are several other squares in different parts of the city, but none of them require any particular notice, or will be likely to attract the attention of a stranger.



VIEW OF NEW YORK FROM JERSEY CITY.

Central Park is the great attraction of New York in the summer months, and it deserves the praises so lavishly bestowed upon it. It occupies the parallelogram included within Fifty-ninth street on the south, One Hundred and Tenth street on the north, Fifth avenue on the east, and Eighth avenue on the west. It is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, about half a mile wide, and contains 843 acres, of which 141 acres are occupied by the Croton reservoirs, over 43 acres by the waters of the Park, and of the remaining space 103 acres are in drives, bridle-roads, and walks. The cost of the land embraced in the park was \$5,028,844, and the total expenditure for construction, from the commencement of work in 1857 up to 1872, was \$7,419,798, making a total cost of \$12,448,642. When the improvement was commenced, it was one of the most forbidding spots that can be conceived, being little else than a huge marsh, relieved here and there by patches of trap-rock, and utterly destitute of natural beauty; now it is, in attractiveness, excelled by few parks in the world. It contains about 15 miles of carriage roads, 8 miles of bridle-paths, and 25 miles of

walks. There are 3 ponds in the park, upon which boats ply in the summer, and which are open to skaters in winter. A special feature is the archways and bridges, of which there are over 30, and no two of them are alike. The Mall



— a spacious promenade running due north and south, and

FAMILY PICNIC, CENTRAL PARK.

terminated by the Terrace, where music is given in summer; the Ramble; the Reservoirs; the Casino; the Art Gallery; the Menagerie; the Aviary; are attractions that should be seen by every visitor to the metropolis.

The charitable and benevolent institutions of New York are numerous, and well worth attention and examination. They will be found, as a rule, to be admirably arranged, liberally supported, and embrace,



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

in their range of charity, provision against almost all human ailments. The Hotel for Working-women stands on Fourth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and is an imposing structure, well adapted for the purpose of its construction—to provide a home for working-women, where they may enjoy every comfort at the least possible cost. The New York Lunatic Asylum is at Bloomingdale, between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. In location, arrangement, and in all other respects, it furnishes an elegant retreat for its unfortunate inmates. The New York Orphan Asylum is beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson, between Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets. Its grounds occupy about 9 acres, and in its design and appointments it is a noble charity. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb is on



NEW YORK "TIMES" BUILDING.

Washington Heights, and is liberally endowed and well managed. The Institution for the Blind occupies the block between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues, and is a beautiful specimen of architecture. The Cooper Union occupies the block bounded by Seventh and Eighth streets and Third and Fourth avenues. It contains a large and well-supplied reading-room, a library, an art gallery, and a number of instruction and lecture-rooms, free to all who choose to avail themselves of the advantages therein offered. A large hall in this building is a favorite place for holding public meetings, and is rented for that purpose. The Astor Library, on the eastern side of Lafayette place, founded by John Jacob Astor, contains over 100,000 volumes, and is free to all persons over sixteen years of age for consultation only. The Five Points House of Industry occupies the site of the "Old Bowery," once noted in the criminal annals of the city, a little east of Broadway, on Worth street, and is a useful and beneficial reformatory school. There are many other institutions of a similar character to those noted, the names and locations of which will be found in every guide to the city.

A feature of New York is the islands that dot the bay, all of which are utilized by the city or national governments. Those under the jurisdiction of the United States are Governor's Island, at the entrance to East river, upon which are Castle William, Fort Columbus, and South Battery; Bedloe's Island, where Fort Wood is built, and Ellis' Island, the site of Fort Gibson. The city owns Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands. Blackwell's Island is a narrow strip of land  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long, embracing 120 acres, in the East river, and extends from opposite East Forty-eighth street to Eighty-third street. On this



island are the Charity Hospital, Small-pox Hospital, Fever Hospital, Infants' Hospital, Hospital for Incurables, Hospital for Epileptics, Hospital for Paralytics, Penitentiary, Almshouse, Workhouse, and Lunatic Asylum. Ward's Island, containing 220 acres, is at the junction of East and Harlem rivers, opposite One Hundredth and One Hundred-and-Fourteenth streets. It contains a Hospital for Emigrants and a Lunatic Asylum. Randall's Island is a short distance north of Ward's. On it is a nursery, in which children over two years old are placed and kept until their parents or guardians are able to provide for them. A school for idiot children is also located on this island. All these islands are under the charge of the commissioners of charities and correction. A good view of the islands can be had by taking one of the steamboats from Peck slip for Harlem.

Any sketch of New York would be incomplete that did not mention its hotels. These are more numerous, extensive, and magnificent than those of any other city in the world. The business of the city is of such a character as to attract, at all seasons of the year, a large number of strangers from all portions of the Union and from every country in the civilized world. To accommodate this immense and continuous floating population, extensive hotel accommodations are necessary, and the enterprise of the city meets the requirement. The structures erected for the purpose have become the models for every land, and in London, Paris, and other European cities, they have been closely copied. Every variety and style can be found in the metropolis, and the traveler must be difficult to please if he can not there find his ease in his inn.

No city on the American continent possesses so many places of amusement as New York, and their number is only equaled by their variety—ranging from the highest to the humblest grade. The endorsement of the metropolis is necessary to the reputation of any artist seeking the favor of the New World, and its verdict may be considered final as to the merit of any work of art offered to the American public.

It is likewise the literary and news centre of the continent, and to it are drawn the aspiring or successful author as surely as London attracts him in Great Britain. Its churches are fitting emblems of a great city's morality, and it is no exaggeration to say that the pulpit eloquence of the metropolis reaches every portion of the Union. In art, in literature, and in religion—in business enterprise and financial magnitude—in fertility of origination and energy of execution—New York is a fitting representative of the genius of the American people.

This article on the City of New York is taken from "The Pennsylvania Railroad Historical and Descriptive," published by the Passenger Department.



DESCRIPTION  
OF THE  
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS

IN THE

STATE OF NEW YORK, WITH A POPULATION OF OVER 5000.

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**ALBION.**

ALBION, a post village, the capital of Orleans county, New York, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, 30 miles west of Rochester, and 52 miles north-east of Buffalo. It has 2 national banks, 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices, the Albion Academy, and Phipps Union Seminary; also a Catholic academy. Here are several flour mills and manufactories of iron, &c. Population of Albion township, 5147.

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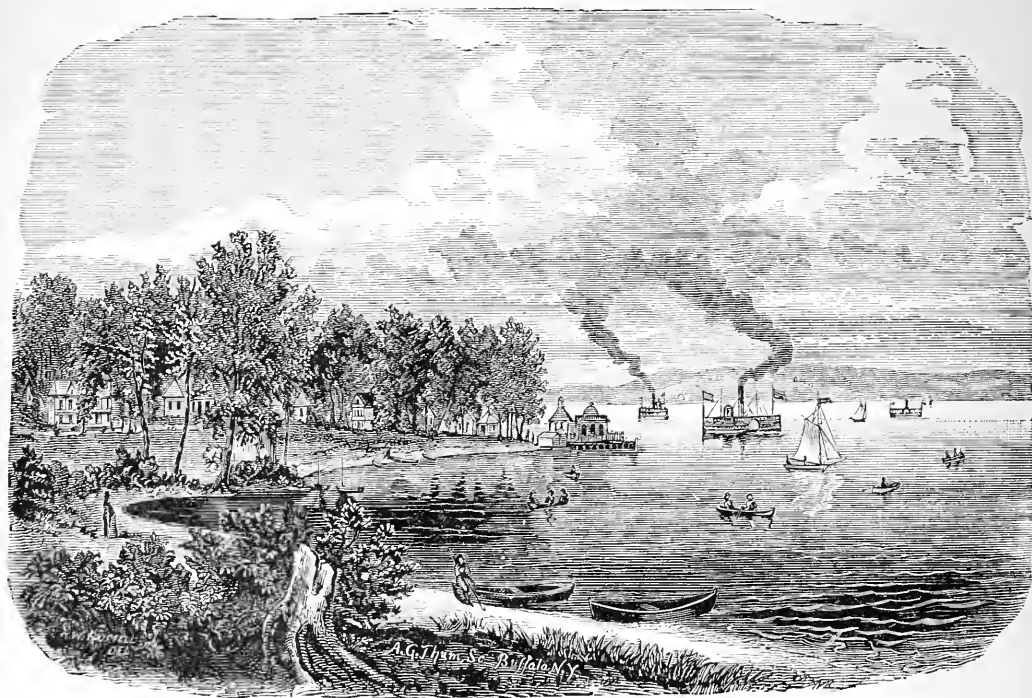
**AMSTERDAM.**

AMSTERDAM, a post village of Montgomery county, New York, is in Amsterdam township, on the Mohawk river and the New York Central Railroad, 33 miles north-west of Albany, and 62 miles east-by-south from Utica. It contains 2 national banks, 2 other banks, the Amsterdam Academy, and several churches. Two weekly newspapers are issued here. It has manufactures of carpets, knit goods, springs, and various other articles. Population about 6000; of the township, 9064.

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**ARCADIA.**

ARCADIA, a post village of Wayne county, New York, in Arcadia township, and on the Erie Canal, about 30 miles east-south-east of Rochester, and 1 mile east of Newark. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the New York Central Railroad, and contains the village of Newark. Population, 5702.



ON CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

### AUBURN.

AUBURN, a city and the capital of Cayuga county, New York, is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, where it crosses the Southern Central Railroad. 77 miles east-south-east of Rochester, 173 miles west-by-north of Albany, and 31 miles south of Oswego. It is built on both sides of the outlet of Owasco lake, which lies 2½ miles south-south-east of the city. The site is undulating, or moderately uneven, and the streets present some deviations from a rectangular plan. Some of the streets are lined with elegant residences and beautiful gardens and shrubberies. The principal public buildings, hotels, and places of business are on Genesee street. They are mostly built of stone or brick.

Auburn is the site of a State prison, a large stone building 387 feet long, enclosed by a high wall, which measures about 500 feet

on each side. The convicts (about 1200 in number) are employed in various mechanic arts and manufactures, and are not confined and isolated each in a separate cell.

Here is a theological seminary, which was founded in 1821, is richly endowed, and is under the direction of the Presbyterians. It has an annual attendance of about 50 students, and a library of 8000 volumes. The Auburn Academic High School, founded in 1866, has an annual attendance of about 160 pupils, male and female.

Auburn contains a court-house, 5 or 6 national banks, 14 churches, a State armory, academy of music, and printing offices which issue 3 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Among the churches of Auburn are 1 Baptist, 1 Disciple, 2 Episcopal, 3 Catholic, 2 Methodist, 4 Presbyterian, and 1 Universalist. The New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals is located here. Here are manufactures of iron, carpets, wool, flour, &c., for which the outlet affords motive power. It has also several manufactories of reapers and mowing-machines, which are said to be the most extensive in the Union. The annual value of the agricultural implements made in this county (mostly at Auburn) is about \$2,500,000. The statesman William H. Seward resided for many years in this city, and was buried here. Population in 1860, 10,986; in 1870, 17,225; in 1875, 18,359; in 1880, 21,924.

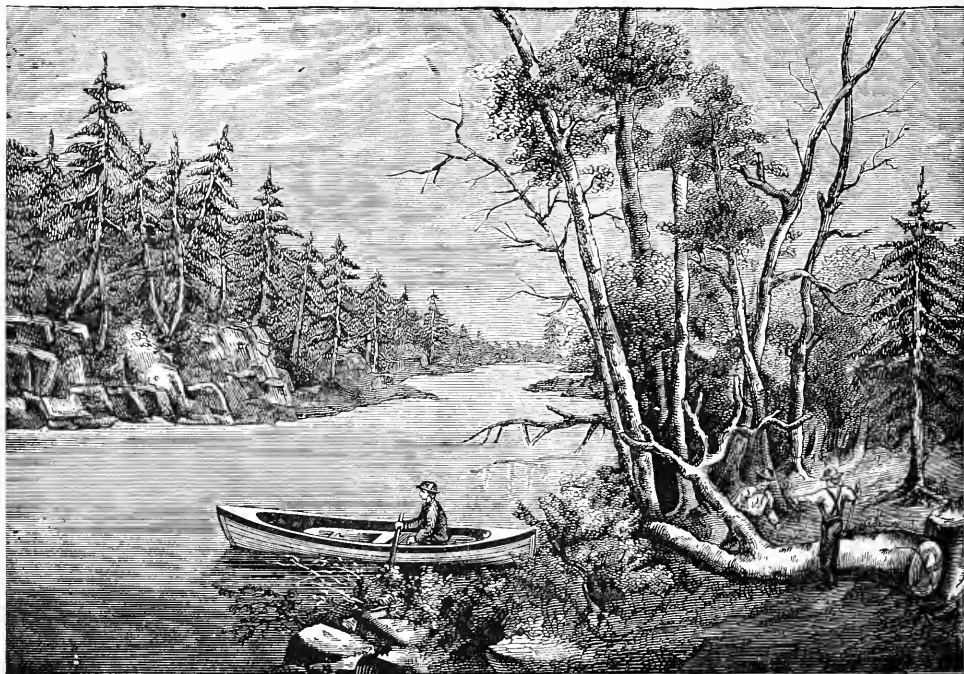
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### BARTON.

BARTON, a post township of Tioga county, New York, is on the Susquehanna river, and is partly drained by Cayuta creek. It contains the large village of Waverly and the post village of Barton, which is on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads, 23 miles east-south-east of Elmira. Barton village has a church, a grist mill, &c. Total population, 5825.

**BATAVIA.**

BATAVIA, a post village, capital of Genesee county, New York, on the Tonawanda creek, and on the New York Central Railroad, 32 miles west-south-west of Rochester, and 36 miles east-by-north from Buffalo. A branch of that railroad extends from Buffalo westward to Tonawanda and eastward to Canandaigua. It is also on the Attica Branch of the Erie Railway. It contains a court-house, 7 or 8 churches, a convent, 2 national banks, 2 other banks, the Batavia Union School, an arsenal, a public library, 3 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of steam-engines, threshing-machines, plows, farming implements, and sash and blinds. Batavia is the seat of the New York State Institute for the Blind, which was founded in 1868. Population, 4845; of Batavia township, 7516.



BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

**BATH.**

BATH, a post village, capital of Steuben county, New York, is in Bath township, on the Conhocton creek, and on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad, 75 miles south-by-east of Rochester, and 37 miles north-west of Elmira. It has a court-house, 5 churches, a national bank, 2 other banks, the Haverling Union School, an orphan asylum, 2 weekly newspapers, and manufactures of carriages, &c. The New York State Soldiers' Home is located here. Population of Bath township, 7396; of the village, 3183. The Bath and Hammondsport Railroad extends hence 9 miles to Lake Keuka.

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**BINGHAMTON.**

BINGHAMTON, a thriving city, the capital of Broome county, New York, is pleasantly situated on the Susquehanna river at the mouth of the Chenango, on the Chenango Canal, and on the Erie Railroad, 215 miles north-west of New York, 59 miles east of Elmira, and 80 miles south-by-east from Syracuse. It is the southern terminus of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New York Railroad, and the south-western terminus of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, by which it is 142 miles from Albany. Another railroad extends southward to Scranton. It contains the Dean College, 12 churches, a high school, a Catholic academy, 3 national banks, 2 other banks, the Binghamton Academy, the New York State Asylum for Inebriates, which is about 365 feet long, and built of stone and brick, and manufactures of flour, steam-engines, carriages, leather, and boots and shoes. Three daily and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Population in 1870, 12,692; in 1875, 15,550; in 1880, 17,317.

**BROOKHAVEN.**

**BROOKHAVEN**, a large township of Suffolk county, New York, is bounded on the north by Long Island sound, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and is intersected by the Long Island Railroad. It contains the villages of Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Brookhaven, Setauket, &c. The soil in some parts is fertile. Population in 1880, 11,544. The village of Brookhaven is about 60 miles east of Brooklyn, near the Long Island Railroad. It has 2 churches. Population about 200.

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**BROOKLYN.**

**BROOKLYN**, a city, seaport, and capital of Kings county, New York, at the west end of Long Island, 146 miles south of Albany, and 226 miles north-east from Washington. Latitude of the Navy Yard,  $40^{\circ} 51' 30''$  N.; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 59' 30''$  W. A strait, called the East river,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile wide, and connecting Long Island sound with New York bay, separates Brooklyn from New York city, and the navigable Newtown creek separates it from Long Island City on the north-east. The north-eastern part of Brooklyn consists mainly of the former city of Williamsburg, and still retains that name, but is also called "Brooklyn, E. D." (East Division). North of Williamsburg, and bordering on Newtown creek and the East river, lies Greenpoint, now also a part of Brooklyn; while south-west of Williamsburg lies Wallabout bay, upon which is situated the United States Navy Yard. Farther south is an irregular bluff called "the Heights," 70 feet above the level of the sea, giving a magnificent view of New York city and harbor, and occupied by fine residences and churches, many of the former being of surpassing elegance and surrounded by yards adorned with beautiful gardens and shrubbery. South of the Heights, on New York bay, is South Brooklyn, or "Gowanus," much of which is





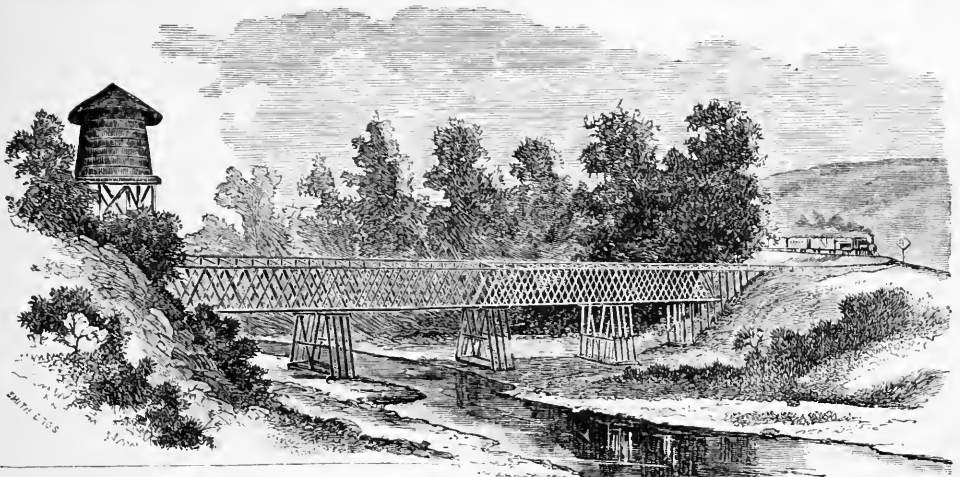
NIAGARA FALLS FROM GOAT ISLAND.

low and marshy. At the south-east extremity of the city, situated upon a high ridge and overlooking New York bay, New York city, and Brooklyn, with views of Jersey City, Staten Island, and the Atlantic Ocean, is the well-known Greenwood Cemetery, containing about 400 acres; while on the same ridge (now termed "the Hill"), which extends in a north-east direction to Long Island sound, parallel to and at a distance of about 2 miles from the East river, is situated Prospect Park, covering 570 acres, the cost of which, including its adornments and the two great boulevards connected with it, one of which extends to the beach at Coney Island and the other to East New York, has been about \$12,000,000. Here is Ridgewood Reservoir, from which the city is largely supplied with water, and here also are some of the finest streets of Brooklyn.

Eight or more lines of steam ferry-boats connect the various sections of Brooklyn with New York, and other lines connect it with Jersey City. The East River Suspension Bridge, not yet finished (1882), designed to accommodate railway traffic, as well as foot-passage and carriages, extends from Brooklyn to New York. This is the longest suspension bridge in the world, having a total length of 5987 feet; with a river span of 1595 feet and a breadth of 85 feet.

Brooklyn is the terminus of the branches of the main Long Island Railway system, connecting it with Greenport and Sag Harbor and all the principal points on Long Island, while "Annex" boats transfer passengers to and from the trunk railroad lines at Jersey City and also connect with the Albany and Boston boats. Five or more railways connect it with Coney Island, thus placing that famous bathing-ground within easy reach of the residents of the city. The system of street and suburban railways is very extensive. Freight-cars are also brought to its docks and warehouses by floats and steam-tugs, great numbers of which are employed in this business. Much of its freight comes in canal-boats down the Hudson river.

The Atlantic Dock, on Buttermilk Channel, opposite Governor's Island, and one mile south of Fulton Ferry, and the Erie and



BRIDGE OF THE SYRACUSE, GENEVA AND  
CORNING RAILWAY, AT DRESDEN.

Brooklyn Basins, all in South Brooklyn, are among the most extensive works of the kind in

the United States, and are lined with immense storehouses for grain and other freight, forming, perhaps, the largest grain-depot in the world. The Atlantic Dock, erected by a company incorporated in 1840, with a capital of \$1,000,000, embraces within the piers 40.86 acres. The Erie and Brooklyn Basins have areas respectively of 60 and 40 acres. The United States Navy Yard occupies about 40 acres of ground, which is inclosed on the land side by a high stone wall, and contains, besides the residences of the officers, extensive shiphouses, workshops, and a large amount of military stores. Here is an extensive dry-dock, which cost about \$1,000,000.



Brooklyn has a water-front of 10 miles, a circumference of 22 miles, and an area of 16,000 acres. Its manufacturing interests are large and varied. The refining of sugar and petroleum, and the manufacture of glass, chandlery, clothing, carpets, cordage, chemicals, paints, linseed oil, oil-cloth, metallic wares, tobacco, castings, steam boilers, hats, wire, lace, buttons, paper, and felt goods, are extensively carried

on. A very important industry is the loading and unloading of ships and the storage of freight, such as grain, provisions, petroleum, and the like. Greenpoint is extensively engaged in the building and repairing of ships, and immense manufacturing interests are located in the old city of Williamsburg.

Brooklyn has 4 national and 8 other banks, 15 savings banks, two of which—"The Brooklyn" and "The Williamsburg"—have each deposits of \$10,000,000; 3 daily, 4 weekly, 2 bi-weekly, and 9 monthly periodicals.

Among the public buildings are the court-house, which cost \$543,000, the old city hall, the new municipal building, erected at a cost of \$200,000, academy of music with a seating capacity of 2400, academy of design, Brooklyn library, city jail, city hospital, house of correction, almshouse, lunatic asylum, deaf-mute asylum, &c. The charitable institutions comprise homes for destitute children, for newsboys, for the aged, for the idiotic and deformed, and numerous orphanages, dispensaries, infirmaries, and hospitals. The city has 279 churches, some of them being buildings of great architectural merit; 58 public schools with 90,000 pupils, employing 1150 teachers, and costing \$1,100,000 yearly; 2 medical colleges, a Catholic college and priests' seminary, numerous convents, often with schools attached, and many private and incorporated academies and seminaries. Of the churches there are 30 Baptist, 21 Congregational, 16 Dutch Reformed, 49 Episcopal, 6 Jewish, 14 Lutheran, 57 Methodist, 29 Presbyterian, 41 Roman Catholic, &c. It is the seat of the Catholic bishop of Brooklyn, and of the Protestant Episcopal bishop of Long Island. The environs of the city are very fine.

In 1776 the battle of Long Island, so disastrous to us, was fought upon ground now partly within the city limits; and at Wallabout bay, in the Revolutionary War, were stationed the English prison-ships, in which it is said nearly 12,000 Americans perished from close confinement and other ill-treatment. The bodies of the sufferers were hastily buried upon the shore, with little care except to conceal



DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

them from sight. In 1808, their bones, which were beginning to be washed from their graves, were taken up and placed in thirteen coffins, inscribed with the names of the thirteen original States, and then deposited in a common vault, beneath a building erected for the purpose, on Hudson avenue, near the navy yard. In 1873 the remains were placed in a tomb in Fort Green Park, Myrtle avenue.

Brooklyn was incorporated in 1646 by the Dutch authorities of New Amsterdam (now New York), and named Breukelen, from a town of the same name in the Netherlands. It was incorporated as a township under its present name in April, 1806, and as a city, having the same limits as a township, 6 miles long and 4 miles wide at its greatest breadth, in 1834. In 1855, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and Bushwick were united under one government. The city is now divided into 25 wards, and ranks as the third in the United States in population. Population in 1810, 4402; in 1820, 7175; in 1830, 15,396; in 1840, 36,233; in 1850, 96,838; in 1860, 266,661; in 1865, 296,112; in 1870, 396,099; in 1875, 484,616; in 1880, 566,663.

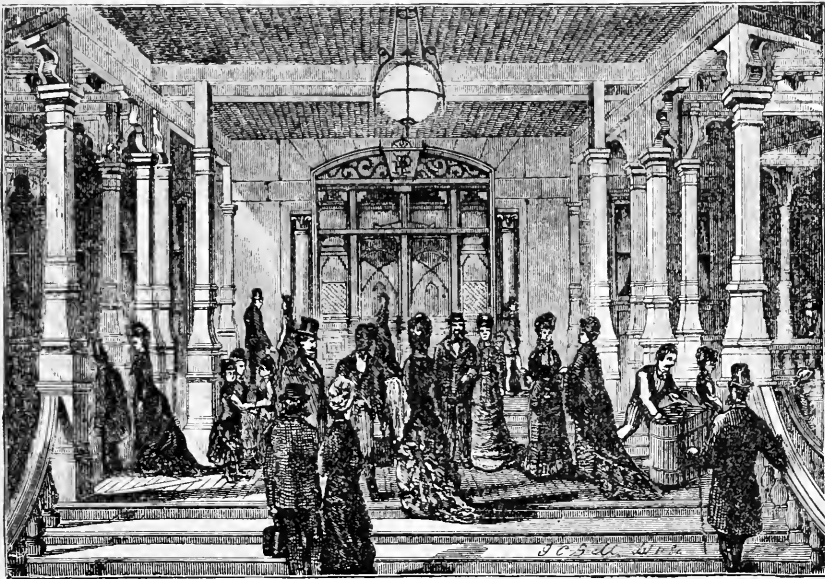
**BUFFALO.**

BUFFALO, a city, port of entry, and seat of justice of Erie county, New York, is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie, in latitude  $42^{\circ} 53' N.$ , longitude  $78^{\circ} 55' W.$ , being 352 miles west of Albany by the Erie Canal (300 miles by the New York Central Railroad), 460 miles north-west of New York by the Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroad, 22 miles south-south-east of Niagara Falls, 182 miles north-east of Cleveland by the Cleveland and Erie and Buffalo and State Line Railroads (103 miles by water), and 290 miles east-by-north of Detroit. It has railway connections with Goderich on Lake Huron, 159 miles distant, via the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad, with Detroit and Sarnia via the Great Western Railway, and with Toronto and Montreal via the Grand Trunk Railway.

The city has a water-front of about 5 miles, being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles on the lake and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles on the Niagara river. The site on the lake front gradually rises, and at the distance of about 2 miles becomes an extended undulating plain 50 feet above the water-level of the harbor. A portion of the river front is a bold bluff 60 feet above the water-level of the river and of the Erie Canal, which passes near it. A more elevated portion of the site affords fine views of the city, Niagara river, the Canada shore, the lake and bay, and the hilly country to the south-east. Buffalo, in the main, is handsomely built. Its streets are broad and straight, and for the most part intersect one another at right angles. Main street, extending about 3 miles, Niagara street, 4 miles, and Delaware street, 3 miles, are particularly worthy of mention. About  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the point where the waters of the lake merge in the Niagara river, Buffalo creek enters the lake from the east and the Erie Canal from the north-west, being nearly parallel in their passage through the city and harbor. The streets in the more elevated portions of the city are bordered with a profusion of shade-trees, and the more important avenues have many fine residences. Shade-trees also adorn the public squares—five in all, named Niagara,

Lafayette Place, Washington, Franklin, and Delaware Place—and Terrace Park.

Favorably located for business, and with many advantages as a place of residence, Buffalo shows a ratio of increase in population considerably above the average of that of cities in the eastern and older portions of the United States, taking rank as the eleventh in population in the census of 1870. It is divided into 13 wards, and governed by a mayor and 26 aldermen; the other city officers are a treasurer, comptroller, city attorney, superintendent of education, city



PORTAL OF PALACE HOTEL, BUFFALO.

engineer, overseer of the poor, and 3 assessors. It claims to be the cleanest, best lighted, and healthiest city in the United States, with the best water and the best and most complete sewerage; it has an ample water-supply, obtained from the Niagara through a tunnel extending nearly to the middle of the river; an efficient police department; a paid fire department, which is well equipped and is assisted by 3 volunteer hook-and-ladder companies and a volunteer protection company; a fire and police alarm telegraph, with 70 miles of



NIAGARA FALLS.

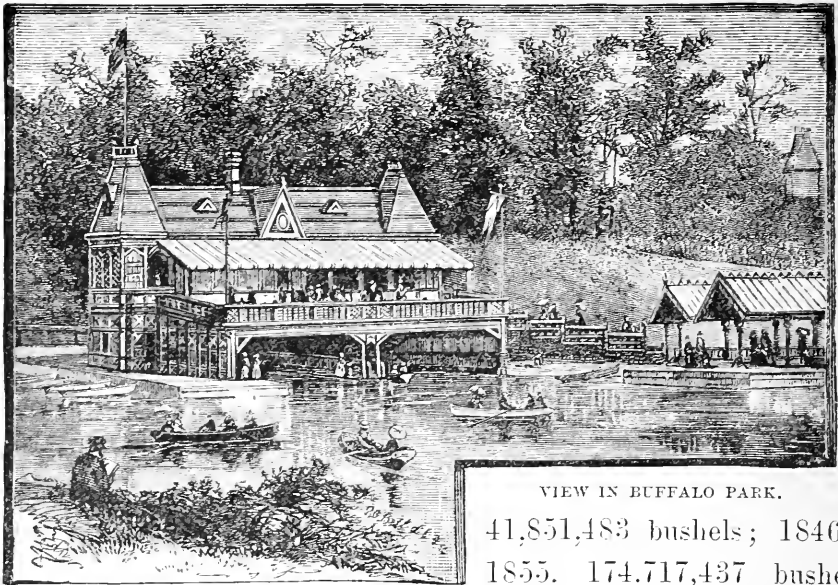
wire, and signal-stations and alarm-gongs at all necessary points; gas is supplied by three private companies, telephonic facilities extend to various sections of the city, and there are several lines of street railways. The public buildings include the United States custom-house and post office (which also accommodates the United States courts), the State arsenal, the county courthouse and prison, the city hall and jail, the general hospital, several hospitals and infirmaries

under private or church control, a commodious insane asylum, numerous orphan and other asylums, 4 of which are under general public control, a fine hall and library building of the Young Men's Association, 76 churches, and a large number of educational buildings and other edifices of a more or less public character. The city has 3 national banks, 6 State banks, and 5 savings banks. Besides the Young Men's Association, already alluded to, which has a library of about 30,000 volumes and real estate to the value of \$250,000, there are many associations of a benevolent or literary character, including a Charity Organization Society, a German Young Men's Association, the Grosvenor Library, Young Men's Christian Union, a Roman Catholic Young Men's Association, a Society of Natural Sciences, an historical society, a law association, medical societies, a mechanics'



institute, an academy of fine arts, a firemen's benevolent association, a Lutheran benevolent association, and numerous lodges of Free Masons, Odd Fellows, &c. The distinctively educational institutions belonging to or located in Buffalo are quite numerous, including a State normal school and about 50 public schools, with an average of 353 teachers and 21,808 pupils, a medical college, and a number of collegiate schools, academies, &c., controlled and conducted by various church denominations and by private individuals. The city has a magnificent public park, and there is a tastefully laid-out cemetery of 75 acres, called the Forest Lawn, in the suburbs. There are 19 newspapers published in Buffalo—of which 5 are English and 4 German dailies, and 10 weeklies, 3 of the latter being sectarian. There are also 7 monthly periodicals.

Buffalo is an important and prosperous centre of trade, and has extensive manufactures. Its commerce has steadily increased for many years—a fact due to its location at the foot of the great chain of lakes, and to its being the terminus of the Erie Canal and of several railroad lines, viz., the New York Central and two of its branches, the Erie Railway, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Canada Southern. It has easy and more or less direct railroad communication with Philadelphia, Chicago, the Canadian markets, and nearly all other desirable points. There is a board of trade, organized in 1844 and incorporated in 1857. Grain is the most important article of commerce, and the facilities for handling and storing it are unexcelled by those of any other city on this continent. The growth of this branch of trade may be estimated by the fact that it was only in 1843 that Joseph Dart built the first grain-elevator here, and but thirty years later, in 1873, there were 32 elevators, with a capacity for storing 7,415,000 bushels, and facilities for transferring nearly 3,000,000 bushels per day. The growth of this interest within forty years may be calculated from the record of receipts and exports, which shows for the successive decades: receipts, 1836 to 1845,



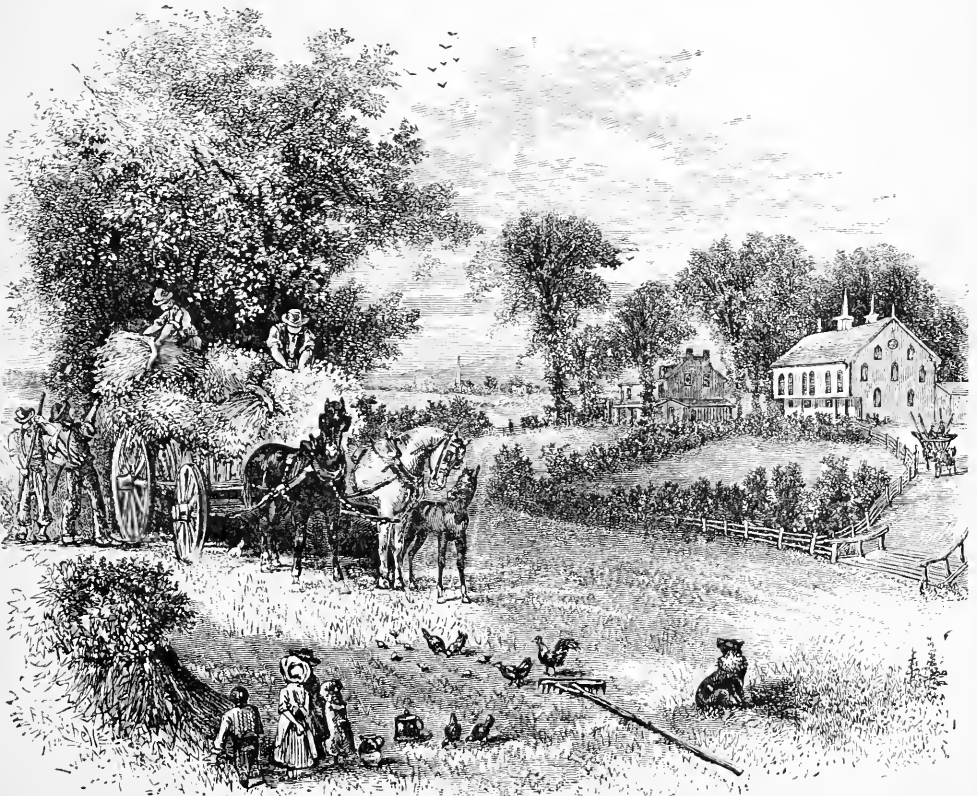
VIEW IN BUFFALO PARK.

41,851,483 bushels; 1846 to  
1855, 174,717,437 bushels;

1856 to 1865, 432,390,318 bushels; 1866 to 1875, 571,255,254 bushels; 1876 to 1879, four years, 276,123,628 bushels. During the same period the exports have kept pace with the receipts. The live-stock trade of Buffalo has thus far stood second to grain, but bids fair to exceed it ere long. In the amount of business done in this branch of trade it ranks third among the cities of the Union. The city has also a large trade in anthracite and bituminous coal, received from Pennsylvania and distributed both westward and eastward; and extensive improvements have recently been made in the facilities for handling and shipping this commodity. The fact that the lake shipments of coal westward during the season of 1879 amounted to 612,976 tons, against 325,676 tons in 1878, indicates the rapid growth of this branch of the city's commerce. The lumber-trade is large, the receipts in 1879 amounting to 207,531,000 feet, exceeding those of 1878 by 30,000,000 feet.

In iron and steel manufacturing and working, Buffalo ranks next to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The census of 1870 showed in Erie county (and but a very small percentage was outside of Buffalo) 1429 establishments engaged in manufactures, having \$13,043,790 capital,

employing 13,274 persons, at an annual cost of wages of \$4,946,414, using raw materials to the value of \$15,374,440, and producing an aggregate of \$27,446,683. Of the total products of the manufacturing establishments of the city, \$5,471,000 were in iron and steel, besides \$1,252,445 in machinery and \$499,305 in agricultural implements; \$2,240,330 in malt and distilled liquors; \$1,981,932 in flour, &c.; \$1,786,441 in lumber, sawed and planed, besides \$225,950 in doors, sash, blinds, &c., and \$590,719 in furniture; \$1,701,044 in tanned and dressed leather, besides \$696,010 in boots and shoes; \$600,821 in malt; \$502,244 in metallic wares; \$427,481 in gas; \$400,711 in tobacco, cigars, &c.; \$363,257 in carriages and wagons; \$341,599 in soaps and candles; \$311,821 in boats, &c.; \$286,800 in cooperage; \$278,800 in bricks, \$271,000 in vinegar, &c.



HARVEST SCENE IN ONEIDA COUNTY.

The total debt of the city on the 1st of January, 1879, was \$7,514,264.72; and the assessed valuation of property was \$88,876,545 (real estate, \$80,929,165; personal property, \$7,947,380).

Buffalo, originally laid out by the Holland Company in 1801, became in 1812 a military post. It was burnt in December, 1813, when of the 200 houses composing the village, all but two were destroyed by the British and Indians. By act of Congress \$80,000 was voted to compensate the sufferers for the loss sustained. In April, 1832, it was incorporated as a city, and in 1852 the charter was amended so as to include Black Rock. The act of the legislature was ratified by the people in 1853, and on the 1st of January, 1854, it went into operation. Population in 1810, 1508; in 1820, 2095; in 1830, 8653; in 1840, 18,213; in 1850, 42,261; in 1860, 85,500; in 1870, 117,714; in 1880, 155,134.

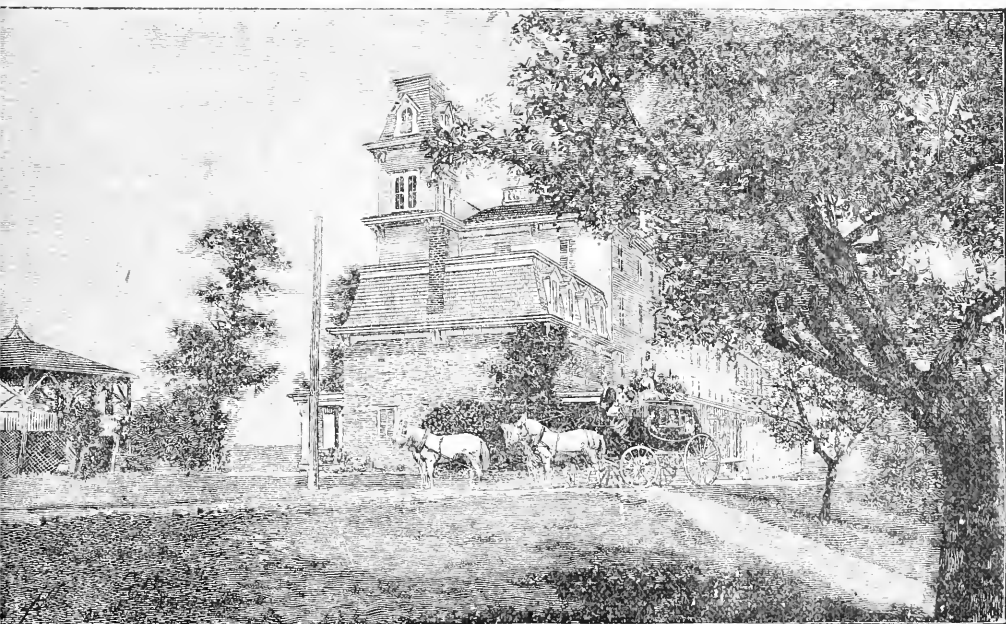
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### CANANDAIGUA.

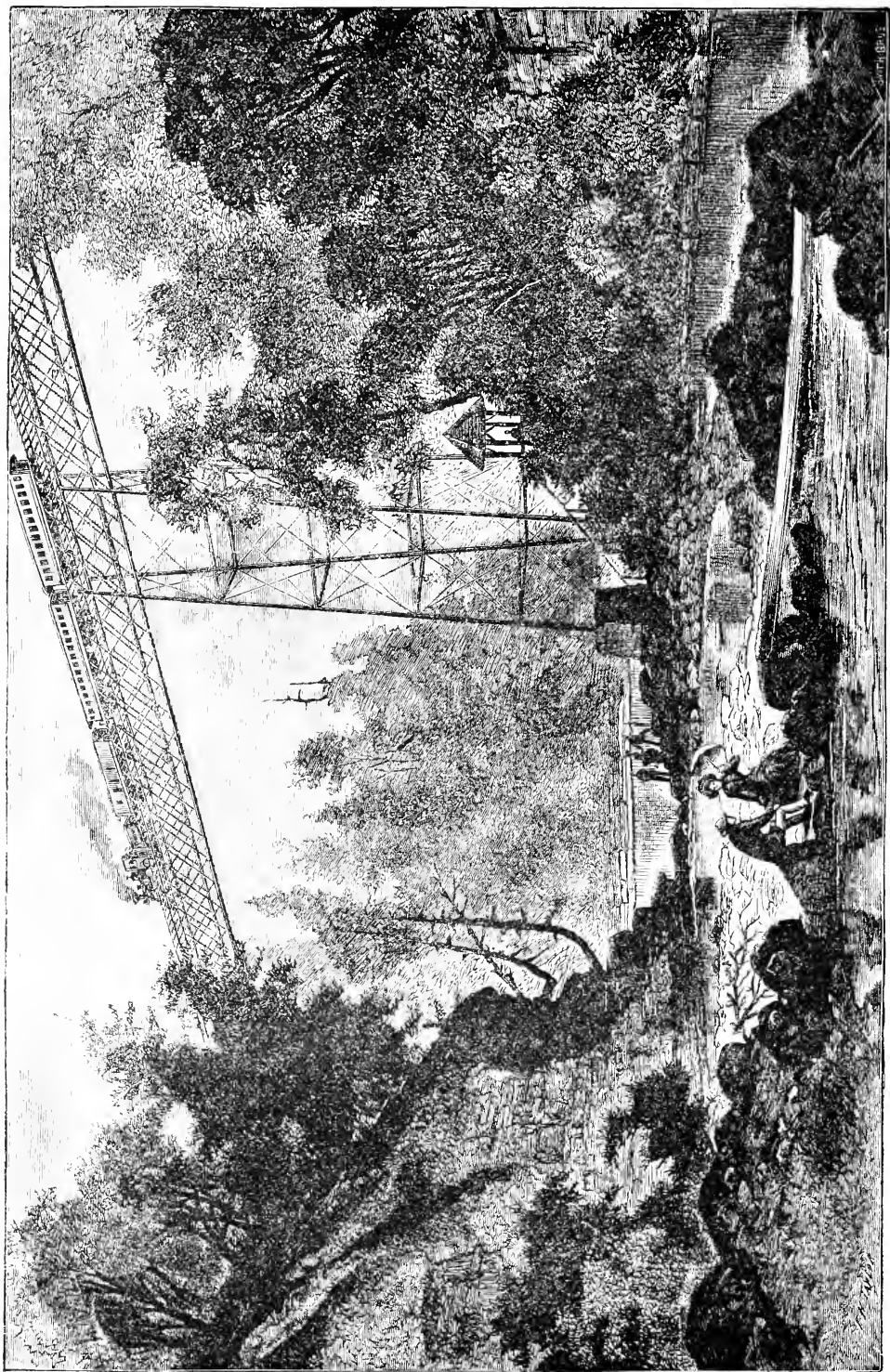
CANANDAIGUA, a beautiful post village, capital of Ontario county, New York, is situated in a township of its own name, at the northern end and outlet of Canandaigua lake, and on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, which connects here with the Northern Central Railroad, 28 miles south-east of Rochester, 222 miles west-by-north from Albany, and 69 miles north-north-west of Elmira. It is also the eastern terminus of the Canandaigua and Niagara Bridge Railroad. The site is elevated and commands a beautiful view of the lake, which is navigated by steamboats. Here are many handsome residences, with gardens and ornamental grounds. Canandaigua contains a fine court-house, 6 churches, the Canandaigua Academy, the Ontario Female Seminary, a union school, a national bank, several other banks, a lunatic asylum, a Catholic orphanage, a brewery, a spoke factory, &c. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Population in 1880, 5726; of the township, 8363.

**CANTON.**

CANTON, a post township of St. Lawrence county, New York, is intersected by Grass river. It has 12 churches, and manufactures of axes, leather, flour, and lumber, and produces much butter and cheese of superior quality. It contains, besides Canton the county town, the villages of Hermon, Morley, and Rensselaer Falls. Canton, the capital of St. Lawrence county, is a post village on Grass river, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 59 miles north-east of Watertown, and 18 miles east-south-east of Ogdensburg. It contains a court-house, 6 churches, a bank, the Canton Academy, and the St. Lawrence University (Universalist), which was founded in 1856 and has a library of 7000 volumes. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Canton has extensive manufactures of flour and lumber, a foundry, an axe factory, a tannery, &c. Population in 1880, 2049; of the township, 6275.



