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VIEWS  
 IN  
**NEW-YORK**  
*And its Environs.*  
 FROM  
*Accurate, Characteristic & Picturesque*  
**DRAWINGS.**

*Taken on the spot, expressly for this work.*

BY  
**DAKIN, ARCHITECT,**

with  
**HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS,**

by  
**THEODORE S. FAY.**

(Editor of the New York Mirror.)

*Assisted by several distinguished Literary Gentlemen.*



**BIBLIOTHÈQUE S. J.**  
*Les Fontaines*  
**60 - CHANTILLY**

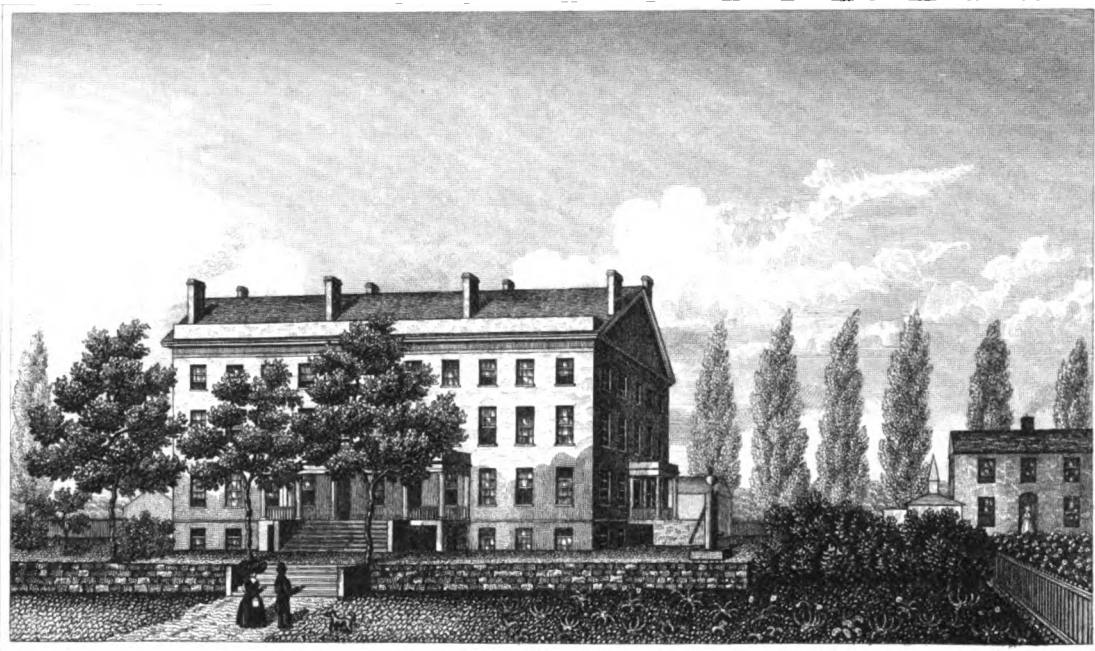
*New York.*  
 PUBLISHED BY PEABODY & Co. 233 BROADWAY.  
 (Opposite the Park.)  
*London.*  
 G. RICHÉ, NO. 12, RED-LION SQUARE.  
 MDCCCXXXI.



*Drawn and Engraved by McWhorter.*

**FRANKLIN BUILDING HOUSE & IRVING BUILDING.**

*(Reviews Square in the distance.)*



*Drawn and Engraved by McWhorter.*

**FRANKLIN BUILDING HOUSE & IRVING BUILDING.**

Designed and built by W. B. Lock & Co. and on at Rich No 12 Red-Lion Square.

on the second floor, and ranges of sleeping-rooms above. Its dimensions are 53 feet on Pearl, and 75 on Water-street, and 142 feet from street to street. This area is covered with four-story buildings, except a small court yard and a two-story edifice, on the roof of which is a flower garden. It is said to be the largest commercial boarding-house in the United States—and it is merely and strictly a commercial boarding-house, not being intended for the accommodation of families or ladies. It contains accommodations for 300 boarders, and, in the neatness with which it is fitted up, and the conveniences with which it is furnished, rivals the best establishments of the kind in the country.

