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BOWEN'S
PICTURE OF BOSTON,
~~OF BOSTON~~
CITIZEN'S AND STRANGER'S
GUIDE.

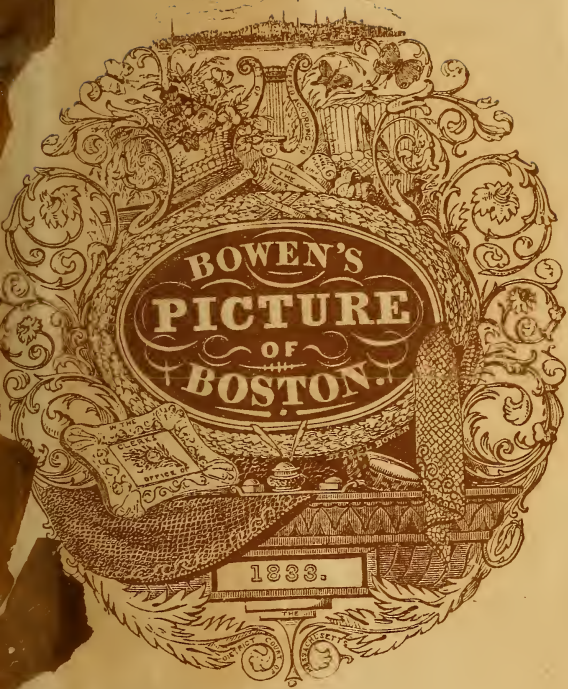




A. Bowen, Sc.

THE STATE HOUSE AND BOSTON COMMON.

J. Appleton, Del.



BOWEN'S
PICTURE
OF
BOSTON.

1833.

IN THE
OFFICE OF
THE CLERK
OF THE DISTRICT
COURT
OF THE DISTRICT
OF MASSACHUSETTS

DISTRICT COURT OF
THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

REVISED

PICTURE BOOK

FOR THE

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PICTURE

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FOR THE

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PICTURE

BOOK

Bowen, H. S. C.

BOWEN'S

PICTURE OF BOSTON,

OR THE

CITIZEN'S AND STRANGER'S

GUIDE

TO THE

METROPOLIS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

TO

WHICH IS PREFIXED

THE

Annals of Boston.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

SECOND EDITION—ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY LILLY WAIT & CO.

AND

LORENZO H. BOWEN.

MDCCLXXXIII.

1833

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PREFACE.

In publishing the first edition of this work in 1829, it was my object to furnish the citizen and traveller with a convenient pocket volume, that might serve to give a general acquaintance with the various institutions that constituted the most common subjects of enquiry when a stranger visited our city. From the liberal patronage bestowed on that edition, and from the repeated calls for a second, I am led to believe the work has been acceptable. With this impression I have been induced to pursue the laborious task.

Vast and important alterations have taken place in the city within the last four years. Every exertion has been made to procure correct and satisfactory information upon every subject noted in these pages; therefore a hope is indulged that a discriminating public may approve the labour, and continue a patronage that will enable me to add such improvements in subsequent editions as will make the work a continued index to this interesting metropolis. Alterations and improvements progress with such rapidity, that many of the ancient buildings described in this work,

PREFACE.

have already disappeared. In fact, it is impossible to keep pace with the improvements in this enterprising city, whose exterior, like the hues of the camelion, are varying continually.

The multiplicity of subjects, proper to be introduced, make it frequently difficult to decide on those to which a preference should be given in each particular place. Some subjects are but briefly noticed, which perhaps particular individuals might be pleased or interested to see more largely delineated. If to such any apology be necessary, the profession of a good intention is all that I can offer. My interest in the 'HISTORY OF BOSTON,' by Caleb H. Snow, published a few years since, might with propriety, forbid my saying it, otherwise I would suggest the belief that almost every subject relative to this city will be found amply displayed in that volume; and if the flattering opinions of friends may be relied on, I can hardly wish for this volume a reputation for correctness superior to what that work enjoys. To explain the difference between the two works, it may be proper to say that the *History of Boston* is designed to be a connected narrative of events from the foundation of the city to the time of its publication. This work, the *Picture of Boston*, presents a bird's-eye-view of the most prominent objects as they appear at the present time.

Doubtless, inaccuracies inseparable from a work of this description will be discovered; they are, however, believed

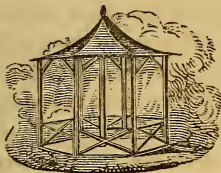
PREFACE.

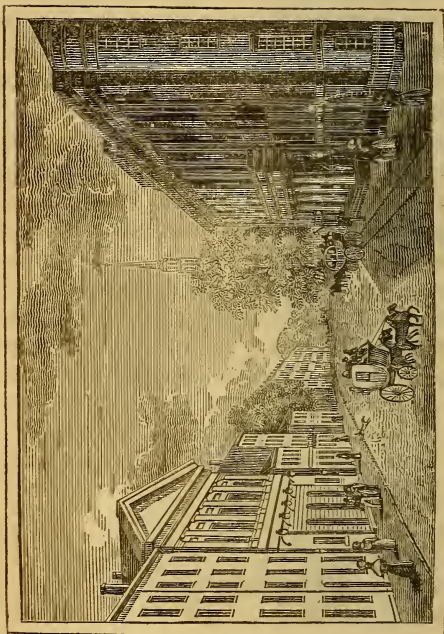
to be few, and of minor importance. I should feel myself under particular obligation, to all who have in possession the means of correcting any error, and will so far interest themselves as to give information that will lead to its correction ; for it is my wish to improve every opportunity to verify and make certain whatever may now remain in any degree doubtful.

I cannot conclude without offering my public acknowledgements to the clergy and many individuals for their aid in furnishing dates and materials for this work ; and in a special manner to the friend who furnished the ‘ *Annals of Boston.*’

Abel Bowen

Boston, June 1, 1833.





TREMONT STREET.

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INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

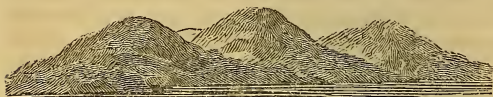
BOSTON, the metropolis of Massachusetts, contains about 80,000 inhabitants,* and is situated on a peninsula, nearly three miles in length and a little over a mile in breadth, of an uneven surface, at the head of Massachusetts bay, in north latitude $42^{\circ} 23'$. It was settled by Governor Winthrop and his associates, in 1630, and received its name in honour of the Rev. John Cotton, who emigrated from Boston in Lincolnshire, England. The name was confirmed by act of Court, September 7, 1630, O. S. which may be considered the date of the foundation of *Boston*. Its original Indian name was *Shawmut*, and for a short time, previous to receiving the present name, it was called *Trimountain*.

The neck or isthmus which connects the peninsula to the main land, is at the south part of the city, and joins to Roxbury. Boston is bounded on the west by Brookline and Charles River, which winds round between Copp's Hill and Charlestown, on the north, and empties itself into the harbour, which lies on the east,—having Dorchester and Roxbury on the south. The surface of the peninsula swells into three eminences. Copp's Hill,

* When comparing the number of inhabitants with other cities in the United States, the immediate vicinity of Boston should be included;—which would give a population rising 100,000, residing within three miles of the heart of the city.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

which is at the northerly extremity of the city, rises about 50 feet above high water. Fort Hill, another eminence on the easterly side, facing the harbour, rises about 80 feet above the sea, and the third, which is called Beacon Hill, is on the westerly part, and now rises 110 feet above high water mark, but was originally about 30 feet higher. On the last there were also three distinct eminences, which since attained the names of Mount Vernon, Beacon and Pemberton Hills. The cir-



cumstance of these hills being so elevated as to give them the appearance of a mountain when viewed by the first settlers from the low grounds at Charlestown, probably led to their calling the peninsula Trimountain.*

Most of the land which was originally the surface of the peninsula, is either covered with buildings or occupied as gardens, except the Common, consisting of about 50 acres of upland and 25 of flats, which was generously reserved by the first settlers for a training field and other public purposes, to be kept unimpaired to the latest posterity. The streets of the oldest parts of the city are generally narrow and crooked, and were laid out apparently without regard to convenience or taste. But in the parts more recently built they are wider, and the buildings display elegance and splendor equal to any other city in the Union. The communication between the country and the city is very convenient, having, besides the natural passage from Roxbury, three Railroads, the Mill-Dam, which forms a grand western avenue

* From this has arisen the more modern name of *Tremont*.

into the city from Brookline and Brighton, and six excellent bridges. There is also an extensive ferry between Boston and Chelsea, with convenient steamboats for the conveyance of carriages, teams and foot passengers. Two of the bridges connect Boston with Cambridge, two with Charlestown, and two unite it with South Boston, which was set off from Dorchester in 1804, and constitutes a part of the city.

The Harbour extends from Nantasket to the city, and spreads from Chelsea and Nahant to Hingham, containing about 75 square miles. It is bespangled with upwards of 100 islands or rocks, and receives the waters from Mystic, Charles, Neponset and Manatticut Rivers, with several other smaller streams. The most noted islands are Governor's Island and Castle Island, both of which are fortified: the former is now called Fort Warren, the latter Fort Independence. They lie about two and a half miles easterly from the city, dividing the inner from the outer harbour, about one mile distant from each other, and the only channel for large ships passes between them. Noddle's Island and Bell Isle, lie to the north of the city on the Chelsea coast,—the first of which has Fort Strong on its eastern extremity, built by the citizens in 1814. Deer Island about five miles east, and Long Island about five and a half east by south, command the outer harbour. Thompson and Spectacle Island lie south-easterly towards Squantum, and within the parallel of Long Island. Rainsford or Hospital Island is about one mile south-easterly from Long Island. Gallop, George and Lovel's Islands lie east by south from seven to eight miles from Boston, and between Broad Sound and Nantasket Road. Pethick's Island lies south of Nantasket Road or Hingham Bay. The Light House Island, on which the Light

House stands, lies south 69° east, 8 2-3 miles. The Brewsters, Calf Island, Green Island, &c., lie northerly from the Light House, forming a chain of islands, rocks and ledges about three miles, to the Graves Rocks, between which no ships attempt to pass.*

The water in this harbour is of a sufficient depth to admit 500 ships of the largest class to ride at anchor in safety; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. Boston is finely situated for commerce, and has more shipping than any other city in the United States, except New-York. The wharves and piers are extensive,—provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and securing of vessels.