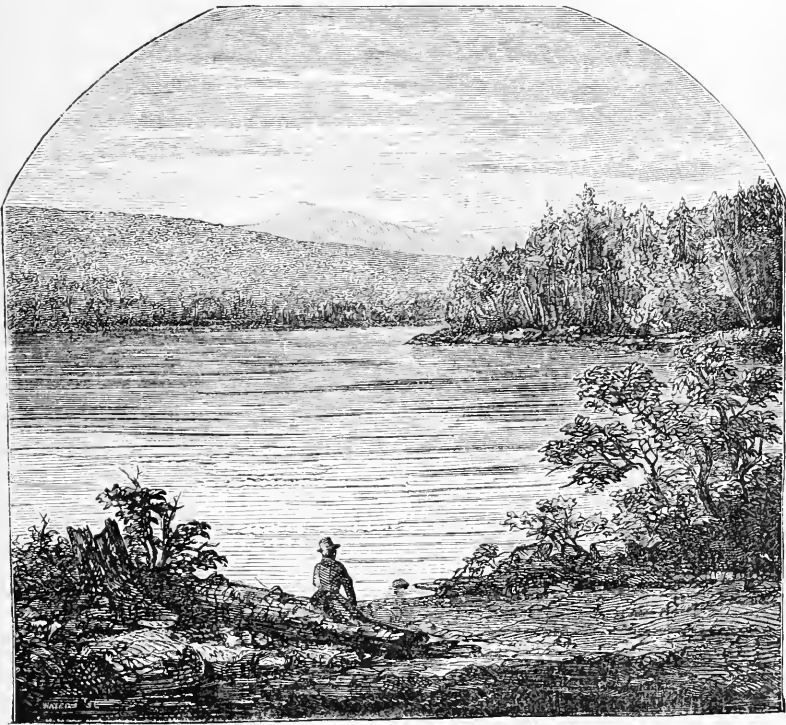
LAKE VIEW HOUSE AT AU SABLE CHASM.



IRON BRIDGE OF THE SYRACUSE, GENEVA & CORNING COMPANY OVER WATKINS GLEN.

**CASTLETON.**

CASTLETON, a township of Richmond county, New York, forms part of the north side of Staten Island. It contains the villages of Tompkinsville, New Brighton, Castleton Corners, &c., has a Sailors' Snug Harbor, extensive dye-works, a home for the children of mariners, and is connected by ferries with New York city. Population, 12,679.



SYLVAN LAKE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

**CATSKILL.**

CATSKILL, a post village, capital of Greene county, New York, is pleasantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, at the mouth of Catskill creek, 34 miles below Albany. It contains a courthouse, 6 or more churches, 2 national banks, the Catskill Free

Academy, printing offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers, and several large hotels. Here are manufactures of woolen goods and various other products, a paper mill, and several stone yards and ice houses. Population in 1880, 4320; of the township (which contains another village, named Leeds), 8311.

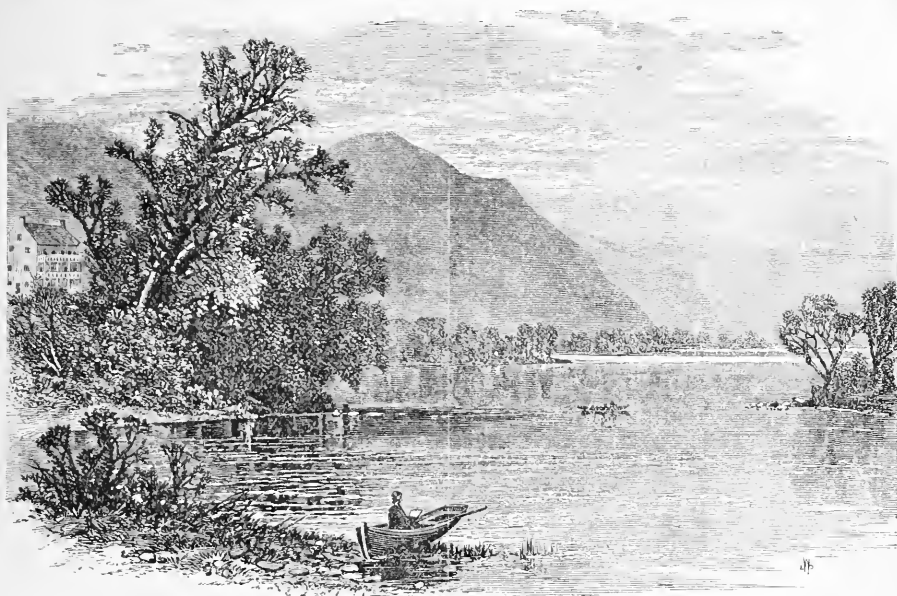
### CHAMPLAIN.

CHAMPLAIN, a post township of Clinton county, New York, is bounded on the east by Lake Champlain, and is the extreme north-eastern part of the State. It contains the villages of Champlain, Rouse's Point, and Perry's Mills. Total population in 1880, 5407.



LAKE CHAMPLAIN.





LAKE GEORGE.

**COHOES.**

COHOES, a city of Albany county, New York, is situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, at the mouth of the Mohawk, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, 9 miles north of Albany, and 3 miles above Troy. It contains 8 churches, a high school, a large graded school, a Catholic academy, 2 banks, and several hotels. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers (2 in French) are published here. Its prosperity is derived mainly from its manufactures, which are very extensive. Here are 6 large cotton mills, owned and operated by the Harmony Company; also about 20 knitting-mills, in which woolen and cotton knit goods of various kinds are made, several axe factories, foundries, machine shops, a paper mill, a bobbin factory, a pin factory, a gas-pipe factory, a thread mill, and other mills. The Mohawk here descends about 100 feet, affording abundant water-power. Cohoes is rapidly increasing. Population in 1860, 8799; in 1870, 15,357; in 1875, 17,516; in 1880, 19,416.

**CORNING.**

CORNING, a post village, one of the capitals of Steuben county, New York, is in Corning township, on the Chemung river, and on the Erie Railroad, 290 miles west-north-west of New York, 132 miles east-south-east of Buffalo, and 17 miles west-north-west of Elmira. It is the north terminus of the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, which connects it with the coal mines of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. It contains a court-house, 7 churches, the Corning Free Academy, the Corning Institute, 3 banks, several iron foundries, and manufactures of railroad cars, glass and other products. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Corning is a terminus of the Chemung Canal, and has an extensive trade in lumber, coal, &c. A bridge across the river connects Corning with Knoxville. Population, 4802; of the township, 7402.

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**CORTLANDT.**

CORTLANDT, a township of Westchester county, New York, bounded west by the Hudson river. Population in 1880 (including Peekskill and other villages), 12,664.

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**CORTLANDVILLE.**

CORTLANDVILLE, a township of Cortland county, New York. Population in 1880, 7114. It includes Cortland and McGrawville.

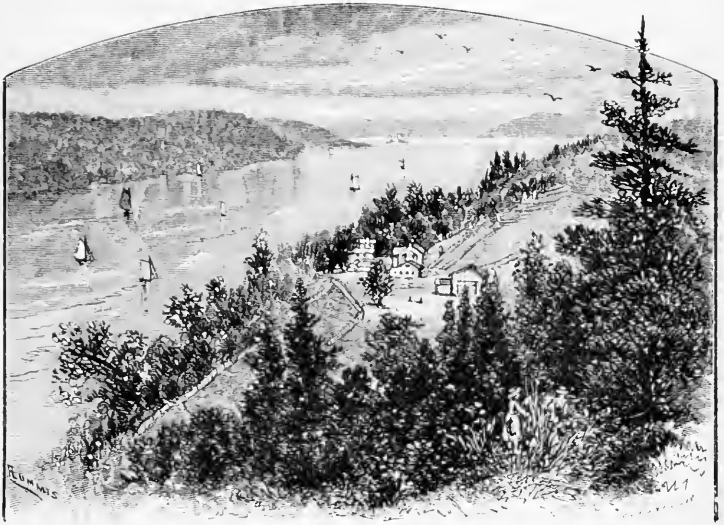
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**DEER PARK.**

DEER PARK, a township of Orange county, New York, contiguous to Port Jervis, is bounded on the south-west by the Delaware river, is drained by the Neversink river, and is intersected by the Erie Railroad. Population in 1880, 11,420.

## DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, a port of entry in Dunkirk township, Chautauqua county, New York, on Lake Erie, and on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, 40 miles south-south-west of Buffalo, 48



FIVE-MILE POINT, ON OTSEGO LAKE.

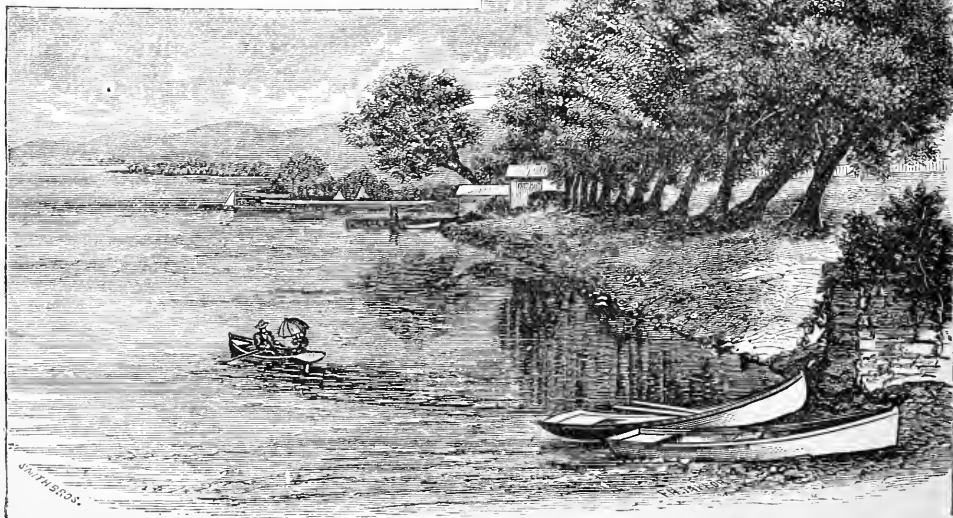
miles east-north-east of Erie, and 460 miles west-north-west of New York. The western division of the Erie Railroad terminates at this place, which is the northern terminus of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad, extending to Titusville, Pennsylvania. It has a safe and commodious harbor, with wharves for the accommodation of the numerous steamboats and sailing-vessels that ply between this town and other lake ports. It contains a large opera-house, 2 banks, 10 churches, an orphan asylum, a monastery, a public hall, several graded schools, and printing offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive warehouses and workshops of the Erie Railroad, also several iron works, a foundry, 1 or more lumber mills, and a manufactory of agricultural implements. The Brooks Locomotive Works of this place employ about 550 men. A horse-railroad connects the Union Depot with Fredonia. Dunkirk is supplied with lake water by the Holly Water-Works, and is lighted with gas. Population in 1870, 5231; in 1880, 7248.

### EAST CHESTER.

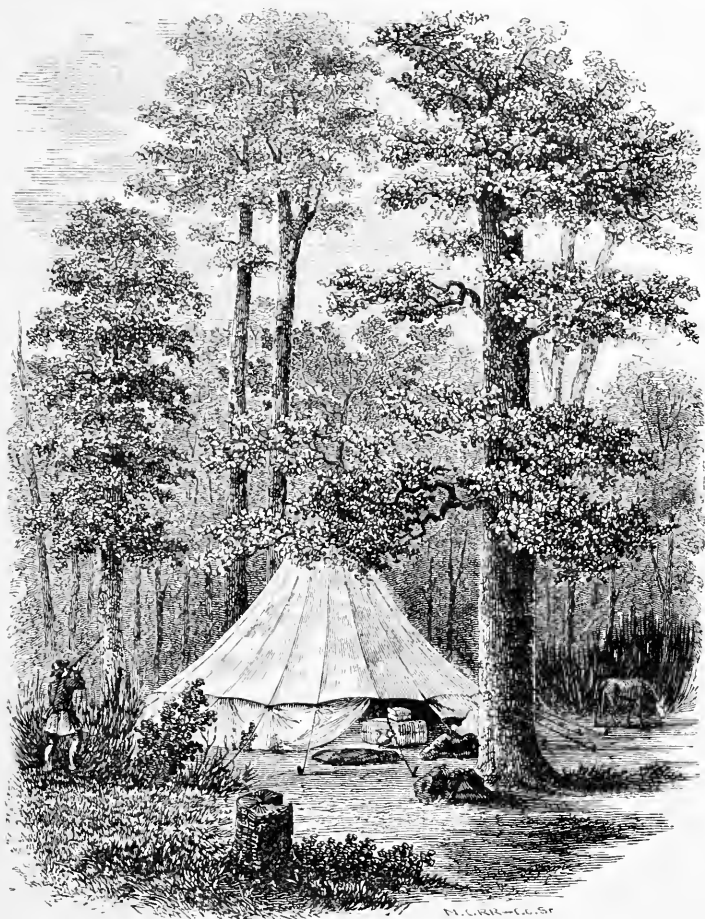
EAST CHESTER, a post village of Westchester county, New York, in East Chester township, and on a creek of the same name, 1½ miles from Mount Vernon station, and about 16 miles north-north-east of New York. It has 3 churches. The township contains a large village, named Mount Vernon, and is intersected by the New York and Harlem Railroad. Population of the township in 1875, 8333; in 1880, 8737.

### EDGEWATER.

EDGEWATER, a village of Richmond county, New York, on Staten Island, and on New York bay, at Vanderbilt station on the Staten Island Railroad, in the townships of Middletown and Southfield. It has 9 churches, a savings bank, an academy, an educational institute, and manufactures of candles, felt, beer, carriages, hats, machinery, paper, &c. It adjoins the village of Stapleton. Population in 1880, 8044.



CAZENOVIA LAKE.



CAMPING OUT IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

**ELLICOTT.**

ELLICOTT, a township of Chautauqua county, New York, is at the south-east extremity of Chautauqua lake. It contains the large village of Jamestown. Population, 10,842.

**ELMIRA.**

ELMIRA, a city and the capital of Chemung county, New York, and the largest town on the Erie Railroad between Paterson and Buffalo, is situated on both sides of the Chemung river, in a wide and fertile

valley, at the mouth of Newtown creek. By railroad it is 274 miles west-north-west of New York, 149 miles east-south-east of Buffalo, 46 miles south-south-west of Ithaca, and 78 miles north by east of Williamsport. It is on the Erie Railroad where it crosses the Northern Central Railroad, and is a terminus of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It contains a court-house, 20 churches, a high school, a normal school, the Elmira Free Academy, 4 banks (2 of which are national), a State Reformatory, a Catholic academy, and the Elmira Female College, which has an endowment of \$100,000 and a library of 3000 volumes. Two daily and 4 weekly newspapers are published here. Elmira has extensive manufactures of railroad iron, iron castings, railroad cars, farming implements, boots and shoes, carriages, edge-tools, flour, &c. Here are several machine shops and tanneries, a woolen mill, a manufactory of steam fire-engines, and large workshops of the Erie Railroad and Northern Central Railroad. The town is supplied with water which is stored in a large reservoir and distributed in pipes. Its trade is facilitated by the Chemung Canal, which connects with Seneca lake. Elmira was incorporated in 1865, and is divided into 6 wards. Population, 20,541.



TRENTON FALLS.

**FISHKILL.**

FISHKILL, a post village in Fishkill township, Dutchess county, New York, on a creek of the same name, and on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, 7 miles north-east of Newburg, 5 miles east of the Hudson river, and 62 miles north of New York. It contains 4 churches, a national bank, an academy or union school, and a newspaper office. Population, 682. The township contains larger villages, named Fishkill Landing and Matteawan. Total population, 10,732.



LAKE MOHONK, ERIE RAILWAY.

**FLATBUSH.**

FLATBUSH, a post village of Kings county, New York, in Flatbush township, 3 or 4 miles south-south-east of Brooklyn. It contains 5 churches, the Erasmus Hall Academy, an almshouse, a lunatic asylum, and a newspaper office. The township also contains a village named Parkville. Prospect Park, of Brooklyn, is contiguous to Flatbush. Population of the township, 7634.

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**FLUSHING.**

FLUSHING, a post village in Flushing township, Queens county, New York, on Flushing bay (a part of Long Island sound), on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, and on a branch of the Long Island Railroad, about 9 miles east of New York city. Steam ferry-boats ply regularly between Flushing and New York or Hunter's Point. It contains 2 banks, 8 churches, the Flushing Institute, St. Mary's Seminary, St. Joseph's Academy, a private asylum for the insane, a convent, and printing offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Here are several large nurseries and gardens. Population, 6683; of the township, 15,906. The township contains also College Point, Bay Side, and Whitestone, which have manufactures of silk, india-rubber, tin, &c.

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**GALEN.**

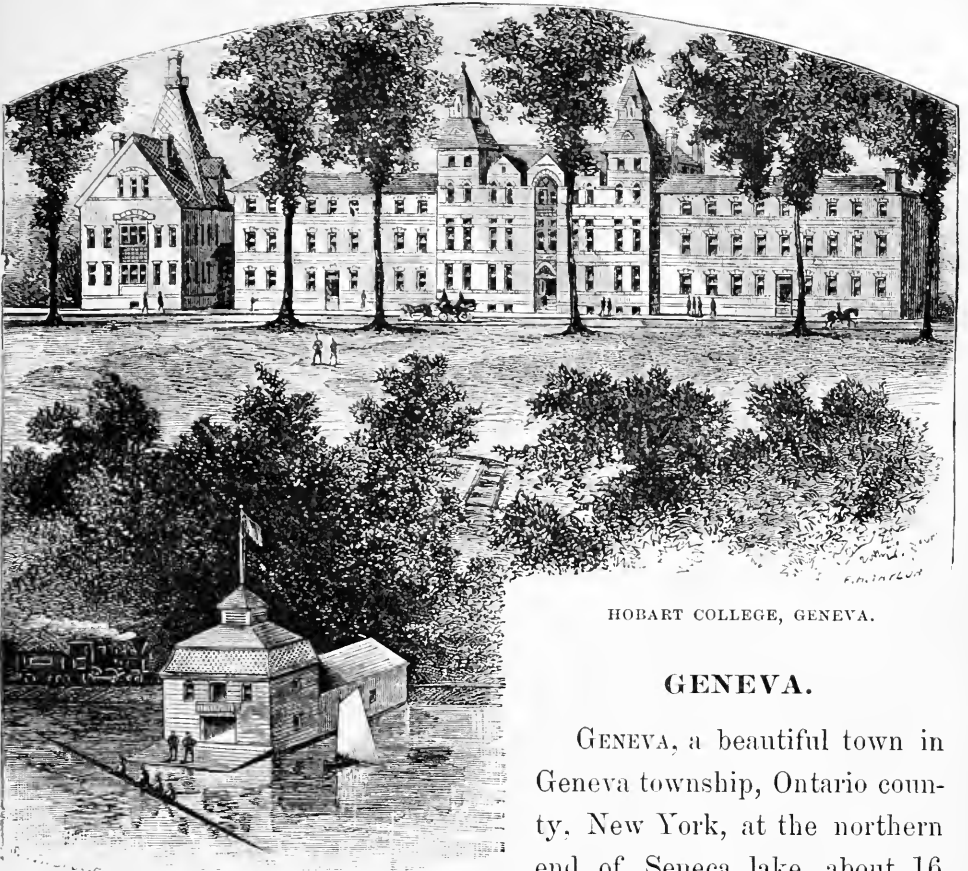
GALEN, a township of Wayne county, New York. Population, 5461. It contains the village of Clyde.

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**GEDDES.**

GEDDES, a post village of Onondaga county, New York, in Geddes township, on the Erie Canal and the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, 2 or 3 miles west of Syracuse. It contains 2 churches, a pottery, extensive salt-works, and the works of the Onondaga Iron Company. The township is bounded north-east by Onondaga lake. Population of village in 1880, 4283; of the township, 7088.





HOBART COLLEGE, GENEVA.

## GENEVA.

GENEVA, a beautiful town in Geneva township, Ontario county, New York, at the northern end of Seneca lake, about 16 miles (direct) east of Canandaigua. By railroad it is 26 miles west of Auburn, and 50 miles east-south-east of Rochester. It is on the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, and is the northern terminus of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. It is finely situated on high ground on the western shore of the lake, and contains many handsome residences. Geneva contains 10 or 11 churches, the Geneva Classical and Union School, the Walnut Hill Seminary for boys, 2 national banks, and a water-cure, and is the seat of Hobart College (Protestant Episcopal), which was organized in 1820 and has a library of 13,000 volumes. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily in all seasons of the year between this place and Watkins, which is about 36 miles distant.

Here are 2 large nurseries of fruit trees. Geneva has also optical works, bending-works, and manufactures of engines, boilers, and steam heating-apparatus. Population in 1880, 5878; of the township, 7412.

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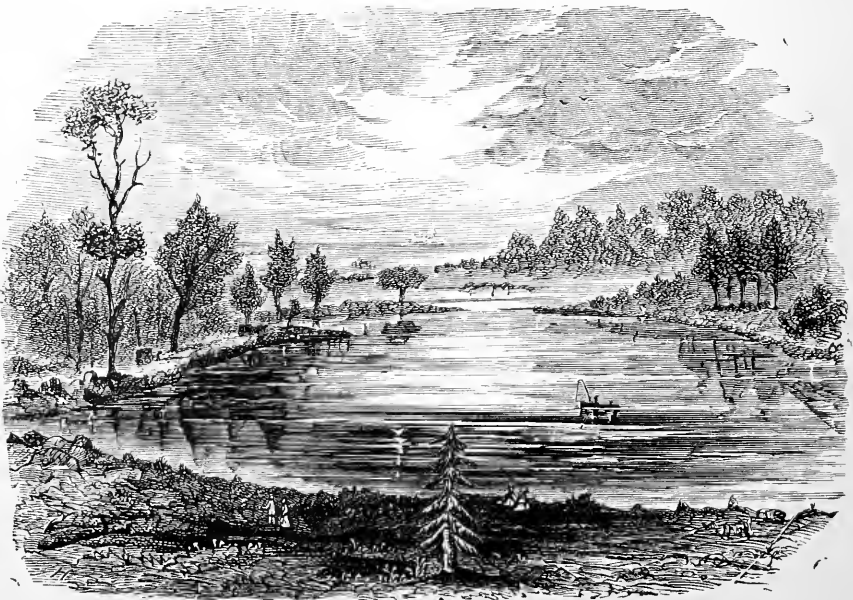
### GERMAN FLATS.

GERMAN FLATS, a township of Herkimer county, New York. Population, 6746. It contains Ilion and Mohawk.

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### GLOVERSVILLE.

GLOVERSVILLE, a post village of Fulton county, New York, in Johnstown township, on Cayadutta creek, and on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, 53 miles north-west of Albany, and 10 miles north of Fonda. It is the most populous place in Fulton county, and is noted for the manufacture of buckskin and other gloves and mittens. It contains 6 churches, 2 national banks, a union school, a machine shop, and numerous manufactories of gloves and mittens. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population about 7133.



LAKE SCENE IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

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**GREENBURG.**

**GREENBURG**, formerly **DOBBS FERRY**, a village in Greenburg township, Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at Dobbs Ferry Station, 20 miles north of New York. It has 4 churches, a union school, and a brewery. Population about 1915. Here is Dobbs Ferry Post Office. The township contains villages named Irvington and Tarrytown, and a population of 8934.

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**GREENBUSH.**

**GREENBUSH**, also called **EAST ALBANY**, a village of Rensselaer county, New York, in Greenbush township, on the east bank of the Hudson river, opposite Albany, with which it is connected by a railroad bridge. It is the western terminus of the Boston and Albany Railroad and the southern terminus of the Troy and Greenbush Railroad, and contains the depot, machine shops, and freight houses of the first-named road. It has also 7 churches, a convent, a newspaper office, a bank, 2 saw-mills, a tannery, and a cigar factory. Population in 1880, 3295; of the township, 6743.

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**HAYERSTRAW.**

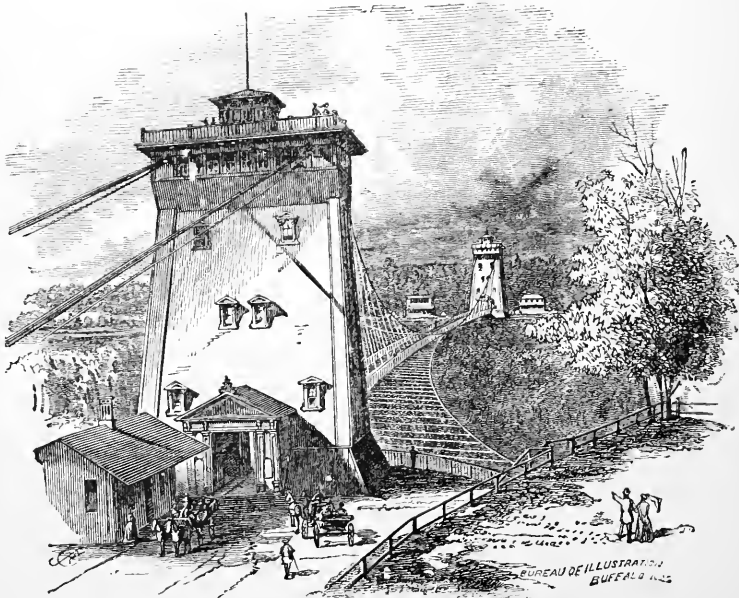
**HAYERSTRAW**, formerly **WARREN**, a post village of Rockland county, New York, in Haverstraw township, on the west bank of the Hudson river (here called Haverstraw or Tappan bay), 35 miles north of New York, and 6 miles below Peekskill. It contains a bank, 5 churches, an academy, a newspaper office, a paper mill, an iron foundry, &c. It has extensive manufactures of bricks, brick-machines, and baskets. Two steamboats ply between this place and New York city. Population, 3506. The township is partly occupied by steep and rocky peaks of the Ramapo mountains, and contains villages named Garnerville and Samsondale. Total population, 6973.

## HECTOR.

HECTOR, a post township of Schuyler county, New York, about 15 miles west of Ithaca, is bounded on the west by Seneca lake. Population in 1880, 5025. It contains villages named Burdette, North Hector, Mecklenburg, and Peach Orchard. Hector Post Office is at Peach Orchard.

## HEMPSTEAD.

HEMPSTEAD, a post village of Queens county, New York, in Hempstead township, on the Long Island Railroad and on the Flushing and North Side Railroad, 20 miles east of Brooklyn. The Hempstead Branch of the South Side Railroad connects it with Valley Stream station of the main line. It has 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices, a seminary, and many fine residences. Population, 2521. The township is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and comprises Rockaway, a fashionable bathing place. Its surface is level. Population, 18,164.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS.

## HOOSIC.

HOOSIC, or HOOSIC CORNER, a post village of Rensselaer county, New York, on Hoosic river, in a township of the same name, and on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 36 miles by rail north-east of Albany, and 8 or 9 miles west of Bennington, Vermont. It has 2 churches and about 30 houses. The township contains Hoosic Falls. Total population in 1880, 7914.

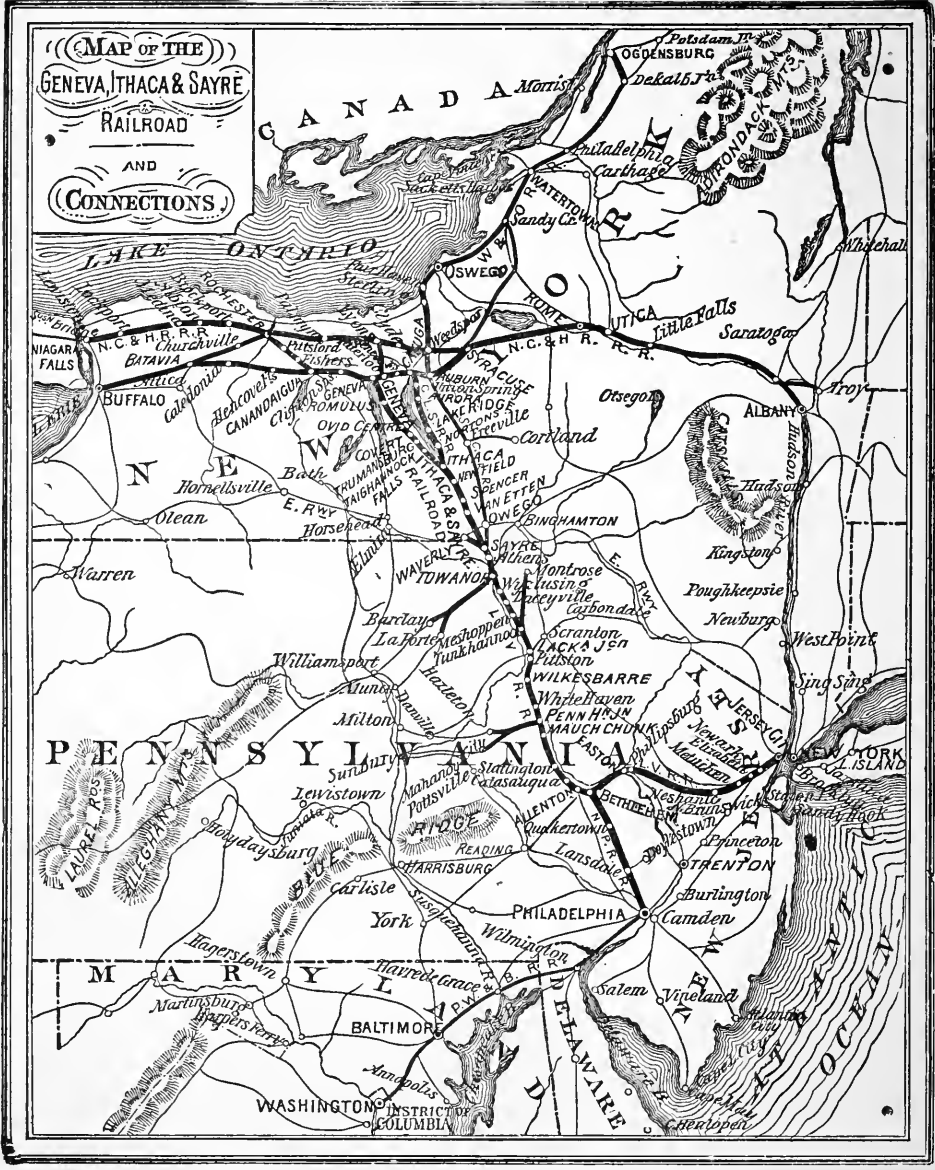
## HORNELLSVILLE.

HORNELLSVILLE, a post town in Hornellsville township, Steuben county, New York, on the Canisteo river, and on the Erie Railroad, 332 miles west-north-west of New York, 91 miles east-south-east of Buffalo, and about 60 miles south of Rochester. It is at the junction of two divisions of the railroad, one of which terminates at Buffalo and the other at Dunkirk. It contains 6 churches, a convent, a national bank, 2 other banks, a public library of 4200 volumes, and repair shops of the railroad. Four weekly newspapers are published here. It has also a free academy and a business college, and manufactures of mowing-machines, leather, shoes, &c. Population in 1880, 8195; of the township, 9852.



SPRING HOUSE.

(MAP OF THE)  
GENEVA, ITHACA & SAYRE  
RAILROAD  
AND  
(CONNECTIONS)



CANADA

LAKE ONTARIO

NIAGARA FALLS

BUFFALO

WARREN

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

WASHINGTON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DELAWARE

Potsdam, N.Y.

OGDENSBURG

Dekalb, N.Y.

Watertown, N.Y.

Carthage, N.Y.

Randy, N.Y.

Utica, N.Y.

Saratoga, N.Y.

Albany, N.Y.

Troy, N.Y.

Kingston, N.Y.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Newburgh, N.Y.

West Point, N.Y.

Sing Sing, N.Y.

Orangeburg, N.Y.

Ulster, N.Y.

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## HUDSON.

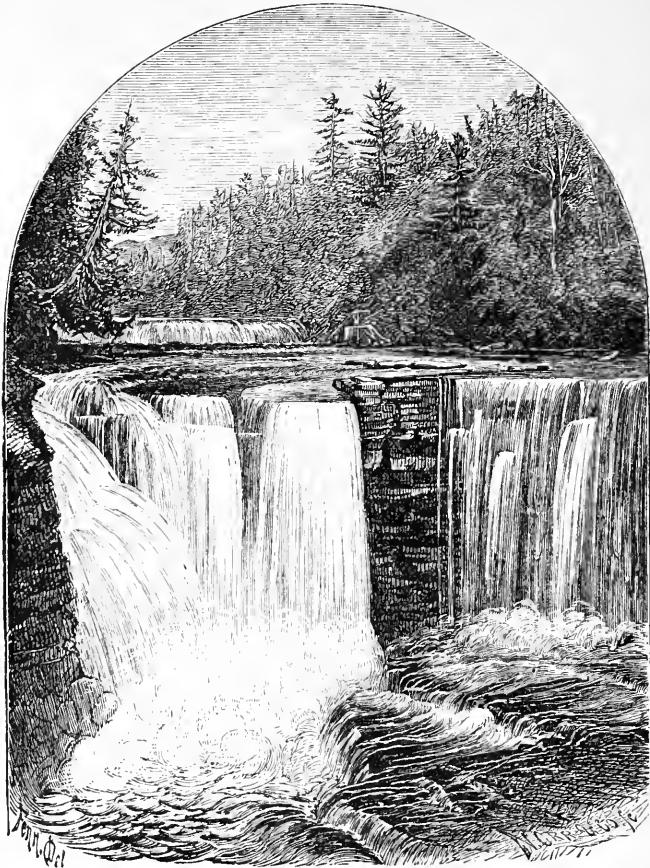
HUDSON, a city, the capital of Columbia county, New York, is finely situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, and on the Hudson River Railroad, at the terminus of the Hudson and Chatham Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, 115 miles north of New York, and 28 miles south of Albany. The river bank here is a steep bluff, about 60 feet high, from the top of which a ridge extends eastward to Prospect Hill, a rounded eminence, which is nearly 500 feet higher than the river, and is 1½ miles from the western part of the city.

Warren street, the principal street of Hudson, extends along the crest of this ridge from the base of Prospect Hill to the bluff, on which is a de-

lightful promenade overlooking the river. Hudson contains a court-house of marble and limestone, a city hall, 13 churches, the Hudson Academy, a public library, 3 national banks, extensive manufactures of clothing, paper, and steam fire-engines, 3 blast furnaces, several iron foundries, and printing offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. A steam ferry-boat plies between this city and Athens, on the west side of the river. This place was settled about 1784, and was incorporated as a city in 1785. Population in 1880, 8670.



CANADARAGO LAKE.—WIONATHA OBSERVATORY.



PART OF HIGH FALLS.

### HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON, a post village of Suffolk county, New York, is in Huntington township, and on an inlet of Long Island sound, called Huntington bay. It is about 38 miles east of New York, with which it is connected by the Long Island Railroad. It has 7 churches, a public hall, a union school, a pottery, a thimble factory, and a windmill. Two or 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Population in 1880, 2952. The township, which is bounded on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, contains two other villages, named Cold Springs and Northport, and a total population of 8098.



**ISLIP.**

ISLIP, a post village and summer resort of Suffolk county, New York, in Islip township, on Great South bay, and on the South Side Railroad. 44 miles east of Brooklyn, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Bay Shore. It has 3 churches, a union school, and about 70 houses, also a manufactory of paper boards. Population about 1127. The township contains larger villages, named Bay Shore and Sayville. Islip is opposite Fire Island light-house. Total population, 6453.

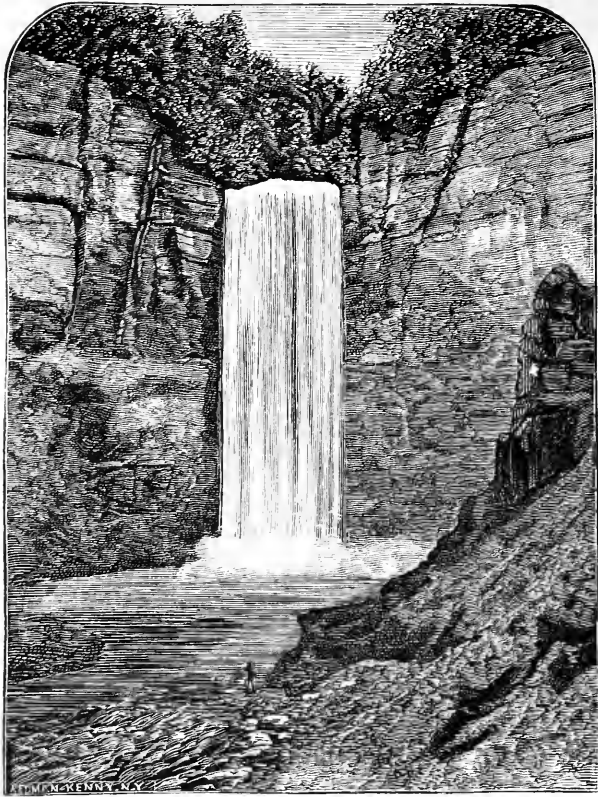
**ITHACA.**

ITHACA, a handsome town, the capital of Tompkins county, New York, is nearly 1 mile from the head or south end of Cayuga lake, 37 miles south of Auburn, 40 miles east-south-east of Geneva, and about 35 miles north-north-east of Elmira. Three streams named Cayuga inlet, Fall creek, and Six Mile creek, here enter the lake. Ithaca is built partly on an alluvial plain, and partly on the



CAYUGA LAKE.

slopes of high hills which inclose that plain on all sides except the north, and are nearly 600 feet higher than the lake. Few towns in the State enjoy such beautiful and picturesque scenery. The long, deep, and narrow lake is a link in the chain of the inland navigation of the State, and communicates with the Erie Canal. Steamboats ply daily between the place and the village of Cayuga. Ithaca is the southern terminus of the Cayuga Southern Railroad, and is on the Utica, Ithaca and



TAUGHANNOCK FALLS, ITHACA.

Elmira Railroad, which connects here with the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. Another railroad (a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad) extends from this town to Owego. The town contains 14 churches, 2 or 3 national banks, the Ithaca Academy, a large free library, several good hotels, and printing offices which issue 1 or 2 daily and 5 weekly newspapers. Here are extensive manufactures of flour, paper, carriages, farming implements, iron castings, machinery, &c. Population, 9105. Ithaca is the seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian), which was organized in 1868 and is endowed with funds amounting to about \$2,500,000. It is open to both sexes, and occupies several fine stone edifices situated on an eminence. It has a faculty of about 35 instructors, an attendance of about 500 students, and a library of 37,000 volumes.

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**JAMAICA.**

JAMAICA, a post village, one of the capitals of Queens county, New York, in Jamaica township, on the Long Island Railroad, at the junction of several of its branches, 12 miles east of Brooklyn, and about 4 miles south of Flushing. It contains 6 churches, the Union Hall Academy, several seminaries, a bank, and many elegant residences owned or occupied by citizens of Brooklyn and New York. It has several manufactures of carriages; and 4 weekly newspapers (1 of which is German) are published here. Population in 1880, 3922. The township is bounded on the south-west by Jamaica bay (which opens into the Atlantic Ocean), and is mostly a sandy plain. Here is the Union Race Course. Population, 10,088.

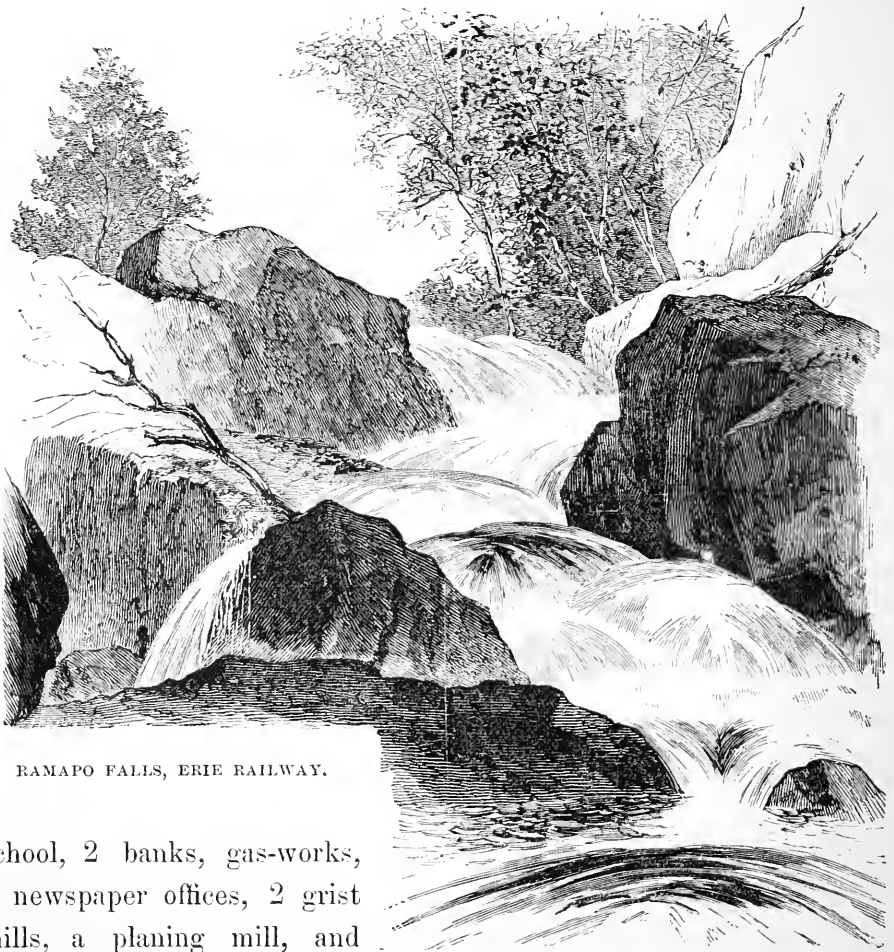
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**JAMESTOWN.**

JAMESTOWN, a handsome town of Chautauqua county, New York, on the Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad, at its junction with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and on the navigable outlet of Chautauqua lake, 27 miles east-north-east of Corry, 20 miles south-east of Mayville, and 60 miles south-by-west of Buffalo. It is finely situated on the hillsides, 2 miles from the beautiful Chautauqua lake, which is a favorite summer resort. It contains 9 churches, 3 national banks, the Jamestown Collegiate Institute, a large union school, 7 hotels, a piano factory, a woolen mill, a large manufactory of alpaca, a manufactory of axes and edge-tools, and several manufactories of cane-seat chairs and other furniture. Two daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Three steamboats ply between this place and the head of the lake. The Chautauqua Outlet here furnishes water-power, which is employed in flouring mills and other mills. Population in 1870, 5336; in 1880, 9357.

## JOHNSTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN, a post village, capital of Fulton county, New York, in Johnstown township, on Cayadutta creek, and on the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad, 4 miles north of Fonda, and 48 miles west-north-west of Albany. It has 9 churches, a union



RAMAPO FALLS, ERIE RAILWAY.

school, 2 banks, gas-works, 3 newspaper offices, 2 grist mills, a planing mill, and manufactures of gloves and mittens. Population, 5013. The township contains the large village of Gloversville. Total population, 16,626.

## KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, a city, capital of Ulster county, New York, in Kingston township, 2 miles west of the Hudson river, 54 miles south of Albany, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north-west of Rondout. It is on or near Esopus creek, and the Rondout river, is on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, and is also a terminus of the Wallkill Valley Railroad. It contains a city hall, a court-house, 10 or more churches, a convent, an orphanage, a Catholic academy, 3 national banks, 3 savings banks, the Kingston Academy, a high school, 3 first-class hotels, and printing offices which issue 1 daily and 4 or 5 weekly newspapers. Kingston has 5 breweries, 2 tanneries, 3 iron foundries, 4 brick yards, 3 steam flour mills, and manufactories of cement, lime, steam boilers, sash, blinds, soap, candles, &c. It was made a city in 1872, the village of Rondout being a part of the new corporation. Population in 1875, 20,474; in 1880, 18,344. Kingston township is bounded on the east by the Hudson river. Large quantities of building and flag stones are exported from it. Population of the township, 1093.



CASCADE.

**LANSINGBURG.**

LANSINGBURG, a post town of Rensselaer county, New York, in Lansingburg township, on the east bank of the Hudson river, opposite Waterford, with which it is connected by a bridge, and on the Troy and Boston Railroad, 10 miles above Albany, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles north of Troy. It contains 6 churches, the Lansingburg Academy, an Augustinian priory, 2 national banks, and a newspaper office. Here are extensive manufactures of brushes, oil-cloths, &c. Sloops can ascend the river to this place. Population of the township, 7759.