It will be observed, that the specimens of humanity given in this plate are, with the exception of that young lady in the gig, and perhaps one or two individuals of doubtful sex, regarding the busy scene from the Ohio Hotel windows, entirely of the masculine gender. This must be explained to distant readers as resulting from the fact that amid the business sections of this once quiet town of Manahatta, of which that under consideration is one of the most thronged, the fairer part of creation rarely, if ever, ventures. We should as soon expect to see a Liverpool packet steering her course under a crowd of sail up through Broadway, as to detect a woman in this part of Pearl-street, or in Wall-street, or south, or thereabout. We must say for our artist, that however admirably he has represented the street itself, he has not (and perhaps it was impossible for him to do so) furnished an adequate idea of the pressure and confusion, to be found generally in this and similar parts of the city—boxes, barrels, bales, carts, and barrows; men running hither and thither, as if the very old Harry were in them—so that it would be by no means impossible, should a timid girl, wandering through the bewildering labyrinths of this most crooked of towns, be betrayed into such a scene, she might be jostled off the walk with a most unceremonious disregard of decency, as well as of politeness, by some of the very youths who, in the evening and at her own drawing-rooms, would address her with the delicate reverence due to a superior spirit. If there be any town, city, village, or hamlet, on the face of this globe, where the laconic motto, "business is business," is carried to an extent almost passing credit, New-York is the place.

#### DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was incorporated on the 15th April, 1817, and commenced its operations, the year following, with a class of seven pupils. Its establishment grew out of the necessity of making some provision for the education of indigent Deaf Mutes in this city, there being about sixty of this unfortunate class, a number quite too great to be sent abroad for instruction.

The government of the Institution is vested in a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who, with twenty others, constitute a Board of Directors, who meet monthly for the transaction of business.

The Edifice or Asylum for the accommodation of the pupils, the corner-stone of which was laid October 19, 1827, is situated about three and a half miles from the City Hall, on the Fifth Avenue, adjacent to the line of the New-York and Harlem Rail Road, and within a short distance of the great post road, leading from New-York to New-Haven. It is one hundred and ten feet long, and sixty feet wide, built of brick, covered with stucco, resembling marble, and, including a basement, is four stories high. It contains rooms sufficient to accommodate, with board, lodging, and tuition, one hundred and fifty Mutes, together with the requisite number of Instructors, and cost \$1,000 dollars. It is ornamented in front with a beautiful colonnade of fifty feet in length, which occupies the centre of the building. The ground, on which it is erected, consisting of one acre, was a donation from the Corporation of the city, who have leased to the Directors, for a term of years, nine acres in addition, which are handsomely laid out into lawns and gardens, planted with trees and shrubbery, contributing to the gratification of taste, and affording, to such as desire it, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with horticulture.

With a view of making the Institution the more useful, workshops have been erected, in which the majority of the male pupils, when not engaged in their studies, spend a few hours daily in some mechanical employment. The number of occupations, submitted to the choice of the pupils or their friends, is at present four, and may hereafter be increased. They are gardening, tailoring, shoe-making, and cabinet-making; all of which are under the direction of skilful workmen of unexceptionable character. The object intended by the system of manual labor, is to deliver the mute from that state of dependence, to which nature seems to have doomed him, and to qualify him for ministering to himself the means of future subsistence.

The females at the same time are instructed in needlework, and such other household duties as are embraced in a good domestic education. Drawing and painting are also taught to those who have a taste for these branches.

The number of pupils at present in the Institution is eighty-eight, who are divided into five classes, and supplied with large slates of an excellent quality, imported from Wales. A chapel is fitted up in an appropriate manner, for the accommodation of the pupils in attending morning and evening prayers, and religious worship on the sabbath. The

general system of intellectual and religious instruction, is under the direction and control of the Principal of the Institution, Mr. H. P. Peet, who has also the superintendence of its internal affairs. It is similar to that adopted in the other Institutions, of the same kind, in the United States. The Principal has the experience of eleven years, nine of which were spent in connexion with the American Asylum at Hartford, and is familiar with the improvements which have been made in the system of educating Deaf Mutes since its introduction into this country. Associated with him are five Professors of high intellectual and moral worth, who will spare no efforts to advance to a state of perfection what the great masters of the science have so successfully begun. With this end in view, it is proposed speedily to establish a course of lectures in Physics, Chemistry, Natural History, Geography, Sacred and Profane History, History of the Arts, and Political Economy.

The government of the Institution is wholly parental, embracing a complete supervision over the pupils in their hours of relaxation, as well as those of labor and study, and is the most efficient visible means of promoting the practice of morality, and of encouraging a correct and manly deportment.

We cannot, therefore, resist the conviction, that the facilities possessed by this Institution, for promoting the intellectual and moral improvement of Deaf Mutes, and for securing the great objects which ought to be embraced in a course of education, are not surpassed by any others of a similar character, in this country or in Europe.