The city exhibits a very picturesque and beautiful view when approached from the sea, and its general appearance is much admired by strangers. In many respects it has been compared with Liverpool. An English traveller observes, that he was much struck with the resemblance, in the general aspect and furniture of the houses; in the domestic arrangements and style of living, and in the manners, habits, and character of the people.

The town was governed by nine Selectmen, chosen by the people annually, till 1822, when it became an incorporated city, and is now governed by a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and forty-eight Common Councilmen, chosen annually by the citizens in December.

Boston is the seat of various literary and scientific institutions, and probably no city of its size in the world is better supplied with schools. It has been greatly

* See a complete list of all the islands, with their bearings and distances, in Dr. Snow's History of Boston, page 114.

distinguished in the history of this country, in consequence of the conspicuous part taken in the events and transactions which led to the American Revolution. It is also the seat of government. The state Legislature convenes here once a year, and the session commences on the first Wednesday of January.

X It has the credit of being 'the Literary Emporium of the Western World,' and perhaps justly, for it is a fact, that a greater portion of the distinguished men of our nation have arisen from this city and its vicinity, than from any other place in the United States. Besides those distinguished for literary acquirements, there are many who have been equally distinguished as patriots and statesmen. Among the inhabitants of Boston and its vicinity, we have descendants of the celebrated John Calvin, the reformer of Geneva; of Sebastian Cabot, the distinguished English navigator; of Dr. Wm. Ames, the author of the *Medulla Theologiæ*; of Bishop Edmund Grindall; of John Fox, the Martyrologist, and John Rogers, the first who sealed with his life the profession of his faith, in the reign of the bigoted Mary.

BOSTON IN DISTRICTS.

NORTH BOSTON.

Boston, like many other large cities, has been, by common consent, divided into districts, with names indicating the location of each. Thus we have North Boston, West Boston, South End, and South Boston. The first section embraces the *north-end* of the city, or all that part lying north of Faneuil Hall and what was the Canal or Mill-Creek. This is the oldest part, and formerly had the advantage of the principal trade. The

streets here are generally narrow and crooked, and remain much as they were when first constructed, on the model of the old towns in England. ‘The government of the town, soon after its settlement, endeavoured to correct some of their early errors, yet they seem to have had an utter aversion to straight lines or right angles; and though their moral walk was upright, they took little pains to make their crooked highways straight.’ This irregularity, however, was partly occasioned by the uneven surface of the ground when the city was first built, and it is by no means certain that this ancient disposition of the streets, manifests a want of taste, or has materially injured the appearance of the city. On this subject, a writer observes, ‘the forms and turnings of the streets of London, and other old towns, are produced by accident, without any original plan or design; but they are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator, on that account. On the contrary, had they been built on the regular plan of Sir Christopher Wren, the effect might have been, as it is in some new places, rather displeasing.’ In North Boston the buildings are mostly old and built of wood, which exhibit the different styles of architecture used for a period of more than a century and a half. There are two houses, which from the character of the former occupants, may attract the notice of strangers. The three story brick building at the corner of Salem and Charter Streets, now the Asylum for Indigent Boys, was erected by Governor Phipps, who died in 1695; and a very handsome house in Garden Court Street, North Square, for many years occupied by William Little, Esq., was the residence of Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson. It received particular and troublesome attention in 1766. This and the adjoining house, on the south, were built about 1730, and are beauti-

ful specimens of the perfection to which our mechanics had then arrived. Except a portion of the Mill pond land, the only spot not covered by buildings at present is on Copp's Hill, and the greater part of this is occupied for a Burial Ground. From this hill the British cannonaded the town of Charlestown in 1775, during the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, when the village was principally destroyed by conflagration.— They left a small fort standing on this hill, which remained a favorite resort for the recreation of school boys till 1807. The natural situation of this section of the city gives it an advantage over any other part; whether considered as a place for comfortable and healthy residence, or its convenience for trade. The channel of Charles River runs close to the shore, and has depth and width sufficient to accommodate ships of the greatest burden. The spirit for improvement, recently awakened in North Boston, shows that its citizens begin to appreciate their advantages.

WEST BOSTON.

This is that part of the city which lies between the Common and Canal Street, west of Hanover and Com-mont Streets, and has been recently built. The buildings are principally of brick, erected in a handsome style, and are mostly used as dwellings. The State House, Hospital, Court House, and Jail, are located in this section.

SOUTH END.

The South End comprises all the peninsula south of Summer and Winter Streets, and extends to Roxbury. About one-fourth of the buildings in this section are of wood. Those that have been most recently erected are

of brick and granite, exhibiting an improved style of architecture. The buildings here, also, are generally occupied for dwellings, except the lower stories of those on Washington Street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

South Boston is that section of the city which is separated from the peninsula, or the ancient town, by an arm of the harbour reaching to Roxbury. It contains about 560 acres, and is the newest and most unsettled part of the city. Within a few years the population has increased rapidly, and a considerable number of buildings has been erected, principally of brick. This formerly was a part of Dorchester, and embraces *Mount Washington*, the heights so famed in the annals of the American Revolution. There are two free bridges that connect this with the older part of the city;—one is at the south end near the commencement of the neck; the other leads from Wind-Mill Point, and has been recently built. The Franklin Bank is located in this section of the city.

THE HEART OF THE CITY.

There remains one section of Boston, besides the Common, which has not been described. This may properly be termed *the Heart of the City*, as it was, in 1653, the heart of the town. It is bounded by Summer, Winter, Tremont, Hanover and Creek Streets, having the harbor on the east. Within these limits the principal business of the city is transacted. Here are the most extensive wharves, Faneuil Hall, Faneuil-Hall Market, all the Banks in the city except two, all the Insurance offices except one, the Custom House, most of the wholesale merchants' stores, the Athenæ-

um, Supreme Court House, City Hall, Reading Room, Post Office, all the newspaper offices, the Boston and Tremont Theatres, Tremont House, the Exchange Coffee House, Marlboro Hotel, New England Coffee House, and many other important places.

THE COMMON

Is a beautiful field on the westerly side of the city, and in front of the State House, bounded by Beacon, Park, Tremont and Boylston Streets, and the waters of Charles River bay, containing more than 75 acres, as appears by the following survey:—

The malls on Tremont, Park, Beacon and Charles Streets,						
contain 7 acres, 1 rood, and 6 rods,	-	-	-	-	7	1 6
The Common enclosed by these malls and Boylston Street,						
exclusive of the Burial Ground,	-	-	-	-	41	0 13
The Burying Ground contains,	-	-	-	-	1	3 3
The Flats west of Charles Street contains,	-	-	-	-	25	0 0
					75	0 22

The surface of this Common is agreeably varied by several small eminences, the most prominent of which is near the centre, and still bears marks of the fortification thrown up by the British troops quartered here in 1775. A little to the north of this eminence is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, called CRESCENT POND, with young and thrifty Elms around its border, which adds much to the pleasantness of the Common. This spacious Park, which contains 578 trees of various sizes, is acknowledged to rank before any other in the United States; and from its peculiar situation it is believed, it may be made equal if not superior to any similar public spot in the world. It is surrounded on three sides by splendid private dwellings, principally occupied by the owners of the estates.

Since the settlement of Boston, this land has always been the *joint stock* of the citizens, it never having been the property of any individual since the peninsula was transferred by Chickatabut, the Indian Sachem, to the first settlers.* They generously reserved it 'for a training field and other public purposes.' When procuring a city charter, the citizens had a clause introduced debarring the City Council the power of ever selling the Common or Faneuil Hall.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

The County of Suffolk was so named in honour of Gov. Winthrop, who was from Suffolk in England. It was incorporated in 1643. Till the year 1793, it comprised, besides Boston, the county of Norfolk, and embraced 23 towns. At present it is composed of Boston and the small but ancient town of Chelsea. By an act of the legislature passed Feb. 23, 1822, Chelsea is allowed to enjoy all privileges relating to the administration of justice, notwithstanding the town is exempted from all taxes for county purposes.

THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Of Massachusetts, is held in Boston on the first Tuesday in March, and the seventh Tuesday next after the first Tuesday in September; and the Court of Common Pleas, on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, and October.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Supreme Court of the U. S. is held in Boston, in May and October. Joseph Story, *Associate Judge*.

* See History of Boston, chap. xii.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Massachusetts.—John Davis, judge; Andrew Dunlap, attorney; Samuel D. Harris, marshal; Horatio Bass, deputy marshal. Marshal's office, Old Court House, Court Street. John W. Davis, district clerk; office, Old Court House, Court Street.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The 'City of Boston' was incorporated by the grant of a charter, Feb. 23, 1822. By this charter the city is divided into twelve Wards, in each of which the inhabitants meet at their respective ward rooms, on the second Monday in December, annually, and after choosing ward officers, give in their ballots for a Mayor, 8 Aldermen, and 48 Common Councilmen; (4 Councilmen to represent each ward) 12 Overseers of the poor, and 12 School Committee-men. On the 1st Monday in January, the government is organised in Faneuil Hall or in the rooms in which they ordinarily meet for public business. The Mayor is sworn to a faithful performance of his duty, by one of the Judges of the Commonwealth, who afterwards administers the oath of office to the Aldermen and Common Council elect. After the two branches have been organised, they proceed to the choice of a city Clerk, by a joint ballot. The board of Aldermen, with the Mayor, compose one house, and the Common Council compose the other. The first branch is elected by general ticket, and the second by wards. They generally act separately and have a negative on the proceedings of each other.—These boards, in their joint capacity, are denominated the *City Council*.

MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

The Mayor and Aldermen's room is a beautiful apartment in the east end of the City Hall, in the second story. A mahogany railing divides the floor in such a manner that visitants cannot obtrude. The chairs and tables are arranged in a crescent over a rich carpet. In the centre of the room, the Mayor's seat is raised about one foot, on either side of which the Aldermen are seated according to seigniority—the eldest in office being nearest to the Mayor's right hand. This board is generally convened for business on Monday and Thursday evenings. The Mayor attends here to the duties of his office from nine in the morning till two in the afternoon. The Aldermen do not receive pay for their services. Salary of the Mayor, \$2500 a year, payable quarterly. The Mayor has the exclusive power to nominate all officers appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council hold their sessions in the same building and on the same floor with the board of Aldermen. For beauty and convenience of fixtures, this hall is not surpassed by any in New England. The President's seat is elevated at one side of the room, and the seats for the members are very conveniently arranged in a semicircular form. Members of this board also render their services without compensation. They generally hold their sessions on Monday evenings, and when any important business makes it necessary, they convene oftener than once a week.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, in their joint capacity, constitute what is denominated the City Council. They have power to appoint, prescribe the duties, and fix the compensation of all city officers; to call officers and boards to account; to determine, annually, the number of Representatives the city shall send to the Legislature. They also have the power to elect a Mayor in case the office becomes vacant.

CITY CLERK.

The City Clerk's office is in the Mayor and Aldermen's room, where he can be found from 8 in the morning till 2 P. M. and from 3 till evening. His salary is \$1400 a year. He is also clerk to the Mayor and Aldermen, being always present at their meetings. It is his duty to publish the bands of matrimony at the First Church, Chauncy place, once a week,—grant certificates of publishment and receive and pay the fee therefor, seventy-five cents, into the City Treasury.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

There has recently been considerable modification of this officer's duty. He is required to be present at the meeting of the board, keep a fair record of their doings, &c. His salary is \$300. His office is in a small room on the north side of the City Hall.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER.

This officer is chosen by concurrent vote, and enters into bonds of \$60,000, for the faithful discharge of his duty. The salary is \$3,000 per annum—out of which,

he has to pay for clerk hire, fuel and stationary. The City Treasurer is also Treasurer for the County. His office is in the City Hall, and office hours are from 9 in the morning, ordinarily, till 2 in the afternoon.

CITY MARSHAL.

Formerly, there was an executive officer, in the town-government, appointed by the Selectmen, who was denominated the Superintendent of Police, whose duties were very similar to those of City Marshal. The office of Marshal was created in 1823, and the board of Aldermen has the exclusive right of confirming the nomination made by the Mayor. He is an executive officer of that particular branch of government. The Marshal's duties are various and arduous, as he is obliged to pass through every street and lane in the city once a week, to enforce all the laws and regulations ordained by the City Council for the welfare, health and convenience of the inhabitants. He is also the Health Commissioner of the interior, taking cognizance of all nuisances and causing them to be speedily removed. His office is kept in the City Hall. Ward books, on which complainants may note nuisances, are kept here, under the Marshal, who thus has a record before him of what requires immediate attention. Salary \$800 per annum.

AUDITOR.

A comparatively new officer—of as much importance as any in the municipal government of the city. All monies paid by the city pass under his eye. He makes estimates of expenditures, and in fine systematizes and finishes all the pecuniary concerns of the city. He is elected by concurrent vote of the Council, yearly. The salary is \$1400 per annum. His office is in the City

Hall. The hours of business are, ordinarily, from 9 in the morning till 1, and from 2 till evening. All accounts against the city are presented here, and when audited by the committee on accounts, an order is given on the Treasurer for payment.

MESSENGER.

The duties of the Messenger are various. He distributes notifications to committees, is in attendance on the Common Council, while in session, as well as on the board of Aldermen. He conveys messages from committees, is in attendance through the day, in the Mayor's office, and sees that the different office rooms are kept in order, and lights the rooms for public meetings. This office is not considered an annual one, but is held at the pleasure of the council. He is elected by the Mayor and Aldermen, and receives \$600 per annum.

CITY SOLICITOR.

This officer is chosen annually in June, by concurrent vote. All matters of law, in which the city may be interested, are submitted to him for his advice and superintendence. Salary, \$600.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

In the month of June annually a Resident Physician is appointed by concurrent vote. His duty obliges him to reside during the summer season on Rainsford Island, the quarantine station, seven miles from the city, where he examines all vessels arriving from between the tropics, discharges offensive merchandise, lands the sick, and takes charge of them in the Hospital, according to his best judgment and skill. He is also the city phy-

sician, whose duty it is, when any contagious disease appears in the city, or on board of any vessel arriving in the port, at any season, to take charge of the sick by removing them to the quarantine hospital. During the winter season he resides in the city, and is attached to the health office in the City Hall. Every Monday forenoon he attends here to vaccinate the poor that may apply, and grant certificates which admit them into the public schools—no child being allowed to enter that has not been first vaccinated. The duties of this officer may be regarded as particularly arduous and frequently dangerous. Salary \$1200. Three consulting physicians are also chosen annually.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

His office is in the City Hall, in the same room with the City Marshal, where all deaths occurring in the city through the day, are regularly reported the following morning. The age, profession, locality, disease and place of burial are here noted on the record book. The sextons receive their authority from the superintendent, and are removed also by him for neglect of duty. Permission for burying a body—removing one from the city—opening or closing a grave or tomb, emanates from this officer. All funeral fees are paid to him for the use of cars, &c. The salary is \$900, and the election annual.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

To this officer's care is confided the city stables, on Merrimack Street, near Haymarket Square. All the carts, horses and carriages belonging to the city, are kept here—the point of departure for the scavengers in the morning and the place of rest for the teams at

night. It is his duty to see that the streets and sidewalks are kept in repair. He is elected by concurrent vote of the two boards, in January or February, after being first nominated by the Mayor and acted upon by the Board of Aldermen. Salary \$1000.

ASSESSORS.

There are three in number, denominated the *Permanent Assessors*, who are chosen annually, in the month of April, by a concurrent voice of the two boards, and receive as a compensation for their labor, \$1000 each per annum in quarterly payments. The Assessors' room is in Faneuil Hall, where they may generally be found from nine o'clock in the morning till evening. There are also chosen annually two *Assistant Assessors* from each ward, whose duty is merely to advise and explain, without receiving any compensation for their services. They also meet at the Assessors' room for business.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

One Overseer is elected in each ward annually.— This board holds a meeting on the afternoon of the first Wednesday in each month. Their office is kept in the second story of Faneuil Hall. A clerk is there from 9 A. M. till evening.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Are chosen annually, one member from each ward, who, together with the Mayor and Aldermen, constitute a board, of which the Mayor is usually chairman. They fill all vacancies, and make such regulations from time to time, as the well-being of the public schools require.

They hold their meetings in the Mayor's office, as often as circumstances may render it necessary.

WARD OFFICERS.

A Warden, as presiding officer, a Clerk, and 5 Inspectors are chosen, by the inhabitants of each of the wards, in December annually, as officers of the ward. They receive the ballots of the legally authorized citizens, whose names have been placed on the ward list, at all public elections of city, county or state officers.—From this board, a return is made by the Warden and Clerk, to the Mayor and Aldermen. They hold their meetings in their respective ward rooms,—of which there is one in each of the 12 wards.

OVERSEERS OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This board, consisting of five persons, is appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and has the immediate oversight of the internal regulations of the House of Correction, which is a very strong and well-built edifice, within the Jail-yard enclosure, in Leverett Street. They have also under their superintendence an establishment at Fort Warren, and a new House of Correction building at South Boston.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

By an act of the General Court, the City Council are authorized to elect, in the month of May, annually, by ballot, nine discreet and suitable citizens, to be Directors of the House of Industry, which is located at South Boston. The directors divide themselves into three committees, and attend daily to the duties of their office, in Faneuil Hall. The authority delegated to the directors, is exercised by overseers of the poor in other parts

of the commonwealth; but in the city, the office of overseer extends only to provision for the poor at their own habitations. They receive no compensation. A clerk, at a salary of \$500, is in attendance at the office, from 9 A. M. till evening.

The Superintendent of the House of Industry receives for his own and his family's services, \$1000, annually, together with house room and fire wood.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

This is contiguous to the House of Industry, and controlled by the same board of directors. The Superintendent, who is the instructor of the boys and the monitor over their conduct and labors, receives a salary of \$750, besides apartments and fuel.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This is under the immediate direction of a Chief Engineer, and twelve Assistant Engineers, chosen by both branches of the Council, annually. The present organization of this important department merits the highest praise. Office of the Chief Engineer, in the City Hall. Salary \$1000.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

This is divided into the external, internal, and that which regulates the burial of the dead. The *external* embraces the quarantine of vessels, and takes cognizance of any sickness, and all nuisances which may be brought into port, from foreign parts. The *internal* relates to the cleaning of the streets, emptying of vaults, and the removal of all nuisances from the city. This is accomplished at an annual expense of about \$15,000. The city Marshal is also internal health Commissioner,

with whom all complaints of this nature are lodged, in the Health Office, in the City Hall.

POLICE COURT.

The Police Court is held in the brick Court House, Court Street. Three justices are appointed by the governor and council, who hold their office during good behaviour. Salary, \$1500 each. Two clerks are attached to the court. The first clerk receives \$1400 and the second \$800 yearly. Each justice sits two days in the week from 9 A. M. till 1, and from 2 till evening, every week day. One of the justices holds a court, Wednesday and Saturday for hearing and deciding civil causes, under \$20.

CONSTABLES.

Twenty-five constables are usually appointed, annually, by the Mayor and Aldermen, who are in attendance on the police, and other courts of the county.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and holds his office during good behaviour. He is also superintendent of lamps. Salary, \$800 for both duties. He regulates and superintends the night patrol, and discharges or commits all persons apprehended by the watch. Watch hours commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till daylight.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

This Court, since the establishment of the city government, has been held in the Court House, Leverett Street, on the first Monday in each month, for the trial

of persons indicted by the grand jury of the county of Suffolk, for offences not punishable with death. The Judge is appointed by the governor and council. He receives \$700 from the state, and the same sum from the city, as yearly salary. By permission of the Mayor and Aldermen, this court will hold its sessions, for the present, in the stone Court House, Court Square, where the Grand Jury are desirous of having it permanently held.