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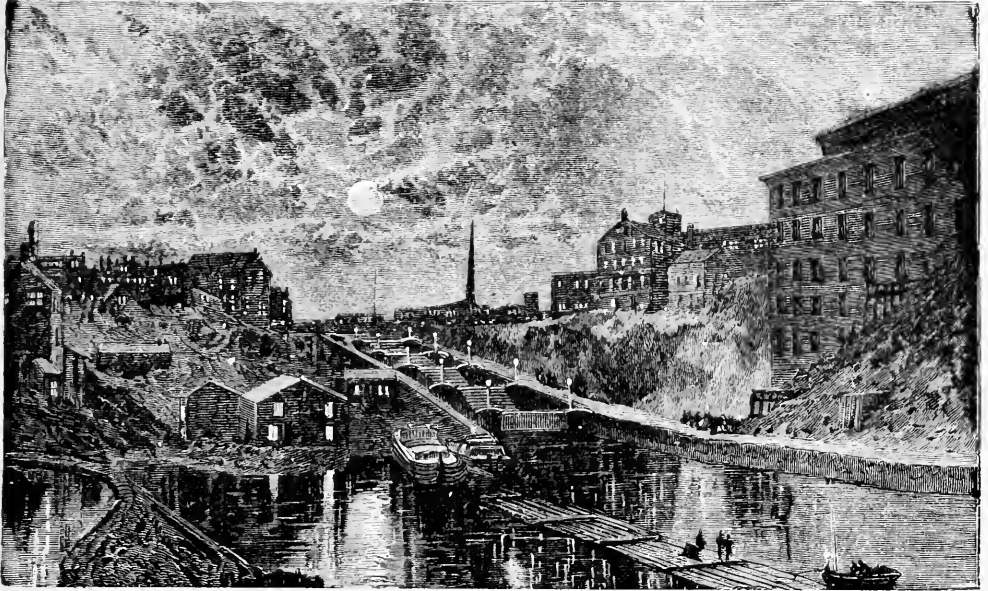
**LENOX.**

LENOX, a post township of Madison county, New York, about 24 miles west of Utica, is bounded on the north by Oneida lake, and on the east by Oneida creek. It is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, and contains the large villages of Canastota and Oneida. Hops and dairy products are the chief articles of export. Population in 1880, 10,246. Lenox Post Office is at Quality Hill.

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**LITTLE FALLS.**

LITTLE FALLS, a post village of Herkimer county, New York, on both sides of the Mohawk river, on the Erie Canal, and on the New York Central Railroad,  $73\frac{1}{2}$  miles west-north-west of Albany, and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  miles east-by-south of Utica. The river here passes through a narrow rocky gorge, and falls about 44 feet in the course of two-thirds of a mile, affording abundant water-power. The dwellings are built on steep declivities, commanding a view of picturesque scenery. Little Falls contains 8 churches, a bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, an academy a cotton factory, 2 paper mills, a starch factory, 2 woolen mills, an axe factory, 2 knitting-mills, a foundry, &c. The village is mostly in Little Falls township, but partly in Manheim. Population, 6910; of the township, 6913.

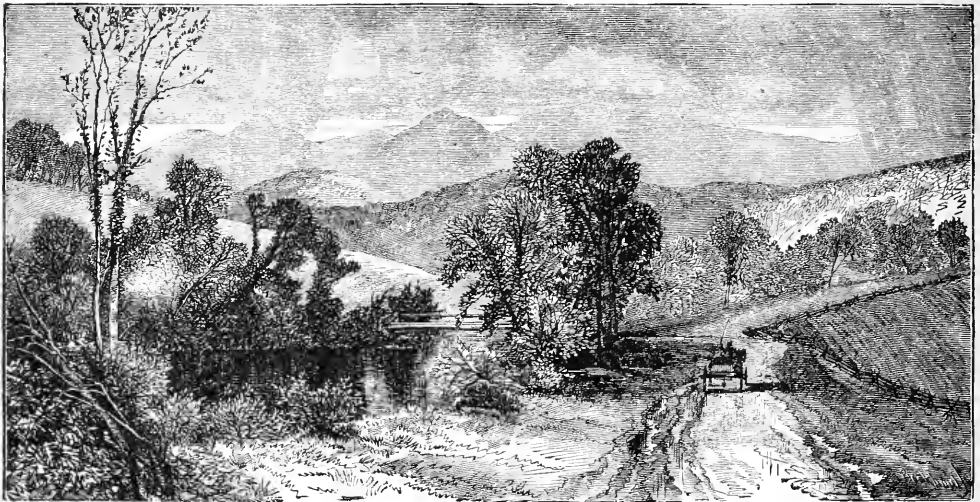


LOCKPORT AT NIGHT.

## LOCKPORT.

LOCKPORT, a city, the capital of Niagara county, New York, in Lockport township, on the Erie Canal, and on the Rochester and Niagara division of the New York Central Railroad, 25 miles north-north-east of Buffalo, and  $56\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Rochester. It is 285 miles by railroad or about 330 miles by canal west-by-north of Albany. It is partly built on the declivities of a terrace or long ridge, called the "Mountain Ridge." The canal here descends about 60 feet from the level of Lake Erie to the Genesee level by 10 double combined locks of massive masonry. The abundant hydraulic power thus obtained is one of the main sources of the prosperity of the city, and is utilized in numerous mills and factories. The canal here passes through a deep channel which has been cut in solid limestone and is several miles in extent. Lockport contains 15 churches, a large union school-house, 3 national banks, 3 other banks, and printing offices which issue 3 daily and four weekly newspapers. It has also a Catholic female academy, 6 or more flouring mills (some of

which are of the first class), numerous saw-mills, a woolen factory, several iron foundries, machine shops, &c. Here are extensive quarries of Niagara limestone, an excellent material for building, which give employment to several hundred men. At this place the railroad crosses the canal by a viaduct 60 feet above the surface of the water. Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1865. Population in 1880, 13,522; of the township, exclusive of the city, 2847.

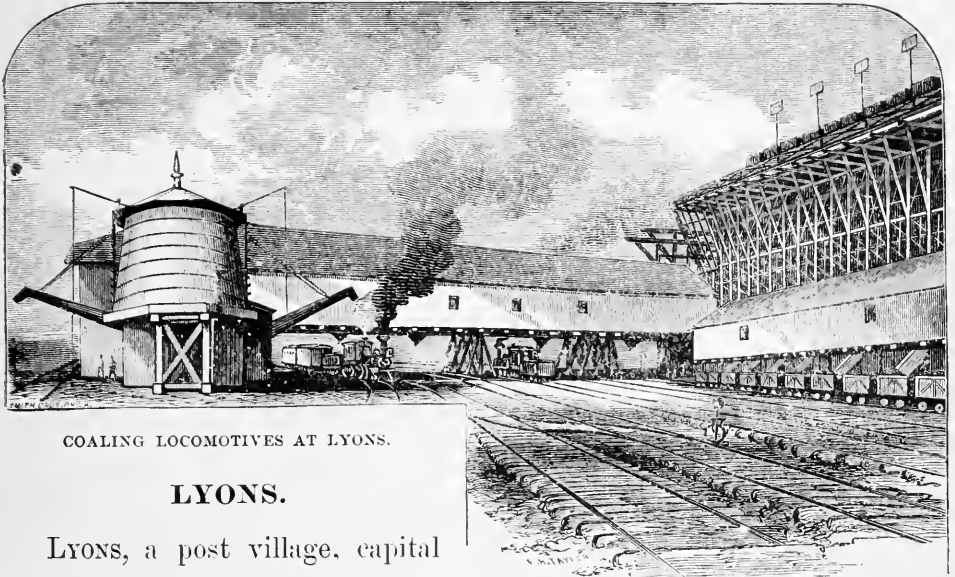


MT. MC GREGGOR.

### LONG ISLAND CITY.

LONG ISLAND CITY, a city, one of the capitals of Queens county, New York, is on the East river, opposite the city of New York, and is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown creek. It includes Hunter's Point, Astoria, Ravenswood, Dutch Kills, Blissville, &c., and is the western terminus of the Long Island Railroad and the Flushing and Northside Railroad. It has 4 churches, a savings bank, oil works, extensive manufactories, and printing offices which issue 1 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. Population in 1880, 17,129.





COALING LOCOMOTIVES AT LYONS.

### LYONS.

LYONS, a post village, capital of Wayne county, New York, in Lyons township, on the Erie Canal and the Clyde river, at the confluence of the Canandaigua Outlet with Mud creek. It is also on the New York Central Railroad, 45 miles west of Syracuse, and 36 miles east-by-south of Rochester. It contains a fine stone court-house, 7 churches, a national bank, 2 banking houses, a large union school, 2 newspaper offices, a pottery, a machine shop, several flour mills, extensive distilleries of peppermint oil, and manufactories of barrels and farm implements. Population, 3820; of the township, 5762.

### MALONE.

MALONE, a post village, capital of Franklin county, New York, in Malone township, on Salmon river, and on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, 61 miles east-by-north of Ogdensburg, and 57 miles west of Rouse's Point. A bridge here crosses the river, which affords extensive water-power and flows in a deep valley. Malone is pleasantly situated in a rich farming country. It contains 7 churches.

2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 iron foundries, 2 woolen factories, a paper mill, 3 flouring mills, a tannery, and 2 machine shops. Here is a quarry of Potsdam sandstone. The machine and repair shops of the railroad located here are on a large scale. Population, 4193; of the township, 7909.

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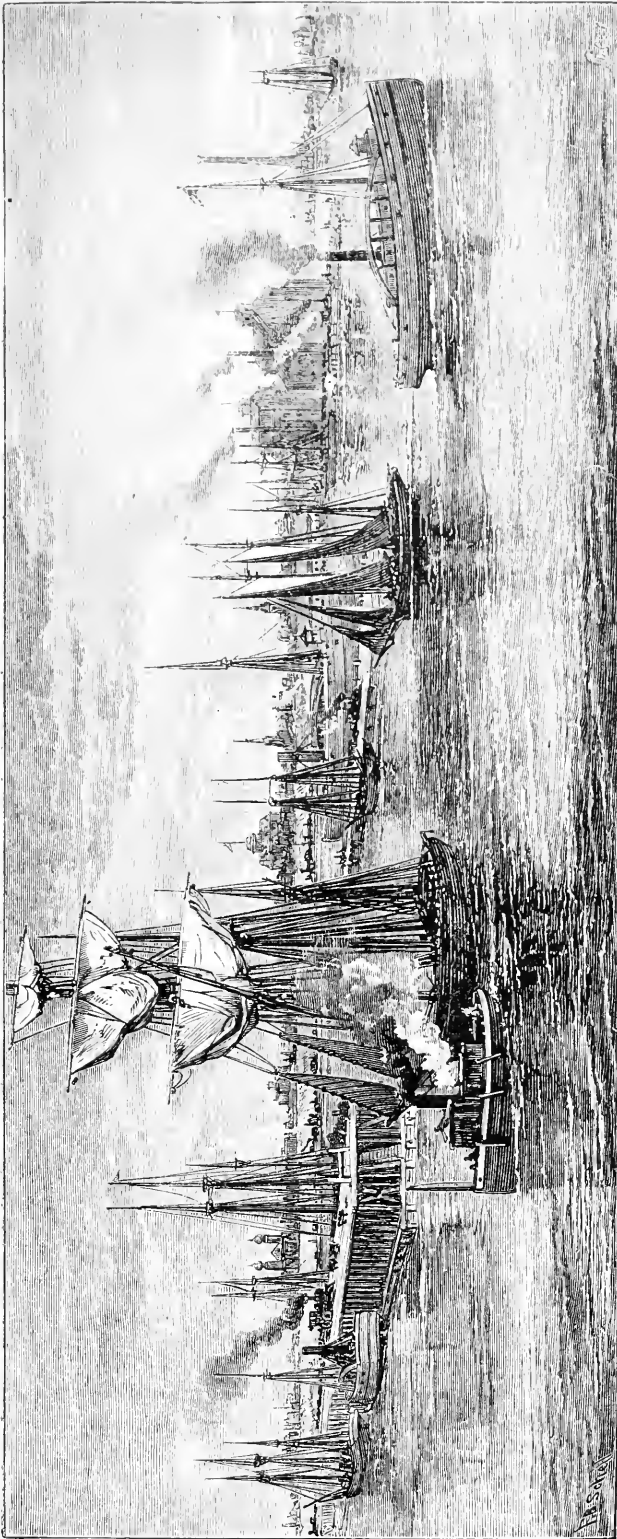
### MANLIUS.

MANLIUS, a post village in Onondaga county, New York, in Manlius township, on Limestone creek, and on the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad, 12 miles east-south-east of Syracuse. It contains 4 churches, an academy or graded school, a paper mill, 2 foundries, 2 flouring mills, a woolen mill, and a manufactory of cement. Population, 834. The township is traversed by the Erie Canal, and contains villages named Fayetteville and Manlius Station. Population of township, 5954.

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### MIDDLETOWN (Orange County).

MIDDLETOWN, a post town of Orange county, New York, is situated in Wallkill township, in the valley of the Wallkill river, on the Erie Railroad, at its junction with the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, about 24 miles west-south-west of Newburg. By railroad it is 66 miles north-north-west of New York, and 7 miles west-north-west of Goshen. It is also the northern terminus of the West Jersey Midland Railroad. It contains 8 churches, the Wallkill Academy and union school, 2 or 3 national banks, a savings bank, an opera-house, 2 public halls, hotels called the Grand Central and Ogden House, and printing offices which issue 2 daily and 2 weekly newspapers. It has gas works and iron works, and is supplied with water brought from Monhagan lake. It has also manufactories of wool, hats, blankets, carpet-bags, and saws. The State homœopathic insane asylum is located here. In 1880 the population was 8494.



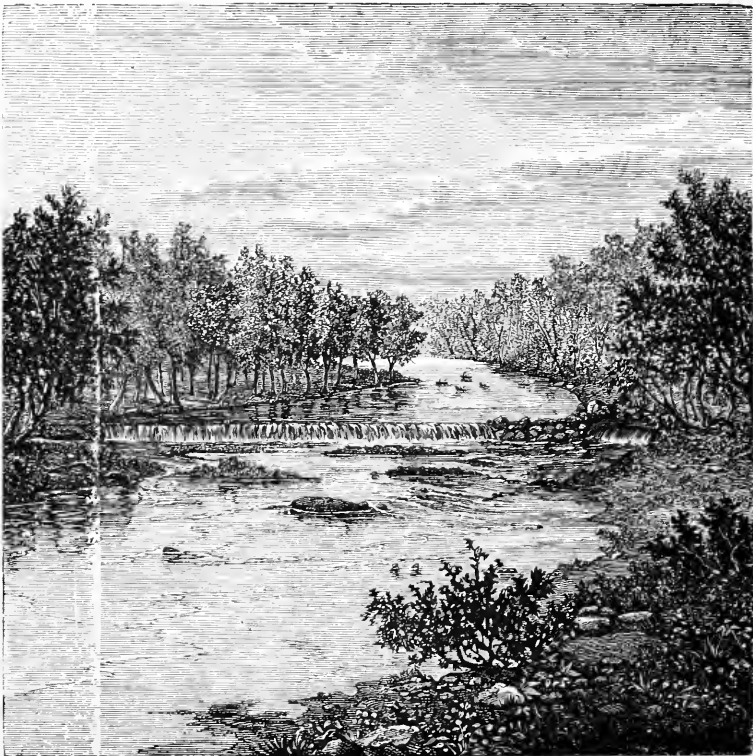
LAKE ERIE.

**MIDDLETOWN (Richmond County).**

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Richmond county, New York. It contains New Dorp, Edgewater, and other villages. In 1880 the population was 9029.

**MILO.**

MILO, a post township of Yates county, New York, is bounded on the east by Seneca lake, and on the west by Keuka lake. It contains part of Penn Yan, and is intersected by the Northern Central Railroad. Population, 5755.



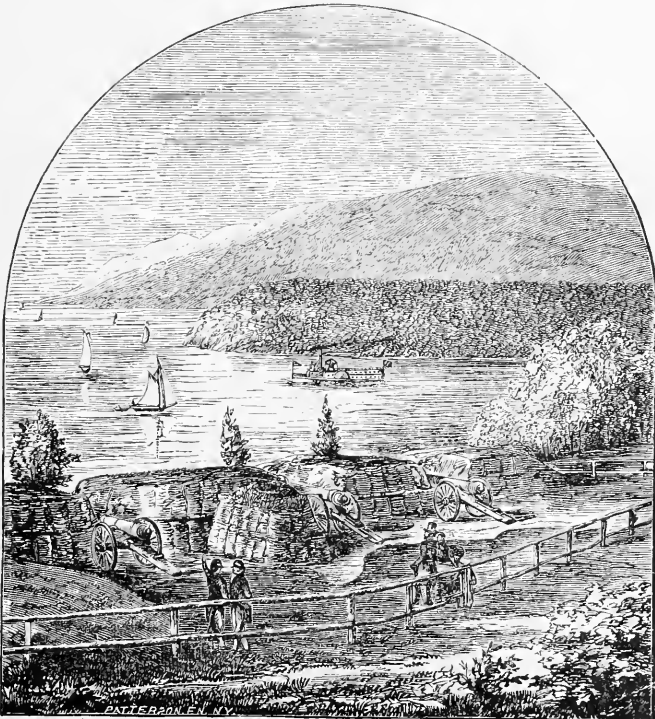
GLEN FALLS.

**MILTON.**

MILTON, a township of Saratoga county, New York. In 1880 the population was 5565. It contains Ballston Spa, Milton Centre, West Milton, and Rock City Falls.

**MINDEN.**

MINDEN, a post township of Montgomery county, New York, about 30 miles south-east of Utica, is bounded on the north by the Mohawk river. It has a fertile soil and a hilly surface. Population. 5100. It contains the village of Fort Plain. Minden Post Office is at Fordsbush.



VIEW FROM THE BATTERY, WEST POINT.

**MONROE.**

MONROE, a post village of Orange county, New York, in Monroe township, on the Erie Railroad, 50 miles north-north-west of New York city, and 10 miles south-east of Goshen. It has 3 churches and a flour mill. Population about 500. The township comprises part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and several lakes. It contains villages named Turner's and Greenwood Iron Works, and has a population of 5096.

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**MORIAH.**

MORIAH, a post village in Moriah township, Essex county, New York, about 37 miles north of Whitehall, and 4 miles west of Lake Champlain, which forms the eastern boundary of the township. It has 2 or 3 churches, rich mines of magnetic iron ore, and several furnaces. The township is intersected by the New York and Canada Railroad. It contains larger villages, named Port Henry and Minerville. Population of the township, 7379.

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**MOUNT PLEASANT.**

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river. Population, 5450. It contains Beekmantown, Pleasantville, Sleepy Hollow, &c.

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**NEW BRIGHTON.**

NEW BRIGHTON, a post village of Richmond county, New York, is on the north-east shore of Staten Island, 6 miles south-west of New York. It is beautifully situated on New York bay, at the eastern end of Kill van Kull. It contains 9 churches, several superior hotels,



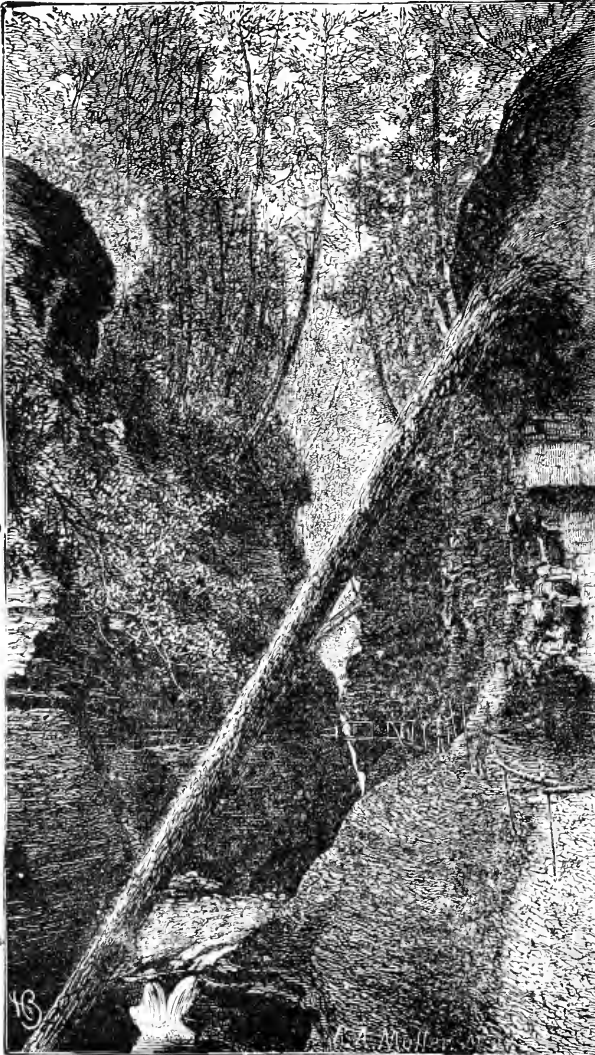
LAKE GEORGE.

and many handsome villas and residences. The site is elevated, and commands beautiful views of the bay. Steamboats run hourly from New York to New Brighton, passing between the fortified islands which defend the metropolis. Granite is found near this village. It has 2 newspaper offices, works for printing and dyeing silk, and manufactures of paper, &c. Population, 12,679.

### NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, a city and one of the capitals of Orange county, New York, is finely situated on the west bank of the Hudson river, 60 miles north of New York, and 83 miles south of Albany. Latitude  $41^{\circ} 31' N.$ ; longitude,  $74^{\circ} 1' W.$  The ground on which it is built rises as it recedes from the river to the height of about 300 feet, commanding a fine view of the Highlands and of the river, which is here  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles wide. The most elegant residences are on a plateau in the highest part of the city. The appearance of the city, as seen

from the river, is highly attractive. A steam ferry connects it with Fishkill; which is on the opposite bank and is on the Hudson River Railroad. A ferry-boat also plies between Newburg and Dutchess Junction, which is the south-western terminus of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad. This city is the north-eastern terminus of the Newburg and New York Railroad, which connects with the Erie Rail-



THE NARROW PASS, WATKINS GLEN.

road at Turner's. Another branch of the Erie Railroad extends from Newburg to Greycourt. Newburg contains 3 national banks, a free public library, a theological seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, 21 churches, and the Newburg Institute (for boys), which occupies a fine position on Seminary Hill. Two daily and two weekly newspapers are published here. Here are several tanneries, foundries, plaster mills, ship yards, and large manufactories of cotton goods, woolen goods, machinery, and flour. The adjacent country



is noted for its extensive dairies and the superior quality of the butter produced in them. Large quantities of dairy products, grain, flour, and coal (which last is brought from Pennsylvania) are shipped here. Newburg was the theatre of important events in the Revolutionary War. Here, at "Washington's Head-Quarters," a stone mansion, now owned by the State and visited by thousands of persons annually, the American army was disbanded, June 23d, 1783, after a treaty of peace had been concluded. The city was incorporated in 1865. Population, 18,049; of Newburg township, excluding the city, 3918.

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### NEW LOTS.

NEW LOTS, a township of Kings county, New York. Population, 13,655. It contains East New York.

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### NEW ROCHELLE.

NEW ROCHELLE, a post village in New Rochelle township, Westchester county, New York, on Long Island sound, and on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at the junction of the Harlem River Branch, 18 miles north-east of New York. It contains many beautiful villas, 7 churches, a savings bank, and manufactory of druggists' scales. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Population of the township, 5276.

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### NEWTOWN.

NEWTOWN, a post township of Queens county, New York, is bounded on the north-east by Long Island sound, on the west by the city of Brooklyn, and on the north-west by the East river. It contains villages named Corona, Maspeth, Columbusville, Glendale, Melvina, Newtown, and Ravenswood. It is intersected by the Long Island and Flushing and North Side Railroads. Population in 1880, 9804.

**NIAGARA.**

NIAGARA, a township of Niagara county, New York. In 1880 the population was 7432. It contains the villages of Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

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**NORTHFIELD.**

NORTHFIELD, a township of Richmond county (Staten Island), New York. It has a population of 7014.

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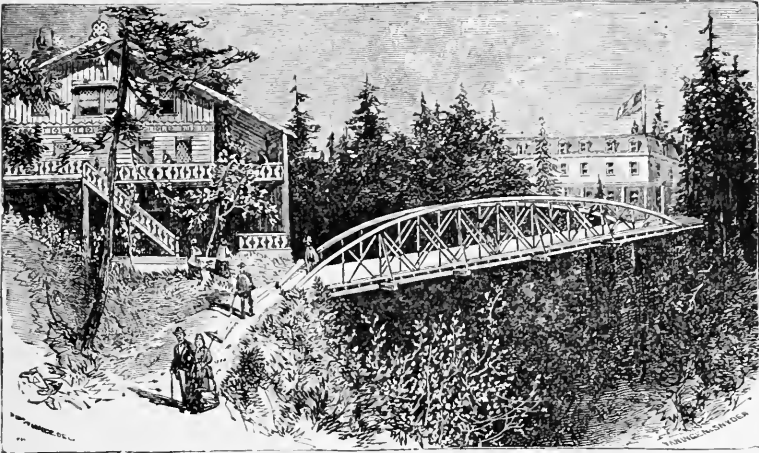
**NORTH HEMPSTEAD.**

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a township of Queens county, New York. In 1880 the population was 7560.

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**NORWICH.**

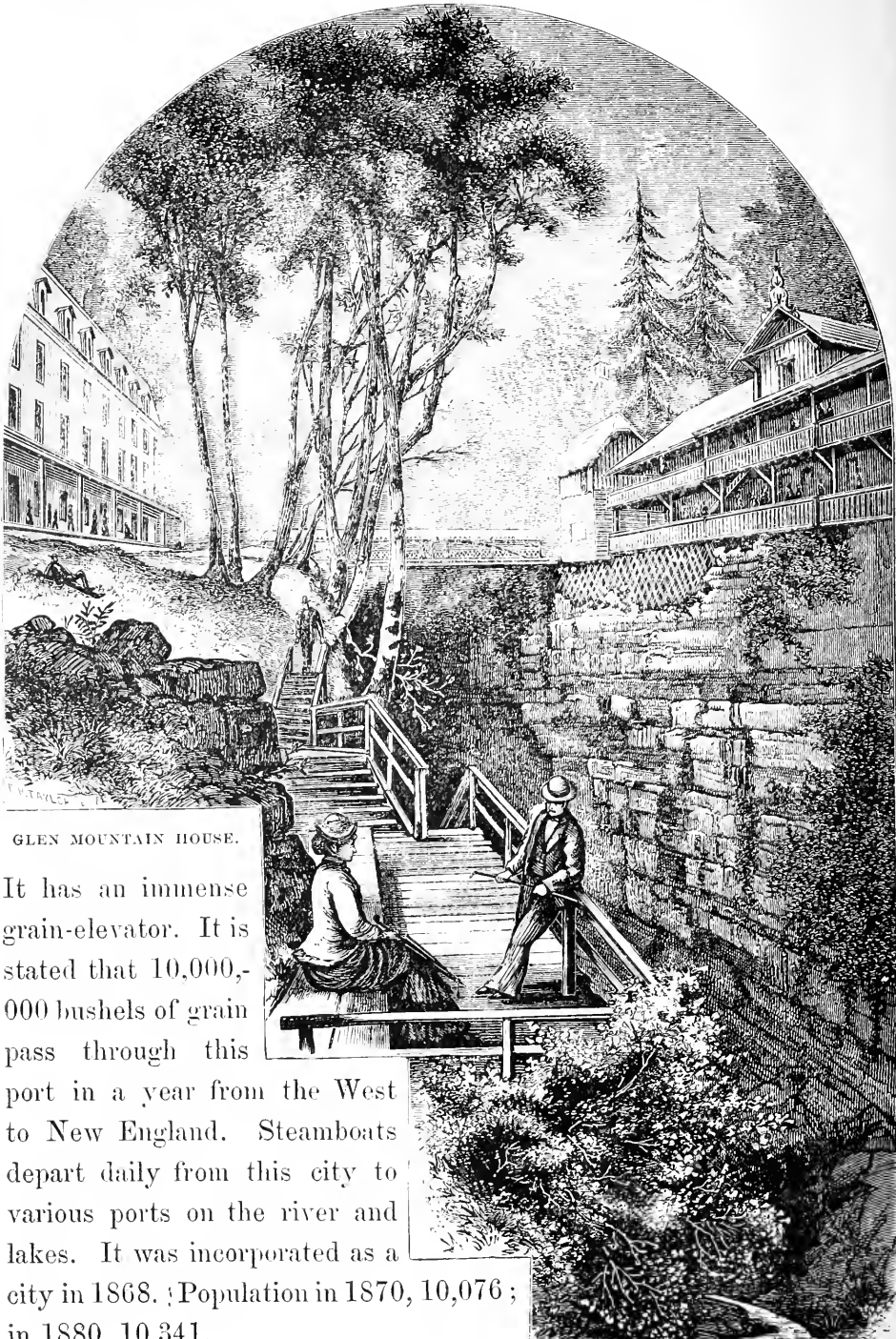
NORWICH, a post village, capital of Chenango county, New York, in Norwich township, in a valley on the Chenango river and the Chenango Canal, 41 miles north-north-east of Binghamton, 55 miles south-by-west of Utica, and 216 miles north-west of New York. It is on the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It is also the south-eastern terminus of Auburn Branch of the former road. It contains a handsome stone court-house, 8 churches, the Norwich Academy, 2 national banks, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices, a piano factory, 1 or 2 blast furnaces, a manufactory of hammers, a brewery, a tannery, a foundry, a machine shop, and several carriage factories. Population, 4279; of the township, 5756.



GLEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, WATKINS GLEN.

### OGDENSBURG.

OGDENSBURG, a city and port of entry in Oswegatchie township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and opposite Prescott, Canada. Latitude,  $44^{\circ} 41' N.$ ; longitude,  $75^{\circ} 31' W.$  By railroad it is 61 miles west-by-south of Malone, 142 miles north of Rome, and 250 miles north-north-west of Albany. It is the western terminus of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Ogdensburg is situated on a plain, is regularly laid out, lighted with gas, and profusely shaded by trees. The St. Lawrence river is here more than 2 miles wide, and is crossed by steam ferry-boats plying between this city and Prescott. The principal public buildings are the Catholic cathedral and the new edifice erected by the United States for the post office, custom house, and court-house. This cost about \$250,000. Ogdensburg contains a bank, a large hotel called the Seymour House, 12 graded schools, each occupying a fine building, the Ogdensburg Educational Institute, and 6 churches. One daily and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. The prosperity of the place is chiefly derived from trade and extensive manufactures of flour, lumber, machinery, leather, &c.



GLEN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

It has an immense grain-elevator. It is stated that 10,000,000 bushels of grain pass through this port in a year from the West to New England. Steamboats depart daily from this city to various ports on the river and lakes. It was incorporated as a city in 1868. †Population in 1870, 10,076; in 1880, 10,341.

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**ONONDAGA.**

ONONDAGA, or ONONDAGA HILL, a post village of Onondaga county, New York, in a township of the same name, 4 miles south-west of Syracuse. It has 3 churches. Population, 210. Here is Onondaga Post Office. The township is drained by Onondaga creek, and contains a larger village, named Onondaga Valley, also hamlets named Danforth, Navarino, and Howlet Hill. Population of the township, 6358.

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**ORANGETOWN.**

ORANGETOWN, a township of Rockland county, New York. Population in 1880, 8077. It contains Nyack, Piermont, Tappantown, &c.

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**OSSINING.**

OSSINING, a township of Westchester county, New York, is bordered on the west by the Hudson river. It contains the village of Sing Sing, in which is one of the New York State prisons. The Croton Aqueduct also passes through this township. In 1880 the population of the township was 8769.

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**OSWEGO.**

OSWEGO, a city, port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego county, New York, is situated on the south-east shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego river, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. Latitude, 43° 28' N.; longitude, 76° 35' W. By railroad it is 35 miles north-north-west of Syracuse, 243 miles north-west of

New York, and 182 miles west-north-west of Albany. It is the most populous city on Lake Ontario, except Toronto, Canada. It has a good harbor, which is formed by the mouth of the river, is sheltered by long and costly piers, on one of which a light-house has been erected, and is defended by Fort Ontario. The water in the harbor is from 10 to 12 feet deep. Oswego is the northern terminus of the Oswego Canal, which connects at Syracuse with the Erie Canal, and is connected with New York city by the New York and Oswego

Midland Railroad. The other railroads that converge to this place are the Lake Ontario Shore, the Oswego and Syracuse, and the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. The site of this city is elevated and moderately uneven, and is bounded on the south by a bluff or escarpment, which is 160 feet higher than the lake and affords good situations for residences. The streets are 100 feet wide, and intersect one another at right angles. Two bridges across the river connect the eastern and western



AU SABLE CHIASM.—GRAND FLUME.

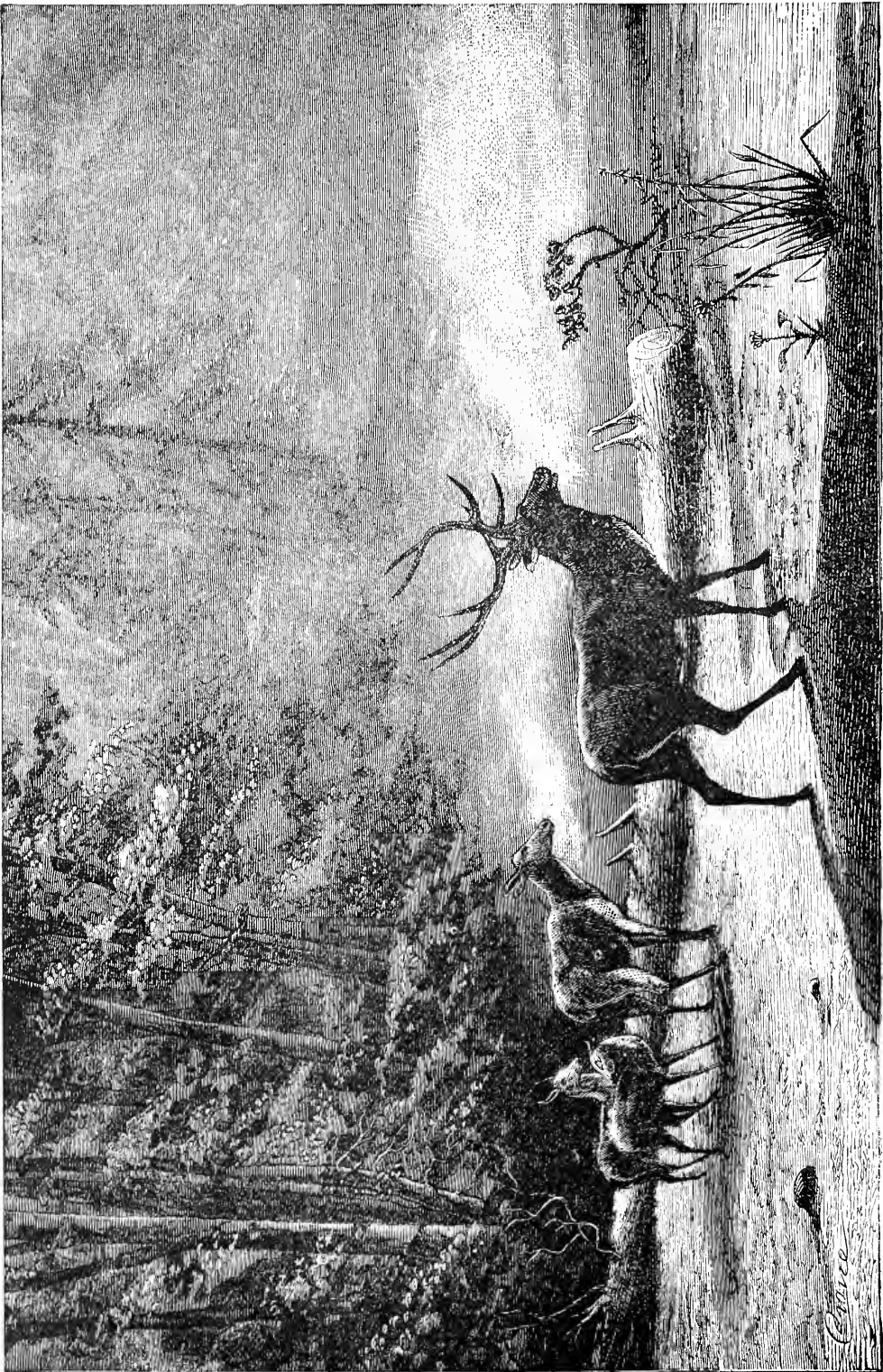
portions of the city. The principal public buildings are the city hall, of stone, the court-house, the custom house, and the post office. A large and elegant hotel has been erected here over a medicinal spring. Oswego contains 17 churches, the Oswego City Library, a high school, the Oswego State Normal and Training School, a public school library, 4 national banks, several other banks, and printing offices which issue two daily and two weekly newspapers.

The steamers of the Canadian Navigation Company ply daily between this port and Montreal, and propellers of another line depart every morning for the West. Great quantities of grain, lumber, &c., are received here by the navigation of the lake, and here are about 10 elevators for the transshipment of the grain. Within the limits of this city the river has a fall of 34 feet, affording immense hydraulic power, and the fall is distributed by 6 successive dams built by the State for canal navigation. The numerous large lakes of which it is the outlet operate as reservoirs, which prevent extreme variations in the height of the river, so that destructive freshets never occur here. Oswego has 20 or more large flouring mills, several iron foundries, machine shops, ship-yards, and a manufactory of corn starch which employs nearly 500 men and is said to produce 33 tons daily. Oswego is one of the largest flour-manufacturing places in the Union. Population in 1880, 21,116.

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### OWEGO.

OWEGO, a handsome post village, capital of Tioga county, New York, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Owego creek, in a township of the same name. It is 37 miles east of Elmira, 22 miles west of Binghamton, and 33 miles south-south-east of Ithaca. It is on the Erie Railroad where it crosses





the Southern Central Railroad, and is connected with Ithaca by a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It contains a handsome court-house, 7 churches, the Owego Free Academy, 2 national banks, manufactures of flour, leather, lumber, &c., and printing offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is a bridge across the river; and near the northern border of the village is the Evergreen Cemetery, on a hill about 200 feet high. In 1880 the population was 5525; of the township, 9884.

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### OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER BAY, a post village and watering place in Oyster Bay township, Queens county, New York, on an inlet of Long Island sound, about 30 miles east-by-north of New York, and 24 miles north of Syasset. It contains 6 churches. Steamboats ply between this place and New York. Population in 1870, 889; in 1880, 1255. The township is bounded north by Long Island sound, and south by the Atlantic Ocean. It contains Glen Cove and other villages. Population of township, 11,923.

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### PEEKSKILL.

PEEKSKILL, a post village in Cortland township, Westchester county, New York, on the eastern bank of the Hudson river, 17 miles below Newburg, and 42 miles north of New York, with which it is connected by the Hudson River Railroad. It is near the place where the river emerges from the Highlands, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery. It contains 15 churches, a convent, an academy, several superior schools, a national bank, a savings bank; a blast furnace, several iron foundries and machine shops, gas-works, manufactures of boilers, stoves, hollow-ware, brick-machines, &c., and printing offices which issue 2 weekly newspapers. The long panorama presented to the tourist between Peekskill and Newburg is the most magnificent and picturesque part of the scenery of the Hudson. Peekskill is

connected with Caldwell's Landing, on the west bank, by a steam ferry. It is supplied with good water from a reservoir or source which is 350 feet higher than the village. Population in 1870, 6560; in 1880, 6893.

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### **PHELPS.**

PHELPS, a post village in Phelps township, Ontario county, New York, on the Canandaigua Outlet, at the mouth of Flint creek, 8 miles north-west of Geneva. It is also on the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad where it crosses the Auburn Branch of the New York Central Railroad, 33 miles west of Auburn. It has 5 churches, a classical school, a newspaper office, a bank, and manufactures of gloves, mittens, malt, plows, and plaster. Population, 1369; of the township, 5189.

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### **PLATTSBURG.**

PLATTSBURG, a post town and port of entry, capital of Clinton county, New York, in Plattsburg township, at the mouth of the Saranac river, which here enters Cumberland bay, a part of Lake Champlain, and on the New York and Canada Railroad. It is about 155 miles north of Albany, 20 miles north-west of Burlington, Vermont, and 63 miles south of Montreal. It has a safe and commodious harbor and extensive water-power, and contains a handsome custom house, a court-house, a town hall, 2 hotels, 7 churches, the Plattsburg Academy, 2 national banks, 1 other bank, several saw-mills, flouring mills, machine shops, and iron works. Lumber, iron, and grain are the chief articles of export. Three weekly newspapers are published here. Steamboats ply daily between this port and other places on the lake. On the 11th of September, 1814, Commodore McDonough gained a complete victory over the British fleet in Cumberland bay, near Plattsburg. About the same time the American General Macomb repulsed a superior land force which, under General Prevost, had attacked the place. Population, 5245; of the township, 8283.



PULPIT FALL, ITHACA.

### PORT JERVIS.

PORT JERVIS, a post town in Deer Park township, Orange county, New York, on the Delaware river,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile above the mouth of the Neversink river, 88 miles north-west of New York, and 21 miles west-south-west of Middletown. It is on the Erie Railroad, at the junction of its Monticello Branch, and on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and is surrounded  $\frac{3}{4}$  by attractive scenery. It contains 7 churches, a union school, 2 national banks, a savings bank, extensive workshops and round houses of the railroad, an iron foundry, and several factories. One daily, 1 tri-weekly, and 2 weekly newspapers are published here. Population in 1880, 8678.

**POTSDAM.**

POTSDAM, a post village in Potsdam township, St. Lawrence county, New York, on the Racket river, and on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 11 miles east-north-east of Canton, and about 30 miles east-by-south of Ogdensburg. It has a bridge across the river, which here affords abundant water-power. It contains 7 churches, a State normal and training school, a national bank, a newspaper office, 2 machine shops, a flouring mill, several large saw-mills, and other manufactories. Here are quarries of Potsdam sandstone, a good material for building. It is of the lower Silurian formation, and derives its name from this place. The township is traversed by the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, and contains the village of Norwood. Population of the village, 2762; of the township, 7610.

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**POUGHKEEPSIE.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, sometimes written POKEEPSIE, a handsome city, the capital of Dutchess county, New York, is on the eastern bank of the Hudson river, 74 miles north of New York, and 70 miles south of Albany. Latitude, 41° 40' N.; longitude, 73° 55' W. The site is a plateau or plain which is nearly 200 feet higher than the water and is inclosed on the eastern side by high hills. Main street extends eastward from the river, and is 1½ miles long. The plan of the city is regular, and the streets cross one another at right angles. This is the most populous city between New York and Albany. It is connected with these cities by the Hudson River Railroad, and is a terminus of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, which extends to Millerton—43 miles. A steam ferry connects it with New Paltz Landing, on the opposite bank of the river, which is here nearly 1 mile wide. Two miles north of the city are the large and imposing buildings of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, which were erected about 1871 and cost about \$750,000. Poughkeepsie



PULPIT ROCK, ERIE RAILWAY.

is distinguished for the number and quality of its educational institutions. It is the seat of Vassar College (for ladies), which was organized in 1865 and was founded and liberally endowed by Matthew Vassar, after whom it was named. It has about 35 professors and instructors, and a library of 8699 volumes. The main building is 500 feet long and 5 stories high. This city contains, besides many handsome residences, 20 churches, a high school, the Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute, the Cottage Hill Seminary (for girls), the Brooks Seminary, the Pelham Institute (for boys), the Riverview Academy, the Poughkeepsie Female Academy, the Mansion Square Institute, an opera-house, a court-house, a public library, an orphan asylum, 6 national banks, the capital of which amounts to \$1,585,000, a savings bank, a rolling mill, a blast furnace, and manufactures of cotton goods, machinery, carriages, mowing-machines and other farming implements, shoes, carpets, iron ware, flour, &c. Three daily and 5 weekly newspapers are published here. Population in 1875, 19,859; in 1880, 20,207.

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### QUEENSBURG.

QUEENSBURG, a post hamlet in Queensburg township, Warren county, New York, about 18 miles south-south-west of Whitehall, and 4 miles north of Glens Falls. The township is bounded on the north by Lake George, and on the south by the Hudson river. It contains the large village of Glens Falls and a population of 9805.

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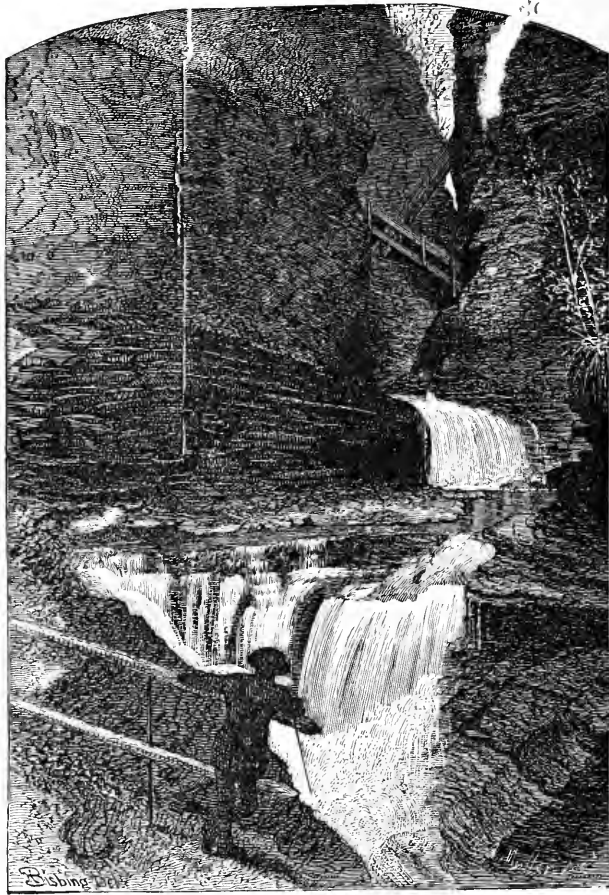
### RIDGEWAY.

RIDGEWAY, a post village in Ridgeway township, Orleans county, New York, on the Ridge Road, near the Erie Canal, about 40 miles north-east of Buffalo. It has a church. It is sometimes called Ridgeway Corners. Population, 119. The township is drained by Oak Orchard creek, and contains the greater part of the large village of Medina. Population of township in 1880, 5495. Here are valuable quarries of sandstone.