Among the benevolent institutions springing from a civilized state of society, few so directly appeal to the best sympathies of our nature, as that of which we have just concluded a brief sketch. In human beings, endowed with all their senses, the soul ranges through creation to the farthest limits set by Providence: all its faculties are freely unfolded, all its sources of pleasure enjoyed. How different is it with those unfortunates to whom the blessings of speech and hearing are denied? Of what extraordinary advantages, as well as pleasures, are they ignorant? How many capacities for happiness—how many energies for action, may lie torpid in such an imperfect state! The soul, shut up in a prison, languishes, bereft of half its strength and beauty. Surely these innocent victims of so awful a calamity are objects of compassion. And surely those intelligent and philanthropic gentlemen, to whose noble exertions we owe the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, merit the respectful gratitude of them, and of all the world, for adding so greatly to the sum of human happiness. We must also experience surprise at their success, as well as admiration of their goodness. By their ingenious mode of in-

struction, the most extraordinary effect is produced upon the pupil. When he first enters the establishment, his mind is hidden from others, and even from himself: it resembles a flower, long before the bud begins to unfold its leaves, weak and drooping, for want of air and sunshine. It is curious and beautiful to watch the breaking in of intelligence upon such a character: the dawning of day is scarcely more perceptible in the east: a sudden and wonderful revolution changes the whole nature and appearance. An interesting occurrence was related to the writer by one now holding a high office in the Institution, and to whose individual exertions much of its success may be ascribed. There came a poor lad from an obscure country place: he was uncouth in his person, and awkward in his manners: sickness too was on him; and, altogether, he presented the appearance of one almost a blot on creation; a burthen to himself, and painful to look on. The physician of the Institution, Dr. Akerly, first undertook his cure, physically, and with complete success. He was then admitted into the class, and soon the heavenly spark of intelligence was communicated to his benighted mind: his face and person gradually altered, and fell into a symmetry and elegance almost incredible: the idiot face beamed with sense and soul; his round unmeaning eyes were lighted with thought and feeling; he grew up in health, strength, grace, and manly beauty, and has since afforded most surprising testimony to the efficacy of this benevolent Institution.

One of the most delightful exhibitions ever witnessed in New-York, was the public examination of the pupils of this Institution, in the Assembly Room of the City Hotel, on Tuesday, December 18th. So intense was the anxiety to behold the success of the mode of instruction employed, that this noble apartment was not only filled, but many hundreds of individuals were unable to obtain admittance. A brief account of the proceedings cannot fail to be interesting, as exhibiting the greatest triumph which untiring benevolence ever achieved, in affording the priceless treasures of education to an unfortunate but interesting class, whom it was hitherto supposed nature herself had insuperably prevented from acquiring them.

An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Peet, explaining to the audience the origin and successful prosecution of the system in England, and the philosophical principles by which the art of conveying instruction by signs was conducted.

The pupils, seated on the right hand of the stage, formed a most pleasing groupe. The left was occupied by the officers of the Institution. The discourse was followed by a prayer in the language of signs, in which the pupils exhibited the most ardent feelings of devotion. After the prayer, the children went through a variety of exercises, according

to their ages, which exemplified the progress and adaptation of the art to their different capacities. These consisted of manual signs, names of objects, illustrations of the analytical mode of instruction, writing from dictation, signs for synonyms and for passions and emotions, translation of natural signs into written language, specimens of narrative and description, and the reading of uncorrected original compositions of the pupils. Among these was a very interesting account by a girl, of an excursion which she made from the Institution to the city, where she visited the American Museum, and described accurately the various curiosities in the place, and the various adventures which she met on her way back : another, by a lad, was a biography of Robert Fulton, detailing all his discoveries and the principal events of his life ; and another gave a complete description of the different processes of preparing linen, from the sowing of the flax, to its finished state. One boy excited universal admiration by the talent which he displayed in giving the signs from synonyms, and the expression of the various passions and emotions of the mind. This clever child is the orphan son of the late G. A. Gamage, known as the contributor of many poetical pieces to the New-York Commercial Advertiser, under the title of "*Montgarnier*."

Another class translated a story from signs into writing: these were afterwards read, uncorrected, to the audience ; and it was astonishing to see the grammatical accuracy and ease of composition which the different versions displayed.

The meeting was closed by an address from Dr. Milnor, the president of the Institution, which, in the motives and objects they proposed to attain, were admirably illustrated.