PROBATE OFFICE.

This office is kept in the basement story of the west wing of the Stone Court House. Court days, Monday of each week. The office is open daily for the transaction of ordinary business, such as making researches, and procuring papers from the clerks.

The records in this department have been preserved with admirable care, and present a connected series of wills and accounts of administrations, almost unbroken, from the foundation of the town. Many of these are rare curiosities for the antiquarian, and afford the best guides for tracing the genealogy of families, descended from the first settlers.

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

To be chosen once in five years, by the inhabitants, in the several wards, until the city shall compose the whole county. Office in the centre of the same building with the Probate office, on the first floor.* His compensation arises from fees.

* Many of the deeds and papers belonging to this office, which were carried to Halifax by the British officers during the revolutionary war, have never been restored.

The following persons have been chosen to the office of Mayor since the establishment of a city government.

1	John Phillips	from 1822 to 1823
2	Josiah Quincy	1823 " 1829
3	Harrison Gray Otis	1829 " 1832
4	Charles Wells	1832 "

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The great and increasing interest manifested in this city on the subject of juvenile instruction is gratifying. The system so early commenced here is spreading over the whole land, and pervading in a great measure the popular mind in almost every section of our republic. The grand principle, that the minds of the rising generation are a species of public property, demanding in an eminent degree the guardian care of government, seems to be duly understood by the civil authorities, and rapidly gaining favor among the great body of the people. The New England states, as well as this metropolis, have long enjoyed the enviable honour of having bestowed the highest attention upon the education of their youth, and extended the most liberal and efficient aid towards the establishment of seminaries of learning of every class. 'Knowledge is Power,' says a learned writer; and for the truth of this saying, look over our commonwealth, and witness the intellectual strength of our social compact. From what source do our citizens draw the nutriment which gives them power to form such a mental fabric? The answer is, from the fountains of knowledge which are opened in every town, at the public expense, for the use of all who will partake of their benefit. If we turn our thoughts to the ancient republics, and ask what elevated Greece to her preemi-

ment standing? History answers, *the force of education*. The knowledge which irradiated these republics emanated from the scholars of Athens, and from a few eminent philosophers, who shed over their land a light which continues to illumine every country. Our system of education is founded on a plan that must reflect a genial radiance on every citizen and scatter a genial light over our republic, which Greece and Rome never enjoyed. The youth in Boston have reason to think highly of their exalted privileges, which owe their origin and growth to the liberal spirit of their enlightened and pious forefathers.

Primary Schools are kept at public expense in different parts of the city, where children, from the age of four to seven years, are taught the alphabet, spelling and reading. At the age of seven, if they can read 'the English language, by spelling the same,' they are admitted into the grammar schools, where they remain till they arrive at the age of fourteen. If they have made sufficient progress, they are admitted into the Latin School at nine, and the English High School at twelve years of age, where they remain until fitted for college or other situations in life. It has been remarked, that some of the brightest scholars, examined for admission at Harvard College, were from our public schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

These schools were first established by a vote of the town, passed June 11, 1818, which granted \$5,000 for that purpose the first year. Since that time, the system has been much developed, and so far extended as to increase the annual appropriation to about \$15,000. There is about 60 of these schools, in each of which be-

tween 50 and 60 scholars receive instruction, the year round—the annual expense of which is less than five dollars each. Women are employed in these schools as instructors, and the whole is under the immediate care and management of a board, consisting of one member for each school, and a standing committee of seven, and a treasurer; this board is divided into district committees, who are considered responsible for the good state of the schools in their jurisdiction. Each school is visited once every month by at least one member of its district committee, to learn and report their condition to the whole committee.

GRAMMAR AND WRITING SCHOOLS.

These free schools commenced with the first settlers of Boston, but the system was not matured to any great extent till about the close of the last century, when an unusual interest was excited on the subject of education, and several important changes were effected.

These schools are separated into two rooms, the upper being occupied for the reading, and the lower for the writing department, the two branches being kept entirely distinct. Each room is provided with a master and assistant, and is calculated to accommodate about 300 children. As writing and arithmetic only are taught at the writing schools, the masters are selected with special reference to their qualifications in these branches; but the law requires that the master of the grammar or reading school, shall have been 'educated at some college or university, and be a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization.'

The Grammar schools, and those which follow, are under the superintendence of a School Committee, consisting of twenty-one gentlemen; the Mayor and eight

Aldermen being members *ex officio*, and one from each of the twelve wards being chosen by the citizens annually. These are divided into sub-committees for the more convenient examination of the schools, which they are required by their own rules to make once a month, and by a law of the state twice a year. At the semi-annual visitation in August, from three to six silver medals, furnished from a fund, bequeathed for this purpose by Franklin, are distributed to the most distinguished boys in each of the reading schools, and the same number in each of the writing schools. In 1822, medals were extended to the girls, in equal numbers to each school. The distribution of these rewards of merit form one of the most interesting exercises of our public free schools.

The number of children varies in the different schools, but by the returns made, the average number is about 375. The salary of the master is \$1200, and that of the assistant \$1000; making the expense of tuition alone less than 6 dollars a year for each child.

There are eight schools of this description besides the *African school in Belknap Street; and according to an estimate made the school houses belonging to the city are worth \$200,000.

As a tribute of gratitude to the memory of some of the most eminent patrons of letters and benefactors of the public institutions of Boston, they are named as follows, (beginning at the North part of the city,) viz.

The Eliot School, situated in North Bennet Street, after the Rev. Dr. John Eliot.

The Hancock School, in Hanover Street, after Gov. John Hancock.

* This school is in part supported by the city, and partly by a provision in the will of Abiel Smith, Esq.

The Mayhew School, in Hawkins Street, after the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew.

The Bowdoin School, in Derne Street, in honor of Gov. Bowdoin.

The Boylston School, on Fort Hill, after Thomas Boylston, Esq.

The Adams School, in Mason Street, after Samuel Adams, Esq.

The Franklin School, in Washington Street, after Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The Hawes School, South Boston, after Mr. John Hawes.

THE ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL,

Pinckney Street.

This school was established by a vote of the town in 1820, expressly for the purpose of affording to lads intending to become merchants or mechanics, better means of instruction than were provided at any of the public schools. The school went into operation in May, 1821. The annual examination for admission is in August.

The course for the first year includes Intellectual and Written Arithmetic, Geography and the use of the Globes, exercises in Grammar, General History, and History of the United States, Book keeping by single entry, Elements of some Arts and Sciences, Composition and Declamation. That for the second and third year embraces Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry and its applications, Book keeping by double entry, various branches of Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Moral Philosophy and Natural Theology, Rhetoric, Evidences of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, Political Economy, and Logic.

Instruction in the French Language has also been introduced, as a means of lessening the difficulties that are met with in teaching the vernacular language by itself, and also as being very necessary to the education of a merchant.

The establishment of this school forms an era in the history of free education in Boston. Its present high reputation and growing importance, while they render it an object of increasing interest, promise extensive and lasting utility; and furnish a gratifying proof of the wisdom of that policy which brings forward, to places of high responsibility, *young men* of talents and learning, who have a reputation and fortune to gain.

THE LATIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

School Street.

This ancient and venerable institution, so intimately connected with the early history of Boston, and of its learned men in generations that are past, seems to demand a moment's pause. It is grateful to look back upon the picture of primitive, but enlightened simplicity exhibited in the early history of New England, and to arrest, as far as possible, the progress of decay by which its already indistinct lines are rapidly fading from our view.

There appears to have been no public accounts preserved of the first three years after the settlement of Boston; but they did not suffer a longer period to elapse than until the 13th of the 2d month, (*viz.* April) 1635, before it is stated as a part of the transactions of a public meeting, 'Likewise it was generally agreed upon that our brother Philemon Purmont shalbe intreated to become scholemaster for the teaching and nourtering of

children with us.' This was the beginning of the Latin School.

The whole school house in School Street is now appropriated to this school. The catalogue contains near 250 scholars. These are distributed into six separate apartments, under the care of the same number of instructors; viz. a principal, or head master, a sub-master, and four assistants. For admission, boys must be at least nine years old; able to read correctly and with fluency, and to write a running hand; they must know all the stops, marks, and abbreviations, and have sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. The time of admission is the Friday and Saturday next preceding the Commencement at Cambridge, which two days are devoted to the examination of candidates. The regular course of instruction lasts five years; and the school is divided into five classes, according to the time of entrance.

These are the means provided at the public expense, for the gratuitous instruction of the children of all classes of the citizens of Boston. They are offered equally to all. The poorest inhabitant may have his children instructed from the age of four to seventeen, at schools, some of which are already equal, if not *superior* to any private schools in our country; and *all* of them may be made so. If a child be kept at a Primary School from four to seven, and then at one of the Grammar Schools until nine, and from that time till seventeen at the Latin, and the English Classical School, there is no question but he will go through a more *thorough* and *complete* course of instruction, and in *reality* enjoy greater advantages than are provided at many of the respectable colleges in the Union.

By the report of a sub-committee, appointed to inform the Legislature of the number of pupils taught in public and private schools in this city, and the expense of their tuition, it appeared that the aggregate of pupils amounted to 10,636, in 1826. Of this number, 7,044 were in the public, and 3,592 in private schools. The whole annual expense attending their instruction was estimated at \$152,722—of which individuals paid \$97,305, and the city \$55,417. The whole number of private and public schools was ascertained to be 215. The number since has been greatly increased.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There is much added to the means for obtaining a free education in Boston, by the numerous Sabbath Schools established by different religious societies. The number of children that receive instruction at these schools, is found to be rising 4,700.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

Before quitting the subject of schools, it is proper to take notice of the recent introduction of Infant Schools, which are designed to supply completely all that was wanting to perfect our system of free education. Sunday schools had already provided for the wants of uneducated adults. Infant schools take the child from its mother's arms, and fit it by natural gradations of task and play, for a place on the primary benches at four years of age. Several of these schools have been established. The two first were located, one in Salem Street, at the north part of the city, and the other in Bedford Street, south end. Visitors speak in terms of admiration of the scenes which these schools afford.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

This establishment owes its origin to several public spirited gentlemen, who, in 1806, issued proposals for providing and opening a public reading room, to contain all the valuable periodical journals, and such books as would serve for general reference. The proprietors were incorporated under the name of the 'Boston Athenæum,' in 1807. The price of a share is \$300, which entitles the owner to three tickets of admission. A life subscriber pays \$100. Annual subscribers are admitted at \$10 per annum. There are 258 proprietors of shares; about 50 life subscribers, and about the same number of annual subscribers. Proprietors and life subscribers have the right of introducing an unlimited number of strangers, not residing within 20 miles of Boston; who are entitled to admission, for the term of one month, after having their names recorded.