**ROCHESTER.**

ROCHESTER, a city, the county seat of Monroe county, New York, and a port of entry, is situated on both sides of Genesee river, 7 miles above its mouth in Lake Ontario (where is Charlotte, its lake port), 81 miles west-by-north of Syracuse, and 76 miles east of Suspension Bridge. Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 8' 17''$  N.; longitude,  $77^{\circ} 51'$  W. The city is divided into two almost equal parts by the Genesee, which here falls 226 feet within 3 miles and has 3 perpendicular falls of 96, 26, and 84 feet respectively; the first of these affords immense water-power, the second adds but little to this, and the third occurs in a deep ravine and can not be utilized. From the middle falls almost to the lake the river flows between precipitous walls of rock from 100 to 210 feet high, presenting some extremely picturesque views, especially in ascending the stream, which is navigable by small craft to the northern border of the city. Rochester covers an area of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. The site is quite elevated, the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad crossing the city at the height of 280 feet above lake level (or 512 above sea level), and from this the altitude ranges to 440 feet, the highest points being in Mount Hope Cemetery. The city is mostly laid out in squares, with streets generally shaded and from 66 to upwards of 100 feet in width; there are but 2 streets that run obliquely, and not more than 2 or 3 others deviate from the direct lines sufficiently to detract from the rectangular plan. The principal business thoroughfare, Main street, is in the centre, and crosses the river at right angles over a handsome, substantial bridge. The most remarkable structure in the city or county is a grand aqueduct of cut stone (848 feet long, with a channel 45 feet wide, supported by 9 arches), by which the Erie Canal crosses the Genesee river. Among the buildings of Rochester the most noteworthy are the city hall, a handsome edifice of blue limestone, with a tower 175 feet high; the county court-house, of brick, trimmed with limestone, with a tall Ionic portico; the new

high school, or Free Academy, of brick, with sandstone trimmings; the Arcade, roofed with glass, and containing a number of retail stores, &c.; the Powers Building, an immense structure, 7 stories high, of stone, glass, and iron, containing retail stores, offices, &c., and on the upper floors a fine collection of paintings, steel-plate

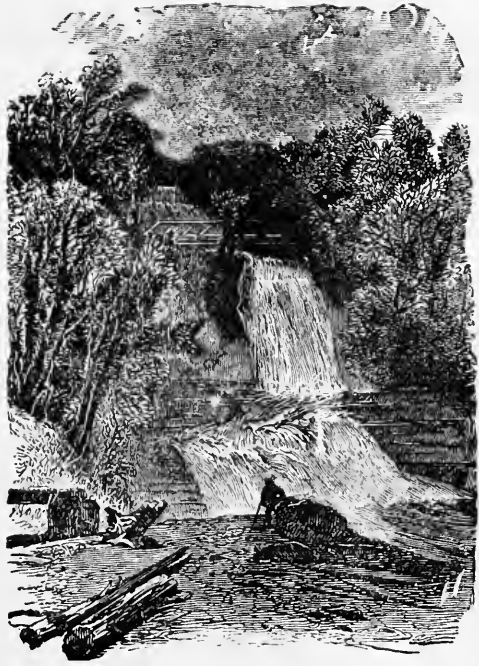


MINNEHAHA FALLS, WATKINS GLEN.

prints, &c., and a fine tower at the top (there are nearly 1000 tenants); the Rochester Savings Bank building; a number of imposing—some elegant—church edifices; numerous libraries, hospitals, asylums, homes for children, old women, &c., an industrial school, a house of refuge for boys (with an excellent farm attached), a re-

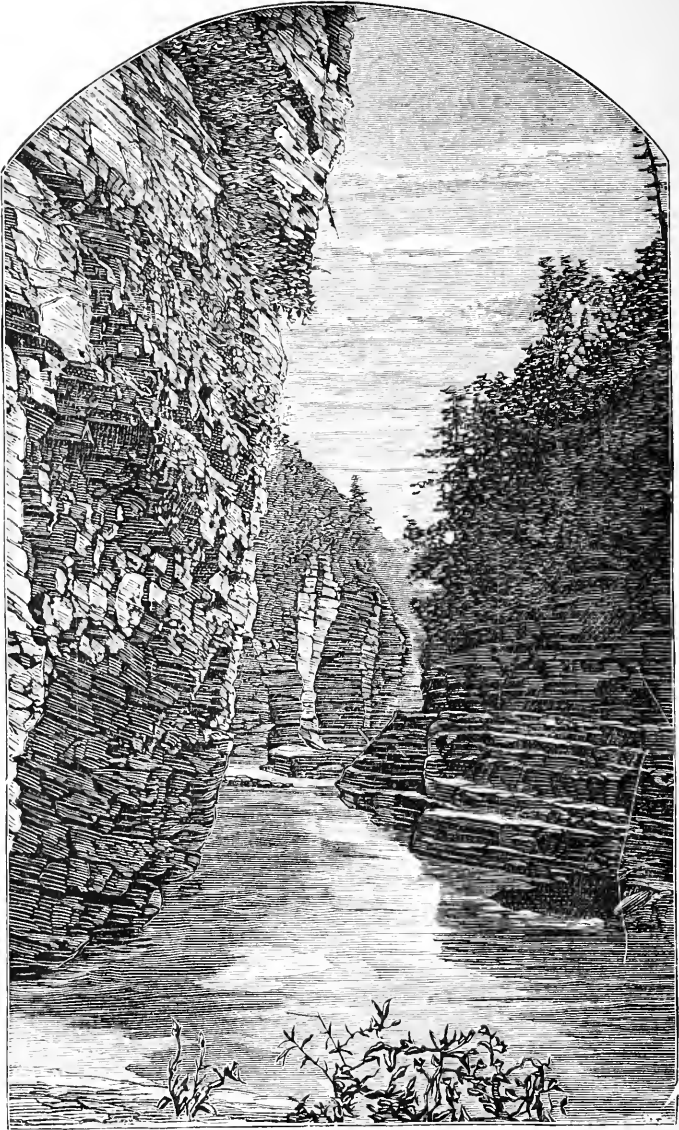


formatory for girls, and a number of commodious, well-appointed school-houses, besides the buildings of the Rochester University and of the Theological Seminary. Rochester has 50 churches, of which one is French and several are German. It has a liberal public-school system, including the several grades from the Free Academy (or high school) down to primary schools. The University of Rochester, founded in 1846 and still controlled by the Baptist Church, is well endowed, has spacious grounds and buildings, a fine library, and the Ward



HECTOR FALLS, SENECA LAKE.

Cabinet, one of the best geological collections in the United States. The Rochester Theological Seminary is also a flourishing Baptist institution, established in 1850; its library is exceptionally valuable, including the entire collection (4600 volumes) of the ecclesiastical historian Neander. Rochester is connected by a net-work of railways with every city of importance in this country and Canada; the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad crosses the city at the Upper Falls, and has branches north to Charlotte (where it connects with the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and with the lake steamers to Toronto, &c.), west to Suspension Bridge, and south-east to Canandaigua (where it connects with the Northern Central), and thence to Auburn (where it connects with the Southern Central); it is the northern terminus of the Rochester and Genesee Valley division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad and of the Rochester and State Line Railroad, and the southern terminus of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Railroad. Rochester also has two important channels



311. PULPIT ROCK, AU SABLE CHASM.

of trade in the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals, the latter here uniting with the former, which crosses the river on the aqueduct above noticed. The foreign commerce of Rochester, carried on chiefly by the lakes, though some of it goes and comes by way of New York, is quite large, and its domestic trade is still larger; but its vast water-

power makes it naturally a manufacturing city, and, while it holds rank as one of the greatest flour producers in the world, its manufactures are extensive in all other branches, among which the leading are the manufacture of ready-made clothing (annual product, about \$6,000,000), boots and shoes (about \$4,000,000), tobacco, cigars, rubber goods, furniture, steam-engines, carriages (the largest carriage factory in the United States is located here), agricultural machinery and implements, optical instruments, bank locks, glassware, &c., and there are, besides, blast furnaces, breweries, the Leighton Iron Bridge Works (the annual product of which exceeds \$1,000,000), and 2 immense establishments for packing farm and garden seeds. There are 16 large flour mills, with about 75 run of stone, grinding nearly 3,000,000 bushels of wheat per year. The favorable climate and soil of Rochester and its environs have led to the development of an immense trade in garden seeds, fruits, plants, and trees, the annual shipments exceeding \$2,000,000 in value. The business of Rochester sustains 6 banks of deposit and discount, 4 savings banks, and 6 private banking houses; and there are 5 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, and 8 weekly newspapers, and 6 monthly periodicals published here. The city is divided into 16 wards, and its government is intrusted to a mayor and a board of aldermen, with various heads of departments and a board of education; it has an efficient police system, a paid fire department, a fire and police télégraph, &c.; its streets, stores, and houses are lighted with gas, and it is fully supplied with water by two systems, separate, but capable of being consolidated into one upon occasion, one of which (operated under the Holly patent) draws its water from the river, the other from Hemlock lake, 29 miles south of and 400 feet higher than the city. The first settler came to the site of Rochester as early as 1788, but the settlement did not actually begin until 1810, and it grew very slowly until after the war of 1812; in this year, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester commenced the permanent improvements by the erection of a mill at the Upper Genesee Fall, and partly laid out a village; in 1817 Rochesterville was incorporated, and the city of Rochester in 1834,

since which time it has steadily prospered and grown in population, wealth, and importance. Population in 1815, 331; in 1820, 1502; in 1830, 9207; in 1840, 20,191; in 1850, 36,403; in 1860, 48,204; in 1870, 62,386; in 1875, 81,813; in 1880, 89,366.

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### ROME.

ROME, a city of New York, and one of the capitals of Oneida county, is situated on the Mohawk river, and on the Erie Canal, 14 miles north-west of Utica, 109 miles west-north-west of Albany, 38½ miles east-north-east of Syracuse, and 142 miles south of Ogdensburg. It is on the New York Central Railroad, at the southern terminus of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and is on the Rome Branch of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad. The Black River Canal terminates here and connects with the Erie Canal. Rome contains a handsome court-house, 13 churches, a high school, a large hotel, 3 national banks, 2 savings banks, an academy, a public library, manufactures of locomotives, farming implements, railroad iron, cigars, and machinery, and printing offices which issue 2 or 3 weekly newspapers. Population in 1880, 12,194.

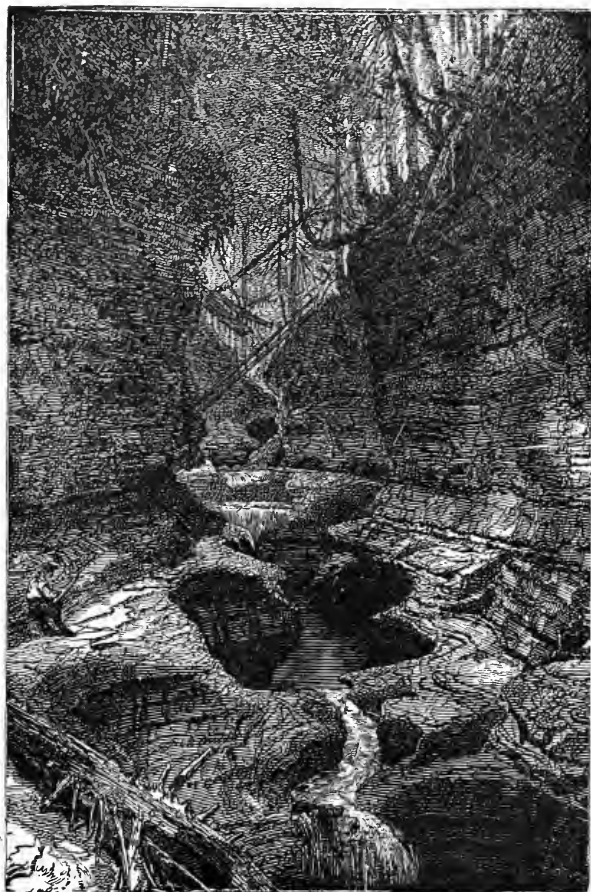
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### RYE.

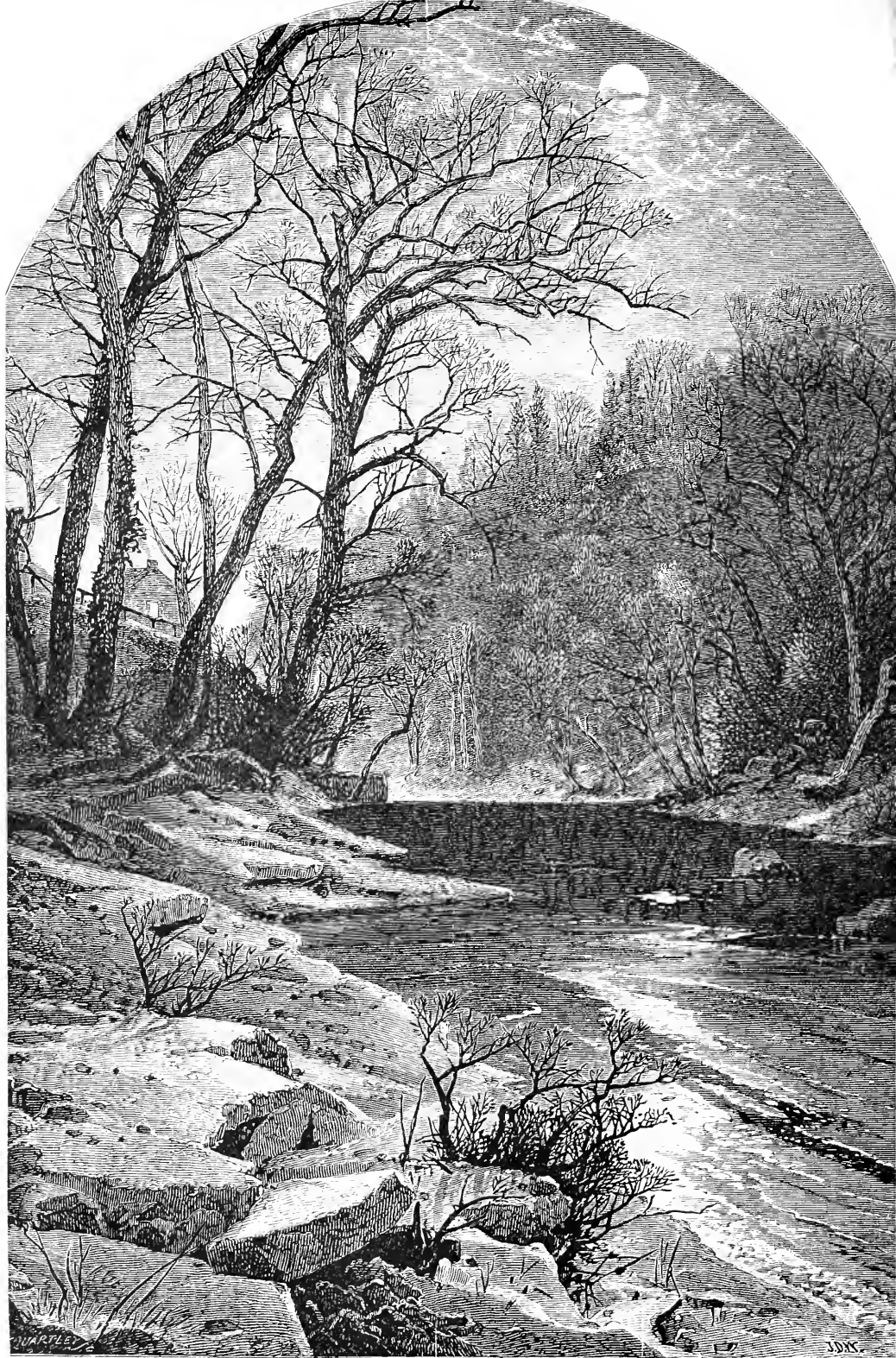
RYE, a post village in Rye township, Westchester county, New York, on Long Island sound, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 24 miles north-east of New York, and 2 miles south-west of Port Chester. It contains 3 churches and the Rye Female Seminary. Rye Beach, a summer resort, is in this township, which has quarries of granite. Population of the township (which comprises Port Chester), 6576.

## SARATOGA SPRINGS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, a post village and fashionable summer resort of Saratoga county, New York, in a townshipp of its own name, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, at the southern terminus of the Adirondack Railroad, 38 miles north of Albany, and about 180 miles north of New York city. Besides being one of the most fashionable resorts in the world, Saratoga is visited by many persons for its medicinal advantages. Here are over 20 mineral springs, some of which are of great celebrity, the waters of which, in addition to the local consumption, are bottled in large quantities for exportation. The village contains two national banks, churches belonging to the Baptists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Presbyterians, and printing offices which issue one daily and 3 weekly newspapers. It has numerous hotels, some of great elegance and capable of accommodating more than 1000 guests each. Several of the leading hotels sustain excellent orchestras, and the season is further enlivened by regattas upon Saratoga lake (4 miles



ARTIST'S DREAM, WATKINS GLEN.



WINTER ON THE DELAWARE RIVER.

distant), races upon the track of the Saratoga Racing Association, and the numberless elegant "turn-outs" of the visitors. Twelve miles east of the village, on the Hudson river, is the battle ground where General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates during the Revolution in 1777. Population of village in 1880, 8421; of township, 10,820.

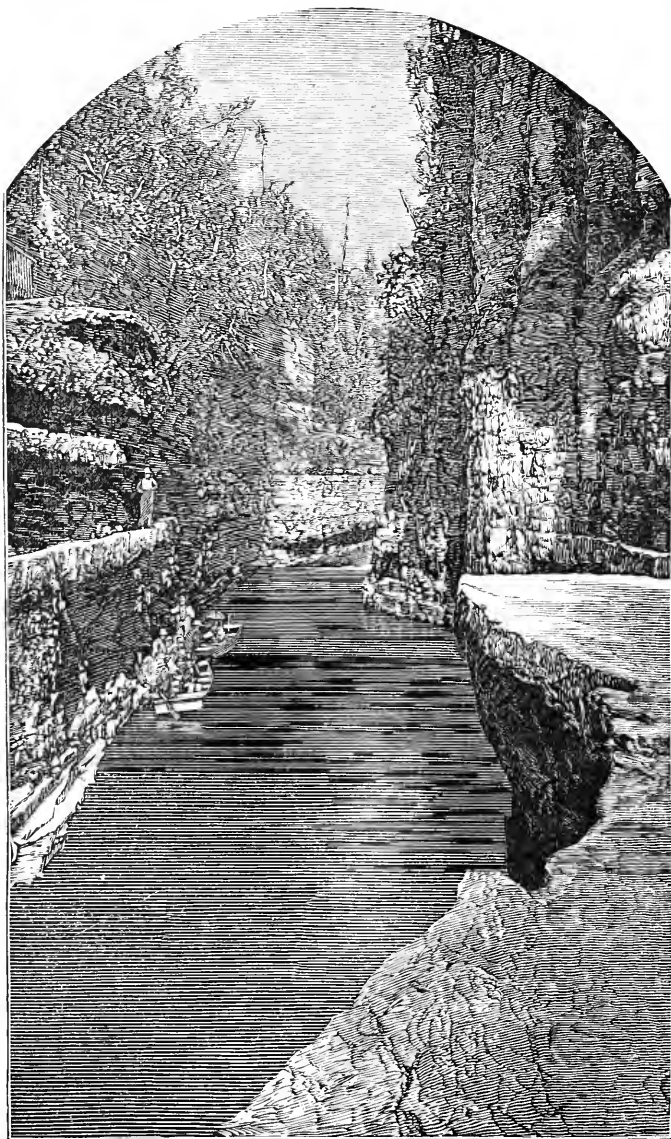
### SAUGERTIES.

SAUGERTIES, a post village of Ulster county, New York, in Saugerties township, on the west bank of the Hudson river, at the mouth of Esopus creek, 100 miles above New York, 10 miles north of Rondout, and about 14 miles below Hudson. It has 7 churches, 2 national banks, a newspaper office, the Saugerties Institute, extensive iron works, and manufactures of paper and other articles. A steam ferry connects it with Tivoli, which is on the Hudson River Railroad and is 2 miles from Saugerties. Population in 1880, 3923; of the township, 10,375. The township has quarries of limestone and flagging stones.

### SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, a city, the capital of Schenectady county, New York, is on the south bank of the Mohawk river, and on the Erie Canal, 17 miles north-west of Albany, and 78 miles east-by-south of Utica. Latitude, 42° 48' N.; longitude, 73° 55' W. It is on the New York Central, Albany and Susquehanna, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads. It is the seat of Union College, or Union University, which was founded in 1795 and has 9 endowed professorships and a library of 18,000 volumes. A costly stone edifice has recently been erected for this library. Schenectady contains 14 churches, a city hall, 2 high schools, a national bank, 2 other banks, 2 large manufactories of machinery and engines and boilers, 1 or 2 woolen mills, 2 flour mills, manufactories of locomotives, shawls, threshing machines,

stoves, and brooms, and printing offices which issue 2 daily and 3 weekly newspapers. There is a school of civil engineering and analytical chemistry connected with the college. The manufacture of brooms is one of the chief industries of this city. Schenectady was chartered as a city, in 1798. Population in 1860, 9579; in 1875, 12,748; in 1880, 13,655.

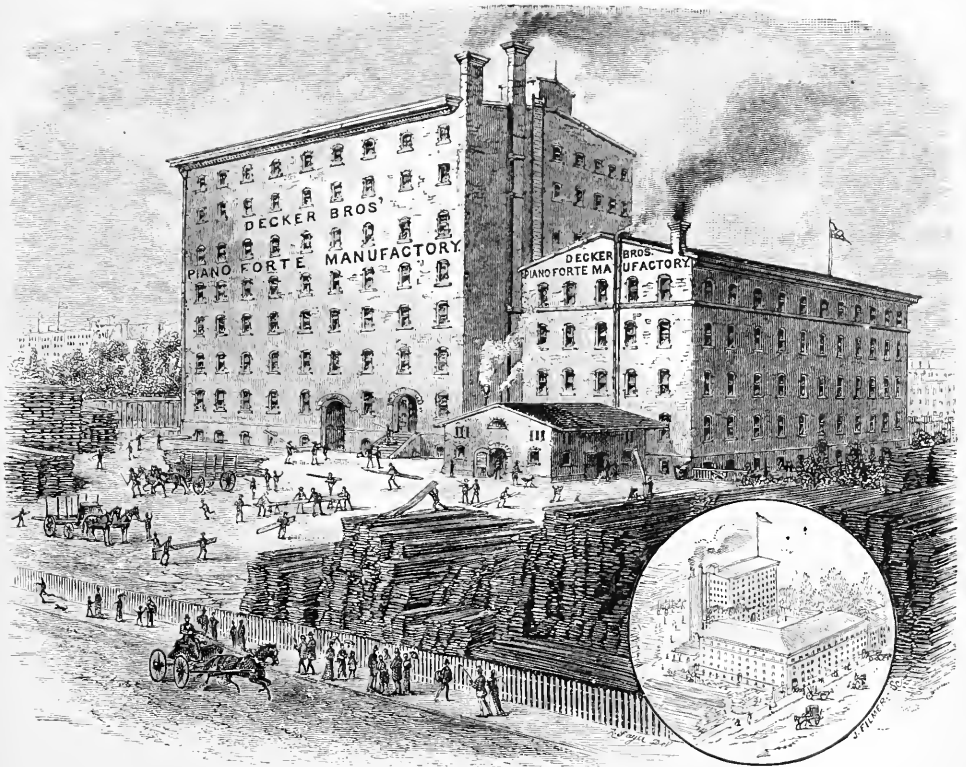


THE BOAT RIDE BELOW TABLE ROCK, AU SABLE CHASM.

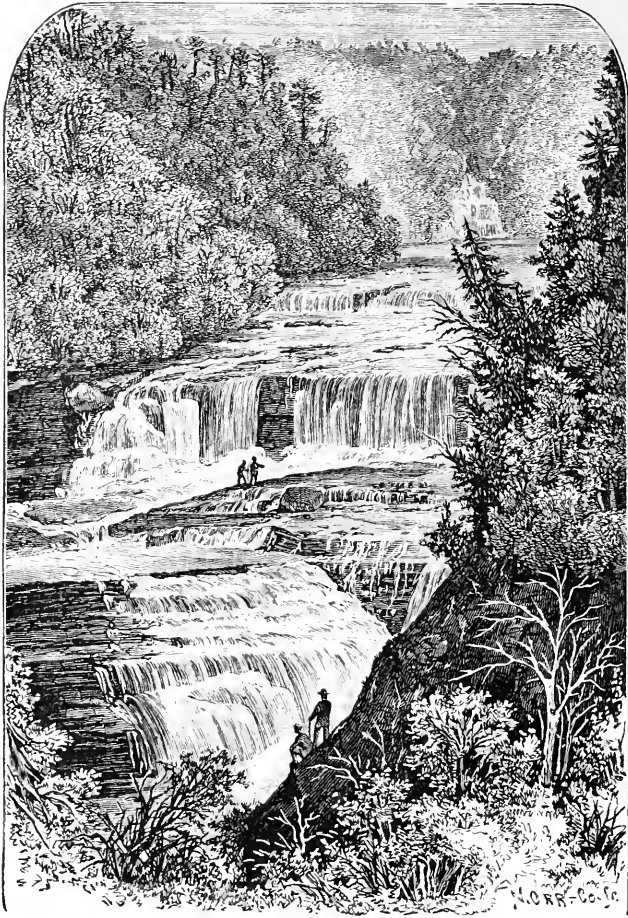


**SENECA FALLS.**

SENECA FALLS, a post village of Seneca county, New York, in a township of its own name, on the Seneca outlet or river, and on the New York Central Railroad, 16 miles west of Auburn, 10 miles east-by-north of Geneva, and about 3 miles west of Cayuga lake. It contains 6 churches, many handsome residences, a high school, 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices, several flouring mills, and a large manufactory of steam fire-engines. It has also manufactures of woolen goods, pumps, sash, blinds, &c. The river here falls 50 feet and affords abundant motive power. This is the most populous village in the county. Population in 1880, 5880 ; of the township, 6853.



DECKER BROS' PIANO MANUFACTORY.



BIRDSEYE VIEW FROM THE PINNACLE, TRENTON FALLS.

### SING SING.

SING SING, a post village of Westchester county, New York, in Ossining township, on the east bank of the Hudson river, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 32 miles north of New York. It is beautifully situated on a long acclivity, the upper part of which is about 200 feet higher than the river and is occupied by elegant villas. The river, here called Tappan sea or bay, is 3 miles wide opposite Sing Sing, and flows through very picturesque scenery. Sing Sing contains 7 churches, a national bank, a savings bank, 4

military boarding schools, the Mount Pleasant Academy, a seminary for young ladies, a school called Trinity College, and printing offices which issue 3 weekly newspapers. Here is also one of the New York State prisons, which is located immediately on the bank of the river. The buildings of this prison are constructed of limestone. The main edifice is 484 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 5 stories high. Some of the convicts are employed in mechanic arts. The number of convicts in 1878, was 1626. The Croton Aqueduct passes through this village, and is carried over a ravine on an arch of masonry of 88 feet span. The State prison is inclosed by a wall 25 feet high. Sing Sing has a large stove foundry, a water-pipe foundry, manufactures of hats, cotton gins, files, lime, and shoes, and a book-bindery. Population, 6578.

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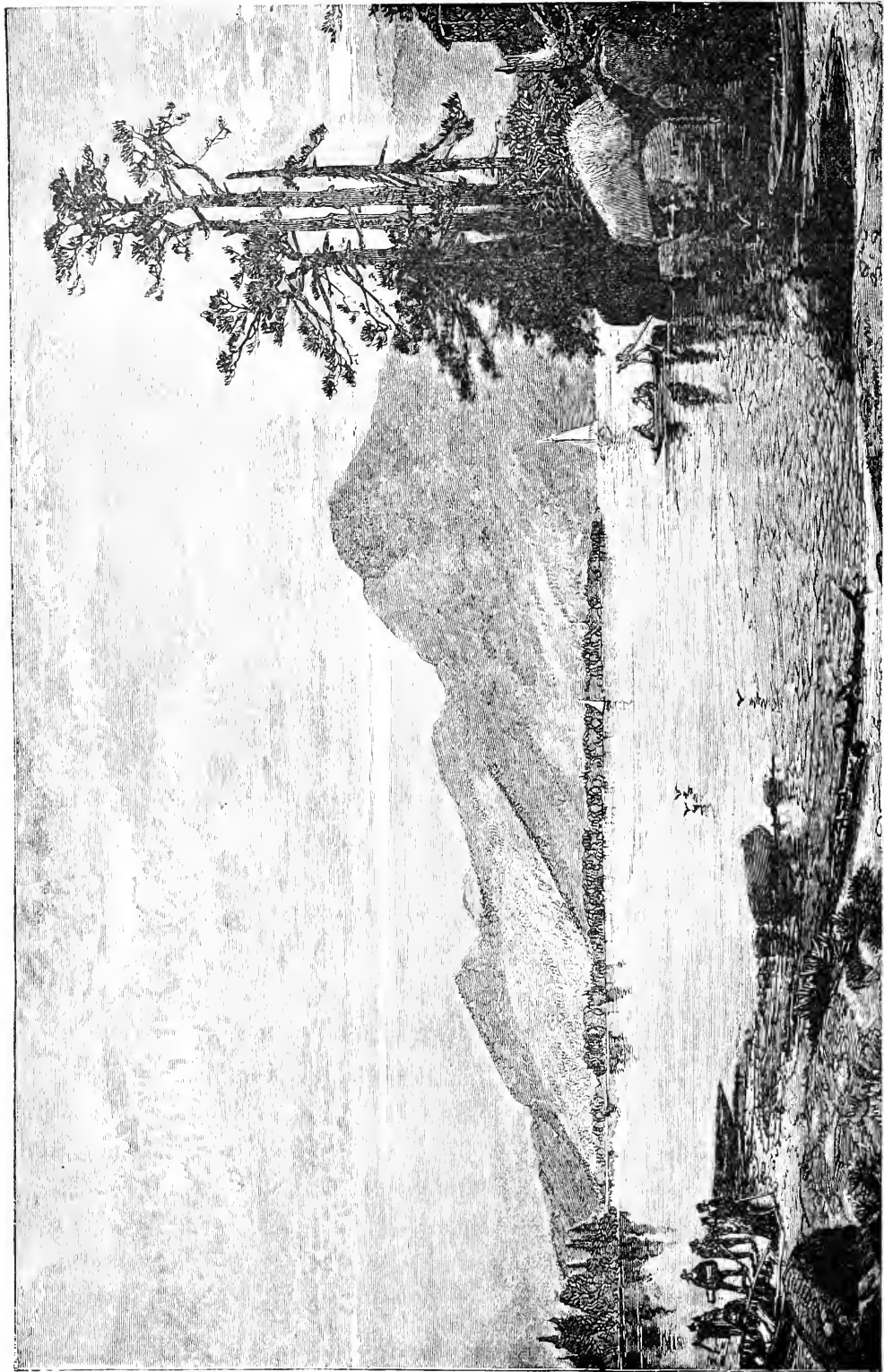
### SODUS.

SODUS, a post village in Sodus township, Wayne county, New York, on the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad or Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, 41 miles west-south-west of Oswego, and about 30 miles east-by-north of Rochester. It contains 3 churches, an academy, a banking house, a newspaper office, 2 flour mills, 2 saw-mills, and a planing mill. Population in 1880, 842. The township is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, and contains other villages, named Sodus Point, Sodus Centre, and Alton. Population of the township, 5285.

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### SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, a post village in Southampton township, Suffolk county, New York, on the Atlantic Ocean, near the Long Island Railroad, 90 miles east of Brooklyn, and 10 miles south-west of Sag Harbor. It has 2 churches, an academy, a windmill, and 6 stores. In 1880 the population was 949. The township, which is bounded on the north by Peconic bay, contains other villages, namely, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, West Hampton, Good Ground, Speonk, and Quogue. Population, 6352.



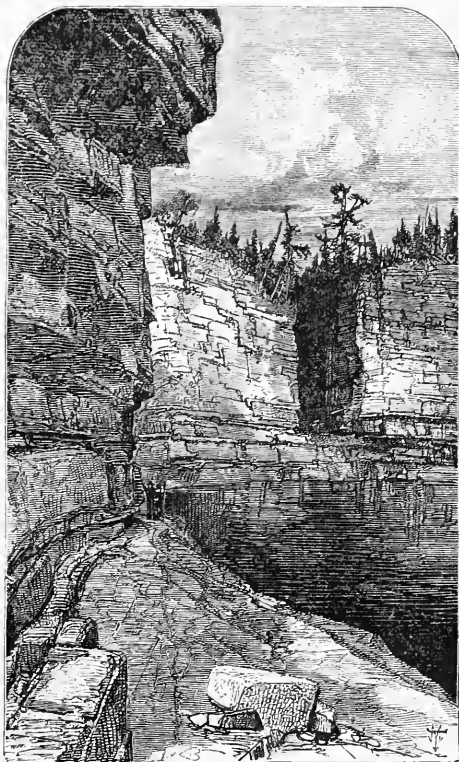
FOURTEEN MILE ISLAND.

### SWEDEN.

SWEDEN, a post hamlet in Sweden township, Monroe county, New York, about 18 miles west of Rochester. It has 2 churches. The township is intersected by the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad. It contains Brockport, with a State normal school. Population of township, 5734.

### SYRACUSE.

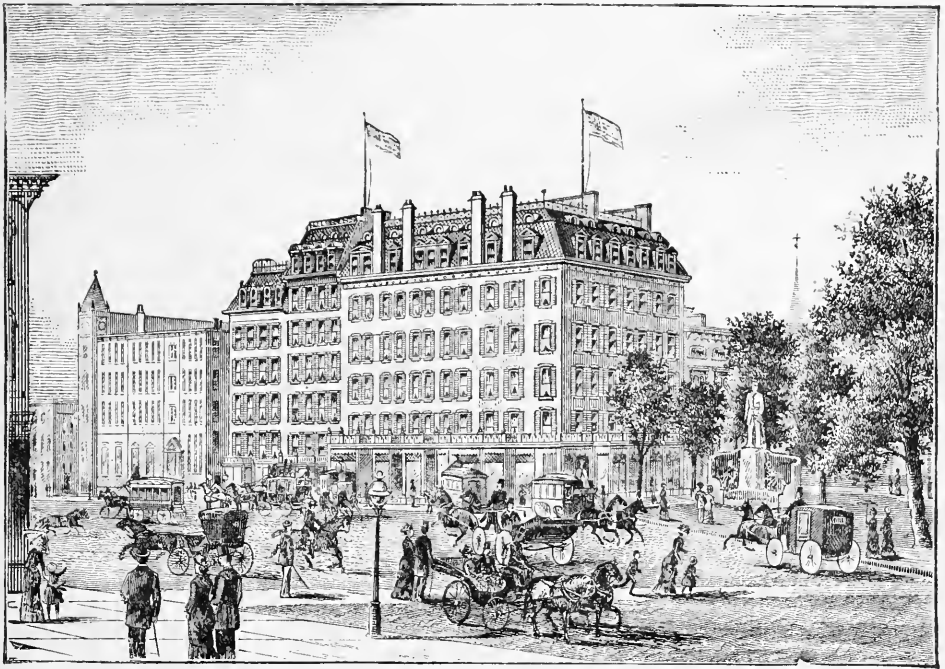
SYRACUSE, a flourishing city and the seat of government of Onondaga county, New York, is situated in the Onondaga valley, along Onondaga creek to its mouth in Onondaga lake, and on the New York Central Railroad, nearly equidistant from Albany and Buffalo, being 148 miles west-by-north of the former, and 149 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles east of the latter; it is the southern terminus of the Oswego and Syracuse Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the northern terminus of the Binghamton Branch of that road. It is 38 miles from Oswego, 84 miles from Binghamton, and 91 miles by the New York Central Railroad from Rochester. Syracuse has rail connection in all directions by the roads named, and by the Syracuse, Chenango and New York, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, and several branches of the New York Central Railroad; the Erie Canal



THE BASIN, AU SABLE CHASM.

likewise passes through the city, and it is the southern terminus of the Oswego Canal. It is thus the centre of an extensive trade, including grain, lumber, and other staples; but the salt manufacture and export have always constituted the controlling interest. The salt springs were first visited by French Jesuit missionaries in 1654. The Indians carried on the salt manufacture, to a considerable extent until, about 1787, an interest was awakened among the white people of the surrounding country, and since then the business has steadily grown, until now the product is nearly 10,000,000 bushels annually. This industry was made the subject of special legislation by the State as early as 1797, and it is still regulated by State laws. In addition to the salt works, there are upwards of 90 manufacturing establishments, including Bessemer steel works, a blast furnace, foundries and machine shops, rolling mills, engine and boiler manufactories, planing mills, door, sash, and blind factories, furniture factories, manufactories of mowers and reapers and agricultural implements generally, bolts and nuts, saddlery, saddlery hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, extension tables and other specialties in furniture and cabinet-ware, picture frames, musical instruments, silverware and jewelry, &c., besides flour mills, breweries, stone works, gas-works, &c. There are 10 national, State, and private banks, 2 savings banks, and a trust and deposit company. The city has a high school and upwards of 20 graded public schools, and there are numerous private and denominational schools; the higher education is provided for by Syracuse University, with 3 colleges, having together 35 professors and nearly 400 students and a library of about 10,000 volumes. Four daily and 9 weekly newspapers and numerous other periodicals are published here. There are 50 churches, with Sunday-schools, missions, &c. The Young Men's Christian Association has a free library and reading room; but the principal library is the Central Library, a public institution under the control of the Board of Education, which has 15,000 volumes. The city government is vested in a mayor and a board of aldermen. Syracuse has efficient police and fire departments, an adequate supply of good water and gas, and 6 lines

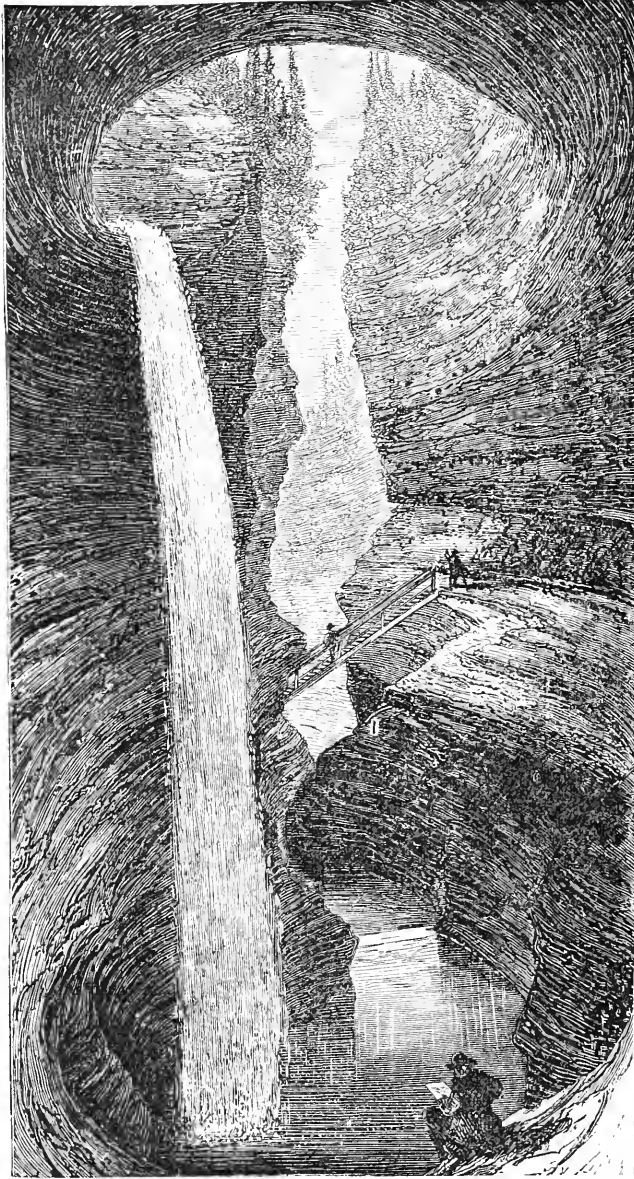
of street railways. In 1789, Asa Danforth having established a salt works here, the vicinity began slowly to be settled, and a village grew up, called Bogardus Corners; it changed its name several times, until in 1824 it was designated Syracuse, and in 1825 was incorporated under that name. In 1847 the adjoining village of Salina was merged in Syracuse, and the city was incorporated. Population in 1850, 22,271; in 1860, 28,119; in 1870, 43,051; in 1880, 51,792.



HOTEL BRUNSWICK, FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

## TROY.

TROY, a city and the capital of Rensselaer county, New York, is situated on the eastern bank of the Hudson river, at the mouth of Poestenkill creek, at the head of steamboat navigation, 6 miles above Albany, and 151 miles north of New York city. Latitude,  $42^{\circ} 44' N.$ ; longitude,  $73^{\circ} 41' W.$  The site of the city is mainly an alluvial plain which extends along the river about 3 miles and is one-half to three-fourths of a mile wide, terminated on the eastern side by a range of



UNDER THE FALL, WATKINS GLEN.

hills, which are being gradually intersected by streets and covered with buildings. Mount Ida, rising at the southern extremity of this range, commands a beautiful and extensive view of the city proper, the Hudson river, and the neighboring towns. The city is laid out with much regularity, and is handsomely built. Most of the streets are 60 feet wide. The principal business streets are River street, whose general direction is north and south, following the curve of the river, and Congress, Hoosick, Broadway, Fulton, and King streets. A number of those streets which

extend parallel with the general direction of the river terminate at their northern extremity in River street—a circumstance which imparts variety to the perspective, and increases the facility of intercourse between that street and other parts of the city. The streets



are generally well paved, lighted with gas, and bordered with shade-trees. The finest residences are situated on First, Second, and Fifth streets, and around Seminary and Washington Parks. Among the public buildings worthy of notice are the court-house, a fine marble edifice in the Doric style, the Troy savings bank building, including a fine music hall, and erected at a cost of \$500,000, the Episcopal churches of the Holy Cross, and St. Paul, both of blue limestone, and St. John's, of brown sandstone. Troy contains 50 churches, a fine Masonic Temple, a high school, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, a female seminary, several academies, 8 national banks, a new city hall, a Catholic theological seminary, the Marshall Infirmary, the Troy Hospital, 2 orphan asylums, and a public library. Four daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. Two bridges cross the river here and connect Troy with West Troy, in which a large national arsenal is located.

This city has important manufactures of iron, Bessemer steel, cotton goods, railroad cars, stoves, machinery, boilers, bells, stoneware, nails, axes, steam-engines, &c. It has blast furnaces, iron and brass foundries, horseshoe and nail factories, rolling mills, paper mills, breweries, distilleries, flour mills, carriage factories, about 40 shirt and collar factories, employing nearly 6000 hands, and a superior establishment for the manufacture of mathematical instruments and globes. Troy is favorably situated for commerce. It is traversed by a horse-railroad, and is connected by horse-railroads with Lansingburg, Waterford, and Cohoes. Steamboats ply daily between Troy and New York, except in winter. Its trade is also facilitated by railroads named the Troy and Boston, the New York Central and Hudson River, the Rensselaer and Saratoga, the Boston and Albany, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, the Albany and Vermont, and the Troy and Greenbush. The Fifth Ward of this city is sometimes called Albia, which has a manufactory of hosiery. Troy was incorporated as a city in 1816. Population in 1850, 28,785; in 1860, 39,235; in 1870, 46,421; in 1875, 48,253; in 1880, 56,747.

