

by strangers from the neighboring States, where Hotel accommodation forms one of the marked features of their social arrangements. Rossin House is a plain massive looking structure in the Italian style, built under the superintendence of Wm. Kauffman, Architect. The entire frontage on York Street is 152 feet, the frontage on King Street is 203 feet, forming a right angle and presenting a façade 355 feet long and five stories in height. The flank on King Street is 60 feet deep, that on York Street 50 feet. From about the centre of the King Street frontage an additional building extends nearly to a line with the York Street flank, containing the dining room 90 feet by 40 feet, billiard room, &c. The fronts of the ground storey, which is all 14 feet high, are of cast iron and plate glass, with marble window-sills. The dressings of the windows are of Ohio freestone, forming in all eleven stores on King Street and four on York Street, The upper storeys are of pressed brick with stone dressings. The main entrance is on York Street, and presents a colonnade or recessed portico 20 feet in width, with fluted columns, leading to a spacious Hall paved with encaustic tiles. The reading-room, smoking-room, &c., lead from this Hall to the right. A spacious oaken stair with massive balusters and hand-railing leads to the second floor, on which is the drawing-room 60 feet by 24 feet, the dining room already referred to, and a variety of other apartments. There are in all 252 rooms in the building—the principal ones are all heated by steam—and all of them are lighted with gas. The building was commenced on the 15th of September, 1855, and finished on the 15th of May, 1857.

The Union Railroad Station which forms the terminus for the Grand Trunk, Northern, and Great Western Railways, is at the foot of York Street so that this Hotel is most conveniently situated for travellers. Proceeding west along Front Street we come to

#### PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The first Parliament Houses were erected in the year 1796, on a site near the present goal, at the east end of the city. They were of brick, two in number, 40 by 25 feet, and standing a hundred feet apart, a space which was afterwards filled up by additional buildings. They had some pretensions to elegance of design and construction, but were destroyed by the Americans on the taking of the town in 1813. They were replaced in 1820, the Government business having been meanwhile transacted in the building on Wellington Street, lately occupied by Chief Justice Draper, but which has now disappeared. On the night of the 30th December 1824, they were