The Governor, and Lieutenant Governor, Counsellors, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, during the session of the Legislature, Judges of the different Courts, President and Officers of Harvard College, have free admission to the Reading Room and Library.

The spacious and commodious edifice occupied for this institution is situated near the head of Pearl Street, the better half of which was the gift of the late James Perkins, Esq. On entering, the visitor finds himself surrounded with the busts and statues of heroes and learned men of antiquity. At his left, on the first floor, is the Reading Room, in which are found the newspapers and journals of the present day, with complete files of periodical publications for many years back. In this

room it is contrary to etiquette, to hold any conversation whatever. On the right is a large and convenient room where the proprietors hold their meetings, and the trustees transact their business. This room is tastefully decorated with statuary and paintings. The Librarian's room and a conversation room, complete the apartments on the lower story. The second and third story contain the library, which is classed and neatly arranged, on shelves with numbers, and a catalogue for each department. The whole number of volumes is above 27,500.

There are belonging to the Athenæum, two cases, containing 2065 silver and copper coins and medals, besides 25 medals of gold, 26 of silver, 12 of white metal, 27 of base metal, and 281 of copper; 2988 ancient copper coins, 256 modern silver coins, and 7822 modern copper coins, together with a series of 180 Napoleon medals, making in all 13,627 medals and coins, many of which are very rare and valuable. The librarian attends to the interior concerns of the institution, and under his direction the reading room and library is kept open from eight o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, every day except Sunday.

In 1826, a number of the most enterprising proprietors who were desirous of extending the usefulness of the institution, urged the necessity of adopting measures to enlarge the establishment. Subscriptions were soon raised, which amounted to about \$45,000. To accomplish the objects they had in view, a new building was erected from a plan by Mr. Willard, in the rear of the main building of the Athenæum, which is entirely detached from it, and is called the Athenæum Gallery.

THE ATHENÆUM GALLERY.

The building is of three stories; is 60 feet in length by 50 in width, and cost, exclusive of land, upwards of \$13,000. The lower story comprises four rooms, one of which contains the apparatus for the lectures, another is occupied by the Boston Society of Natural History, for their cabinet.; and the third for the Massachusetts Medical Society, whose library is also here. The fourth, till recently has been occupied by the Mechanic Institution, for their extensive philosophical apparatus. The second story, which is 18 feet high, consists of a lecture room conveniently arranged with circular seats on an inclined plane, and sufficiently spacious to accommodate 500 auditors. The upper story forms a single room, 50 by 60 feet square, is upwards of 20 feet high, and lighted only from the top, in a manner peculiarly adapted for the exhibition of Paintings, to which purpose this room has been appropriated. The first exhibition was opened May 10, 1827, consisting of pictures, loaned by individuals, incorporate bodies, and the productions of American artists, which presented a collection of rich treasures in the arts. The receipts during the two months of this exhibition, amounted to \$4,006. The exhibitions are opened annually. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

The Athenæum is now placed on a sure and permanent footing. The incorporation has an annual income arising from rents, the receipts of the exhibition of paintings, and the interest received on about \$40,000.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The formation of a Society in Boston for promoting useful knowledge had been in contemplation for many

years, but the design was never vigorously pursued till the end of the year 1779, when many gentlemen in various parts of the commonwealth, determined to use their endeavours to have one formed upon a liberal and extensive plan, and at the same time to have it established upon a firm basis by the sanction of the legislature. The Society took the name of *The American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. The charter was granted May 4, 1780. The design of the institution is the promotion and encouragement of the knowledge of the antiquities of America, and the natural history of the country, and to determine the uses to which the various productions of the country may be applied, to promote and encourage medical discoveries, mathematical disquisitions, philosophical inquiries and experiments; astrological, meteorological, and geographical observations; improvements in agriculture, arts, manufactures and commerce; and, in fine, to cultivate every art and science, which may tend to advance the interest, honor, dignity, and happiness of a free, independent and virtuous people. The Academy has published memoirs of its transactions in four quarto volumes, of which the last appeared in 1821. Its sessions are held in Boston, and its valuable library of about 2000 volumes, is deposited at No. 50 State Street.

Gov. Bowdoin was elected its first President, and continued in the office until his death, in November, 1790. This learned society originally consisted of 62 resident members; and some other distinguished men abroad were soon after elected as honorary members. It has always sustained a respectable character in the estimation of learned foreigners; and its publications are honorable to the literature of our country. George Wash-

ington and John Adams, presidents of the United States, were members of this Society.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated, Feb. 19, 1794. Its design is to collect, preserve, and communicate materials for a complete history of this country, and of all valuable efforts of the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants. In pursuance of this design, they have already amassed a large collection of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts. The Society's library and museum occupy a spacious apartment over the Savings Bank, Tremont Street. They have published their collections in 22 octavo volumes, which include Hubbard's History of New England, and Johnson's Wonder-working Providence. The Society was at first supported by the labors of a few ; it has since enrolled among its members many of our first scholars, and now claims a very considerable reputation among the literary institutions of America.

BOSTON LIBRARY SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated June 17, 1794. The object of the associates was to make a collection of books in the sciences and general literature, for popular use ; more particularly of those works, which, from their costliness or peculiar value, are not generally found in private collections, and cannot conveniently be obtained by individuals of moderate fortune. The plan has been diligently and successfully pursued, and with the aid of occasional donations, the library is now as complete in works of general utility, as any similar institution in this part of the country. The books amount to about 7000 volumes, and their number is constantly

augmenting. To gratify the increasing taste for foreign literature, a collection of the best French authors has been added. For some years after the library was founded, the shares were not transferable, and subscribers had only the use of the library for their lives; consequently, by the death of original proprietors, many shares have fallen into the common stock, which has given to the shares of present proprietors a value far beyond their cost. It is computed, that a share at the present price, gives a property in the common stock greatly exceeding the cost of a share, exclusive of the value of the hall, which is the property of the corporation. The price of a share is \$25, subject usually to an annual tax of \$2, for the increase of the library, and the charge of maintaining it. Shares are now transferable, and do not cease at the death of the proprietor.—The library is kept at the hall, over the arch in Franklin Street, and is opened on the afternoon of Thursdays, and the forenoon and afternoon of Saturdays, for the delivery and return of books.

COLUMBIAN LIBRARY.

This library is kept in Boylston Hall, and is established on principles, somewhat similar to those of the Boston Library Society. It contains 4,800 volumes.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

Boston contains a number of respectable establishments of this description, of which the Union Library, Shakspeare Library, Suffolk Library, Tremont Library, Boylston Library, and the Washington Library are the most extensive. The terms of letting books are nearly the same in all the Circulating Libraries, except the

yearly subscriptions, the price of which is fixed, in some degree, in proportion to the extent of the Library. In most instances it is required that strangers leave as a deposit the value of the books they take.

UNION CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This is the oldest and most extensive of the circulating libraries. It is owned and kept by Col. S. H. Parker, at No. 164 Washington Street, and contains about 8,000 volumes. The terms to those that subscribe to take out books, for one year, is \$7; for 6 months \$4; three months \$2,50, and for one month \$1. To non-subscribers 6 cents for each duodecimo or smaller volume; for each octavo 12 cents, and for larger works, 25 cents per week.

BOYLSTON CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This Library is located in the vicinity of Boylston Market, No. 364 Washington Street. It is owned by Mr. David Francis, who has furnished it with a greater number of foreign periodicals, than is found in any other circulating library in the city. It contains about 3,000 volumes.

SHAKSPEARE LIBRARY.

This Library is owned by Mr. Charles Callender, and is kept at No. 10, Franklin Street. It contains about 1,500 volumes; a very considerable number of which are foreign publications.

TREMONT LIBRARY.

This is kept by B. Franklin Edmands, in Tudor's buildings, Court Street, near the Old Court House, and

contains about 2,000 volumes, principally miscellaneous works.

There is also another library with the same name in Tremont Street, near Pemberton Hill.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY

Is owned by Mr. John Allen, and is kept at No. 11 School Street. It is supplied with a collection of useful and modern publications.

MECHANIC APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

This Library, the first of the kind known to have been established in any country, was commenced on the 22d of February, 1820, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. It contains about 2,000 volumes, and is under the management of the *Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association*.

The benefits of this library are extended to all apprentices in the city, who can obtain a certificate from their masters, that they are worthy of such privilege. This institution is calculated to have a beneficial effect on the minds and morals of those who enjoy its advantages. 'As a proof of the high estimation in which apprentices' libraries are held, we have only to notice the increasing popularity of them throughout our country; and even England, in this instance, has not disdained to copy from her descendants.'

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

This Library was founded March 11, 1820, under the patronage of some of the most respectable and wealthy merchants of Boston. The society consists of about 200

members, principally between the age of 13 and 21, who are engaged in the mercantile business. Each individual on joining the society, adds a volume to the library, worth at least one dollar, and pays \$2 per annum, as long as he remains a member. The library room, at No. 92 Washington Street, is also appropriated as a Reading Room for the members, where they assemble every evening except Sunday during the winter season, and three evenings in a week during the warm weather. The library comprises about 3,000 volumes of choice works, and is annually increasing.

PERIODICALS.

The credit of first introducing the Art of Printing into this country, belongs to Massachusetts,* and that of issuing the first newspaper in North America, belongs to Boston. This was '*The Boston News Letter*,' commenced by John Campbell, Esq. on the 24th of April, 1704, which was continued for nearly 72 years. The *Independent Chronicle* may be considered the oldest paper in this city, although it has changed its name, on passing through different hands, and undergone various alterations since its first establishment. It was commenced at Salem, in 1763, with the title of *The Essex Gazette*. The oldest surviving paper established in Boston since the revolution, is the *Columbian Centinel*, which was commenced, March 24, 1784, by Benjamin Russell, Esq. who continued its proprietor and editor, until November, 1828.