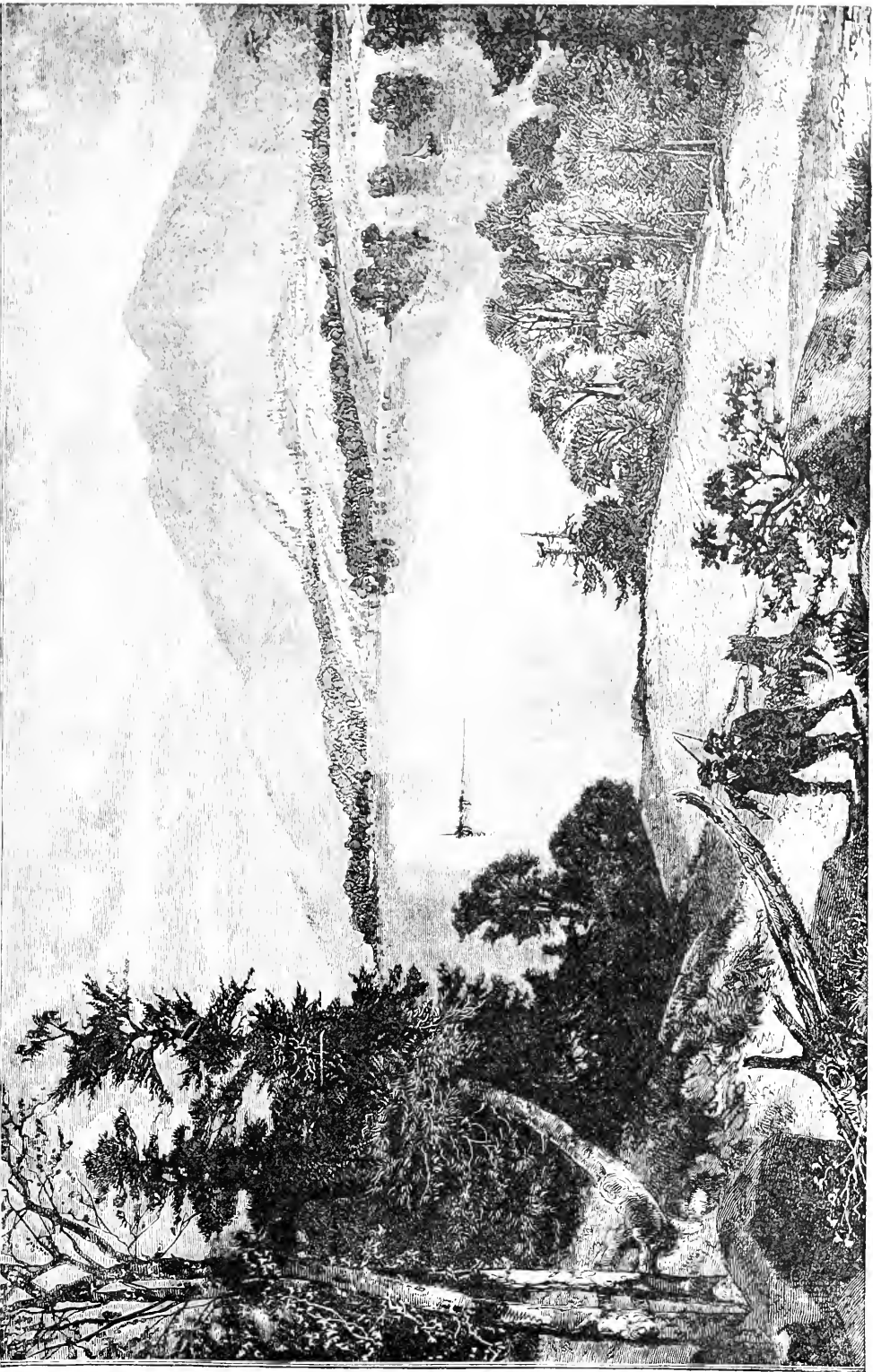
## UTICA.

UTICA, a handsome city of Oneida county, New York, on the Mohawk river, the Erie Canal, and the Central Railroad, 95 miles west-north-west of Albany, 52 miles east of Syracuse, and 383 miles from Washington. Latitude,  $43^{\circ} 6' 49''$  N.; longitude,  $75^{\circ} 13' W.$  It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Mohawk, and is regularly laid out. The site is nearly level, with a gentle declivity towards the north. The streets are wide, and the houses mostly well built of brick or stone. The greater part of the public buildings and mercantile houses are situated on Genesee street. The city extends nearly 4 miles east and west. The Erie Canal, here 70 feet wide, passes through the city, which is also connected with Binghamton by the Chenango Canal. The State Lunatic asylum, located 1 mile west

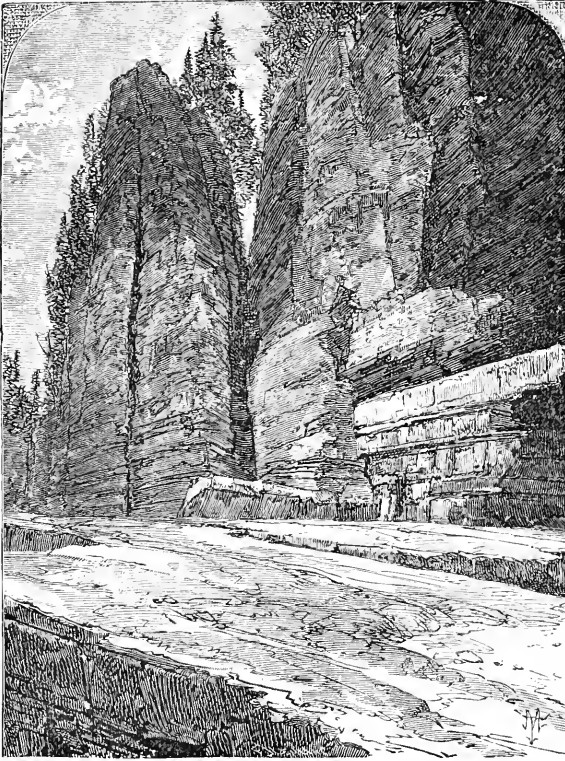


IN WATKINS GLEN.—A DISPUTED POINT.

of the centre of the city, consists of several large and expensive buildings of stone and brick. The number of patients in November, 1877, was 582. Utica contains a city hall, 32 churches, a public library, a court-house, an opera-house, several academies, 3 hospitals, 2 orphan asylums, and 7 banks, the capital of which amounts to \$2,000,000. Three daily and 6 weekly newspapers are published here. It has gas-works, water-works which supply 400,000,000 gallons in a year, a cotton factory, 2 woolen mills, 4 extensive



CAT MOUNTAIN, LAKE GEORGE.



THE SENTINEL AND TABLE ROCK, AU SABLE CHASM.

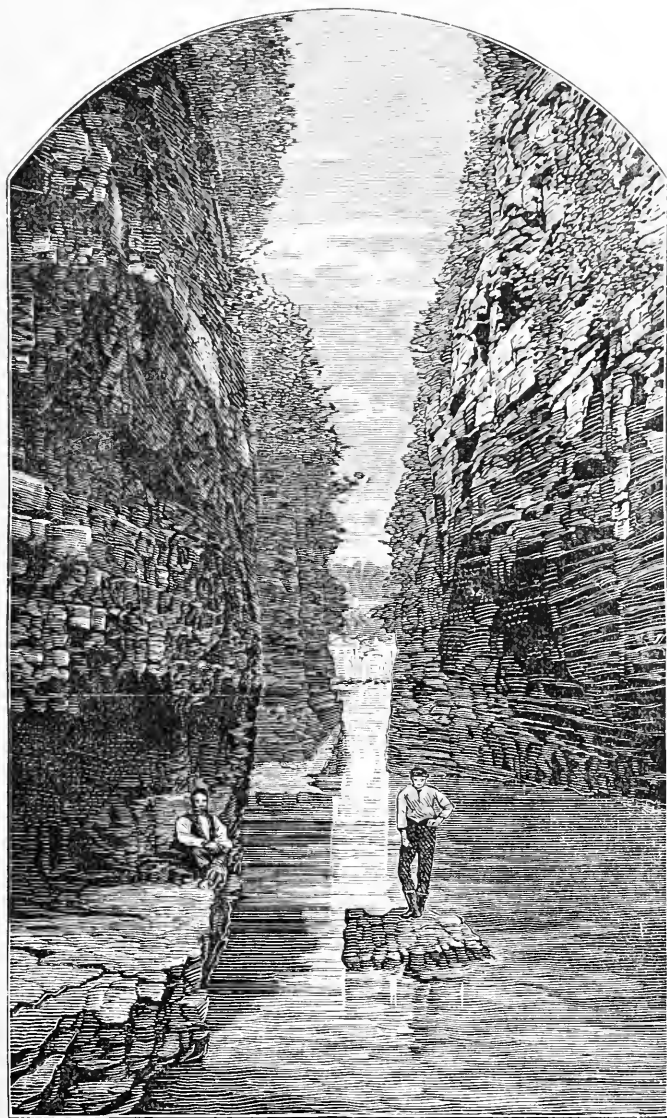
manufactories of boots and shoes, 2 organ factories, a knitting mill, 2 stove foundries, and manufactures of steam-engines, wagons, millstones, machinery, farming implements, fire-bricks, varnish, pumps, &c. The city is the southern terminus of the Utica and Black River Railroad, which here connects with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. The United States commenced in 1878 the erection of a new and expensive building here for a court-house and post office. Utica was incorporated as a city in 1830. Population in 1830, 8323; in 1850, 17,565; in 1860, 22,529; in 1870, 28,804; in 1875, 32,070; in 1880, 33,914.

### VOLNEY.

VOLNEY, or VOLNEY CENTRE, a post hamlet in Volney township, Oswego county, New York, 3 miles from Fulton station, and about 12 miles south-east of Oswego. It has a church. The township is bounded south-east by the Oswego river, and intersected by the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad. It contains the village of Fulton, with 2 banks, and manufactures of paper, machinery, woolen goods, &c. In 1880 the population was 6588.

**WALKKILL.**

WALKKILL, a township of Orange county, New York. Population, 11,486. It contains Middletown.



IN THE BOAT RIDE, AU SABLE CHASM.

**WARWICK.**

WARWICK, a post village in Warwick township, Orange county, New York, on Wawayanda creek, 29 miles south-west of Newburg, and 11 miles south of Goshen. It is the south-western terminus of the Warwick Valley Branch of the Erie Railroad. It contains the Warwick Institute and Union School, a national bank, a savings bank, a newspaper office, and 6 churches. Population, 1043; of the township, 5699. The township contains other villages, named Florida and Amity.

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**WATERTOWN.**

WATERTOWN, a city, the capital of Jefferson county, New York, is situated on the southern bank of Black river, about 10 miles from its entrance into Lake Ontario, 90 miles north-north-west of Utica, and 70 miles south-by-west of Ogdensburg. It is on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad and the Utica and Black River Railroad. It contains a court-house, 10 churches, a high school, 4 national banks, 3 other banks, and a good hotel. Two daily and 3 weekly newspapers are published here. Several bridges here cross the river, which is 60 yards wide. The rapids of the river afford abundant hydraulic power at this place. It has manufactures of flour, leather, machinery, woolen goods, and farming implements, 4 paper mills, several foundries, a manufactory of sewing-machines, and a large manufactory of spring wagons. In 1880 the population was 10,697.

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**WATERVLIET.**

WATERVLIET, a township of Albany county, New York. Population in 1880, 22,220. It contains Green Island, West Troy, and several other villages.

**WAWARSING.**

WAWARSING, a post township of Ulster county, New York, is intersected by Rondout creek and the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The surface is partly mountainous. It contains post villages named Ellen-ville, Napanoc, Kerhonkson, and Wawarsing. The last is on Rondout creek, 28 miles north-west of Newburg. In 1880 the population of the township was 8547.

**WESTCHESTER.**

WESTCHESTER, a post village of Westchester county, New York, in a township of the same name, on a navigable creek of its own name, and on the New York and New Haven Railroad, 12 miles north-east of the city hall of New York. It has 5 churches. The township is bound- ed on the south-east by Long Island sound, and contains many fine resi- dences. Population in 1880, 6789.



CATHEDRAL ROCKS, AU SABLE CHASM.

**WESTFIELD.**

WESTFIELD, a township of Richmond county, New York. In 1880 the population was 5289. It contains the village of Tottenville, a terminus of the Staten Island Railroad, connected with Perth Amboy by a steam ferry.

### WEST TROY.

WEST TROY, a post town in Watervliet township, Albany county, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite Troy, and on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, 6 miles north of Albany. It contains 9 churches, a national bank, 2 or 3 newspaper offices, and a large national arsenal. It has a woolen mill, several planing mills, and extensive manufactures of bells, carriages, iron castings, stoves, and hinges. Population in 1880, 8820.

### WHITEHALL.

WHITEHALL, a post town in Whitehall township, Washington county, New York, at the head or southern end of Lake Champlain, 76 miles north-by-east of Albany, 24 miles west of Rutland, Vermont, and about 80 miles south of Burlington. It is the northern terminus of the Champlain Canal, and is at the junction of two divisions of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. It is picturesquely situated in a ravine at the foot of Skene's mountain and at the mouth of Wood creek. Several elegant steamboats ply daily (in the season) between Whitehall and the other ports on the lake.



THE FLUME, AU SABLE CHASM.



Whitehall is the most populous town in the county. It contains 5 churches, an academy, 3 national banks, a high school, 2 newspaper offices, a machine shop, and 2 saw-mills. It has an extensive trade in lumber, &c., and has manufactures of brooms, turned wood, sash, blinds, and lumber. Population, 4270; of the township, 5347.

### YONKERS.

YONKERS, a city in Yonkers township, Westchester county, New York, on the Hudson river, opposite the Palisades, and on the Hudson River Railroad, 15 miles north-by-east of the Grand Central Depot of New York. It contains 16 churches, 11 schools, a superior hotel, 2 national banks, 2 savings banks, numerous handsome villas, 3 newspaper offices, an academy, 2 machine shops, 3 silk factories, 3 hat factories, and manufactures of carpets, mowing-machines, and elevators. Many merchants of New York city reside here. The site of the city is elevated and hilly. Population in 1875, 17,269; in 1880, 18,892.

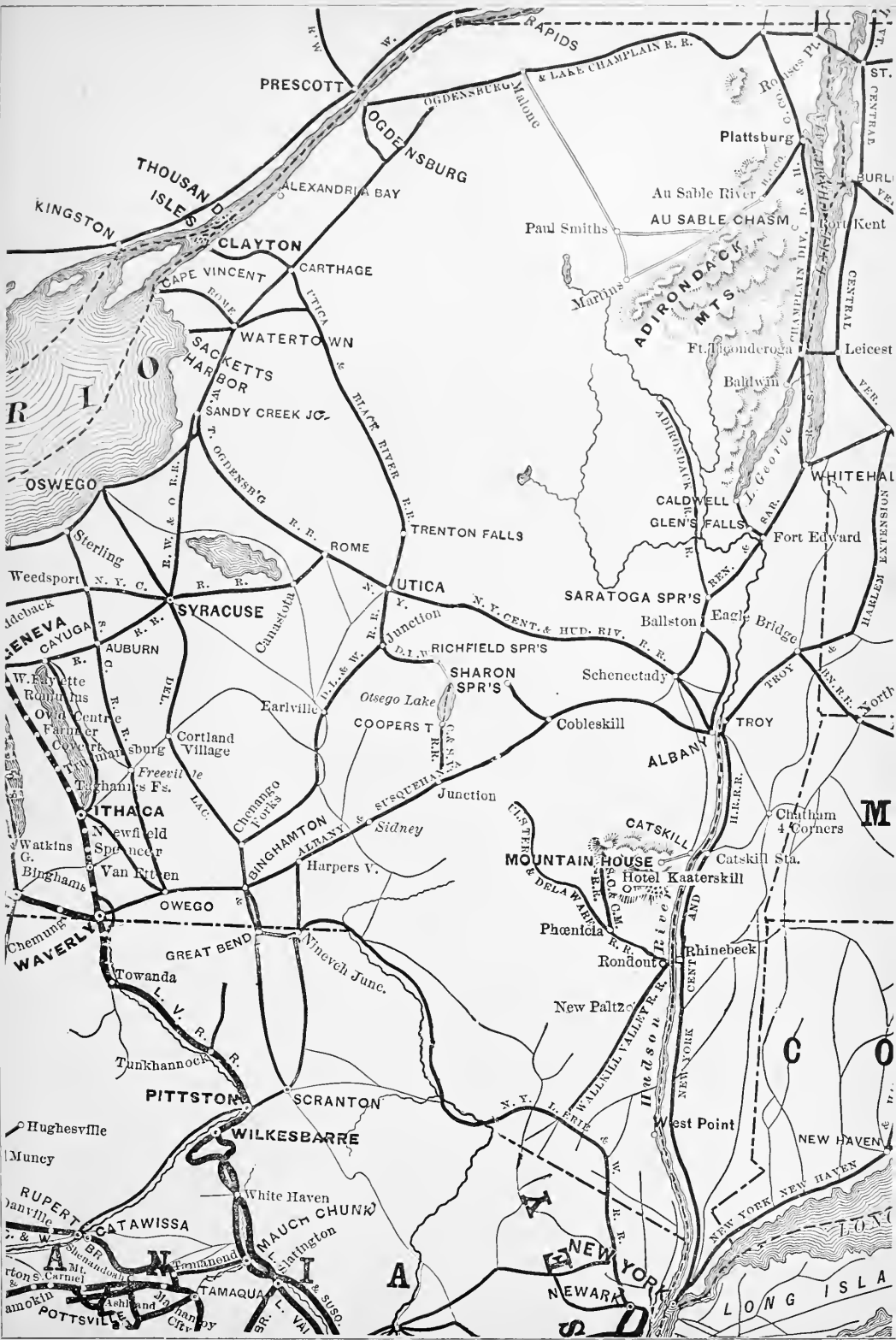


## COUNTIES.

	Pop. 1880.		Pop. 1880.
Albany.....	155,044	Onondaga.....	117,885
Allegany.....	41,801	Ontario.....	49,377
Broome.....	49,481	Orange.....	88,217
Cattaraugus.....	55,806	Orleans.....	30,128
Cayuga.....	65,084	Oswego.....	77,914
Chautauqua.....	65,340	Otsego.....	51,397
Chemung.....	43,065	Putnam.....	15,181
Chenango.....	39,890	Queens.....	90,547
Clinton.....	50,901	Rensselaer.....	115,340
Columbia.....	47,925	Richmond.....	38,994
Cortland.....	25,824	Rockland.....	27,690
Delaware.....	42,719	St. Lawrence.....	85,993
Dutchess.....	79,182	Saratoga.....	55,155
Erie.....	219,886	Schenectady.....	23,558
Essex.....	34,515	Schoharie.....	32,938
Franklin.....	32,389	Schuyler.....	18,842
Fulton.....	31,006	Seneca.....	29,279
Genesee.....	32,655	Steuben.....	77,581
Greene.....	32,695	Suffolk.....	53,926
Hamilton.....	3,934	Sullivan.....	32,490
Herkimer.....	42,667	Tioga.....	32,672
Jefferson.....	66,106	Tompkins.....	34,445
Kings.....	599,549	Ulster.....	85,838
Lewis.....	31,416	Warren.....	25,180
Livingston.....	39,573	Washington.....	47,874
Madison.....	44,115	Wayne.....	51,704
Monroe.....	144,902	Westchester.....	108,987
Montgomery.....	38,315	Wyoming.....	30,907
New York.....	1,206,577	Yates.....	21,085
Niagara.....	54,174		
Oneida.....	115,325		
		Total population.....	5,083,810

## RIVERS.

Au Sable.	East Branch.	Oswego.
Beaver.	Genesee.	Poultney.
Black.	Grass.	Racket.
Black.	Hudson.	Sacandaga.
Canisteo.	Independence.	Salmon.
Cedar.	Indian.	Salmon.
Chazy.	Indian.	Saranac.
Chemung.	Middle Branch.	Seneca.
Conhocton.	Moose.	St. Lawrence.
Cold.	Neversink.	St. Regis.
Deer.	Niagara.	Wallkill.
Delaware.	Oswegatchie.	West Branch.



SECTION OF MAP OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD SUMMER EXCURSION ROUTES.

## ISLANDS.

Bathurst.	Fox.	Grindstone.	Robbin.
Calf.	Gallop.	Hill.	Shelter.
Coney.	Gardiner's.	Long.	Staten.
Croyles.	Gooseneck.	Oak.	Stoney.
Fire.	Grand.	Ogden's.	Wells.
Fisher's.	Grenadier.	Plum.	

## LAKES.

Albany.	Fonda.	Owasco.
Amber.	Forked.	Piseco.
Au Sable.	Fulton.	Placid.
Beach's.	George.	Pleasant.
Big Clear.	Greenwood.	Plumedor.
Big Moose.	Gull.	Racket.
Big Wolf.	Hemlock.	Ragged.
Bisby.	Handsome.	Rainbow.
Black.	Horseshoe.	Rich.
Blue Mountain.	Indian.	Rock.
Bog.	Indian.	Rollins.
Boreas.	Ingrahman.	Roquette.
Branch.	Jenkins.	Round.
Brant.	Jerseyfield.	Round.
Buonaparte.	Jocks.	Round.
Burnt.	Jourdan.	Round.
Canada Lakes.	Lead.	Sanford.
Canandaigua.	Lewey.	Saratoga.
Catlin.	Little Cranberry.	Schroon.
Cayuga.	Livingston.	Seneca.
Cedar.	Long.	Seward.
Chain.	Long.	Silver.
Champlain.	Loon.	Skaneateles.
Chateaugay.	Loon.	Slim.
Chautauqua.	Lower Chateaugay.	Slush.
Chazy.	Lower Saranac.	Smith's.
Church.	Macauley.	South.
Clear.	Massawepie.	Spring.
Clear.	Meacham.	St. Regis.
Colby.	Moose.	Stoney.
Conesus.	Mud.	Trout.
Cranberry.	Mud.	Trout.
Crooked.	Newcomb.	Tupper.
Cross.	Ochre.	Tuppers.
Darnneedle.	Oneida.	Upper Chateaugay.
Elk.	Onondaga.	Upper Saranac.
Elm.	Ontario.	White.
Erie.	Otisco.	Windfall.
Follensby.	Otsego.	Woodbury.
Follensby.		

# PRINCIPAL SUMMER RESORTS

IN THE

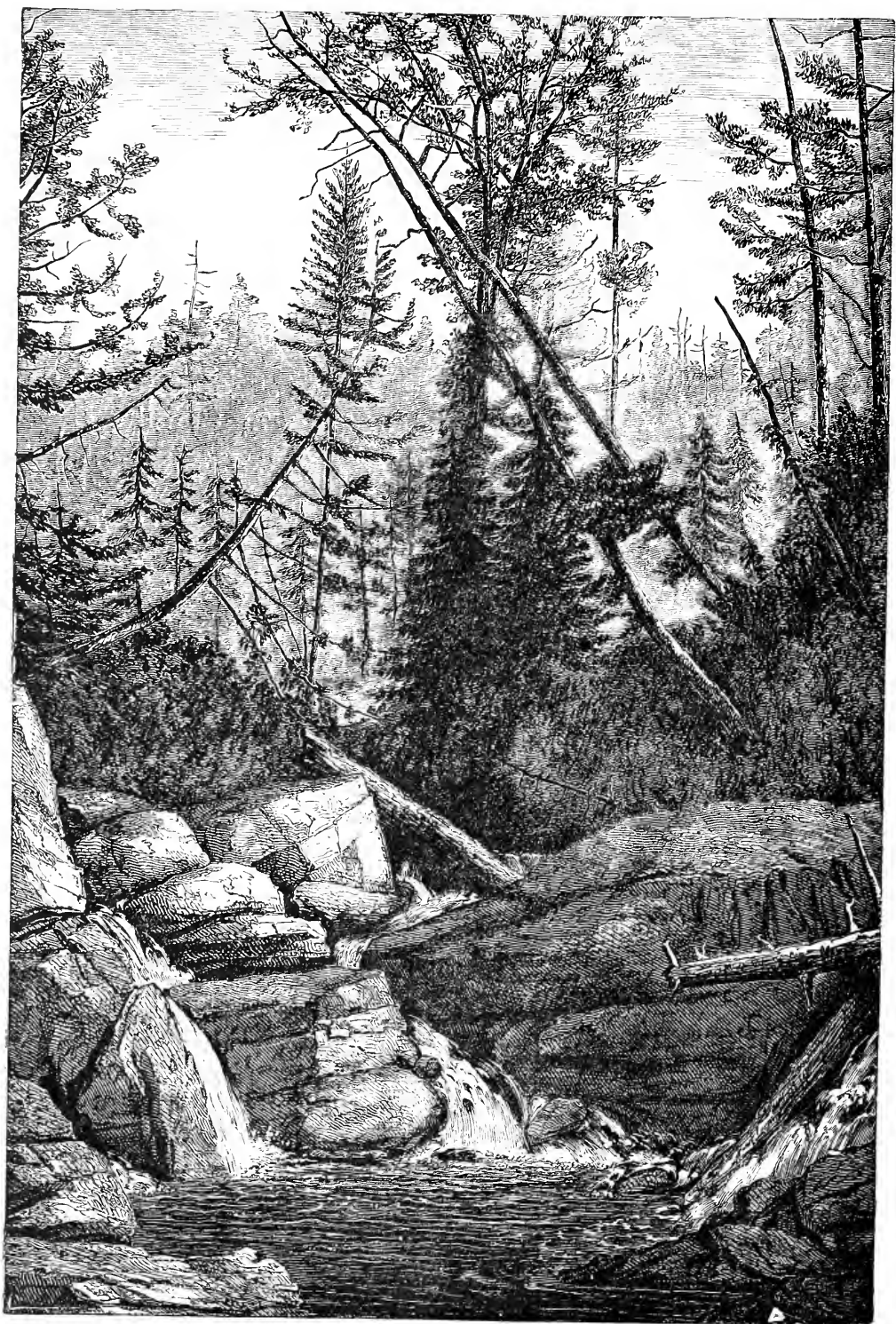
# STATE OF NEW YORK.

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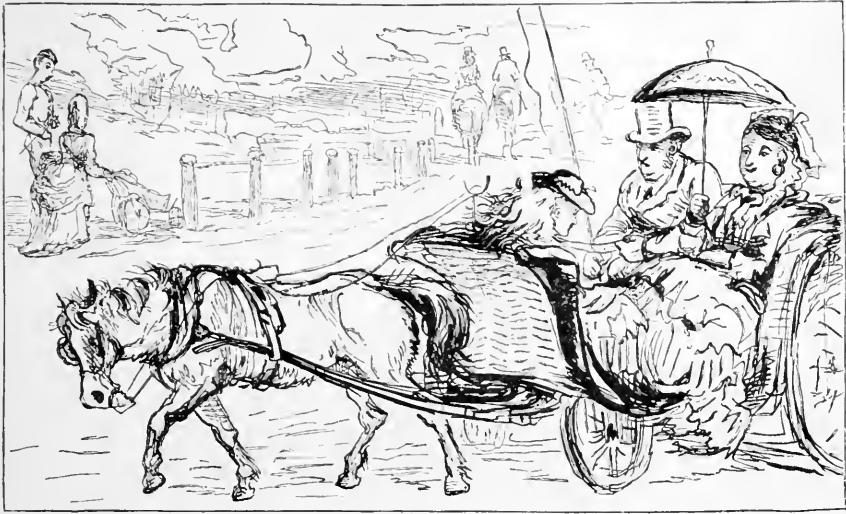
## ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.

THE Adirondacks, a region in the north-eastern part of the State of New York, consist of a series of mountain groups and ranges, and lakes of clear blue occupying the depressions—a vast wilderness, covering space equal in area to the entire State of Connecticut. Until within a few years this region was not often visited by summer tourists. A trip to the Adirondacks was viewed as something attended with great danger and incredible hardship. But now every season brings a great throng of nature-loving people from our large towns and cities to rough it in the rude shanty, to sleep under the white tents that dot the wide expanse of living green, and to broil the appetizing venison-steak, with their own hands, over the embers of the evening fire. On the border of this vast wilderness may always be found hunters and trappers, who are ready to march away into the wildest recesses of the woods, and act the part of trusty leaders and guides.

Here will be found all the novelty of a primeval land, diversified by fine landscapes and unsearched solitudes. The dryness and variety of the atmosphere, together with its remarkable electrical effects, combined with the novelties of camp life and the rough sports incidental thereto, excite the nervous system to a high degree of tension. The physical functions are aroused and re-energized, it may be even after years of sluggish, inefficient action; new vigor and tone is imparted, the appetite is keen, the digestion is capable and strong, and the sleep



CALAMITY POND BROOK.

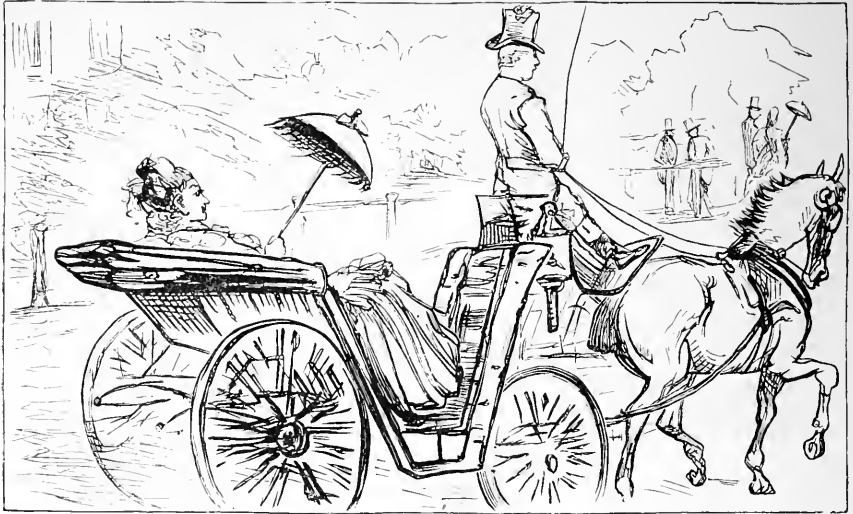


DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

is sound. The vital organs being stimulated and diverted from an established routine of greater or less inefficiency, it results that all those lurking ailments to which men in the ordinary pursuits of civilized life are too much subject at once disappear, and whatever there is in each individual of capacity to enjoy is summoned into fullest action, and one fairly revels in the intoxication of good health and enjoyment.

The Monarch of the Glen, *Mount Marcy* or *Tahawus* ("the cloud-splitter"), is 5467 feet high. The trail to the summit is 12 miles. *Mount McIntyre*, near by, has an elevation nearly as great. *McMartin* and *Seward* (surrounded by *Coughsa-ra-geh*, "Dismal Wilderness") and *White Face* are also very lofty. The slopes are covered with magnificent forests, and high above all we detect peaks that were laid bare before Eden bloomed, towers more ancient than Babel, and nature-carved crags that rejoiced in the sun's warm rays before Memnon began to sing, and the magnificent mountain views, unfolding their wealth of beauties, surprise and delight the tourist at every step by some new and exquisite scene.

Some twenty years ago a tremendous avalanche swept down the western face of *White Face Mountain*, since which time it has been



DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

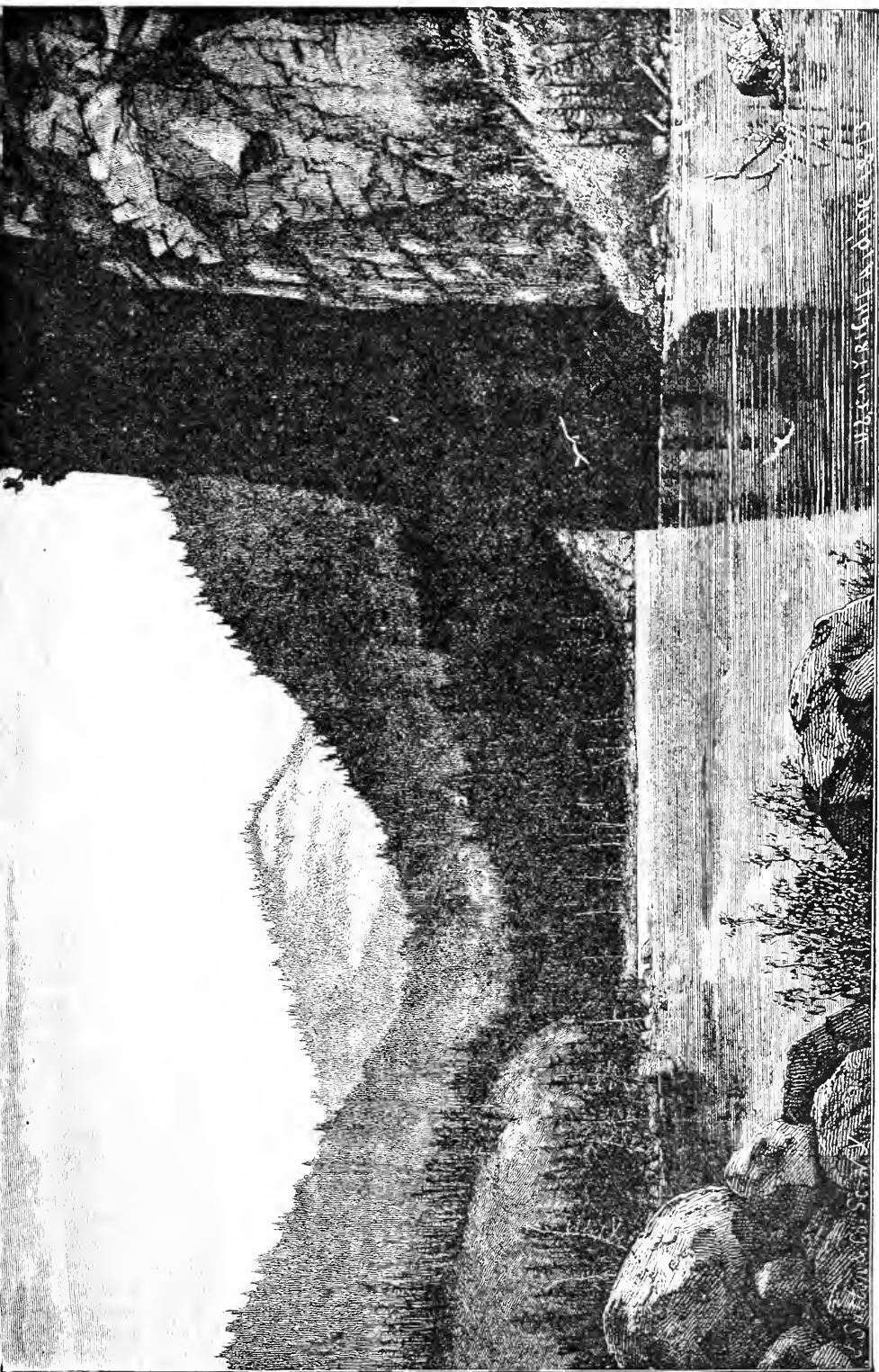
crowned and robed with new grandeur. Its cone is so white that it appears to be snow-capped, and this whiteness extends down its side as far as the monster slide sped. It might have been called Avalanche Mountain, but it is known by the simpler name of White Face, which it honestly earned and modestly wears.

At its base, 6 miles from the summit, nestles the quiet little village of Wilmington, distant 22 miles from Keeseville, New York, and the Au Sable Chasm, and 25 miles from Fort Kent on Lake Champlain.

The White Face Mountain is called the "Gem of the Adirondacks." It owes its name to a number of peculiarities. It is nearly one mile in height; its acclivities are abrupt, and yet its proportions are symmetrical; it is isolated from the teeming clusters of peaks that form the heart of the Adirondacks, thus commanding an extended and magnificent prospect of the whole group; and its bald summit, or white face, affords the tourist a complete view of the surrounding scenery. To stand on the brow of White Face is to stand on a rock pinnacle 5000 feet high, with nothing to obscure your view in any direction.

Looking eastward is seen the broad bosom of Lake Champlain, heaving in the sunlight and flashing back its brilliancy, while beyond lie





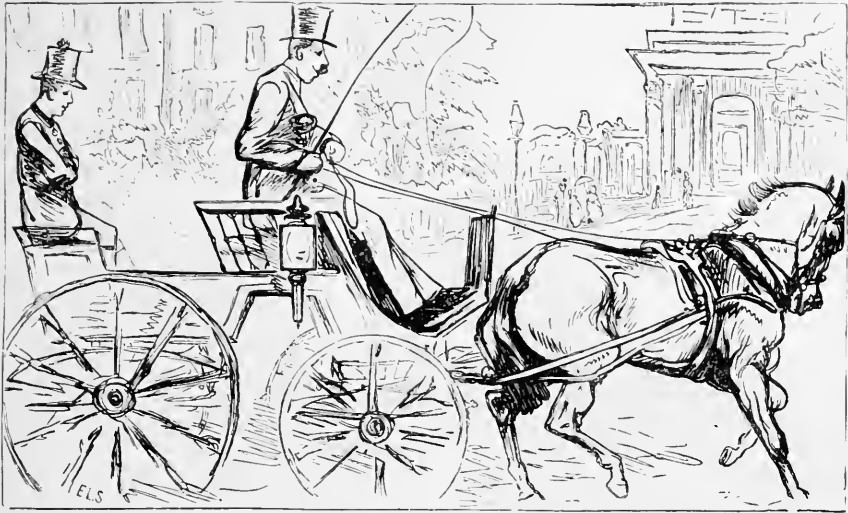
AVALANCHE LAKE,



DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

the emerald slopes of the Green Mountains and the shadowy forms of the Monarch of the White Hills, of which Mount Washington is the father of all. To the south, the Adirondack sublimely stretches, vast and wild, while to the north and west are to be seen the far distant Ontario, with its rapid outlet, the St. Lawrence, and even the dazzling spires and turrets of Montreal itself. From the summit of White Face Mountain may be seen the multitude of lakes which gem the prospect in every direction. Sixty-five of them may plainly be seen with the naked eye. Embosomed among the mountains, they are like diamonds set with emeralds. They glitter and flash in the sunlight with a resplendence all their own. There are Paradox Pond, the Upper and Lower Saranac lakes, Chapel Pond, St. Regis lake, Copperas Pond, and others too numerous to mention; but as Tahawus is the king of the mountains, so Lake Placid is queen of the waters. It is so lovely in its outlines and so resplendent in its beauty that it gives life to the landscape. It is a liquid poem. It is the eye of the Adirondacks. It is heaven's own mirror. Metaphor can not exaggerate, nor figure add to it. To see it once is to see it forever.

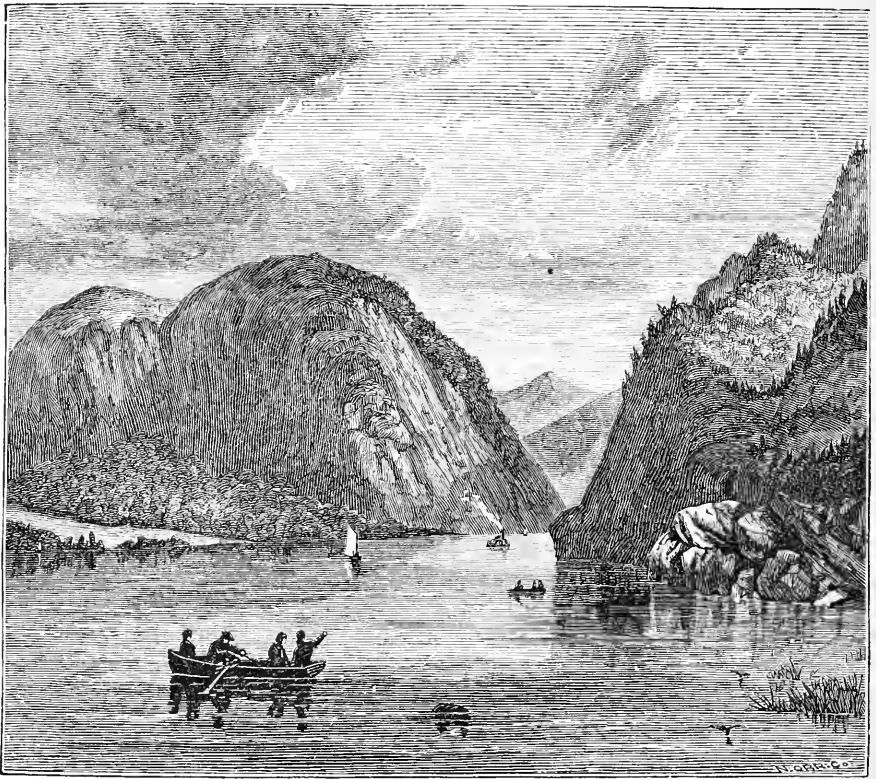
The Adirondack region combines all the variety of scenery that can



DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.

be had by extended journey and visits to several States—mountain, glen, and waterfall. Upwards of 20 of its mountains are 4000 feet or more in height. One of its waterfalls, Roaring Brook, makes one sheer leap of 300 feet. But the most enjoyable and strange part of Adirondack journeying is the boating upon its numerous lakes and ponds, of which there are many hundreds. These lakes vary in size from a fourth of a mile to 18 miles in length, and are frequently clustered with islands, fringed with pond lilies and surrounded by mountains. They lie in chains as it were, with small streams generally connecting them, some of which allow the passage of boats. When this is not the case carries intervene, varying from a few rods to 4 miles in length, over which, when short, the guide or boatman transports your boat on his head, you footing after. If the carries are long the boat and baggage are transported on sleds or wagons, and when the next body of water is reached the boat is again launched. The Saranac boats are very light and crank, and it is a saying that if you get into a Saranac boat you should have your hair parted strictly in the middle. By these chains of lakes you may travel for days, select your guide, and he arranges everything.

The fisherman and the hunter are indeed in their element. For the one the lakes and streams are stocked with fine fish, while for the other the woods abound with every variety of game, from the wild-cat to the deer, the moose, the wolf, the panther, and the bear. And as with beasts, so with birds. You may shoot the partridge or the loon, the eagle or the duck.



ROGERS' SLIDE, LAKE GEORGE.

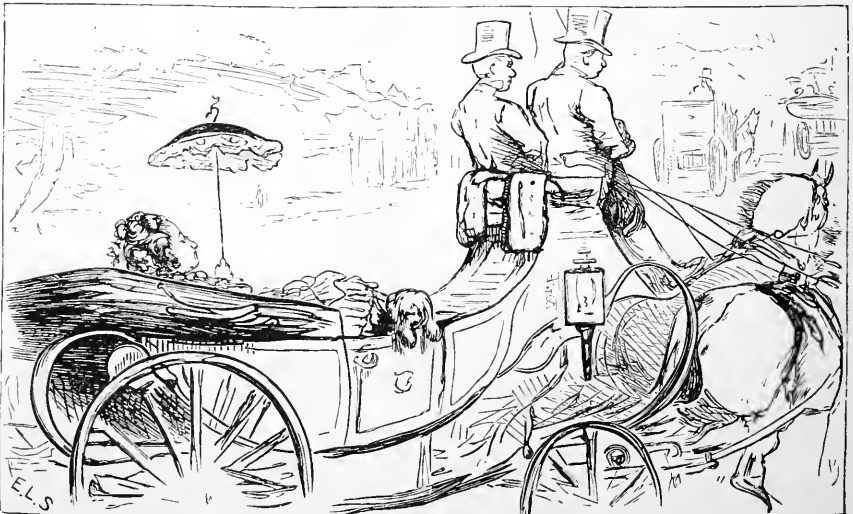
Still and peaceful in the warm sunlight, as if never disturbed on these waters, lie the most charming of little islands, dotting them with picturesque verdure. But want of space will forbid a more lengthy sketch. One could spend weeks in this vicinity, and it would require page after page of description to do justice to the surroundings.



VIEW FROM FOURTEEN MILE ISLAND.

### ALEXANDRIA BAY.

THE village of Alexandria Bay, an American port on the St. Lawrence river, is built upon a massive pile of rocks overlooking the river and a small bay, occupying a romantic and highly picturesque situation. It is the natural point of departure to the Thousand Islands, which are scattered within a few miles of the place, hundreds being in close proximity to it, dividing the river into a multitude of winding channels small and large, and moulding it into tiny bays and coves affording romantic retreats, which are the delight of boating parties. Many of these islands are situated so closely together that it would be easy to throw a pebble from one to the other, notwithstanding which circumstance the passage between them is perfectly safe and commodious, and between some of them that are even this close to each other is water sufficient to float the largest-sized vessels. Because of its charming location and easy accessibility to the most bewitching beauties and best fishing grounds of the Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay is one of the favorite resorts of summer tourists, seekers after health and recreation, and all those fond of gunning and fishing, which are extremely good in this region.



DRIVING IN CENTRAL PARK.



STATUE OF FRANKLIN, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

### AU SABLE CHASM.

THIS remarkable natural wonder is formed by the egress of Au Sable river from the northern end of the Adirondack mountains, in New York, on its way to Lake Champlain. The river has carved a channel in the Potsdam sandstone formation, in some places reaching a depth of about 200 feet, leaving precipices of every shape towering above the dark water. At one place the river is compressed to a breadth of only 10 feet, and again widens to 50. The waters dash madly through their confined channel, and are precipitated over falls, cascades, and rapids—the first fall being 20 and the second 60 feet. The length of the chasm proper is nearly 2 miles, and its sides and tops are fringed with cedars, which cast a sombre shadow over it, and add to its mysterious grandeur. Fredrika Bremer said that “a visit to the chasm would reward a voyage from Europe;” and it is asserted by experienced travelers that it rivals the famous Swiss *Gorge du Trient*. Au Sable Chasm is reached by any of the excursion routes passing over Lake Champlain or the Delaware and Hudson Canal, Champlain Division, by a line of stages from Port Kent, over a plank-road of 3 miles in length, about twenty minutes’ drive.

