The perpendicular hight of the American Fall, is 164 feet, and that of the Canadian, also called the Great Horseshoe Fall, is 158 feet. The best view obtained of the entire Falls at one time, is from Table Rock; but a large portion of this has lately given way. The best view of the American Falls, is from the ferry; and of the rapids above, the best view is obtained from Goat Island. There is a winding staircase from Goat Island to the bottom of the Falls, which was built by Nicholas Biddle, by which visitors may descend below the bank, and behind the vast sheet of water. There are three paths leading from the foot of the staircase, one of which leads to the Great Horseshoe Fall, the second to the river below, and the other to Æolus' Cave or Cave of the Winds. This cave is 125 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 90 feet high. It is situated immediately behind the Center Fall, and is remarkable on account of the peculiar currents of air which constantly play through it. There is another staircase on the American side, and also one from Table Rock, on the Canadian side, where the visitor will find a guide and suitable dresses to descend behind the sheet of water.

The Wire Suspension Bridge, at the elbow of the Niagara river, two and a half miles below the Falls, spans the river near the head of the rapids, above the Whirlpool. It was built by Mr. Charles Ellet, of Philadelphia, and cost about $200,000. From pier to pier it is 800 feet long, and in breadth 8 feet. It is suspended on eight wire cables, four on each side, and which pass over towers fifty-four feet high, built of heavy timber. The present structure is only the scaffolding for constructing a larger bridge, intended for the passage of railroad cars. The towers for the large bridge will be of solid masonry, each 80 feet high. Each of the cables is 1,160 feet long, and composed of 72 strong No. 10 iron wires, closely wrapped round with small wire three times boiled in linseed oil, which prevents injury from rust or exposure to the weather. The cables, after passing over the piers on the banks, are fast anchored in solid masonry, fifty feet back of them. The *suspenders*, which form the sides, are composed of eight wires each, and are four and a half feet apart. The bridge itself is 200 feet above the water, and is a wonder alike of enterprise and art.

The Terrapin Bridge, is likewise a structure worthy of note. It is 300 feet long. It extends from the west side of Goat Island, and projects 10 feet over the Horseshoe Fall. At the very verge of the precipice, built on the solid rocks, is a stone tower forty-five feet high. It was erected in 1833, and has a winding staircase inside, and an open gallery on the top, from which the visitor