The following is a list of Periodicals published in Boston, in 1832, showing the price per annum, and the days of the week on which they are published. The Daily Advertiser and several of the other newspapers, are

* At Cambridge in 1639.

printed on Power Presses, driven by steam and hand power, which enables the publishers to throw off about 600 per hour.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Daily Advertiser and Patriot,	Daily,	\$ 8 00
Daily Columbian Centinel,	"	8 00
Boston Courier,	"	8 00
Daily Evening Transcript,	"	4 00
Boston Morning Post,	"	4 00
Boston Daily Advocate,	"	8 00
Daily Commercial Gazette,	"	8 00
Boston Daily Atlas,	"	5 00
Boston Daily Globe,	"	3 50
Indepen. Chron. & Bos. Patriot,	Wednesday and Saturday,	4 00
Columbian Centinel,	" "	4 00
New England Palladium,	Tuesday and Friday,	4 00
Commercial Gazette,	Monday and Thursday,	4 00
Boston Courier,	" "	4 00
American Traveller,	Tuesday and Friday,	4 00
Boston Press,	" "	4 00
Evening Gazette,	Saturday evening,	3 00
New England Galaxy,	Saturday,	3 00
Boston Statesman,	Saturday morning,	3 00
Boston Weekly Messenger and Mass. Journal,	Thursday,	2 00
Christian Register,	Saturday,	3 00
Independent Messenger,	Thursday,	2 00
Saturday Morning Transcript,	Saturday,	2 00
New England Christian Herald,	Wednesday,	3 00
Boston Christian Herald,	"	3 00
Boston Telegraph,	"	3 00
Trumpet and Universalist Magazine,	Saturday,	2 00
The Universalist,	"	1 00
Boston Recorder,	Wednesday,	3 00
Youth's Companion,	"	1 50

New England Farmer,	Wednesday,	\$ 3 00
Christian Watchman,	Friday,	3 00
Boston Masonic Mirror,	Wednesday,	3 00
Boston Investigator,	Friday,	2 00
The Liberator,	Saturday,	2 00
Family Lyceum,	"	1 00
Free Press,	Wednesday,	3 00
Christian Soldier,	Semi-monthly,	1 00
U. S. Catholic Intelligencer,	Friday,	3 00
Juvenile Rambler,	Wednesday,	1 00
New England Artisan,	Thursday,	2 00

MAGAZINES.

Medical and Surgical Journal,	Weekly,	3 00
The Athenæum,	Semi-monthly,	5 00
Young Mechanic,	Monthly,	1 00
The Essayist and Young Men's Magazine,	"	2 00
Monthly Traveller,	"	2 00
Ladies' Magazine,	"	3 00
Missionary Herald,	"	1 50
Spirit of the Pilgrims,	"	3 00
American Baptist Magazine,	"	1 50
Christian Teacher's Manual,	"	2 00
Unitarian Advocate,	"	2 00
Morning Star,	"	1 00
New Jerusalem Magazine,	"	2 50
Liberal Preacher,	"	1 00
Baptist Preacher,	"	1 00
Christian Examiner,	every two months,	3 00
The Expositor, and Universalist Review,	"	
Juvenile Miscellany,	" "	2 00
Stage Register,	" "	1 00
Christian Visitant,	" "	1 50
American Annals of Education,	Quarterly and semi-monthly,	4 00
North American Review,	Quarterly,	5 00

American Jurist,	Quarterly,	\$ 5 00
Friend of Peace,	“	1 00
British Quarterly Review, (reprinted)	“	5 00
Edinburgh Magazine,	“	5 00
Massachusetts Journal of Agriculture,	Semi-annual,	1 00
The Token and Atlantic Souvenir, (a new year annuary)	Annual,	3 50
Boston Directory,	“	1 00
Massachusetts Register,	“	1 00

CHARITABLE AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Besides the public provision for the destitute of all descriptions, which is so ample that no one need to suffer any privation, who is able to make known his case to an overseer of the poor, there are numerous societies established in Boston, whose object is the alleviation of human misery.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

The Humane Society was established by law, Feb. 23, 1791. The design of their institution is ‘the recovery of persons who meet with such accidents as produce in them the appearance of death, and for promoting the cause of humanity, by pursuing such means, from time to time, as shall have for their object, the preservation of human life, and the alleviation of its miseries.’

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE FIRE SOCIETY.

The object of this institution is to provide means to relieve such of the inhabitants of this commonwealth as may unfortunately suffer by fire, and to reward the industry and ingenuity of those who may invent useful

machines for extinguishing fires, or make extraordinary personal exertion in the time of such calamity, or make such discoveries for preventing its devastation as shall be thought worthy of their patronage. The Society was incorporated June 25, 1794.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

This society was instituted March 15, 1795, by a number of public spirited individuals of the most industrious and respectable of the mechanic interest, of various occupations, residing in different parts of the town, who styled themselves the 'Boston Association of Mechanics.' In a few months the society increased much in numbers, resources, and usefulness. With the increase of its numbers and means, its views became enlarged, its utility more apparent, and a laudable emulation pervaded a considerable part of the community to raise the mechanic interest and character to its just grade in society. The associates, in order to extend the benefits of the institution, altered the original appellation, and voted to assume the title of 'The Association of Mechanics of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,' which gave opportunity for qualified citizens throughout the commonwealth to offer themselves as candidates for membership; and some few embraced this privilege and became members, besides those residing in Boston. But the society laboured under many disadvantages previous to its incorporation, March 8, 1806, eleven years from its institution; when its fair claims became acknowledged, the characters and conduct of its founders, officers and members, were deemed sufficient pledges of the purity of their intentions; and one of its primary principles being engrafted in its title, it was, by

an act of the Legislature, incorporated by its present name. There is a library of about 2,000 volumes placed under the superintendence of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, for their use, and for the use of the apprentices of the members of the Mechanic Association. The society defrays the expense of an evening school for their apprentices during the winter season; and are also at the expense of a course of scientific lectures, which usually commence in October. Each member is entitled to receive a ticket for himself and another to admit a lady or an apprentice. The Institution has about \$15,000 in funds, and the number of members is about 550.

THE BOSTON DISPENSARY.

The Boston Dispensary was instituted in 1795, and incorporated Feb. 26, 1801. At the expense of this institution, the poor are supplied with medicines, and they are gratuitously attended by physicians appointed yearly by the managers. A subscriber of \$5 is entitled to tickets for four patients, which number he may keep constantly on the list of the Dispensary.

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM

Was instituted Sept. 25, 1800, by a number of ladies, who associated for the charitable purpose of relieving, instructing, employing, and assisting female orphan children. They were incorporated Feb. 26, 1803. The success which has attended this institution has equalled the most benevolent expectations. The society has rescued from ruin and distress a great number of fatherless and motherless girls, who have under its protection

been nourished and brought up to habits of industry and piety. The asylum-house is situated in Essex Street, corner of Lincoln Street.

THE BOSTON ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BOYS

Was incorporated Feb. 25, 1814. Its object is to make similar provisions for orphan boys, to that which has been so usefully made for girls by the Female Asylum. This institution occupies the large house on the corner of Salem and Charter Streets, formerly the residence of Sir William Phipps.

THE HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Was organised June 1, 1812, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1818. Their object is to search out and administer to the wants of the sick and the infirm, 'more especially of that class of our fellow-citizens, who, not being connected with any of the religious societies, are in no way benefited by the provisions made in most of them for the relief of their poor.'

NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The act of incorporation for this Institution was granted in 1829. It was opened with seven scholars, in September, 1832, by blind teachers.

The scholars are taught to read with their fingers raised letters made tangible; to write legibly; to understand geography, mathematics, &c. besides music. They also make mats, moccasins, &c.

The Institution may be visited on Thursdays, from 3 to 4 P. M. by permission of one of the trustees, or of the Superintendent, Dr. S. G. Howe. It is located at 140 Pleasant Street.

THE BOSTON SOCIETY

For the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, was incorporated in the year 1820. Through the exertions of this Society, schools for the poor have been instituted in various parts of the city, the gospel has been preached to them, and pains have been taken to raise the standard of moral character among them.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

This benevolent Institution was founded in 1824, by the influence of several gentlemen of the first respectability in this city. The amount soon subscribed placed it on a permanent basis. This institution is located near the corner of Court and Tremont Streets, where all diseases of the eye and ear are treated with the utmost skill, by experienced physicians, free of expense to the poor.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This institution was established in 1832, and was first opened for the admission of patients on the 29th of September, at No. 718 Washington Street, by a vote of the Trustees.

THE PENITENT FEMALES' REFUGE

Is an institution formed with the hope of reclaiming from the paths of vice and ruin, a portion of those unhappy women, whose false steps have blasted their prospects of enjoying a reputable standing in life. A house of refuge is opened by this society, for such as are sincerely desirous of returning to the paths of virtue. This house is situated in Charter Street, is large and commodious, and is under the care of a matron and as-

sistants. A committee of ladies visit it every week, and the pecuniary concerns are under the management of a Board of Directors, chosen annually from the gentlemen who are subscribers to the funds of the institution. Constitution adopted April 14, 1819; incorporated January 21, 1823.

The ladies who manage its internal affairs are assiduous and persevering; they are an honour to their sex, and the best praise that can be given to them is to refer to the institution itself, which all along, as far as it respects moral influence and the reformation of those who have made it a retreat, has been, and still is, eminently prosperous. The only regret is that greater means have not been put into the hands of those so well fitted and disposed to minister to the mind diseased. The institution has been remembered on the dying beds of some eminent men in this city, and is worthy the attention and patronage of the living.

FEMALE DOMESTIC SOCIETY.