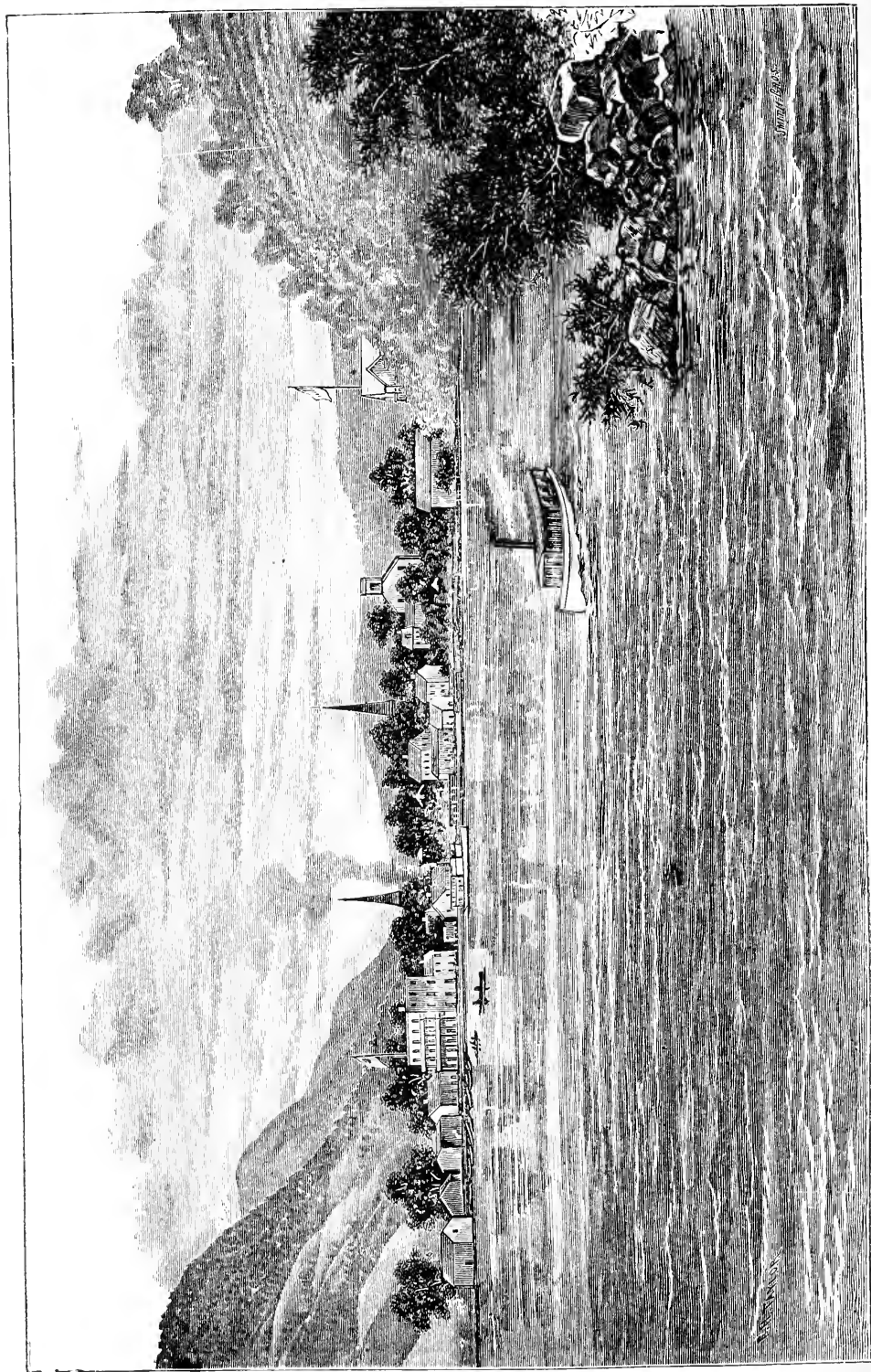
There are side or lateral gorges which greatly add to its interest, and the boat ride through its marvelous flume is without its equal, and *entirely* unique in its character. The thousands of tourists have, without exception, pronounced their visits to Au Sable Chasm as being the most enjoyable and gratifying of their summer experiences. In addition to the wild and picturesque Chasm, it is situated in the midst of charming scenery. Mountain tops appear in view in every direction, rolling up like ocean billows; Lake Champlain is spread out in distinct view for the space of 30 miles; and beyond the Green Mountain range is distinctly visible, with the top of “Mansfield,” the king of them all, in the far distance.

To the westward the summit of White Face, one of the highest of the Adirondack range, 25 miles distant, is plainly visible. The





UPPER AU SABLE POND.



HAMMONDSFORT—FROM THE LAKE.

nearest of the Adirondack lakes is only 4 miles distant. Fine drives and walks abound, and good fishing-grounds are near, thus rendering this one of the most attractive summer resorts in our beautiful northern country. Persons visiting Au Sable Chasm will at all times find conveyance and pleasant company to accompany them, should they desire to visit any of the Adirondaeks or other resorts.

Coaches meet every train and boat and carry guests direct to the Lake View House.

### **BABYLON, L. I.,**

Is a popular resort on the south side, famous for its fishing and boating, and well known as a favorite resort of wealthy New Yorkers, of whose luxurious country residences it contains a large number. There are several excellent hotels, and in summer it is one of the gayest and most fashionable places on Long Island.

### **BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I.**

BRIDGEHAMPTON, Westhampton, and Easthampton, together with the intermediate and adjacent villages, lie in the fairest part of Long Island, and that which from the earliest colonial period appears to have had the most lasting attraction for its inhabitants. Archæologically it is as interesting for Americans as any of the places that have an early history, but the aspect in which it chiefly appeals to the summer tourist is that of its simple, peaceful rusticity and naturalness, and the country home-life that it opens up to strangers and the temporary sojourners of summer. The bathing and fishing are excellent, and the best accommodations can be had at exceptionally low rates. Easthampton is reached by stage from Bridgehampton Station, from which it is distant 6 miles. Near it is the interesting village of Amagansett, an old whaling station and pleasant place for summer loitering. To the eastward is Montauk, whose singularly beautiful scenery, heretofore the private property of sportsmen and artists, is rapidly becoming famous and attractive to tourists.

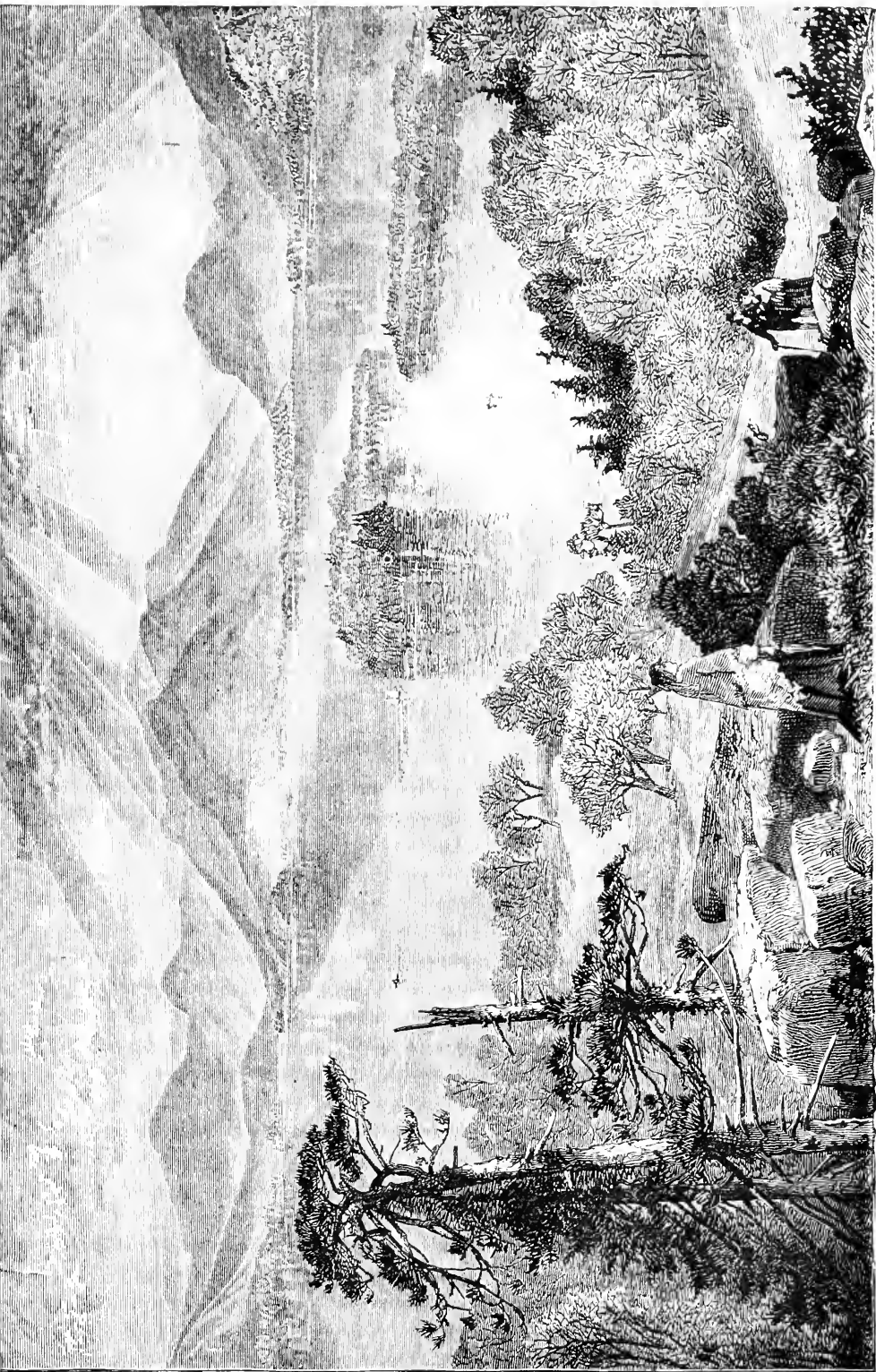
### CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

THIS beautiful little sheet of water, 22-miles long and from 2 to 3 wide, is situated in the county of the same name, in the extreme western corner of the State of New York. It is one of the most elevated bodies of water in the Middle States, being 733 feet higher than Lake Erie, and nearly 1400 feet above ocean level. The lake is encircled by well-wooded mountains, and abounds in fish of various kinds. Steamers ply between Mayville, at the northern end of the lake, and Jamestown, at its southern extremity, affording not only a pleasant excursion, but enabling visitors to reach or view many points of interest and attraction along its shores. About 5 miles south from the lake is a wonderful collection of rocks, rent and torn, by some convulsion of nature, into many strange shapes, and abounding in grottoes, chasms, corridors, and caverns. The entire region is very charming in summer, its elevated position and dense forest surroundings making it bracing and healthful, while nature has been lavish enough in its adornment to render it at all times interesting. Chautauqua Lake is directly accessible via the Philadelphia and Erie and the Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroads.

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### COOPERSTOWN.

THIS popular resort is the county seat of Otsego county, and is situated at the south end of Otsego lake. It is one of the literary Meccas of America, for here was the home of J. Fenimore Cooper, and in these scenes he wrote those wonderful American stories which the English-reading world have placed on a level of popularity with the undying fictions of Walter Scott. In his "Deerslayer" he thus describes the lake and surrounding hills: "On a level with the point lay a broad sheet of water, so placid and limpid that it resembled a bed of the pure mountain atmosphere compressed into a setting of hills and woods.



LONG ISLAND, LAKE GEORGE.

At its northern end it was bounded by an isolated mountain; lower land falling off east and west, gracefully relieving the sweep of the outline; still the character of the country was mountainous, high hills or low mountains rising abruptly from the water on quite nine-tenths of its circuit. But the most striking peculiarities of the scene were its solemn solitude and sweet repose. On all sides, wherever the eye turned, nothing met it but the mirror-like surface of the lake and the dense setting of woods. So rich and fleecy were the outlines of the forest that the whole visible earth, from the rounded mountain-top to the water's edge, presented one unvaried hue of unbroken verdure." A late guide-book says: "The same points still exist which 'Leather-Stocking' saw. There is the same beauty of verdure along the hills, and the sun still glints as brightly as then the ripples of the clear water." The whole region is full of interest because of the creations of Cooper's genius, and his romances have a new zest and beauty when read amid the scenes that inspired them. The surroundings of the lake are all beautiful, and the entire region is attractive. In close proximity to Cooperstown are several favorite resorts, accessible by a small steamer running on the lake, which is widely famed for its bass and pickerel fishing.

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### HAVANA GLEN

Is one of the remarkable freaks of nature clustered in the vicinity of Seneca lake, and fairly rivals Watkins Glen in attractiveness and mysterious beauty. Formed by the same powers, and finished by similar elemental action, the features of this glen resemble while they vary in detail widely from those of its better-known neighbor. Every visitor should see them both, so that a clear comprehension can be had of the power that works unseen and leaves monuments that humanity can not rival. Good accommodations are now provided at Havana Glen, and it is open to visitors in all its extent.

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### LAKE GEORGE (CALDWELL'S).

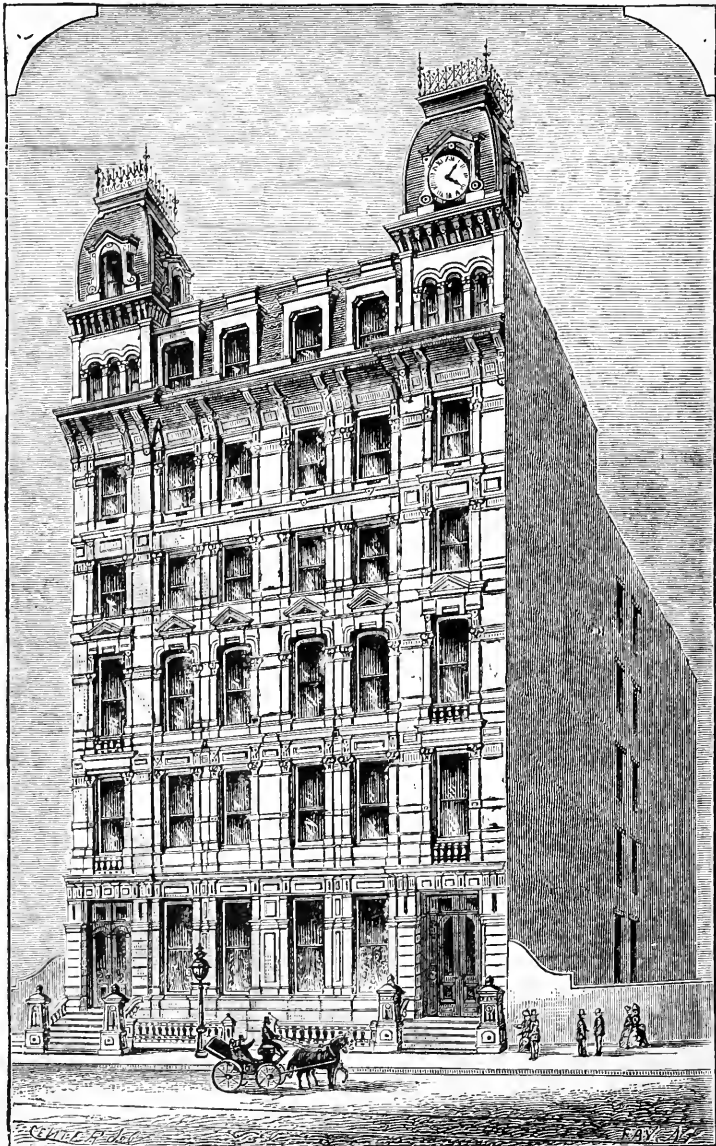
FEW, if any, among the numerous picturesque lakes in America are more beautiful or more celebrated than this, which lies between the counties of Washington and Warren. It is 36 miles long, varies in breadth from three-quarters of a mile to 4 miles, and in many places is 400 feet in depth. It is in the midst of mountains, and popular belief credits it with islands equal in number to the days of the year. History, as well as tradition, lingers around it, marking many spots with more than ordinary interest. Not the least among these are the ruins of Fort William Henry and Fort George. The lake has had many names conferred upon it, both by Indians and white men. The former generally called it Lake Horicon; the French named it *Le lac du St. Sacrament*, and were in the habit of carrying its remarkably pure water many miles for baptismal purposes. Sir William Johnson, prompted by his loyalty, named it Lake George, after one of the Georges of Great Britain, and the title has been permitted to remain as its designation, although it can not justly be considered appropriate or elegant. A writer, describing the many attractions of the lake, says:—"It has something of interest for every one—the lover of history, of romance, of beauty, and lovers generally."

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### LAKE MOHONK,

IN Ulster county, is situated 6 miles from New Paltz, a station on the Wallkill Valley Railway, and is on one of the highest ridges of the Shawangunk mountains, 1243 feet above the Hudson river. It is three-quarters of a mile long, very deep, and filled with fish, while its shores are formed by great piles of quartz rock, and Paltz Point looms boldly over the quiet waters. This place is rich in rare things of romantic beauty, and wooded, picturesque loveliness, and is becoming a great summer resort. The neighborhood of the lake supplies many objects of interest, among which are Sky Top Peak, 300 feet higher than the lake,

and commanding a fine view, including the populous Wallkill and Esopus valleys, the ridges of the Shawangunk, the Hudson highlands, and the Berkshire hills. Eagle Rock, Sunset Rock, Balance Rock, and the Labyrinth are favorite resorts near the lake. Five and a half miles from Lake Mohonk are the High Falls, on the Rondout creek.



CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY.



**NIAGARA FALLS.**

THIS is a world's wonder that can not be described. Its dimensions may be given—its height and breadth and volume can be told—but still much is lacking. Words can not convey any satisfactory idea of its stupendousness—its awfulness. To look at the ceaseless rush of waters—to listen to their majestic voice—to feel the earth tremble beneath their power—makes one wish that the Psalmist had seen it when he wrote that “the heavens declare the glory of God, the firmament showeth his work,” for here the earth also evidences his greatness. Charles Dickens, when he first visited America, felt himself unable to describe the scene, and only succeeded in eloquently sketching his emotions. “When we were seated in the little ferry-boat,” he says, “and were crossing the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table Rock and looked—great heavens! on what a fall of bright green water—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty. \* \* \* Niagara was at once stamped upon my heart, an image of beauty, to remain there changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat forever. \* \* \* I think in every quiet season now, still do those waters roll and leap and roll and tumble all day long; still are the rainbows spanning them a hundred feet below; still, when the sun is on them, do they shine and glow like molten gold; still, when the day is gloomy, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like the front of a great chalk-cliff, or roll down the rock like dense white smoke. But always does the mighty stream appear to die as it comes down, and always from the unfathomable grave arises that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid, which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before the deluge—light—came rushing on creation at the Word of God.” Every intelligent traveler must see Niagara for himself, and to each it conveys its own description. Useful as guide and hand books



NIAGARA FALLS.

may be, they are insignificant in their teachings beside "the voice of the Great Creator that dwells in its mighty tone."

The Falls of Niagara were first seen by a white man over two hundred years ago. Father Hennepin, a French Jesuit missionary, first saw them when on an expedition of discovery in the year 1678.

The spots of interest to be visited, besides the great Fall itself, are the ground where the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane was fought; the Whirlpool below the Falls; the Suspension Bridges; the Devil's Hole and the Bloody Run; the Queenstown Heights, General Brock's Monument, Burning Spring, &c.

**CAST-IRON BRIDGE OVER THE RAPIDS.**—This is the finest point of view from which to observe the Rapids above the Falls. The fall of the river from the head of the rapids (a mile above the Falls) to the edge of the precipice is nearly 60 feet.

At the other end of the bridge is Bath Island, connected with Iris or Goat Island by another bridge; and beyond Goat Island there are a few scattered rocks, which are connected with it by means of a third bridge. These rocks lie on the very brink of the precipice, between the American Falls and the Horseshoe Falls.

The American Fall is 164 feet in perpendicular height, and 660 feet wide from the mainland to Luna Island. The smaller fall, between Luna and Goat Island, is 100 feet wide.

**FERRY HOUSE.**—Near here there is a curious inclined plane, down which cars descend (which are worked by means of a water-wheel and a rope) to the foot of American Falls.

Crossing in the ferry-boat, the Falls from this point of view are seen to great advantage. Reaching the Canada side, carriages are ready to convey persons to Table Rock, little more than a mile distant. Clifton House, not far from the landing, and several other objects of interest, claim attention.

Table Rock is no longer the extensive platform that it once was, large portions of it having fallen from time to time. It overhangs the terrible caldron close to the Horseshoe Fall, and the view from it, as

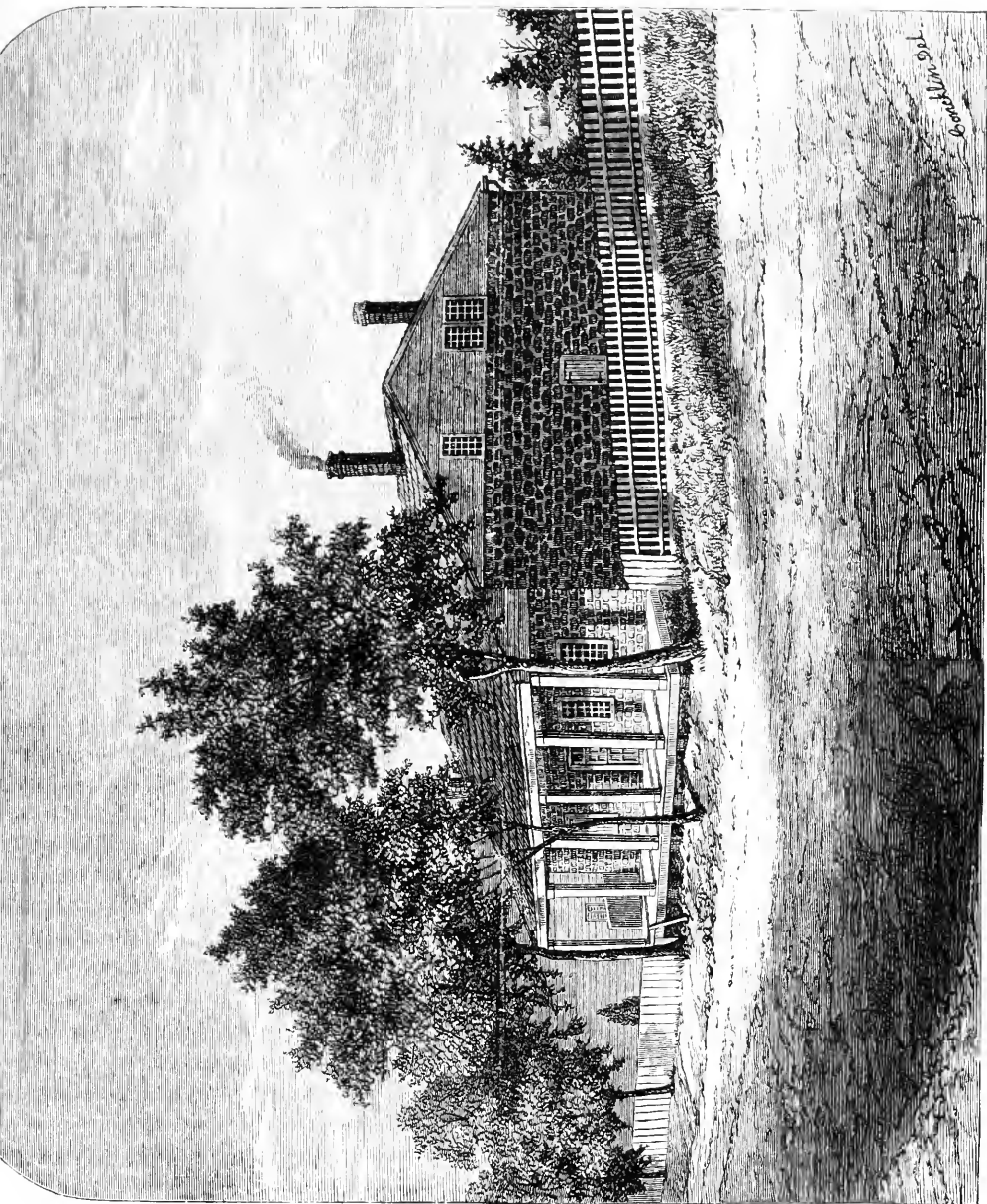
already described, is most sublime. In 1818 a mass of rock 160 feet long and 40 feet wide broke off and fell into the boiling flood; and in 1828 three immense masses fell with a shock like an earthquake. Again, in 1829, another fragment fell, and in 1850 a portion of about 200 feet in length and 100 feet thick. On one of those occasions some forty or fifty persons had been standing on the rock a few minutes before it fell! The work of demolition still goes on, for another portion of Table Rock fell in 1857. In 1867, a large crack or seam having formed around it near the road, it was deemed unsafe, and the Canadian Government caused it to be blasted away; and now all that remains of the once famous Table Rock is a huge mass of rock at the edge of the river below the bank.

**THE HORSESHOE FALL.**—The view here is grand in an awful degree. The precipice of the Horseshoe Falls rises perpendicularly to a height of 90 feet, and the cliff descends about 70 feet into a turmoil of bursting foam. The width of the Horseshoe Fall is 600 yards, and its height 158 feet. In front is the liquid curtain which, though ever passing onward, never unveils this wildest of Nature's caverns.

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### **RICHFIELD SPRINGS.**

**THESE** springs, long and favorably known, are in Otsego county, New York, in the vicinity of Cooperstown, and 7 miles distant from Otsego lake, which is one of the sources of the Susquehanna. The great river of Pennsylvania here extends his arms and entwines his fingers with the tributaries of the Mohawk, as if to divert that gentle river from its allegiance to the Hudson. The village of Richfield Springs is situated upon a narrow plain, near the head of Schuyler lake, which is 5 miles in length and a mile and a quarter at its greatest breadth. The little lake is surrounded with high hills on every side, except the northward, and being but a mile from the springs, forms the principal attraction for visitors. According to



THE OLD STONE HOUSE AT TAPPAN, THE PLACE OF ANDRÉ'S IMPRISONMENT.



INEBRIATE ASYLUM, BINGHAMTON.

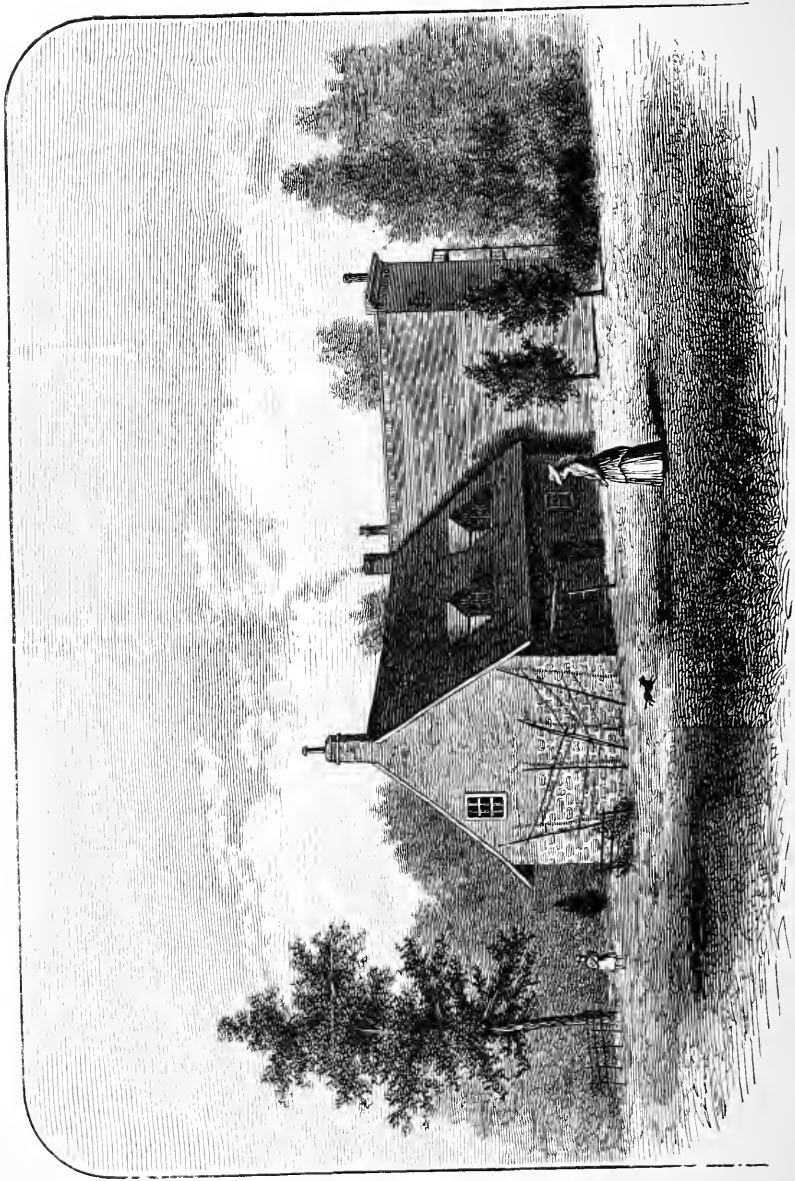
tradition, the waters of these springs were sought for their medicinal virtues by the Indian long before the advent of the white man. A healing prophet of the Iroquois dwelt on an island in the midst of the lake, and the suffering came to him to be cured by the waters he secured at night and conveyed secretly to his retreat; but the Great Spirit became angered at his pride, and sank him and his islands beneath the deep waters.

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### SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THIS world-famed resort is in Saratoga county, about 38 miles north of Albany, and is said to have been visited by invalids as early as 1773, but the principal spring was not discovered until 1792. The springs rise in a stratum of Potsdam sandstone, near a great break or fissure in the strata underlying the Saratoga valley, and reach the surface through a bed of blue clay. The waters are found very beneficial in affections of the liver, in some cases of chronic dyspepsia, and in chronic diseases of the bowels. Besides other qualities, they appear to possess the virtues of a tonic united with those of a gentle cathartic. Most of the springs are now owned by stock-companies, one of which has a stock capital of \$1,000,000. Great quantities of the waters are bottled and exported, and there is scarcely a town of any size in America in which they are not regularly sold. The process of boring artesian wells has been successfully introduced, and some of the most valuable of the new sources of water supply have recently been discovered in this way.

Like "Newport by the sea," Saratoga is often called "the Queen of American watering places," and this dual sovereignty is generally acknowledged. The hotel system of Saratoga is unrivaled elsewhere in the world; and although equal to the accommodation of 18,000 guests, it is taxed to its utmost capacity in the month of August (the season opens early in June). Broadway, the main street, extends for several miles, with the chief hotels near its centre and



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT TAPPAN.



a succession of costly villas beyond. The village is at its brightest in August, when it is thronged with visitors, and thousands of private and public carriages join in the parade of fashion on Broadway and the Boulevard. During the "height of the season" the crowds to be seen in all public places—the brilliant balls at the grand hotels, the music of excellent bands, and the many other excitements always prevailing—make up a scene probably unequaled in the world. The drives and promenades in the vicinity are justly celebrated for their pleasant beauty. Saratoga lake, 9 miles in length and some 3 wide, is about 4 miles from the village, and is reached by the Boulevard, which passes near the race-course and trout-ponds.

The battle of Saratoga was fought here between the British, under General Burgoyne, and the Americans, under General Gates, commencing on the 7th of October, 1777, and terminating on the 16th, by the surrender of the entire British force, numbering 5791 men, with 42 cannon and all their stores. The prisoners thus taken were held until the close of the war—more than five years.

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### SHARON SPRINGS.

THIS favorite resort is in Schoharie county, New York. The village is delightfully located "in a valley on a hill," and is surrounded by attractive scenery, through which are lovely drives and promenades. Sulphur, magnesia, and chalybeate springs gush out within a few rods of each other, and their healing virtues have been known for more than half a century—particularly for their effect in cutaneous disorders. From the village, which is 900 feet above the Mohawk valley, a grand and beautiful prospect opens to the north and east, embracing hills, woods, villages, and streams like silver threads, closely resembling a gorgeous piece of tapestry. Within easy distance is Tokeharawa Falls, caused by a small brook precipitating itself over a wall of rock, in a secluded hemlock ravine, a distance of 150 feet; and 20 miles away, by railroad, is Howe's Cave.

### SHELTER ISLAND.

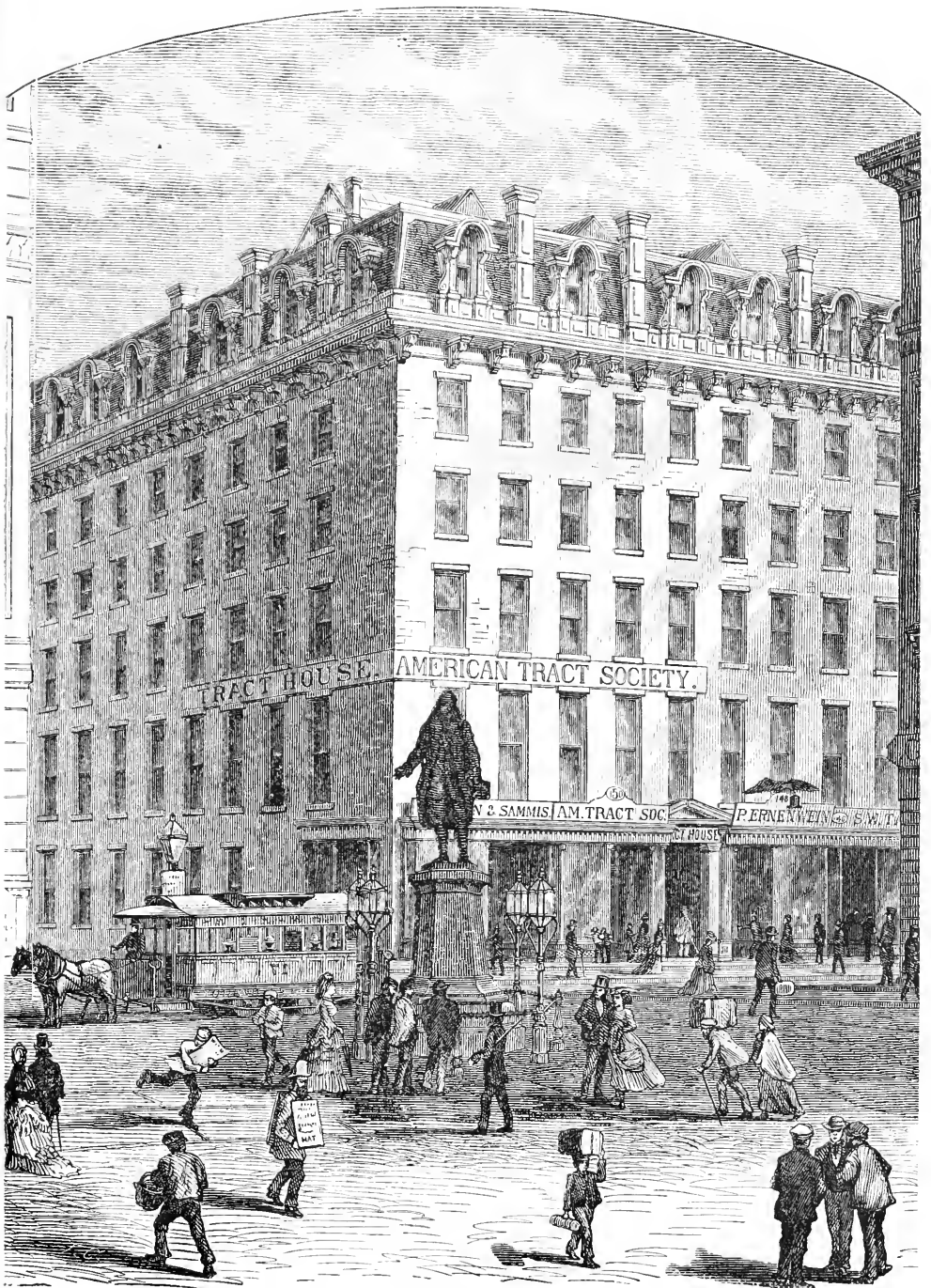
A FAVORITE Long Island watering-place, situated between Great Peconic and Gardiner's bays, and a well-known rendezvous of the yachting squadrons in midsummer. It is half a mile from the Greenport terminus of the Long Island Railroad, and is one of the most picturesque and beautiful places on the coast. The fishing and bathing are excellent; and the sailing, of the kind that is easily accessible to the general public, is not to be surpassed in the variety of its interest. The hotel accommodations are good, and of a kind to suit different dispositions and purses.

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### TRENTON FALLS.

TRENTON FALLS are situated on West Canada creek, an affluent of the Mohawk. There are five cascades in the series, and the stream flows in the bottom of a romantic ravine, which is bordered by walls of Trenton limestone. The attraction of the place is perhaps as much in the great depths of this ravine and its crown of primeval forest as in its water views. Here is indeed a place where it is a luxury to stay—which one oftenest revisits, which one most commends to strangers to be sure and see. "In the long corridor of travel between New York and Niagara, Trenton," says Mr. Willis, "is a sort of alcove aside—a side-scene, out of earshot of the crowd—a recess in a window, whither you draw a friend by the button for the sake of chit-chat at ease."

Trenton Falls is rather a misnomer, for the wonder of nature which bears the name is a tremendous torrent, whose bed, for several miles, is sunk fathoms deep into the earth; a roaring and dashing stream, so far below the surface of the forest, in which it is lost, that one would think, as he comes suddenly upon the edge of this long preci-



AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

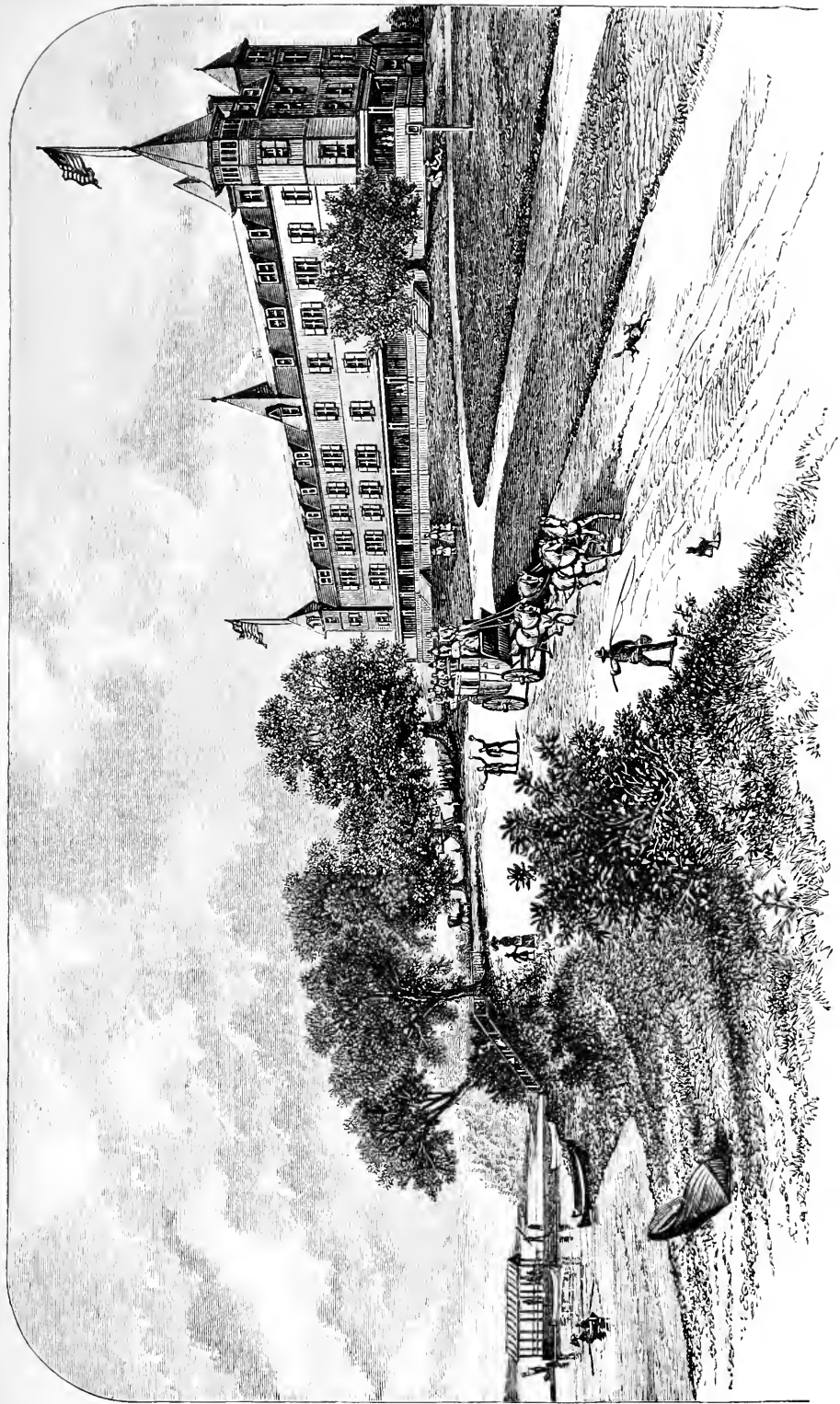


HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.

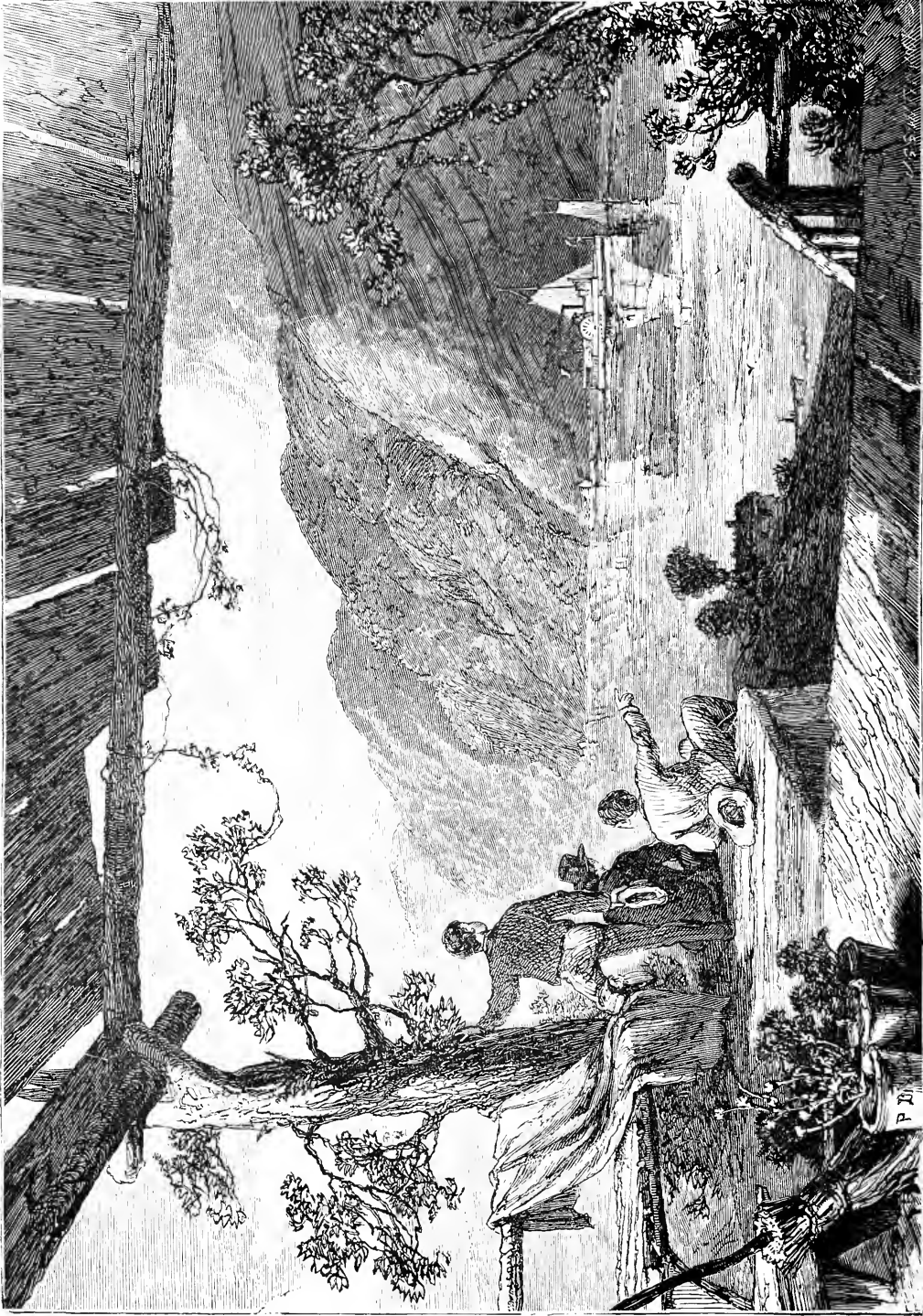
piece, that it was a river in some inner world (coiled within ours, as we in the outer circle of the firmament), and laid open by some Titanic throe that has cracked clear asunder the crust of this "shallow earth." The idea is rather assisted, if we happen to see below us, on its abysmal shore, a party of adventurous travelers; for, at that vast depth, and in contrast with the gigantic trees and rocks, the same number of well-shaped ants, dressed in the last fashion, and philandering upon our parlor floor, would be of about their apparent size and distinctness. Every facility of path and stairway and guide for the tour of the ravine has been provided, and the passage, though at first of dangerous aspect, is made secure by chains well riveted to the rock wall. The scene at Trenton varies much, according as the drought or freshet dries or fills the stream, and passages are easy enough at one time which are utterly impracticable at others. It is difficult to say when the glen is most beautiful, whether with much or with little water. It is delightfully pleasant and romantically grand at all times.

A writer thus speaks of Trenton Falls: "Many persons who visit Niagara from the East make a point of seeing Trenton Falls on their return. Could the secret thoughts of these be made known, it is not impossible that we might discover a decided preference for the less famous place. Our expectations are so wrought up with regard to Niagara that when we first see it the feeling uppermost is not unfrequently one of disappointment. It is not so with Trenton, where we find far more than was expected. And again, the surroundings of the latter place are in every way more pleasant. The exchange from the infinite extortions and swindlings of the Niagara cormorants to the polished ease and refined hospitality of the Trenton Falls Hotel, is one that inevitably puts us into good humor with everything we see. The immediate advent to the Falls themselves is in the close vicinity of the hotel. Leaving a beautiful and extensive garden on the right, smiling in all the luxuriance of the fresh summer vegetation, we plunge at once into the heart of a forest filled with noble

trees. Suddenly we find ourselves upon the brink of a great chasm whose very existence has been hidden from us. Across upon the opposite side is a rock-wall of limestone, hard, and nearly black, that rises almost perpendicularly to a height varying from 200 to 300 feet. This is crowned with great hemlocks; with fine birch, whose white trunks glimmer through the forest obscurity; and with cedars, many of which, from the yielding of the roots, are bent down at a most perilous angle, and hang over the abyss, nodding to their own expected and imminent fall, when the wind strikes among their outstretched branches. Down below the eye drops instinctively, as if to see what would become of them, and catches a glimpse of the Kanata river rushing through its rocky bed in a tumultuous torrent. Here the first descent is made by a series of wooden stairs. We look up and see the blue, brilliant sky, across which the cedars hang in dark lines. We look ahead and see the first of the series of falls, known as Sherman Fall. Here the river has formed an immense excavation, and falls some 40 feet into its bed below with a furious roaring. The water is a rich brown, which, touched here and there by slanting sun rays, presents the hues of molten gold. Above this fall the Kanata boils in a succession of most furious rapids, on which the sunlight falls with most delicious effect. Suddenly we find ourselves in the presence of the great fall. This fall is duplex; the first a descent of 40 feet, broken into a succession of rocky stairway. Passing this we see the second in its full beauty. The water here rushes over a ledge of rocks, which stretches from bank to bank, with a full height of 75 feet. Gazing steadily upon it and letting its beauties infiltrate slowly into the mind, we realize how bold is the leap. Immense clouds of spray rise up from the boiling, seething, twisting, tormented flood below. The great chasm is full of it. Turning ungrateful backs upon the glorious topaz flow, we gaze down the gorge lost in admiration. Two hundred yards from the great fall is another, called the Mill-Dam, from its regularity and sombreness of demeanor. From this the path along the smooth, even



CAYUGA LAKE HOTEL AT SHELDRAKE.





limestone rock becomes broader until it opens out upon the Alhambra Fall, a place which has been the despair of artists and descriptive writers.”

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## TRENTON FALLS.

BY FANNY KEMBLE.

Come down! from where the everlasting hills  
Open their rocky gates to let thee pass,  
Child of a thousand rapid running rills  
And still lakes, where the skies their beauty glass.

With thy dark eyes, white feet, and amber hair,  
Of heaven and earth thou fair and fearful daughter,  
Through thy wide halls, and down thy echoing stair,  
Rejoicing come—thou lovely “Leaping Water!”

Shout! till the roads beneath their vaults of green  
Resound, and shake their pillars on the way;  
Fling wide thy glittering fringe of silver sheen  
And toss toward heaven thy clouds of dazzling spray.

The sun looks down upon thee with delight,  
And weaves his prism around thee for a belt;  
And as the wind waves thy thin robes of light,  
The jewels of thy girdle glow and melt.

Ah! where be they, who first with human eyes  
Beheld thy glory, thou triumphant flood;  
And through the forest, heard with glad surprise  
Thy waters calling, like the voice of God?

Far toward the setting sun, wandering they go,  
Poor remnant! left from exile and from slaughter;  
But still their memory, mingling with thy flow,  
Lives in thy name—thou lovely “Leaping Water!”

### WATKINS GLEN.

THE country in the neighborhood of Watkins, New York, is noted for wonderful freaks of nature in the form of canyons or gorges, the most remarkable of which is known as Watkins Glen. It is situated at the head of Seneca lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world, excursions upon which, in addition to the attractions of the Glen, have made this one of the most popular resorts in the country.

The Glen is several miles in length, but consists properly of a number of glens or sections which have been given distinctive names, and which form a series of rocky arcades, galleries, and grottoes. A limpid stream of purest mountain water flows through the Glen, having a fall from first to last of 800 feet, which is a constant succession of beautiful cascades and rapids. Of these, Rainbow Falls is perhaps the most interesting feature. "With the bright sheen of a summer day playing in the rising mists, the scene is frequently clothed in rainbow tints, but nowhere with such brilliant hues or perfect arch as at Rainbow Falls; and the hour of four on every afternoon finds a crowd of guests worshipping at its shrine far in the depths of Watkins Glen." Of the many remarkable chambers, the Cathedral is perhaps the most imposing. This is an immense amphitheatre, with walls of solid rock rising to the perpendicular height of 300 feet, while the forest trees with which the top is fringed stretch their arms far over the yawning gulf. Into this mighty chasm the waters spring with a frightful leap, bathing its sides with feathery spray, then quietly spreading over the rocky floor. Trees of primeval growth, hardy shrubs, and luxuriant vines cling with wild forms of beauty from the interstices of the rock, reflecting their rich foliage in the emerald pools beneath, while far above is seen the bright blue sky; and at times the rich sunlight, reflecting from cliff to cliff, clothes all with a soft mellow glow. It was the remark of so experienced a traveler as Bayard Taylor, that he had never met with scenery more beautiful and romantic than that embraced in this wonderful Glen.



FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.



# ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RAILROADS

IN THE

# STATE OF NEW YORK.

- Adirondack.  
Albany, Sand Lake & Stephentown.  
Albany & Susquehanna.  
Albany & Vermont.  
Atlantic & Great Western,  
Avon, Geneseo & Mount Morris.  
Bath & Hammondsport.  
Black River & Morristown.  
Black River & St. Lawrence.  
Boston & Albany.  
Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western.  
Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island.  
Brooklyn, Flatbush & Coney Island.  
Brooklyn & Jamaica.  
Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach.  
Buffalo, Bradford & Pittsburgh.  
Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake & Pittsburgh.  
Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh.  
Buffalo Creek.  
Buffalo, New York & Erie.  
Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia.  
Buffalo & Southwestern.  
Carthage, Watertown & Sackett's Harbor.  
Cayuga Northern.  
Cayuga Southern.  
Cayuga & Susquehanna.  
Cazenovia, Canastota & De Ruyter.  
Central Valley.  
Central Vermont.  
Chateaugay.  
Chautauqua Lake.  
Chemung.  
Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany.  
Clayton & Theresa.  
Clove Branch.  
Connecticut Western.  
Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley.  
Corning, Cowanesque & Antrim.  
Crown Point.  
Dannemora.  
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.  
Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.  
Delhi & Middletown.  
Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh.  
Dutchess and Columbia.  
Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua.  
Elmira State Line.  
Elmira & Williamsport.  
Erie.  
Erie & Genesee Valley.  
Flushing, North Shore & Central.  
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville.  
Geneva, Ithaca & Athens.  
Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre.  
Geneva & Lyons.  
Glen Falls.  
Gloversville & Northville.  
Goshen & Deckertown.  
Greene.  
Greenwich & Johnsonville.  
Harlem Extension R. R. South.  
Harlem River & Port Chester.  
Ithaca, Auburn & Western.  
Jersey City & Albany.  
Junction—(Buffalo).  
King's County Central.  
Lackawanna & Susquehanna.  
Lake Champlain & Moriah.  
Lake Ontario Shore.  
Lake Ontario Southern.  
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.  
Lebanon Springs.  
Lehigh Valley.  
Lockport & Buffalo.  
Long Island.  
Marine.

Middleburg & Schoharie.  
 Middletown & Crawford.  
 Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap.  
 Midland of New Jersey.  
 Mont Clair & Greenwood Lake.  
 Montgomery & Erie.  
 Nanuet & New City.  
 Newburgh, Dutchess & Connecticut.  
 Newburgh & New York.  
 New Jersey Midland.  
 New Jersey & New York.  
 Newtown & Flushing.  
 New York, Bay Ridge & Jamaica.  
 New York, Boston & Montreal.  
 New York Central, Niagara River.  
 New York Central & Hudson River.  
 New York City & Northern.  
 New York, Kingston & Syracuse.  
 New York, Lake Erie & Western.  
 New York, New Haven & Hartford.  
 New York, Ontario & Western.  
 New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.  
 New York, Woodhaven & Rockaway.  
 New York & Canada.  
 New York & Flushing.  
 New York & Greenwood Lake.  
 New York & Harlem.  
 New York & Mahopac.  
 New York & Manhattan Beach.  
 New York & Oswego Midland.  
 New York & Rockaway.  
 Niagara Bridge & Canandaigua.  
 Northern Central.  
 Northern of New Jersey.  
 Nyack & Northern.  
 Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain.  
 Ogdensburg & Morristown.  
 Olean, Bradford & Warren.  
 Ontario Southern.  
 Oswego & Rome.  
 Oswego & Syracuse.  
 Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R.  
 Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo.  
 Port Jervis & Monticello.  
 Poughkeepsie, Hartford & Boston.  
 Poughkeepsie & Eastern.  
 Prospect Park & Coney Island.  
 Rensselaer & Saratoga.  
 Rhinebeck & Connecticut.  
 Rochester and Genesee Valley.  
 Rochester & Lake Ontario.  
 Rochester & Pine Creek.  
 Rochester and Pittsburgh.  
 Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.  
 Rome & Clinton.  
 Schenectady & Duaneburg.  
 Schoharie Valley.  
 Silver Lake.  
 Skaneateles.  
 Smithtown & Port Jefferson.  
 Sodus Point & Southern.  
 Southern Central.  
 Southern of Long Island.  
 Springville & Sardinia.  
 Spuyten Duyvil & Port Morris.  
 Staten Island.  
 Sterling Mountain.  
 Stewart.  
 Suspension Bridge & Erie Junction.  
 Syracuse, Binghamton & New York.  
 Syracuse, Chenango & New York.  
 Syracuse, Geneva & Corning.  
 Syracuse Junction.  
 Syracuse Northern.  
 Tioga.  
 Tioga & Elmira State Line.  
 Tonawanda Valley.  
 Troy & Bennington.  
 Troy & Boston.  
 Troy & Greenbush.  
 Ulster & Delaware.  
 Utica, Chenango & Susquehanna Valley.  
 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton.  
 Utica & Black River.  
 Utica, Ithaca & Elmira.  
 Valley.  
 Wallkill Valley.  
 Warwick Valley.  
 Waverly & State Line.



# ALBANY.

## **"THE DELAVAN," Broadway.**

"The Delavan" is the best hotel in Albany. It has just been purchased by Messrs. T. Roessle, Son & Co., a firm that has already two other first-class hotels, one at Lake George, the "Fort William Henry Hotel," and the "Arlington," at Washington, D. C. The Delavan has ample accommodations for 400 guests, 225 rooms, with all the modern appliances for first-class houses—electric bells, &c., such as the hotels of the firm in other cities, and guests can have everything their hearts can desire at it or the other houses, scrupulously neat and clean, and elegantly furnished. The writer can cordially recommend it.

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## **MAISON HOUSE, Broadway and Hudson Avenue.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the proprietor of the Mansion House, on Broadway, Mr. William Thompson, who has been conducting this popular hotel for the last ten years. Mr. Thompson is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Canada, and has been in this country twenty years. He has accommodation in the hotel for 200 people, and gives good rooms and first class-meals at \$2 a day, and a good meal any time on the arrival of the trains or boats at fifty cents each. Personally Mr. Thompson is very popular for his kindly, pleasant manners.

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## **CONGRESS HALL HOTEL, 665 and 667 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there concentrated a number of enterprising business men have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among these being Mr. John Hunter, who is engaged in the hotel business at the Congress Hall, at popular rates. That is, he will give good board at from \$5 to \$10 a week. Mr. Hunter is a gentleman of about sixty-two years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present enterprise for the last four years. He has eighty rooms in his hotel, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty guests, and gives them good home-like meals. He has been deputy superintendent of the Almshouse for a number of years, and also deputy collector on the Erie Canal. By his pleasant, cordial manner, Mr. Hunter has made hosts of friends in Albany and elsewhere.

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## **GLOBE HOTEL, 7 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. James A. Houck, who is the proprietor of the Globe Hotel, the subject of this editorial article. The Globe is a comfortable, home-like house, with ninety-one rooms and accommodations for one hundred and fifty people. It is what is called a two-dollar house, and is kept very neat and clean. Mr. James A. Houck, the owner, is a gentleman of about forty-three years old, a native of Albany, and is now Sheriff of Albany county. His cordial and pleasant manners have made him hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**BERNARD HUGHES, Catholic Bookseller, 694 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Bernard Hughes, who is largely engaged at 694 Broadway in publishing and dealing in all the standard Catholic publications. He has a handsome three-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet in extent. The store property is well filled with stationery, magazines and books of all kinds, paintings and sculpture. Mr. Hughes is a gentleman fifty-three years of age, a native of Ireland, and came to this country thirty years ago, so that he is thoroughly wedded to our people and institutions. Mr. Hughes, by his kind, pleasant manners and cordial, straightforward business ways, has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**M. K. LAYMAN, Groceries, 618 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of Broadway, Albany, is the large grocery store of Mr. McKendree K. Layman, which is a large four-story brick building, 18 by 70 feet in extent, filled with fine groceries, such as teas, coffees, sugars, spices, canned goods, flour, &c. The stock is a very large one; the business is increasing steadily, and now amounts to \$10,000 a year. Mr. Layman has been in his present enterprise for about three years. He was formerly a farmer. He is a gentleman forty-two years of age, a native of New York State, and has been in Albany about eleven years. His generous, straightforward manner of dealing with the public, and his polite, cordial ways have made him many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**HENRY L. SMITH, Boston and Albany Clothing House, 48 and 50 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Henry L. Smith, who is largely engaged at Nos. 48 and 50 State street, in dealing in men's, boys', and children's clothing, and furnishing goods. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 40 by 160 feet, filled to repletion with the above stock of goods. The business is a handsome one of \$75,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Smith is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of New York State, and has been in this city for the last eighteen years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Smith has won hosts of friends.

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**DAVID BRADT & CO., Butter and Eggs, 415 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade a number of enterprising business men have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Messrs. David Bradt & Co., who are largely engaged in dealing at wholesale, at 415 Broadway, in butter and eggs, and other country produce. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 16 by 80 feet in extent, filled with the above stock. The business is a very large one, being \$200,000 a year, and was established fifteen years ago. Mr. David Bradt is a gentleman fifty-eight years of age, a native of New York State, and in this city for the last twenty years. Mr. Charles W. Bradt, the junior partner, is thirty-four years of age. By a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a polite, cheerful manner, the firm have made many friends.



**JOSEPH J. PRICE, Dealer in Tea, Wine, and Cigars, 75 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute towards making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Joseph J. Price, who is largely engaged at No. 75 State street, in dealing in teas, wines, and cigars at wholesale and retail. He makes a specialty in champagne and other fine wines for table use. Mr. Price is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of New York, and in business in Albany twenty-five years. By his straightforward, honest way of dealing, and cordial, polite manner, Mr. Price has made many friends.

**P. D. F. GOEWY, Watches, &c., 34 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. P. D. F. Goewey, who is largely engaged at No. 34 State street in dealing in watches, clocks, jewelry, and diamonds, and in making a specialty in fine watch repairing. Mr. Goewey is a gentleman forty-four years of age, a native of Albany, and in his present enterprise for the last thirty-one years. He is doing a very handsome business of \$75,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Goewey has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**WHITTLE BROTHERS, Florists and Seedsmen, 36 North Pearl Street.**

One of the necessities of making life a pleasure and comfort, is the work of the artist in live flowers. No one understands the grouping of a bouquet or basket of cut flowers better than Mr. D. Whittle, the senior member of the above firm. Their store at No. 36 North Pearl street is a marvel of beauty and perfume. The firm is composed of two brothers, Mr. Alfred E. Whittle and Mr. Daniel Whittle, both natives of England. They have been twelve years in this country, most of their time having been spent in Albany, and they thoroughly understand the tastes and wants of her best citizens, and always make a success in filling their orders, whether for balls, parties, or funerals. The seeds they supply from their gardens and greenhouses for the wants of the smaller gardens of their customers, can always be relied upon for freshness and quality. These gentlemen, by their courteous and pleasant manners, have made hosts of friends from all kinds of people in Albany and the surrounding country.

**DOUW H. FONDA & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 70, 72 State St., and 13 Norton St.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Douw H. Fonda & Co., who are largely engaged at Nos. 70 and 72 State street, and 13 Norton street, in dealing at wholesale in all kinds of drugs, paints, glass, oils, putty, &c. The business is a very large one, the store property being a large five-story brick building, 40 by 167 feet, filled to repletion with all the immense stock pertaining to a first-class wholesale druggist. Mr. Fonda is a gentleman fifty years old, a native of New York, and has been in his present enterprise for the last quarter of a century. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, has made many friends.

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**EUGENE DUNCAN, Shirts and Laundry, 496 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Eugene Duncan, who is largely engaged at 496 Broadway in manufacturing and dealing in gentlemen's shirts. The business is a very handsome one of about \$12,000 a year. Mr. Duncan is a gentleman of about thirty-seven years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in this business about twelve years, which was originated in 1852 by Mr. Bigsby. By close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Duncan has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**ANTON WELLER, Manufacturer of Grates and Furnaces, &c., 566 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among which is the furnace and grate establishment of Mr. Anton Weller, who is largely engaged at 566 Broadway, in manufacturing furnaces, grates, fancy open fire-places, and brass and nickel frames, and fenders, and fire-tongs, and irons, and in dealing in marbleized slate mantels and registers, and being special agent for Boynton's furnaces, elevated oven ranges, and Baltimore fire-place heaters and ranges. Mr. Weller is a gentleman fifty-six years of age, a native of Germany, and came to this country forty years ago. He originated this enterprise in 1849, and is doing a very handsome business. He has associated with him his three sons, who will succeed him; Lewis, aged twenty-seven, Edward, twenty-two years of age, and Theodore F., aged twenty. By their cordial, polite manners, and their straightforward, honest way of doing business, they have made hosts of friends in Albany and elsewhere.

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**CHARLES FASOLDT, Watches, &c., 594 Broadway (up stairs).**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade a number of enterprising business men have established business places to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Charles Fasoldt, who is largely engaged in manufacturing "The American Patent Pocket Chronometer," and astronomical and Tower clocks, and also making a specialty in making plates of first-class micrometric ruling, even up to a millionth of an inch, and in manufacturing microscopes and microscope eyepieces, and micrometers for measuring. Mr. Fasoldt is a gentleman sixty-four years of age, a native of Dresden, Saxony, and has been in this country since 1848, and in Albany since 1860. He was the manufacturer of the very celebrated Tower clock that was on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and for which he received their prize medal of honor and diploma of merit. He also manufactured the State Capitol time-piece at Albany, and the Observatory time-piece. His gravity escapement is a wonderful piece of exact mechanism. In fact, all the delicate work that Mr. Fasoldt manufactures can not be excelled by any other artist in America. There is now no need to go to Europe for a first-class high-power microscope or delicate chronometer, as Albany can give us a much better instrument from the manufactory of Mr. Fasoldt. His reputation both in this country and Europe is unsurpassed. Personally, Mr. Fasoldt is of a charming, modest disposition, and by his cordial, polite manner has made hosts of friends in Albany and America.

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**W. C. LITTLE & Co., Booksellers, 525 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among them being the firm of W. C. Little & Co., who are largely engaged in publishing and dealing in law publications. The business is a very large one, and is now more than a half a century in existence. Mr. Weare C. Little, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman about seventy years of age, a native of Maine. Mr. Charles W. Little, the junior partner, is about thirty-seven years of age, also a native of Albany. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Messrs. W. C. Little & Co. have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**McDONALD & STERRY'S Portrait Galleries, 520 and 522 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of McDonald & Sterry, who are largely engaged in dealing in photographic materials for the trade and to amateurs, also in first-class photographic work. Their pictures speak for themselves. We think they are the finest and best in Albany. The store property is a handsome four-story brick 20 by 80 feet, and is very valuable. The firm employ fifteen hands in their business, and do a business of \$50,000 a year. Mr. Joseph M. McDonald, the senior partner of the firm, is a gentleman forty years of age, a native of Albany. Mr. Edwin S. Sterry is a gentleman forty years old, a native of New York State. This is an old-established house, nearly fourteen years in existence. By a fair, straightforward way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, the firm has made many friends.

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**THE MILK ASSOCIATION, 706 and 708 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway, Albany, is the office and general city H. Q. of the Milk Association of Albany City, from which pure country milk is delivered fresh every day at six cents a quart. Their dairies are situated in Washington county, and can be relied upon, as regards cleanliness and purity for children and invalids. The officers of the association are Mr. A. Ottman, manager, and Mr. D. A. Ottman, as treasurer. They have a handsome clean office and building, 44 by 110 feet, at 706 Broadway, in charge of a young lady, a daughter of the treasurer. The building is admirably arranged for keeping the milk sweet and pure from acidity, by a railroad in the building, and steam heat to cleanse the cans, so that no sour milk can by any accident get into it. By constant care in catering to the wants of the public, and cheerful, polite manners, the association has made many friends in Albany and in the surrounding country. The Milk Association, located at 706 and 708 Broadway, has become an institution of the city. By strict enterprise, combined with square dealing, this association stands foremost among all other institutions of a similar nature. The milk is received by through express twice each day, from Washington county. Practical tests have demonstrated its absolute purity, and the fact that over three thousand quarts are disposed of daily bespeaks its merits. Among the regular customers are the leading hotels, and the largest boarding-houses, in addition to the retail trade. The nutritious beverage is sold by the glass at a nominal price at the office 706 Broadway, affording all the opportunity of procuring a healthful drink. Telephone communications may be had from all parts of the city.

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**EDWIN ELLIS & CO., Booksellers, 19 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Edwin Ellis & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 19 North Pearl street in dealing in all kinds of stationery, books, magazines, and all kinds of fancy articles pertaining to the business, such as pocket-books, card cases, cigar and cigarette holders, match boxes, diaries, &c. The store is a very handsome one, 20 by 100 feet, elegantly fitted up, and filled with the above stock. Mr. Ellis is a gentleman thirty-nine years of age, a native of Albany. Mr. Bleeker Sanders, the junior partner, is twenty-nine years of age, also a native of Albany. The business is a handsome one, of \$50,000 a year, steadily increasing. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, an honest, straightforward way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, they have made many friends.

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**JOSEPH GARDNER, Merchant Tailor, 39 South Pearl Street.**

Among the many enterprises that have been established in Albany for the accommodation of the *élite* citizens of Albany none occupy a larger place in the public estimation than that of the famous tailoring store of Mr. Joseph Gardner, at 39 South Pearl street. Here Mr. Gardner keeps a full line of French, English, and American cloths and cassimeres always on hand, to suit the tastes of the most exacting and fastidious. Nothing denotes the gentleman so much as his apparel. It must be of good material, and, above all, well fitting. In the words of the immortal bard, "The apparel oft proclaims the man;" and no one in Albany is better able to fit and judge of the quality of cloth suitable for the complexion of his special customers. Mr. Gardner is a gentleman thirty-nine years of age, a native of Montrose, and has been a quarter of a century in his present place of business, he having established it himself. He is truly the architect of his own fortune, he having a very handsome store 20 by 60 feet in extent, and does a business of over \$30,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. In his intercourse with the public he is a pleasant, courteous, and agreeable gentleman, and is fast becoming one of Albany's most prominent business men, respected and beloved by all who know him.

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**COTRELL & LEONARD, Fashionable Hatters and Furriers, 46 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Cotrell & Leonard, who are largely engaged at No. 46 State street, in dealing in hats and furs. The store property is a handsome one, being a five-story brick building, 25 by 100 feet on State street, and a large L extending into Green street. The store is the same size, elegantly fitted up to show to the best advantage the above goods. The business done is a very comfortable one of \$250,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Cotrell is a gentleman forty years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in this present enterprise for about twenty-five years. Mr. Leonard is a gentleman forty years of age, a native of Massachusetts. These gentleman are believed to be the most fashionable hatters in Albany, and are especially patronized by the *élite* of the city. This business is more than fifty years old, having been started by Mr. Cotrell's father about 1830. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, the firm of Cotrell & Leonard has made many friends.

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**EVERT EVERTSEN, Banker, and Dealer in Government Securities, State, County, City, and Town Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Gold and Silver Coin, and Foreign Exchange, 33 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Evert Evertsen, who is largely engaged in dealing in railroad stocks and bonds, and United States securities, at No. 33 State street. Mr. Evertsen, by his cordial, polite manner, has made many friends in business.

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**ERWIN & MANVILLE, Cigar Manufacturers, Broadway and Hudson Avenue.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Erwin & Manville, who are largely engaged in dealing in cigars and tobacco at 391 Broadway. The store property is a handsome four-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet, filled to repletion with the above staples. The business is a very large one, \$200,000 a year. Mr. John Erwin is a gentleman forty-four years of age, a native of Albany, and Mr. L. B. Manville, the junior partner, is thirty years old, also a native of Albany. The firm are much respected for their honorable, straightforward manner of doing business.

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**G. W. GUTHINGER, 617 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany a great purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are located there a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses, prominent among them being Mr. G. W. Guthinger, who is largely engaged at 617 Broadway in dealing in furniture and bedding, mattresses, window shades, and curtains, and makes a specialty in repairing and upholstering and varnishing furniture at the shortest notice. Mr. Guthinger is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, a native of Germany, and came to this country in 1852, where he has become thoroughly wedded to our people and our institutions. He came to Albany in 1870, when he established his present enterprise, and has ever since been engaged in it, where he is doing a very comfortable business of \$15,000 a year. His store property is a handsome brick building, three stories high, 25 by 120 feet in extent. Mr. Guthinger, by his cordial and pleasant manner and straightforward, manly way of doing business, has made hosts of friends in Albany and elsewhere.

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**ROGERS & KEAYS, Cigar Manufacturers, 645 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway, Albany, is the cigar manufacturing of Mr. Owen Rogers and John Keays, who are largely engaged in manufacturing cigars and dealing in tobacco and snuff. They employ twenty hands, and are doing a handsome business. They have a very handsome three-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet in extent, which is devoted to the business. Their special brands are the "Grand Central Margarita," "Fast Mail," and "Figaro," and make them a really good cigar. No tobacco but what is really good goes into their private brands. Mr. Owen Rogers, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and for over forty years a member of the fire department of Albany. Mr. John Keays is a gentleman fifty-one years of age, also a native of Albany. By strict attention to their business, and a cordial and pleasant manner, these gentlemen have made many friends.

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**CHARLES O'BRIEN, Merchant Tailor, 481 Broadway.**

Prominent among the merchant tailors of Albany stands Mr. Charles O'Brien, the subject of this editorial article. He is a gentleman of about fifty-two years old, and although born in Ireland, he has been so long in this country as to become thoroughly wedded to our people and our institutions. He came to Albany in 1849. He is really the leader of the fashions in Albany. His clothing speaks for itself, and is all made under his own personal supervision, and is guaranteed first class in all respects as to cut and finish. Mr. O'Brien keeps a full and general assortment of all kinds of gentlemen's furnishing goods. By his kind and pleasant manner and just style of dealing he has made hosts of friends from all kinds of people.

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**J. M. JOHNSON, Cigars, 548 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. John M. Johnson, who is largely engaged at 548 Broadway, in dealing in cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick 16 by 60 feet in extent. The business is a very comfortable one of \$10,000 a year, and was started twenty-five years ago by Mr. Johnson's father. Mr. Johnson is a gentleman twenty-four years of age, a native of Albany, and has been five years in his present enterprise. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a polite, cheerful manner, Mr. Johnson has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**MAURICE E. VIELE, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Tin Plates, and Tinware, Nos. 39, 41, and 43 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Maurice E. Viele, who is largely engaged at Nos. 39, 41, 43 State Street, in dealing at wholesale and retail in hardware, cutlery, iron, tin plates, and tinware. The store property is a very valuable one, being a five-story brick building 60 by 160 feet in extent; the store is the same size, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business is a very large one, amounting to a quarter of a million dollars a year. Mr. Viele is a gentleman fifty-seven years of age, a native of Albany, and has been for forty years in this business. He is very well known and much respected by his fellow-townsmen.

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**S. L. MUNSON, Shirts, &c., 463 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among which is the Albany Linen Collar Company, Mr. Samuel L. Munson being the proprietor, and Mr. Robert C. Folger the manager. They have a large four-story iron-front building 175 by 40 feet on Broadway, filled to repletion with shirts, collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, and ladies' linen and lace neck wear. They have a very handsome business, amounting to \$300,000 a year. Mr. Munson is a gentleman thirty-seven years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and has been in Albany for about fifteen years. He has been treasurer of the Young Men's Association and has held other positions of trust in the city, and by his pleasant, polite manners, and straightforward, honest way of doing business, has made hosts of friends both in Albany and elsewhere.

**RUFUS ZELIE, Cigars, 560 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Rufus Zelig, who is largely engaged at 560 Broadway in dealing in fine cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., and all smokers' articles, and in fine liquors of all kinds at wholesale and retail. He has also a billiard table in his store for the amusement of his customers. The store property is a fine three-story brick building 20 by 100 feet in extent. Mr. Zelig is a gentleman thirty-three years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present enterprise five years. By close attention to the wants of his customers, a fair, honest, straightforward business way, and a polite, cheerful manner, he has made many friends.

**J. H. INGMIRE, Paper Hangings and Window Shades, Picture Cords, Tassels, &c., 56 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. John H. Ingmire, who is largely engaged at No. 56 State Street in dealing in wall papers, window shades, and tassels in every variety. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building 20 by 80 feet, the store being the same size, fully stocked with the above goods. Mr. Ingmire is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of England, and has been in this country for fifty years, and at his present location six years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Ingmire has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**CLUETT & SONS, Temple of Music, 49 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Cluett & Sons, who are largely engaged at No. 49 State street, in dealing both at wholesale and retail in all kinds of musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, &c., and all kinds of musical merchandise. The store property, which is a very valuable one, is a large four-story brick building, with an ornamental Portland stone front, 30 by 160 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above line of instruments. The business is an important one, of at least \$1,000,000 a year. The retail business at State street, Albany, is under the charge of Mr. F. W. Thomas, manager. This house is now more than a quarter of a century in existence, being established in 1854, and is now the most extensive north of the city of New York. Although the Albany house is a branch of the parent house located in Troy, yet it bids fair to excel it in its future business. Mr. William Cluett, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman seventy-two years of age, a native of Great Britain; Mr. Edmund Cluett, the eldest son, is forty years of age, also a native of Great Britain; Mr. Frederick is thirty-eight years of age, also a native of England; Mr. N. L. Weatherby, the junior partner, is a gentleman thirty-five years old, a native of Stephenstown, N. Y., and has been in Troy and Albany for the last ten years. By a close attention to the wants of the public, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, the firm of Cluett & Sons has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**S. R. GRAY, Bookseller, 42 and 44 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. S. R. Gray, who is largely engaged at Nos. 42 and 44 State Street in dealing in all kinds of stationery and books both at wholesale and retail, and in making a specialty in Sabbath-school publications and in Bibles. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story granite-front building 35 by 100 feet in extent, the store being the same size, elegantly fitted up and filled to repletion with the above stock. Mr. Gray is a native of Albany county, and in his present enterprise for over a quarter of a century, and is very much respected. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Gray has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**H. S. BULL & CO., Insurance Agents, 35 and 37 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of H. S. Bull & Co., who are largely engaged at Nos. 35 and 37 State street, in dealing in all kinds of fire, life, and accident insurance, the management of the Accident Insurance Company of North America being their special feature. The business of accident insurance is now a very important one. Almost every one who has any desire to provide for his family takes a risk with some one company of the kind, and as the rates are very low there is really no excuse for neglecting to take a policy with some good company, and none is better than the "Accident Insurance Company of North America," of which company Messrs. H. S. Bull & Co. are managers for New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. By a close attention to the wants of the public, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Messrs. H. S. Bull & Co. have made many friends.

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**GIBBS & BRADFORD, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c., 69 South Pearl Street.**

The popularity of this well-known house is fully established, although it is yet a new one to the public favor, having been established but a short time. In April, 1882, they first opened their doors for the public patronage of the good people of Albany. Mr. Charles W. Gibbs, the senior member of the firm, was born in Albany, and is forty-three years of age. When the war commenced, in 1861, he entered the army of the United States by joining the 44th New York Volunteers, and served with distinction, and after its close was honorably mustered out, and joined the 121st Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a society intended to perpetuate the fraternal relations of his comrades in peril and disaster, an organization admirably adapted to encourage these creditable feelings. The junior member of the firm is Mr. Albert G. Bradford, who is twenty-seven years of age and a native of Connecticut. Both these gentlemen have put their whole energies to their business, and are determined to make it a first-class one in every respect. They furnish only pure coffees and sugars and canned goods to their patrons. The immense quantities of cheap and adulterated peppers and spices and impure baking powders and glucose sugars that are sold in cheaper groceries, never find their way into this admirably conducted establishment. Messrs. Gibbs & Bradford, by their courteous and agreeable intercourse with the public, have gained themselves hosts of friends, and they are surely and steadily becoming some of Albany's best citizens.



**M. B. SHERMAN, Ladies' Shoes, 33 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street is the shoe store of Mr. M. B. Sherman, who is largely engaged in dealing in first-class boots and shoes for ladies and gentlemen. The store property is a large three-story brick building 20 by 70 feet in extent, and is very valuable. Mr. Michael B. Sherman is a gentleman forty-seven years of age, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., and has been in his present enterprise for the last twelve years. The business is a very comfortable one, amounting to \$10,000 a year. During the war Mr. Sherman was in the dry goods business in Petersburg, Virginia, and while there was drafted into the army of the Southern Confederacy, but escaped with the loss of all his property, which was confiscated to the uses of the Southern government. Personally Mr. Sherman is very popular for his polite and kind disposition.

**J. COHN, Men's Clothing, 417, 419, and 421 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Jacob Cohn, who is largely engaged at Nos. 417, 419, and 421 Broadway, in dealing both at wholesale and retail in men's, boys', and youths' clothing. The business is a very important one, amounting annually to \$100,000. The store property is a four-story brick building, 48 by 36 feet in extent, filled to repletion with a full and fresh stock of the above clothing. Mr. Jacob Cohn, the proprietor of the above establishment, is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged in this business for the last quarter of a century. By close attention to his business, an honest, straightforward business way, and a polite, cheerful manner, he has made hosts of friends.

**HIDLEY'S Piano Forte and Music Store, 552 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany a great purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade a number of business men have established business places to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. John H. Hidley, who is largely engaged at 552 Broadway in dealing in all the first-class pianos and organs, and in music, music-books, and musical instruments of all kinds. By his honorable and straightforward manner of dealing he has won many friends. An old musical house. Mr. J. H. Hidley, at No. 552 Broadway, on the corner of Steuben street, is the oldest musical dealer in Albany. For twenty-seven years he has been identified with that line of business in this city, and during that period he has established a reputation for honorable dealings in the best class of goods, which has spread throughout this entire section of country. His elegant and spacious warerooms, covering two whole floors, are stocked with one of the best collections of musical goods in the State. The lower room contains a carefully selected, extensive stock of sheet music, including classical works and the popular productions of the day, which is worth at least \$10,000. Mr. Hidley's stock of small instruments includes violins, guitars, banjos, accordions, band instruments, and, in short, every instrument in general use in the country. In the show rooms, up stairs, are displayed the Hazelton, Steck, Kranich & Bach, Vose, Hardman, and other pianos, of which Mr. Hidley is general agent, in grand, square, and upright styles, and at prices ranging from \$200 to \$1500, besides a large assortment of second-hand pianos taken in exchange, at prices running from twenty dollars to \$150. Mr. Hidley is also agent for the Burdett, Bridgeport, Taylor & Farley and other organs, which range in price from fifty dollars upward. Persons desiring anything in the musical line will be sure to find it at Hidley's.

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**DEVLIN & BROTHER, Tailors, 606 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Messrs. Devlin & Brother, who are largely engaged in the profession of merchant tailoring at 606 Broadway, where they have a handsome three-story brick building, 25 by 75 feet in extent, filled with choice French, English, and American fabrics to select from. They have a large stock of clothing already made. The business is a large one, amounting to \$20,000 a year, and is steadily increasing. Mr. Lawrence Devlin, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, but has been in this country for the last thirty years, fully wedded to our people and our institutions. Mr. James Devlin, his brother, is about the same age, also a native of Ireland. By their straightforward, honest manner of doing business, and cheerful and polite ways, the Messrs. Devlin have made many friends.

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**T. W. CANTWELL & CO., Hats, Caps, &c., 640 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of T. W. Cantwell & Co., who are largely engaged at 640 Broadway in dealing in ladies' and gentlemen's furs, robes, blankets, trunks, satchels, straw goods, &c., &c. The store property is a handsome three-story brick building, 22 by 76 feet in extent, and filled to repletion with the above staple stock. Mr. T. W. Cantwell, the senior partner of the firm, is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and is engaged also as teller in the Albany City Bank. Mr. C. R. De Noyelles, the junior partner, is thirty-one years old, a native of Sharon Springs. The firm purchased the business from Messrs. Farrell & Stafford, and are doing a very nice business of \$25,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. By their cordial, pleasant manners, and straightforward way of doing business, Messrs. Cantwell & Co. have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**DUNN & KENESTON, Boots and Shoes, 650 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among them being Messrs. Dunn & Keneston, who are largely engaged at 650 Broadway, in dealing in ladies', children's, misses', and gentlemen's boots, shoes, rubbers, and slippers, and in making a specialty of men's hand-made boots and shoes, and they only ask a trial to evince their superiority over the machine mode. The store property is a handsome three-story brick building, 25 by 70 feet in extent, filled with the best and freshest stock of the above goods. This house is an old-established shoe house, having more than a quarter of a century of age. These gentlemen bought the shoe establishment from August McD. Shoemaker, the former proprietor. Mr. William E. Dunn, the senior partner, is a gentleman fifty-three years of age, a native of New Brunswick, B. N. A., resided in New Canaan, Conn., was a member of the school committee while at home in Connecticut. Mr. William M. Keneston is thirty years of age, a native of Great Britain. The store is very popular and deservedly so, and by a close attention to business and a straightforward, honest way of doing business, has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**M. FONDA, Cigars, 709 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway, Albany, is the cigar manufactory and store of Mr. Mark F. Fonda, who is engaged at 709 Broadway in manufacturing and dealing in cigars, tobacco, snuff, and smokers' specialties, &c. Mr. Fonda is a native of Columbia county, New York, a gentleman thirty years of age, and has been in this city twelve years. The building which he occupies is a handsome three-story brick building, 15 by 60 feet in extent, where he does a very comfortable business of \$15,000 a year. He employs three hands in his manufactory, and by his cordial and pleasant manners has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**LUDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Oysters, 82 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of J. Ludington & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 82 State street, in dealing in oysters at wholesale. They are as well known as any in the business in Albany. Mr. James Ludington is a gentleman, a native of New Haven, and has been in Albany for the last twenty years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Messrs. Ludington & Co. have made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**LATHAM, "The" Hatter, 558 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway is the hat emporium of Mr. George Latham, who is largely engaged at 558 Broadway in dealing in fine hats and caps for gentlemen and youths. He is a special agent for the celebrated "Dunlap" hats. The store property is a handsome three-story brick, 20 by 100 feet in extent, filled to repletion with all the attractive hats and furs in various styles. This enterprise was established in 1861, and does a handsome business. Mr. Latham is a gentleman forty-three years of age, a native of Connecticut, and has been in Albany for the last thirty-five years. The retail department is in charge of his son, James B. Latham, whose polite and courteous dealings with the public have helped to make Latham "the" hatter the best in town.

**F. CONVERSE & SON, Boots and Shoes, 589 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand. Prominent among whom is the firm of Converse & Son, who are largely engaged at 589 Broadway in dealing at wholesale in boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen, and children. The store property is a large four-story brick building 30 by 60 feet in extent, which is filled to repletion with the above staples. The business done is a very large one, amounting to \$100,000 a year. Mr. Franklin Converse, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Troy, and has been engaged in his present enterprise since 1872. His son, Mr. Henry T. Converse, is a gentleman twenty-five years of age, a native of Troy, and has been in Albany for the last ten years. During the great fire in Troy in 1862, Mr. Converse lost \$100,000 in shoes, which was consumed in that disaster. The firm have an enviable reputation for honesty, straightforward business tact, and polite, cheerful ways.

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**MARTIN KRAMRATH, Manufacturer and Dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., 49 and 51 South Pearl Street.**

One of the oldest and most important and largest establishments in this line of business in Albany is the well-known store of Mr. Martin Kramrath, who occupies the two large stores, Nos. 49 and 51 South Pearl street, where he keeps always on hand, carpets, oil cloths, mats, mattings, foot stools, window shades, stair crash, &c., in endless varieties. Mr. Kramrath, although not born in America, is fully wedded to our institutions; he was born in Prussia; he is fifty-eight years of age, although he looks much younger, as he is very hale and vigorous, and looks good for twenty years. He has been thirty-two years in America, thirty years in business in Albany, and a quarter of a century in his present place of business, where he is as well known in his special branch as any in Albany. He does a business of over \$75,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. He has done considerable work for all the State and public buildings, and for the fire department of Albany. He is exceedingly courteous and agreeable in all his business relations to the community, and is respected as one of Albany's best citizens.

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**VEEDER'S Photograph Studio, 32 North Pearl Street.**

When a stranger visits a new city in his travels, his attention is first attracted by the displays made at the doors of the photographic artists, in regard to the beauty of the citizens and the quality of the photographic work. The writer of this article was particularly struck with the elegant display made by Mr. Veeder, at his new studio just opened, July, 1882, at No. 32 North Pearl street. Mr. Veeder is a gentleman fifty-three years old, a native of New York State, and has been twelve years engaged in this business in Albany, and one can see at once by looking at the truly magnificent work displayed by him at his front doors, and in his gallery, that he thoroughly understands his business. His new rooms are magnificently fitted up with every convenience for the public and himself, and great regard is made to have the "light" just right, so as to give the delicate shade so much prized in first-class photographic work. His crayons and pastel work can not be surpassed in the country. Mr. Veeder, his wife, and other assistants have, by their polite and cordial manners, made hosts of friends from all classes of people. They make a specialty in photographing graduating class groups, and are invariably successful.

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**CORNING & CO., Iron, 451 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Corning & Co., who are largely engaged in dealing at wholesale and retail in iron, steel, nails, spikes, springs, axles, shelf hardware, shovels, hoes, anvils, vises, &c., at 451 Broadway, Albany, where the firm have a large four-story brick building 40 by 120 feet in extent (60 on Dean, 120 to river), filled to repletion with the above staples, amounting to \$500,000 or more. Mr. Erastus Corning, the special partner of the firm, is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and who is also president of the Albany City Bank. Mr. William H. Nichols, another partner, is fifty-nine years old, also a native of Albany. The junior partner is Mr. William T. Fondy, who is twenty-seven years of age, also a native of Albany. This is one of the most important firms in Albany, and do an annual business of \$1,500,000, which is steadily increasing. The firm, by their steadfast, straightforward way of doing business, and their cheerful and polite manners, have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**MRS. E. MAIDMENT, Fancy Bakery and Confectionery, 80 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the stores and business places of North Pearl street, Albany, is the handsome confectionery store of Mrs. E. Maidment, where can be had all kinds of candies and fancy cakes; a specialty is in making wedding cake. It is a handsome double front, 20 by 60 feet in extent, and is kept scrupulously neat and clean. Mrs. Maidment is an English lady, but has been in Albany for forty years, completely wedded to our people and institutions. Her lady-like and pleasant manner has endeared her to a large circle of citizens.

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**B. QUINN, Stationery, 498 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. B. Quinn, who is largely engaged at 498 Broadway in dealing in stationery, books, periodicals, and fancy goods. The store property of which he is an occupant is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building 20 by 60 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above stock. The business is a very comfortable one of \$15,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Quinn is a gentleman about thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in business ten years, and in his present location about four years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of dealing, and a cheerful and polite manner, he has made many friends.

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**H. W. LIPMAN & CO., Millinery Goods, 459 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of H. W. Lipman & Co., who are largely engaged at 459 Broadway, in dealing at wholesale in millinery goods and all articles in that line, both foreign and domestic. The store property is a handsome three-story brick building 25 by 175 feet in extent, which is filled to repletion with the above stock of goods. The business done is a very handsome one, amounting to \$200,000 a year. Mr. Henry W. Lipman, the senior partner, is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany. His partner, Samuel M. Lipman, is thirty-three years of age, also a native of Albany. Mr. Henry is a member of the Board of Public Instruction, and has been for six years. The firm is a popular one in the community.

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**RODGERS, Hat Manufacturer, 496 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Charles Rodgers, who is largely engaged at 496 Broadway in manufacturing and dealing in fine hats and caps for gentlemen and youths. The store property is a handsome one, being a three-story brick building 16 by 60 feet in extent. The business done is a comfortable one of \$10,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Charles Rodgers is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in this business since 1870. His son, who attends to the retail department and is associated with him, is a gentleman twenty-five years of age. By a close attention to the wants of customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, the firm has made hosts of friends everywhere.

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**D. DOUGLAS, Boots and Shoes, 120 South Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of South Pearl street, Albany, is the shoe store of Mr. David Douglas, who is largely engaged in dealing in gentlemen's and ladies' shoes, and in repairing them. He makes a specialty in fine custom work, and sells them as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Douglas is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Scotland, and has been in this country twenty-eight years, and in his present location four years, where he has a handsome store three stories high, 18 by 60 feet in extent, and does a very handsome business of \$15,000 a year. By close attention to business, and polite, cordial manners, he has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**JOHN O'NEIL'S Fish Market, 700 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. John O'Neil, who is largely engaged at 700 Broadway in dealing in Boston fresh fish, lake and ocean fish, oysters, clams, poultry, &c., both at wholesale and retail. Mr. O'Neil is a gentleman thirty-eight years of age, a native of Albany, and has been ten years in his present enterprise. During the late war he enlisted in the 13th New York Artillery, and served with honor and credit; and at its close was honorably mustered out. He then attached himself to Post 121, Grand Army of the Republic, an institution intended to encourage fraternal relations between their late comrades. By his pleasant, cordial manner, he has made many friends in business.