Some of the most respectable ladies of Boston formed themselves into an association, in 1827, for the purpose of improving the character of the female domestics. Their institution provides for the registry of the names of female domestics, whose services may be obtained by the members of the association on application therefor; institutes certain rewards for those who live a certain period of time in the same family; and makes some provision for such as may be out of employ. The members of the association pay a dollar a year, and are thus insured the services of a faithful domestic. Those domestics who register their names will be pretty sure of good places during good behaviour, but in case com-

plaint against them is made to the managers of the association, their names are struck from the register.

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This Society was incorporated in 1781, and holds its annual meetings in the Athenæum Gallery building, in the rear of the Athenæum, in Pearl Street, on the first Wednesday in June. On the following day there is a meeting of the counsellors, for the election of officers and the transaction of the financial concerns of the Society. A board of censors, for the examination of candidates for the practice of medicine and surgery, meet quarterly in the same apartments. The library of the Society is also kept here for the use of the fellows.

BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Hold their monthly conversations on the third Friday in each month. All regularly licensed physicians in the city may become members of this Association.

MASSACHUSETTS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

This institution was founded in 1822, by the apothecaries of Boston, to provide the means of a systematic education; to regulate the instruction of apprentices; to promote a spirit of pharmaceutical investigation, and to diffuse information among the members of the profession; to discountenance the sale of spurious, adulterated and inferior articles; to regulate the business as far as practicable and consistent with our social institutions.

THE BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

A few Englishmen, mostly strangers to each other, but influenced by the same kind affections, the same

feelings of compassion for their unfortunate countrymen in distress, were induced to form this benevolent institution, which was commenced November 7, 1816. The rising state of this country is and necessarily must be such, that it has an inviting aspect to many in the eastern world. Emigration to America is the common consequence of enterprise in Britain, which is continually bringing out to these shores multitudes of adventurers, a large portion of whom are mechanics and labourers; they come hither with greater or less expectations, some succeed beyond their hopes, others have become dissatisfied, and disappointment has caused a regret that they left their home, and induced a wish to return. This floating and vacillating emigration has occupied much of the attention of the British Charitable Society. To receive them on their arrival, to advise, recommend, and admonish them in their proceeding, has been the object of the Society. Their charities in this way have been much demanded. Failures in enterprise, and consequently poverty, and sometimes sickness, have introduced many to their notice.

By the charities of this Society over 1,000 distressed British subjects have been relieved, many of whom have been raised from the most abject poverty to a state of comfort and respectability. There are near 200 members belonging to this institution, which has about \$3,500 in funds. The terms of membership require, that each and every member on admission subscribe towards the funds \$2; and any larger sum over and above this he feels disposed to contribute, is considered a donation, and recorded as such. The first year's subscription is to be paid on subscribing; after which, the annual contributions of \$2, with such larger sums as may be subscribed, are to be paid annually or quarterly, in ad-

vance. Persons subscribing and paying a sum not less than \$25, become life subscribers, and are exempted from any further assessments, excepting for their proportion of the incidental expenses of the institution. The Trustees receive applications for relief, and direct proper inquiry into the circumstances and character of the applicant, and, if worthy, grant such relief as may be deemed necessary.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The formation of the *New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts* was commenced in 1825, by citizens of Boston, who were desirous to promote American industry, genius and talents, wherever found. The first meeting was held on the second of November, when a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and report the same for consideration to a meeting which they were instructed to call, and did so on the 21st of December, when their plan and resolutions were adopted. They obtained an act of incorporation, from the government of the state, March 3, 1826, by which the Society is authorized to hold public exhibitions of the products of the arts—to award and grant premiums for new and useful inventions, and for the best specimens of the skill and ingenuity of manufacturers and mechanics. There are generally two sales in the year under the direction of the Society; one in the spring and the other in the fall of the year. The law incorporating the Society, exempts all goods sold under its direction at the regular semi-annual sales, from the auction duty. The city government, by an Ordinance, granted free of expense, for several years, the use of the halls over the Faneuil Hall Market, for their sales. The concerns of the Society

are managed by a Board, consisting of a President, 10 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and 25 Directors. Their first public sale commenced on the 12th of September, 1826, and the whole amount of goods sold at the *five first sales*, was not far from \$2,000,000. In addition to the sales the Society had an exhibition, in October, 1826, and another in August, 1828. At these exhibitions, premiums of medals were offered for the best specimens of American manufactures of all kinds; for new inventions in the arts, machinery, &c. There were 15 medals awarded at the first, and 20 at the second exhibition.

There is a Standing Committee from this Society, who have authority to award premiums for new inventions, machinery, and for experiments in chemistry and natural philosophy tending to the advancement of the arts. Their common premium is an elegant silver medal, struck from highly finished dies, the workmanship of Mr. C. Gobrecht, an eminent artist of Philadelphia. The payment of \$2 annually constitutes a member, and those that pay \$25, become members for life. The number of members is about two hundred.

The Society has done much, even at this early period of its existence, to advance the interests of mechanics and manufacturers, by bringing them together occasionally to attend their extensive and well-conducted sales and exhibitions, which enables every mechanic and manufacturer to compare the products of his own skill with those of others, and to present the result of his labour and study to judges competent to decide on their character and usefulness, and by opening to him a market for their sale, where the number, as well as character and interest of those present, will secure to him a fair and liberal reward for his inventions and im-

provements. It must give every friend to improvement great pleasure to perceive that the doings of this Society have created a spirit of emulation, that must raise still higher the character of our manufacturers.

BOSTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Instituted January 12, 1827. Incorporated June 15, 1827. This association consists of such mechanics and others as are friendly to the promotion of science and the arts. Its object is the cultivation of useful knowledge, by the aid of lectures and such other means as may be found expedient. To place the benefits to be thus derived within the reach of all classes in the community, it is provided by the constitution that the fee for admission shall be only \$2, with an annual assessment of the same amount.

The principal direction of the affairs of the Institution is confided to a board of Managers, composed of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and fifteen Directors, who are chosen annually on the last Monday in April. It is required by the constitution that the four first officers, and at least three-fourths of the directors, shall be, or shall have been, practical mechanics, manufacturers, artists, or engineers.

The Society was fortunate in selecting as its first President the Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, whose exertions have contributed in no small degree to the usefulness and prosperity of the Institution.

The first course of lectures, which was commenced in less than three weeks from the organization of the society, consisted of an introductory by Mr. George B. Emerson, four lectures on subjects in natural philoso-

phy by Professor Farrar, four on Chemistry by Professor Webster, and one on Friction by Mr. Daniel Treadwell.

The lectures are delivered weekly, in the lecture room of the Temple. The Institution consists at present of 634 members, and the minor's class of about 240.

In the collection of apparatus, great care has been used to procure instruments of such a size and structure as should suit them to be used before a large audience, and of such finish of workmanship as should make them specimens of the skill of experienced artists. In the model of a working steam-engine, already received, these two qualities are united in an eminent degree. This beautiful machine was made by Bancks, Jr. of London. Those who have had an opportunity of examining it, have been struck with admiration at the extraordinary delicacy and perfection of the workmanship, and the great accuracy with which all the parts of this most complex machine are represented.

BOSTON DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society, composed of gentlemen belonging to the various trades and professions in the community, was organised at a meeting held in January and February, 1821. Its principal object is the improvement of its members in extemporaneous discussion. The government is vested in a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, who, with a Secretary, Treasurer, and four Monitors, are chosen annually, on the first Tuesday evening in February. The meetings of the Society are held on Tuesday evenings in Chauncy Hall. The number of members is at present about two hundred.

FRANKLIN DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society was instituted in May, 1822. The general objects of the association are improvement in extemporaneous speaking, deliberative discussion, and elocution in general. Its government is organized in a President, Vice-President, Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, who are elected annually in November. The meetings of the Society are held at Chauncy Hall, on Wednesday evening of each week; the first meeting in each month being devoted to the transaction of incidental business, and the others to the discussion of subjects of general interest. The questions for debate are selected by the government and advertised in the public papers, previous to the meeting assigned for their discussion. In the transaction of business and the discussion of questions, the Society is governed by strict parliamentary and congressional rules and regulations. Members are admitted by a vote of seven-eighths of the Society, and entitled to membership, on paying to the Treasurer the sum of \$3 at their admission and an annual assessment of \$2. The whole number of members at the present time is about one hundred and fifty.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

It had long been the wish of some of the most distinguished professors of Music in Boston, that something should be done to improve the style of performing sacred music, and to introduce into more general practice the works of Handel, Haydn, and other eminent composers. With a view to adopt some plan by which these objects might be accomplished, a meeting was held at Mr. Graupner's Hall in Franklin Street, on the 30th of March, 1815. They continued to meet at this

Hall, and at one afterwards provided in Bedford Street, under the following government: Thomas S. Webb, President; Amasa Winchester, Vice-President; Nathaniel Tucker, Treasurer, and M. S. Parker, Secretary. A board of Trustees was also added. The expenses were at first defrayed by voluntary loans from the members, who were originally 31 in number, and they at first performed selections from the 'Lock Hospital Collection,' in a manner which augured success to their undertaking. The first public performance, which was at the Stone Chapel, was on Christmas evening, 1815, which consisted of selections from Haydn's Creation, Handel's Messiah, &c. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present on this occasion. The Society from this time, by indefatigable exertions, rose into repute rapidly, repeating their public performances often and satisfactorily.

The Society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature Feb. 9, 1816, and increased to such a degree, that it was found necessary to procure a much larger Hall. They selected Boylston Hall, over Boylston Market, at which place they have held their meetings since Feb. 11, 1817. The act of incorporation allows the Society to hold \$50,000 in real estate, and the like sum in personal property, which is never to be divided among the members of the corporation, but descend to their successors, subject only to the payment of the just debts incurred by the corporation.