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**WM. H. LIVINGSTON, Importer, 76 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. W. H. Livingston, who is largely engaged at No. 76 State street in importing and dealing at wholesale in wines and liquors, and he is also sole agent for the Golden Star Whiskies, from Nelson county, Kentucky. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 20 by 160 feet in extent. The store is the same size, filled to repletion with the above line of goods. Mr. Livingston is a gentleman forty-two years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged at his present enterprise for the last ten years. By a close attention to business, and a polite, cheerful manner, he has made many friends.

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**WM. DAVENPORT, Stove Dealer, and Manufacturer of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron ware, 624 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business places of North Broadway is the stove emporium of Mr. William Davenport, who is largely engaged at 624 Broadway in manufacturing and dealing in stoves, furnaces, copper, tin, and sheet-iron ware, cooking and parlor stoves, and everything necessary in that line. Mr. Davenport is a gentleman sixty years of age, a native of Nova Scotia, and has been in this country for thirty-four years, and in his present enterprise more than a quarter of a century. He owns the business property, which is a handsome three-story brick building, 40 by 100 feet in extent. His son William J. Davenport, a young gentleman about twenty years old, attends to the indoor part of the business, which amounts to \$5000 a year. By their cordial, polite manner, and straightforward, honest way of doing business, they have made many friends.

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**S. G. PAYN, JR., Crayon and Pastel Artist, 690 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway are the crayon parlors of Mr. Payn, who is largely engaged at 690 Broadway in executing portraits from life and photographs. His work speaks for itself, and is admirable. Mr. Payn is a gentleman thirty-seven years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged in his present occupation for fifteen years. During our late war he was a private in the 93d New York Volunteers, and served four years with honor to himself and his country. He was wounded in leading a charge against the enemy on North Anne river while carrying the colors of his regiment, he being color corporal at that time, for which he received his commission as lieutenant. He was honorably mustered out at the close of the war, and afterwards joined Post 121, Grand Army of the Republic, an organization intended to keep up fraternal relations between the comrades of the war. Mr. Payn, by his cordial, polite, and cheerful manner, has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**WILLIAM H. MCBURNEY, Fruit and Poultry House, 680 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among which is the business house of Mr. William H. McBurney, who is largely engaged at 680 Broadway in dealing in butter, cheese, eggs, fruits, and poultry, alive or dressed. The store property is a handsome four-story brick building, 20 by 70 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above staple articles. The business done is a very valuable one, amounting to \$25,000 a year. Mr. McBurney is a gentleman thirty-six years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present enterprise for the last six years, which he originated himself. By close attention to his business, an honest, straightforward manner, and cordial, polite way, Mr. McBurney has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**HON. JOHN M. KIMBALL, Attorney-at-law, No. 9 Beaver Block, South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the honorable John M. Kimball, who is largely engaged at No. 9 Beaver Block, South Pearl street, Albany, in practicing law both in the County and Supreme Courts at Albany. Mr. Kimball is a gentleman fifty-two years of age, a native of New Hampshire, and has been in this city thirty-one years, and has been practicing law for twenty-five years. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, and had among his classmates many shining lights of the profession, as such men as Chief Justice Doe and the Hon. Judge Stanley of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. Mr. Kimball was colonel of a regiment in New Hampshire, and also adjutant of the 25th New York State Militia during our late war, which regiment did efficient service in Virginia during '61, '62. He was elected supervisor of his ward one term, and has been elected water commissioner for the last eight years. He was elected member of the State Assembly in 1869, when he presented and pressed to a successful issue the bill for the Public Park of Albany and the Central Bridge Company's bridge. In all his public and private acts Mr. Kimball has always kept before him the interests of his constituents. By a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Kimball has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**DR. H. L. WHITBECK, D. D. S., Dental Parlors, 24 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the dentists of Albany is Dr. Harry L. Whitbeck, D. D. S., a gentleman who, although but twenty-eight years of age, has fast won his place near the front ranks of the profession. He is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, one of the best schools in the world to perfect gentlemen in this arduous and responsible profession. Dr. Whitbeck is a native of Albany county, and has been about one year at his present location. By his great skill and tender manipulations in his dental chair he has won hosts of friends among the best people of Albany and the surrounding country.

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**T. F. ROSSMAN, Apothecary, 652 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among which is the drug and apothecary establishment of Dr. Harry Newton and Mr. T. F. Rossman, who are largely engaged at 652 Broadway in dealing in drugs and medicines, and in curing all the "ills that flesh is heir to." Dr. Newton is a gentleman forty years of age, a native of Albany, and Mr. T. F. Rossman is about thirty-five years of age, a native of San Francisco, California, where he was engaged in the same business for many years. Both of these gentlemen, by their straightforward, manly way of doing business, and polite, cordial, gentlemanly manners, have made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**WILLIAM GOULD & SON, Law Booksellers and Publishers, 68 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of William Gould & Son, who are largely engaged at No. 68 State street in publishing law books and in selling the same. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story brick building 25 by 100 feet in extent. The store is the same size, completely filled with the above line of books and stationery of all kinds. Mr. Gould is a gentleman of about sixty-five years of age, a native of New Jersey, and has been for nearly half a century engaged in this business, which is a very old one, having been established in 1804, and been in successful operation ever since. The firm are well known and very much respected.

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**JOSEPH McDONOUGH, Second-hand Books, 30 North Pearl Street.**

One of the peculiar institutions of Albany is the book store of Mr. Joseph McDonough, filled to repletion with second-hand books, from the floor to the ceiling. The lovers of books can always here find almost any rare and expensive publication at about one-half it will cost to produce. Mr. McDonough is now offering an exceedingly rare and choice treat in the library of the late Father Doran, of Albany, a gentleman of well-known scholarly taste, at about one-half the price that it cost the Reverend owner, with his autograph in the front part of the books. Mr. McDonough is a gentleman of about forty-five years old, and a native of Ireland, but was brought up in England, and came to this country in 1871, and for eleven years has been conducting this enterprise. He is truly the architect of his own fortune, as he commenced it with hardly one hundred books, and he has now more than one hundred thousand upon his shelves. By his cordial and pleasant manner, Mr. McDonough has made himself hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.



**G. W. VAN SLYKE & CO., Cigars, 471 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of G. W. Van Slyke & Co., who are engaged at 471 Broadway in manufacturing and dealing in cigars, tobacco, and snuff, and all smokers' specialties. The store property is a large five-story brick building, 25 by 200 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above stocks. The manufactory has one hundred and seventy hands constantly employed, and they are doing a business of \$500,000 a year. They make a specialty of the "Up and Up" cigar, which is their registered brand, and they are very particular to have none but first-class tobacco made into it. Mr. George W. Van Slyke, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman fifty years of age, a native of Albany. Mr. Wallace N. Horton, the junior partner, is a native of Massachusetts, thirty-five years of age. By a strict attention to their business, a straightforward, honest way of dealing, and polite, cheerful manners, the firm has made hosts of friends in Albany and elsewhere.

**C. M. SKINNER & CO., Importers and Dealers in Fine Paper Hangings, 52 N. Pearl St.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Messrs. C. M. Skinner & Co., who are largely engaged in importing and dealing in fine paper hangings, and in placing them on the walls of dwelling-houses and stores. Good taste is a very great requisite in the successful decorator in wall paper, knowing what kind and design of wall paper will suit a certain room. Messrs. Skinner & Co., and their assistants, are thoroughly familiar with their business, and are acknowledged to have an excellent taste in this direction as any other house in the business. Mr. Charles M. Skinner, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, and is a native of Albany. His partner, Mr. Eugene P. Gross, is also a native of Albany, and is about thirty-five years old. They both have been in the business nearly all their lives, and in their present location about five years. They are doing a nice comfortable business of about \$20,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. Both gentlemen are very popular in the business for their care and attention to the wants of the public.

**Established 1864. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c., Paint and Kalsomine Brushes, Artists' Materials, Whiting, Paris White, and Glues, Potash, Nails, &c., 676 Broadway.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. William Prescott, who is largely engaged in dealing at 676 Broadway in paints, oils, glass, putty, paint and kalsomine brushes, artists' materials, whiting, Paris white, and glues, potash, nails, &c. The store property is a very valuable one, being a three-story brick building, 40 by 100 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above stock of goods. The business is a handsome one, being \$50,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Prescott is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Boston, and has been in this city for the last twenty-five years, and at his present location eighteen years. Mr. William Prescott, Jr., his son, is in charge of the retail department of the business. By close attention to business and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Prescott has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**C. C. MACKAY, Singer Sewing Machines, 64 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street, is the Singer Sewing Machine office, where Mr. Charles C. Mackay is largely engaged in dealing in the "best" sewing machine in the world, and in standard machine-twist, linen thread, cotton, needles, and oil. Mr. Mackay is a native of Scotland, and has been in this country twenty-two years, and in the service of the company ten years. He is thoroughly wedded to our people and to our institutions. By his cordial and pleasant manners he has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**MRS. A. L. WILBER-GALE, Dealer and Manufacturer of Human Hair Work, 35 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business people who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mrs. A. L. Wilber-Gale, who is largely engaged at 35 North Pearl street in dealing in ladies' and gentlemen's ventilating wigs and all kinds of ornamental hair work. The parlors are over Mr. Wendell's jewelry store, and are fitted up with all the necessary requirements to make the rooms comfortable to her guests. This is a very old established house, being half a century in existence. By her close attention to her business and the wants of her customers, and her polite, cheerful manner, Mrs. Wilber-Gale has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**NEAR & GARDNER, Booksellers and Stationers, 542 Broadway.**

The stranger in passing through Albany frequently desires to know where he can most readily obtain the weekly and monthly magazines, and seaside libraries; or the very celebrated five cent music that has become one of the institutions of the day. We know of no better place than Messrs. Near & Gardner's store, 542 Broadway, both for its attractiveness and its cheapness, also for its locality, being directly opposite the best hotels in the city. Messrs. Near & Gardner have just opened their new store at the above locality, which is completely filled with new goods of the above class. We would like to say an additional word about the *five cent music*. It is the same in size and quality of paper as what we used to pay twenty-five and fifty cents for, just as easy to read at the piano and organ, as the old style. The sale for it is immense; and Messrs. Near & Gardner have a complete assortment of it, comprising more than two hundred songs and instrumental pieces. Their sales are large, and increasing daily.

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**EDWIN SAFFORD & CO., Insurance Agents, 69 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Edwin Safford & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 69 State street, in dealing in real estate, and acting as agents for both fire and life insurance companies. They are doing quite an extensive business, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Edwin Safford is a gentleman about fifty years of age, a native of Saratoga county, and has been engaged at his present enterprise for about twenty-five years. By his cordial, pleasant, and polite manner he has made many friends. Theo. Papan, the senior partner, is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Germany, and has been in this country thirty-five years, fully identified with our people, and our institutions, and has the confidence and esteem of his fellow-countrymen, and is very much respected, and has a large influence among them.

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**M. KUNKEL, Watches, &c., 76 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street, Albany, is the jewelry store of Mr. Martin Kunkel, who is engaged in dealing in watches, clocks, and jewelry, and who makes a specialty in repairing fine watches and chronometers, an accomplishment every watchmaker has not to the same perfection as Mr. Kunkel. Mr. Kunkel is a gentleman twenty-six years of age, a native of Germany, and has been in this country ten years, and at his present location three years. He has a very handsome store, 14 by 60 feet in extent, where he keeps a very choice stock of watches and jewelry, opera glasses and spectacles. By his cordial, pleasant manners he has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**L. CHAFFEE, Boots and Shoes, 20 Van Tromp, Corner North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Luther Chaffee, who is largely engaged at 20 Van Tromp street in manufacturing and dealing in fine boots and shoes and gaiters. The store property is a valuable one, being 24 by 65 feet in extent, filled with fine goods of the above class. The business is a good one of \$25,000 a year. Mr. Chaffee owns the real estate himself, and has been there for forty years. Mr. Chaffee is a gentleman sixty-three years of age, a native of Connecticut. By a close attention to his business, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Chaffee has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**JOHN FOX, Books, &c., 683 Broadway.**

Prominent among the leading business enterprises of North Broadway, is the book store of Mr. John Fox, who is largely engaged at No. 683 Broadway, in dealing both at wholesale and retail in penny songs and ballads, motto verses, song books, joke books, toys, stationery, dream books, sheet music, confectionery, and all the leading periodicals and libraries. Mr. Fox is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged in his present enterprise for the last four years, previous to which he was for many years baggage master on the H. R. R. R.; he enlisted in the United States navy during our late war, and was wounded in the hand very seriously. He served three years, and was honorably mustered out. The store is a handsome one, 40 by 60 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above articles. Mr. Fox, by his polite and cordial manner, and straightforward business ways, has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**E. H. BENDER, Bookseller, 71 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. E. H. Bender, who is largely engaged in dealing in books and stationery and in blank book manufacturing and printing, and engraving of visiting cards, wedding invitations, monograms, and crests. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 30 by 160 feet in extent. The store is the same size, elegantly fitted up to display the above line of goods. The business is a very comfortable one of \$150,000 a year. Mr. Bender is a gentleman sixty years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present location about forty years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Bender has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**RICHARD H. FOX, Guns and Sporting Goods, 78 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Richard H. Scott, who is largely engaged at No. 78 State street in dealing in guns, revolvers, ammunition, fishing tackle, base ball and tennis goods as a specialty, and society goods of all kinds. The store property is a very valuable one, being a five-story brick building 25 by 160 feet. The store is the same size, filled to repletion with the above stock. The business done is about \$30,000 a year, and steadily increasing. Mr. Scott is a gentleman about sixty years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present enterprise for the last forty years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, and a cheerful, polite manner, he has made many friends.

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**DANIEL McELVENY, Confectioner, 97 Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among these being Mr. Daniel McElveny, who is largely engaged in the manufacture of candies and fine confectionery, ice cream, and superior qualities of cakes, &c. He has a large double-front store provided with plate glass show cases and windows, where he makes a magnificent display of the great variety of "sweets" made by him. He controls a large trade, and is without exception the largest and best dealer in his line of business in Albany. He owns the property where his store is located, which is a fine brick building 25 by 100 feet in depth. He makes a specialty in supplying weddings and parties with everything requisite to make them a success, furnishing silverware, dishes, waiters, cookery of all kinds, such as meats, games, &c., at very moderate rates. Mr. McElveny is a gentleman of forty-three years of age, a native of Albany, pleasant and agreeable in his manners, and one can always feel assured of the freshness and exact purity of all confections supplied from his establishment.

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**JOHNSTON & REILLY, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, 59 and 61 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Johnston & Reilly, who are largely engaged at 59 and 61 North Pearl street, in importing and dealing in foreign and domestic dry goods, both at wholesale and retail. This very handsome establishment is a branch of J. & C. Johnston, Twenty-second street, Fifth avenue and Broadway, New York city, and is under the charge of Mr. James H. Brooks, the manager of this part of the business. The store property is a large four-story brick building which the firm have built upon a leasehold, 60 by 245 feet in extent. The business is the largest of its kind in Albany, amounting to \$1,500,000 a year. The stock carried amounts to \$450,000, which is constantly replenished with all that is new and attractive. Mr. John Johnston, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Ireland, but he has been in this country forty years. Mr. Thomas F. Reilly, the junior partner, is a gentleman fifty-two years old, also a native of Ireland, and has been in America forty-five years, thoroughly wedded to our people and customs. The kind, courteous, and polite manner of all the gentlemen of the house has made it very popular in Albany.

**I. BRILLEMAN, Jeweler, 59 and 61 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there concentrated a number of enterprising business men have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. I. Brilleman, who is largely engaged in the importing of fine watches and diamonds. Mr. Brilleman is a native of Amsterdam, Holland, the home of the diamond cutter, and has been in this country about twenty years. He is a gentleman thirty-seven years of age, and is now one of the Board of City Aldermen and has been for a number a number of years. In purchasing diamonds the general public are sometimes at fault to know where they can deal with confidence and whom to trust. The writer of this editorial article knows from experience that anything that Mr. Brilleman says is the exact truth. Mr. Brilleman, by his fair, honest, and pleasant manner, has made many friends. He does a handsome business of \$100,000 a year.

**RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Wholesale and Retail Furniture Warehouse, 69 North Pearl Street and 51 James Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Russell W. Westcott, who is largely engaged at No. 69 North Pearl street and 51 James street in dealing both wholesale and retail in fine parlor and bed-room furniture of every description, both the highest and lowest price goods being in stock. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story brick building 40 by 260 feet in depth, completely stocked with the above goods. The business done is a large one, amounting to \$100,000 a year. Mr. Westcott is a gentleman sixty years of age, a native of Providence, R. I., and in his present enterprise thirty years in the city of New York and fourteen years in Albany. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Westcott has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**THEODORE W. NELLIS, Surgical, Orthopedical, Veterinary, and Dental Instruments, 55 and 57 South Pearl Street and 81 Hudson Avenue.**

Prominent among the different stores of South Pearl street, Albany, is that of Mr. Theodore W. Nellis, who occupies two large stores here, and one also at 81 Hudson avenue. He makes a specialty of supplying physicians with all kinds of surgical instruments, such as orthopedical, veterinary, dental, galvanic, and cautery instruments, trusses, abdominal supporters, elastic stockings, syringes, bandages, pessaries, and all the peculiar and necessary appliances that they always need. He is also special agent for McIntosh's Galvanic Battery and Belt Company. Mr. Nellis is a native of New York State, aged about thirty years. He established this enterprise himself, and has become the architect of his own fortune, steadily increasing in favor, and the confidence of the physicians and the general public, by his courteous and gentlemanly behavior to all he comes in contact with. He is doing a good business, which is constantly increasing as he becomes better known. He is doing better, as he is becoming more thoroughly known by the profession. His business fully amounts to \$10,000 a year. He occupies a handsome store 18 by 40 feet each on Pearl street, and his manufactory on Hudson avenue is a very neat, attractive place of business. It is really a pleasure doing business with Mr. Nellis, and we cheerfully recommend any of our friends who are in need of suspensory bandages or trusses, to give him a call, as they will be certainly accurately fitted.

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**ANNESLEY & VINT, Fine Arts, 57 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street is the handsome art emporium of Messrs. Annesley & Vint, who are largely engaged at No. 57 North Pearl street, in dealing in bridal and birth-day presents, fine oil paintings, Rodgers' groups, sconces, rare engravings, water-color drawings, bric-a-brac, hangings, cabinets, artist materials, and in manufacturing artistic picture and mirror frames, fine furniture and drapery. The store property is a very valuable one, being a handsome four-story brick building, 40 by 100 feet, well filled with the above stock. This establishment has been three-fourths of a century in existence, being founded by the grandfather of one of the present firm. Mr. Richard Annesley, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman forty-five years of age, a native of Albany. Mr. James Vint is a gentleman forty-seven years of age, also a native of Albany, and twenty-six years in this store. By their close attention to business, and cheerful, polite, cordial manner, these gentlemen have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**MARSH & HOFFMAN, Watchmakers and Jewelers, 32 North Pearl Street.**

In a first-class community nothing is more important to them than a superior jewelry store, where they can at all times fully depend upon the word and guarantee of the dealer. Such a store is that conducted by the above firm. These gentlemen have just opened their new store at No. 32 North Pearl street, which is a marvel of neatness and elegance. Mr. Benjamin Marsh, the senior member of the firm, is sixty-five years old, a native of New York State, and has been almost a lifetime engaged in the business. The junior member of the firm is Mr. Frederick W. Hoffman, who is about forty-five years old, who, though born in Germany, has been thoroughly wedded to our institutions, having been in this country for fifteen years. These gentlemen both thoroughly understand their business, and when they say an article is "right," the public can fully depend upon their judgment. They are sole agents in Albany for the very superior Patek, Philippi & Co. Geneva watches. In the repairing of fine watches and chronometers they make a specialty, and guarantee all the work that leaves their establishment, and when they tell you that a diamond is "perfect," you will not be under the necessity of examining it with a magnifying glass to look for flaws.

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**S. M. VALKENBURGH & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Hosiery, Notions, and Furnishing Goods, Knit Underwear a Specialty, 67 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of S. M. Valkenburgh & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 67 North Pearl Street in importing and jobbing in hosiery, notions, and furnishing goods, and in knit underwear. The business is a very large one. The firm owns the store property, which is a very valuable one, being in the heart of the city, a four-story brick, 31 by 250 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business was established by the senior member of the firm in 1855 in a modest way, and has grown since then to its present immense proportions. Mr. S. M. Valkenburgh is a gentleman of about fifty-seven years of age, a native of Germany, and has been in this country since 1851, being thoroughly identified with our people and institutions. His son, Mr. A. T. Valkenburgh, is a gentleman twenty-nine years of age, a native of Albany. The firm, by their polite, agreeable manners, and straightforward, honest way of doing business, have made many friends.

**JOHN PLADWELL, Art Store and Frame Maker, No. 20 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men, who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. John Pladwell, who is largely engaged in manufacturing all kinds of picture frames, and French mantel mirrors. He also carries a fine line of steel prints of French and German manufacture, and artists' materials, his store being always full of delightful views to please the eye, truly being called the "Art Store." Mr. Pladwell is a native of Albany, and has been for twenty-five years in his present business. He has won hosts of friends by his cordial and pleasant manners.

**A. N. BRADY, Teas, 1 Beaver Block.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Anthony N. Brady, who is largely engaged at No. 1 Beaver Block, in dealing in fine China and Japan teas, and coffees, and sugars. He has five stores in the city of Albany, one in Troy, and one in Cohoes, and does a business of \$750,000 a year. Mr. Brady is also one of the fire commissioners for Albany, having been elected for three different terms; he is much respected in the community. He is a gentleman thirty-eight years of age, a native of Albany, and in this business fifteen years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, he has won hosts of friends in Albany.

**W. E. WALSH, Hats, Caps, &c., 58 State Street.**

One of the most attractive and popular hat stores in Albany, is that of Mr. W. E. Walsh, which is located at the above number on State street, where one can buy a good silk hat for three dollars, and a good silk umbrella for five dollars, as good as any in Albany. State street is one of the best retail streets of Albany, where a stranger can buy everything to complete his outside adornment. Mr. Walsh keeps a complete assortment of hats, caps, furs, umbrellas, canes, trunks, and valises, and his store is as easily got at by strangers as any one of its kind in the city. His styles are always of the newest and most fashionable shapes, and the quality can not be surpassed. The store is scrupulously neat and clean, and elegantly fitted up with plate glass show cases to display his goods most attractively. He is very popular with the best people of the city.

**M. M. HYDEMAN, Fancy Goods and Millinery, 37 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Moses M. Hydeman, who is largely engaged at No. 37 North Pearl street in dealing in all kinds of fancy goods and fine millinery stock. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building 20 by 100 feet in extent. The store is the same size, elegantly fitted up and filled to repletion with the above class of goods. The business is a handsome one of \$75,000 a year. Mr. Hydeman is a gentleman thirty-eight years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged in his present enterprise since 1866, which he originated himself. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Hydeman has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**J. FRIEDMAN, Furniture, 162 South Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business houses of South Pearl street, Albany, is the great installment New York store, for selling furniture on weekly payments. This business has grown within the last few years to immense importance. Every city in the Union has several stores doing business on this plan, so that a young mechanic can furnish a house nicely, and pay a little week by week till all is paid for. Mr. Joseph Friedman is a native of Poland, and is a gentleman of thirty years of age. He has been in this country for twelve years, and at his present location five years. By strict attention to business, and a pleasant and cordial manner in his dealings with the public, Mr. Friedman has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**SILAS BALLIN, Watches, &c., 210 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Silas Ballin, who is largely engaged at 210 South Pearl street in dealing in watches, clocks, and jewelry, and fine fancy goods of every description, spectacles, eye-glasses, &c., and in making a specialty in fine watch and jewelry repairing. Mr. Ballin is a gentleman twenty-three years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged at his present enterprise for the last four years. The business property, which is valuable, being a three-story brick building, 33 by 100 feet in extent. Mr. Ballin, by his straightforward, honest way of doing business, and his cordial, polite manners, has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**F. NEUMAN, Jeweler, &c., 97 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business places of North Pearl street, Albany, is the jewelry store of Mr. Ferdinand Neuman, which is located at No. 97 North Pearl, where he does an extensive business in dealing in watches, jewelry, and in engraving on metals. Mr. Neuman is a practical watchmaker, and one who thoroughly understands his business. He makes a specialty in the repairing of chronometers and other fine watch movements. Mr. Neuman is a gentleman fifty-five years of age, a native of Germany, and has been in this country thirty years, and at his present location eight years. He owns the property where his store is located, which is a handsome three-story brick, 24 by 100 feet in extent, which is rapidly increasing in value. By strict attention to business and a cordial, pleasant manner, Mr. Neuman has made hosts of friends, both in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**WILBUR B. MOORE, Stationer, 63½ North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among which is the stationery store of Mr. Wilbur B. Moore, who is largely engaged at No. 63½ North Pearl street in dealing in books, magazines, and newspapers, and all the periodicals of the day. He is also an engraver, and does very handsome work in that line. The store property is a three-story brick 14 by 60 feet in extent, well filled with the above stock. The business is a very comfortable one of \$15,000 a year. Mr. Moore is a gentleman twenty-five years of age, a native of New York State, and has been in his present place of business for the last five years. He is very much respected for his cordial, cheerful, and polite manners, and his straightforward, honest way of doing business.



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**M. G. McNAMARA & CO., Manufacturers of Cigars, 71 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom being the firm of M. G. McNamara & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 71 North Pearl street, in manufacturing fine cigars, where they are doing a very handsome business of \$50,000 a year. They employ eighteen hands, and only use the best tobacco to put into their cigars which are registered. The names of which are the "Kenmore," "Bu6nk," "Margarita," "Old Times," "Stubs," "412½ Havana," "Little Brothers," and the "Monograms." Their manufactory is a very fine three-story brick building, 30 by 100 feet in extent, which is very valuable. Mr. Mathias G. McNamara is a gentleman thirty-eight years of age, a native of Waterford, and has been in Albany at the present location ten years. Mr. E. K. Mangle, the junior partner, is fifty-five years old, a native of Pennsylvania. By a straightforward, manly way of doing business, and a polite and cordial manner, the firm have made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**WM. H. BURTON & CO., Mirrors, &c., 55 and 58 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade, there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of William H. Burton & Co., who are largely engaged at Nos. 56 and 58 North Pearl street, in manufacturing frames, mouldings, and fine cabinet work, and in dealing in mirrors, picture nails, back stuff, screw eyes, &c., &c. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 80 by 100 feet in extent, filled with the above stock. The business is a large one, amounting to \$100,000 a year. Mr. William H. Burton is a gentleman forty-four years of age, a native of Albany. Mr. John E. Burton, the junior partner, is about forty years of age, and during the late war enlisted in Hancock's Battery, was promoted to a captaincy, and at its close was honorably mustered out, and now belongs to Post 63 Grand Army of the Republic. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, a straightforward, honest way of dealing, and a cordial, polite manner, these gentlemen have won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**JAMES MIX, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 34 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany a great purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. James Mix, who is largely engaged in dealing in fine watches of both foreign and domestic manufacture, and diamonds. He has a large double front store, elegantly provided with handsome plate-glass show cases, in which, and in his windows, are displayed an elegant assortment of rare and expensive jewelry and silverplate and gold watches. Mr. Mix is special agent for the celebrated Saltzman watch, and also for the United States, Philadelphia, Elgin, Waltham, and New York Watch Companies' manufacture. Mr. Mix is a native of Albany, and is a gentleman sixty years of age. He is also bank director of the National Union Bank of Kinderhook. He succeeded his father in this business, which is nearly one-half a century in age, being established in 1827. He is doing a very handsome business of \$150,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Mix, by his straightforward, honest dealings with the public, and cordial and polite manners, has won hosts of friends in Albany.

**H. FREEDMAN, Furniture, 128 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to meet this want many prominent business men have established business places, prominent among which Mr. Henry Freedman has his large store at No. 128 South Pearl street, where he is largely engaged in dealing in furniture, carpets, oil cloths, shades, &c., on the installment plan, by weekly or monthly payments. Mr. Freedman is a gentleman of about forty years of age, a native of Russia, and has been in this country for fifteen years, and in his present location one year. By close attention to business, and his polite, cheerful manner, Mr. Freedman has made many friends in Albany.

**WM. R. CRAFT, Boots and Shoes, 85 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street is the shoe establishment of Mr. W. R. Craft, who is largely engaged in dealing in first-class boots and shoes at No. 85 North Pearl street, where he has a very handsome store stocked to repletion with all the staples of the above business. The store property is a handsome three-story brick building, 30 by 96 feet in extent. This is the oldest established shoe store in Albany, having been founded in 1825, and is doing a handsome business of \$30,000 a year. Mr. Craft is a gentleman about forty-five years of age, a native of Maine. By his pleasant, polite manners, and straightforward business enterprise, he has won hosts of friends in Albany and elsewhere.

**SMITH, COVERT & CO., Leather Manufacturers, 62 and 64 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade, there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Smith, Covert & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 62 and 64 State street, and 7 and 9 Norton street, in importing and dealing in leather, oil, shoe-findings, leather belting, shoemakers' and curriers' tools, and in manufacturing colored roans, linings, bindings, &c., &c., and in making cash advances on wool, hides, skins, and all kinds of leather in the rough. The store property is a valuable one, being a large four-story brick building, 40 x 160 feet, and is fully stocked with the above goods. The business done is a very large one, amounting to \$300,000 a year. By a close attention to the wants of the public, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial polite manner, they have made many friends.

**MISS M. E. BOYCE & CO., Dealers and Manufacturers of Human Hair Goods, 42 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Miss M. E. Boyce & Co., who are largely engaged at 42 South Pearl street, in manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of human hair goods. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building 20 by 45 feet, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business done is a handsome one, of \$15,000 a year. Miss M. E. Boyce, the senior member of the firm, is a lady from Saratoga, and has been here two years. Mrs. S. S. Smith, the junior partner, is from Rensselaer county, N. Y., and in Albany about the same time. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a polite, cheerful manner, Misses Boyce and Smith have won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**OTTO H. FASOLDT, Watchmaker, 83 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Pearl street, Albany, is the jewelry store of Mr. Otto Fasoldt, who is the youngest son in business of the celebrated chronometer maker of Broadway, who has a world-wide reputation for his delicate work on tower clocks, chronometers, and microscopes. The son is fully up to the standard in his ability to do fine work in repairing watches and music boxes, and being under a low rent and small expenses, is more able to do work at a reasonable price. He guarantees all his work, and the writer knows that it is all that can be desired. The store property is 15 by 40 feet, a valuable one, which is rapidly increasing in value. Personally, Mr. Fasoldt is a gentleman very much beloved for his kindly, gentlemanly manners.

**WILLARD E. MASTEN, Druggist, Corner Madison and South Pearl Streets.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are centred a number of prominent business men who have erected business houses to meet this demand, prominent among them being Mr. Willard E. Masten, who is largely engaged in the apothecary business, and does a large business in pure drugs, medicines, roots, herbs, liquors, fancy goods, toilet articles, choice perfumes, imported and domestic cigars, and makes a specialty in preparing physicians' prescriptions and old family receipts. Mr. Masten is a gentleman of about thirty years of age, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., and has been in Albany twenty years, and in his present location five years. He is doing a handsome business of \$50,000 a year, and by strict attention and polite, cordial manners, has made many friends in business in Albany and elsewhere.

**MRS. E. RILEY, Millinery, 6 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business people who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mrs. E. Riley, who is largely engaged at No. 6 South Pearl street, in dealing in fashionable millinery, and fancy goods. Mrs. Riley is a native of Poughkeepsie, and has been twenty years in her present enterprise, well known and respected. The business is a fine one, amounting to \$15,000 a year. The store property is very valuable, being a four-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet. By a close attention to the wants of her customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mrs. Riley has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**JOHN R. PURDY & CO., Mattresses, 707 Broadway.**

Prominent among the business enterprises of North Broadway is the metallic spring mattress store of Mr. John R. Purdy & Co., where they are selling numbers of this very popular and reliable spring mattress. The store property is a handsome four-story brick building, 25 by 60 feet in extent, where the firm manufacture and store these favorite mattresses. Mr. John R. Purdy is a gentleman thirty years of age, a native of New York, and has been engaged in this present enterprise for the last six years. Mr. William R. Hanrahan, the junior member of the firm, is fifty-six years old, a native of Virginia. This mattress rolls up and weighs thirty-five pounds, and is guaranteed to sustain a pressure of two thousand pounds without being permanently displaced, and the firm warrant them for five years. They place them on trial everywhere. As we live more than one-half our lives in bed, we ought surely to be comfortable there, and nothing makes us more so than a good, yielding, soft mattress.

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**BELL & COFFIN, Dealers in Groceries, &c., 168 Nouth Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany a great purchasing centre, and many enterprising business men have built business houses to enable the trade to be perfected. Prominent among these is the firm of Bell & Coffin, who are largely engaged in dealing in groceries, flour, grain, feed, &c., both at wholesale and retail. Mr. Horace Bell, the senior member of the firm, is a gentleman of about thirty-seven years of age, a native of New York State. Mr. William L. Coffin, the junior member of the firm, is fifty years old, a native of Saratoga county, New York, and has been in Albany for thirty-seven years. The business here at No. 168 South Pearl street has been established for fourteen years, and amounts annually to \$150,000. The store is a handsome brick building, 25 by 236 feet, which is stocked with goods. It is an old-established store, being one-half a century in the same business. Messrs. Bell & Coffin, by their honorable, straightforward manner of doing business, and cordial and polite manner, have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**H. R. WATSON, Furniture and Upholstery, 19, 21, 23, and 25 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Harvey R. Watson, who is largely engaged at Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25 North Pearl Street, in manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of household and office furniture, bedding, and upholstery. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 60 by 160 feet in dimensions, fully stocked with the above goods. The business, notwithstanding its location above the ground floor, is a very handsome one, and is steadily increasing. Mr. Watson is a gentleman fifty-two years of age, and a native of Middleburgh, New York. He has been engaged in business in Albany for the past thirty years, eight of which have been devoted to the furniture trade. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, cautiousness and judgment in the selection of goods, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Watson and his assistants have won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**McHUGH & HUSK, Merchant Tailors, 26 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated there a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Messrs. McHugh & Husk, who are largely engaged in the manufacture of fine clothing and importing fine woolsens. They are the most important and fashionable tailors of Albany, and all their work speaks for itself. This house was established 1857, being a quarter of a century in existence, the originators being McHugh & Donlon. Mr. John H. W. McHugh, the senior partner of the firm, is a gentleman of about twenty-eight years old, a native of Albany. Mr. Lewis W. Husk, the other partner, is about forty-six years old, a native of Auburn, N. Y. During the war for the Union Colonel Husk was in command of the 111th New York Volunteers, and served gallantly and meritoriously, and at its close was honorably mustered out. He belongs to Post 163, Grand Army of the Republic, an organization intended to keep up fraternal relations between his comrades since the war. The firm do a very handsome business of \$50,000 a year, and by their straightforward style of doing business, and kind and gentlemanly manners, have made many friends in Albany.

**WILLIAM H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor, 16 North Pearl Street.**

Prominent among the merchant tailors of Albany stands Mr. William H. Smith, whose elegant store adorns the building No. 16 North Pearl street. Mr. Smith knows to an exactness what is suitable in style of cut and color for a gentleman's complexion and height. He makes a study of his profession, and all his customers have the reputation of being well dressed. He makes a specialty of foreign cassimeres, both French and English, and guarantees all that he makes up. Mr. Smith is a native of New York State, a gentleman of about forty years old, and has been engaged in his present enterprise for about ten years. He does a comfortable business of about \$10,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. He has made many friends by his fair way of doing business.

**GILBERT COHN, Cigars, 4 South Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Gilbert Cohn, who is largely engaged at No. 4 South Pearl street, in manufacturing and dealing in cigars, tobaccos, and snuff. The store property is a fine one, being a four-story brick building, 24 by 100 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business is a fine one of \$50,000 a year. Mr. Gilbert Cohn is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged at his present enterprise for the last ten years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Cohn has won hosts of friends both in Albany and the surrounding country.

**NEWELL MORSE, 99 Cent Store, 77 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. Newell Morse, who is largely engaged at No. 77 North Pearl street, in dealing in an enormous quantity of nic-nacs and household ware, at the uniform price of ninety-nine cents for the majority of articles. He is doing an immense business, and in that way can afford to give the bargains he does. The goods are all new and fresh and desirable. Mr. Morse is a gentleman fifty years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and has been in his present enterprise six years. By a close attention to the wants of the public, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Morse has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

**A. C. JOHNSON, Sewing Machines, 37 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. A. C. Johnson, who is largely engaged at No. 37 North Pearl street, in dealing in all kinds of sewing machines, and their appliances. Mr. Johnson works direct with the public without agents, thereby saving fifteen dollars to the customers. He is a gentleman thirty years of age, a native of Ohio, and has been engaged in his present enterprise for the last four years. He has a very handsome store, 16 by 60 feet, and well stocked; he is doing a business of \$10,000 a year, which is constantly increasing. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward business way, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Johnson has made many friends.

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**JOHN J. FRANKLIN, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of Havana and Key West Cigars, 9 South Pearl Street.**

Frequently the stranger in a city is at a loss to know where he can get a really good cigar. The price does not always guarantee the quality. The writer of this editorial article knows by experience that when he goes to Mr. Franklin's store, and tells him what he wants, he is always sure of getting a *good* cigar. Mr. Franklin is a native of London, England, and came to this country in 1834, and has been in his present place of business since 1839, more than a quarter of a century ago. He is a gentleman of about fifty-four years old, strong and vigorous, and thoroughly understands his business; he also keeps constantly on hand all kinds of smoking and chewing tobacco, and a choice assortment of briar wood and meerschaum pipes. He is an old police officer, having been upon the force for eleven years. By his kind and courteous treatment of all the public he has won hosts of friends. He does a comfortable business of at least \$5000 a year.

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**J. A. DEVINE, Fine Opera Boots, Slippers, and Sandals, Gentlemen's and Ladies', corner Pearl and State Streets.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. James H. Devine, who is largely engaged at corner of State and Pearl in dealing in fine shoes for ladies and children. They are special agents for Stacy & Adams & Co.'s celebrated gentlemen's fine shoes. The store property is a valuable one, being a fine four-story brick building, 25 by 28 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above goods. Mr. James H. Devine is a gentleman twenty-nine years of age, a native of Albany, and has been four years engaged in his present business, which amounts to \$30,000 a year, and is steadily increasing. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cordial, polite manner, Mr. Devine has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**WM. G. PADDOCK, Dealer in Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition and Fishing Tackle, and in Sporting Goods, 60 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. William G. Paddock, who is largely engaged at No. 60 State street in dealing in all kinds of guns, both muzzle and breech loading, revolvers, ammunition, fishing tackle, and sporting goods generally. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 20 by 75 feet in extent, the store being the same size elegantly fitted up to display the choice line of the above goods. The business is a comfortable one of \$75,000 a year. Mr. Paddock is a gentleman of twenty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been four years in his present enterprise. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a polite, cheerful manner, Mr. Paddock has made many friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**B. F. MOSELEY & CO., Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c., 53 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom

is the firm of Benjamin F. Moseley & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 53 State street in dealing in all kinds of fine and ordinary carpets, oil cloths, window shades, &c. The store property is a very valuable one, being a four-story brick building, 25 by 160 feet in extent, the store being the same size, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business is a handsome one of \$75,000 a year. Mr. Benjamin Moseley is a gentleman seventy years of age, a native of Albany, and has been for almost one-half a century engaged in his present business. Mr. Frank E. Moseley is a gentleman twenty-seven years of age, also a native of Albany. By a close attention to the wants of the public and a cheerful, polite manner, they have made many friends.

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**JOHN S. ROBBINS, Dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Trunks, Bags, Buffalo and Fancy Robes, &c., 66 State Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is Mr. John S. Robbins, who is largely engaged at No. 66 State street in dealing in hats, caps, furs, trunks, bags, buffalo and fancy robes. The store property is a valuable one, being a four-story brick building 20 by 100 feet, and the store the same size, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business done is a very comfortable one of \$40,000 a year, which is steadily increasing. Mr. Robbins is a gentleman about sixty years of age, a native of New York, and has been in business in Albany for forty years. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Robbins has made many friends.

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**TUTTLE'S Shoe Store, 2 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are here concentrated a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands prominent among them being Mr. Henry B. Tuttle, who is largely engaged in dealing in all kinds of shoes for gentlemen, ladies, and children. Mr. Tuttle is a gentleman thirty-four years of age, a native of Albany, and has been engaged in his present enterprise for about two years. He has a handsome store, 20 by 60 feet, and does a very comfortable business of \$15,000 a year. During the war for the Union, Mr. Tuttle enlisted in the 3d Regiment New York Volunteers, and served with distinction; at its close he was honorably mustered out, and is now attached to 63d Post Grand Army of the Republic, an organization intended to promote fraternal relations between his old comrades. By close attention to the wants of the public, and a cheerful, agreeable manner, Mr. Tuttle has won hosts of friends in Albany.

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**S. M. HYDEMAN, Dealer in Men's, Youths', and Boy's Clothing, No. 6 North Pearl St.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. Solomon M. Hydeman, who is largely engaged in dealing in men's, youths', and boys' clothing. He also makes a specialty in children's clothing. Mr. Hydeman is a gentleman of forty-two years of age, and has been engaged in business in Albany for the last fifteen years at his present place of business, where he is doing a handsome business of at least \$20,000 a year. We would recommend our friends to trade with him, as he will give you bargains for yourselves or your children. Mr. Solomon Hydeman, by his fair, honest, and courteous dealings with the public, has made hosts of friends, and always hears from them again and again.

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**S. V. R. HOES, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, 18 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet these demands, prominent among them being Mr. Stephen Van Rensselaer Hoes, who is largely engaged in the manufacture of fine gentlemen's clothing, and importing fine French and English woollens and cassimeres. Mr. Hoes is the successor to the well-known house of Connor & Hoes, the senior partner of the establishment having sold his interest to Mr. Hoes. Mr. Hoes is a gentleman of about fifty-eight years of age, a native of Albany, as his name would seem to denote, the "Van Rensselaer" name being a landmark of Albany. The house is twenty years old, and is as well known as any in this section of the State, doing a handsome business of about \$20,000 a year. Mr. Hoes and his assistants, by their cordial, gentlemanly manners, have won hosts of friends to the business.

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**FARRINGTON & CO., Tailors, 9 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Farrington & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 9 North Pearl in dealing in fine French, English, and American cloths, and in fine custom tailoring. The store property is a valuable one, being a large four-story brick building, 20 by 60 feet in extent, filled to repletion with the above goods. The business done is a comfortable one of \$40,000 a year. Mr. Farrington is a gentleman thirty-eight years of age, a native of Boston, and has been in business twenty-two years, and in his present enterprise eighteen months. By a close attention to the wants of his customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Mr. Farrington has made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**S. C. HODGKINS, Druggist, 73 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany a great purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are concentrated a number of enterprising business men have built business places to meet that want, prominent among these being Mr. Stephen C. Hodgkins, who is largely engaged at 73 North Pearl street in the profession of druggist and apothecary, and perfumes and fancy goods. Mr. Hodgkins makes a specialty in preparing physicians' prescriptions, and only those clerks that are fully competent are allowed at the prescription counter. No mistakes are ever made in prescriptions at Mr. Hodgkins' store. He takes extraordinary care there, so that the public can feel perfectly satisfied with anything purchased there, knowing that it is right. Mr. Hodgkins is a gentleman thirty-five years of age, a native of Albany, and has been in his present location three years. By his agreeable, pleasant manner, he has endeared himself to a large circle of citizens of Albany and the surrounding country.

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**D. R. NIVER, Bookseller, 46 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade there are a number of enterprising business men who have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among them being Mr. D. R. Niver, who is largely engaged at No. 46 North Pearl street in publishing and dealing in religious publications and papers for the Sunday-



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schools. Mr. Niver is a gentleman thirty-two years of age, a native of Albany, and engaged for the last eight years in his present enterprise. He has a very attractive store, 21 by 45 feet in extent, filled to repletion with fine stationery and fancy goods, and books and periodicals. He also takes orders for fine job printing, such as wedding cards, &c. He is very prominent in the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association, and by his cheerful, attractive manners, and straightforward, manly way of doing business, has won hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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**A. B. VAN GAASBEEK & CO., Carpet Warehouse, 51 North Pearl Street.**

Many advantages contribute toward making Albany an important purchasing centre, and to accommodate the trade a number of enterprising business men have established business houses to meet this demand, prominent among whom is the firm of Alexander B. Van Gaasbeek & Co., who are largely engaged at No. 51 North Pearl street, in dealing in all kinds of carpets, both Brussels, ingrain, and velvets. The store property is a very valuable one, being 30 by 220 feet, filled to repletion with the above stock. The business is a large one, amounting to \$200,000 a year. Mr. Alexander B. Van Gaasbeek is a gentleman sixty-six years of age, a native of Albany, and in this business forty-five years. Mr. Amos C. Van Gaasbeek, the junior partner, is a gentleman thirty years of age. By a close attention to the wants of their customers, a straightforward, honest way of doing business, and a cheerful, polite manner, Messrs. Van Gaasbeek have made hosts of friends in Albany and the surrounding country.

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