In 1818, Incledon and Phillips, the celebrated vocalists, assisted their performances several times, and indeed it has ever been the custom of this Society to invite such distinguished performers as may gratify the city with a display of their talents, to join their public concerts. This association has published three quartos of

Sacred Music from the works of Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, &c, six editions of Orchestra Church Music, a volume of Old Colony Collection of Anthems, and other works; with the profits accruing from these, they have been able to purchase a fine toned organ, and a valuable collection of music. Their orchestra is composed of the united musical talent of our city. Their stated meetings for the practice of music are held on the first Tuesday evening in every month. The terms of admission are \$10, and signing the by-laws, after receiving the vote of seven-eighths of the members present, when balloted for. To perpetuate this Society it is provided that three-fourths of all the profits, arising from the publication and sale of music, constitute a fund—two thirds of which are to be reserved and appropriated to the building of a Hall for their use, and the remaining third to purchase a musical library, or any other object consistent with the original design of the institution. The property possessed by this Society is about \$7,000. The number of members in 1827 was about 160.

We question if any other society in our country has done so much for the noble and elevated cause it has espoused, as has this. Raised to its present high standing by its own exertions, it deserves the support of all lovers of this ‘art divine.’

PRISON DISCIPLINE SOCIETY.

This Society, formed by a number of the most respectable people of this city, was organized in Boston, June 30, 1825. Their object is to promote ‘the improvement of Public Prisons.’ The officers of this Society consist of a President, 15 Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer and Secretary, and a Board of Managers, consisting of twelve persons, chosen annually. The Secretary

has a salary of \$1,000, and is required to devote all his time to the objects of the Society. Persons subscribing and paying \$2 annually are admitted members. Those paying \$30 at one time are members for life; persons paying \$10 annually, become Directors, and those that pay \$100 are Directors for life. The annual meeting of this Society is held in Boston, on the Friday succeeding the General Election.

BOSTON LYCEUM

Was instituted in 1830. The exercises before this Lyceum consist of lectures, discussions and declamation. Classes on various subjects are formed by members of the society in connexion with the Lyceum, free of expense. About twenty evenings of each course are appropriated for lectures, and six for discussions or class exhibitions. The public meetings of the Lyceum are held at present in Boylston Hall. Each person holding a ticket has the privilege, of introducing ladies. Premiums in medals or books, are awarded on the last evening of each course, to the writers of the best articles of poetry, and essays connected with popular education, &c.

MECHANICS' LYCEUM.

The first meeting in favour of forming this Lyceum was called by Mr. Josiah Holbrook, Feb. 5th, 1831. The Constitution was adopted Feb. 25. The exercises consist of lectures, debates, and declamation. This Lyceum depends entirely upon its own resources, the exercises being conducted by members alone; and thus far, notwithstanding its number of members has been

small, the improvement of those who have devoted their attention to it, has exceeded the anticipation of the projectors.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF LITERATURE
AND SCIENCE

Was formed in 1831. The first meeting was called by Mr. George W. Light, with the advice of several other gentlemen, whose object was to form an association for the promotion of literature and science, particularly among the young men of the community, and for the general advancement of knowledge. This plan has been followed, and the society is in successful operation. The exercises are various, and decided upon at previous meetings. The principal are lectures and discussions. Original compositions of every description are permitted to be read and criticised at any regular meeting. The most important of the transactions are made public, through the *Essayist* and *Young Men's Magazine*.

BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY

Was formed in 1832. Its objects are moral and intellectual improvement, and the promotion of acquaintance between the young men of this city and those from other places who take up their residence here. It has purchased a library of about 1,000 volumes, and fitted up part of the building at the corner of Tremont and Broomfield Streets for their place of meeting, library, &c. The number of members is about 200, and is fast increasing. This association promises to be of very extensive benefit to the young men of our community.

CRITICAL CLUB.

This is a small association, formed in 1830. Its object is general criticism on the manners and literary efforts of the members, as well as on the manners, customs, and literature of the country at large.

There are a number of other Societies in Boston, worthy of a more detailed account than the facts furnished will enable us to give. Among these are—

Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Boston and Vicinity.

The Massachusetts Charitable Congregational Society. Incorporated March 24th, 1786.

Faustus Association. Instituted August 2, 1805.

Massachusetts Charitable Society. Founded in Boston, September 6, 1762. Incorporated March 15, 1780.

Boston Episcopal Charitable Society. Instituted in 1724. Incorporated February 12, 1784.

Boston Society for the Religious and Moral Improvement of Seamen. Instituted May 11, 1812.

Scot's Charitable Society. Instituted in 1784. Incorporated March 16, 1786.

Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes. Constituted Oct. 9, 1800.

Charitable Irish Society. Instituted March, 1737. Incorporated February 23, 1809.

The Corban Society. Instituted by females of Boston to aid candidates for the gospel ministry, September, 1811.

Fragment Society. Incorporated November, 1816. Instituted by females of Boston, for the relief of women and children in destitute circumstances.

The Baptist Evangelical Tract Society.
Female Philanthropic Society.
American Tract Society in Boston.
Boston Female Samaritan Society.
Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts.
Fatherless and Widow's Society.
Massachusetts Bible Society.
Boston Baptist Evangelical Society.
Boston Female Society for the Promotion of Christianity among the Jews.
American Education Society.
Massachusetts Peace Society.
Franklin Typographical Society.
Washington Society.
Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati.
Boston Society for the Suppression of Intemperance.
Pastoral Association of Massachusetts.
Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.
Speculative Society.
Social Lyceum.
Massachusetts Lyceum.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATE HOUSE.

The corner stone of this edifice was laid July 4th, 1795, on land formerly owned by Governor Hancock, near the top of Beacon Hill. This building is of an oblong form, 173 feet front and 61 deep. It consists of a basement story 20 feet high, and a principal story 30 feet. This, in the centre of the front, is covered with an attic 60 feet wide, 20 feet high, which

is covered with a pediment. Immediately above this rises a dome, 52 feet diameter and 35 high; the whole terminates with an elegant circular lantern 25 feet high, supporting a gilded pine cone. The basement story is finished plain on the wings with square windows. The centre is 94 feet in length, and formed of arches which project 14 feet; they form a covered walk below, and support a colonnade of Corinthian columns of the same extent above. The outside walls are of large patent bricks, with white marble fascias, impostes and keystones. The body of the building is of a Portland stone colour; the dome of a bronze. The lower story is divided into a large hall or public walk in the centre, 50 feet square and 20 high, supported by Doric columns. In the centre and on the north side of this story is placed the highly finished STATUE OF WASHINGTON, by Chantry, in a neat Temple erected for the purpose. Two entries open at each end, 16 feet wide, with two flights of stairs in each; on both sides of which are offices for the Treasurer, Secretary, Adjutant and Quarter Master General, and the Land Office. The rooms above are, the Representatives' room, in the centre, 55 feet square, the corners formed into niches for fire places; this room is finished with Doric columns on two sides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming galleries; the Doric entablature surrounds the whole; from this spring four flat arches on the side, which being united by a circular cornice above, form in the angles four large pendants to a bold and well proportioned dome. The pendants are ornamented with emblems of Commerce, Agriculture, Peace and War. The dome is finished in compartments of stucco in a style of simple elegance. The centre of the dome is fifty feet from the floor. The Speaker's chair is placed on the north side, and the permanent

seats, in a semicircular form, are so arranged as to accommodate about 350 members on the floor, leaving in their rear on the south side of the room an area which will accommodate a number of spectators without inconvenience to the members of the House. There are two galleries in this room, one for the accommodation of the members and another for spectators.

North of the centre room is the Senate chamber, 55 feet long, 33 wide, and 30 high, highly finished in the Ionic order; two screens of columns support with their entablature a rich and elegant arched ceiling. This room is also ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and with the arms of the State, and of the United States, placed in opposite panels.

The council chamber is on the opposite quarter of the building; it is 27 feet square, and 20 high, with a flat ceiling; the walls are finished with Corinthian pilasters, and panels of stucco; these panels are enriched with the state arms, with emblems of executive power, the scale and sword of justice, and the insignia of arts and freedom, the Caduceus and cap of Liberty; the whole decorated with wreaths of oak and laurel. Besides these principal rooms, there are about twenty smaller, plainly finished for the use of committees. The whole cost of the building amounted to \$133,333,33. It was first occupied by the Legislature on the 11th of January, 1798.

The foundation of this edifice is 110 feet above the level of the harbour, and its elevation and size make it a very conspicuous object. Two flights of stairs lead to the top of the outer dome, 170 steps from the foundation. The view from this dome, which is 230 feet above the level of the sea, affords one of the most interesting and beautiful spectacles. The eye embraces at once

every avenue and every public building in the city, and overlooks the towns adjacent, all speckled with white houses and country seats, amidst groves and luxuriant fields. At our feet, on the right, we see the mansion house of Hancock, (a venerable stone building of near ninety years standing,) and in front is spread the Common, like a splendid carpet of green, bounded on all sides by the Malls, closely shaded by trees of various growth, over which the great elm in the middle of the common, (near to an old redoubt, and beside an artificial pond,) seems to command the whole, with the majestic waving of his huge branches, the growth of more than a century. East, lies in full view, the sight unobstructed in its farthest reach, the ocean and the harbour, bespangled with islands, almost as numerous, and said to be equally as charming as those which beautify the bay of Naples; all together combining to make this view one of the most delightful panoramas that the world affords. Turning to the north, you have a fine view of Charlestown, the Navy Yard, Bunker Hill and the Monument, and to the west you have Cambridge with the Harvard College buildings.

FANEUIL HALL.

The history of Faneuil Hall, which has been very properly styled the 'CRADLE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY,' is intimately connected with that of our country. The original building, commenced in 1740, and finished on the 10th of September, 1742, was the noble gift of PETER FANEUIL, Esq. to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market-place. The inside wood work and roof of this building was destroyed by fire on the 13th of January, 1761. It was again repaired in 1763, with some slight alteration in the work, but the size of the

building remained the same, two stories high and 100 feet by 40. The enlargement, by which it was extended in width to 80 feet, and a third story added, was proposed by the selectmen in May, 1805, and completed in the course of the year. The building has a cupola, from which there is a fine view of the harbour. The great hall is 76 feet square, and 28 feet high, with galleries of three sides upon doric columns; the ceiling is supported by two ranges of Ionic columns; the walls enriched with pilasters and the windows with architraves, &c. Platforms under and in the galleries rise amphitheatrically to accommodate spectators, and from trials already made on various occasions of public interest, it appears favourable for sight and sound.

The west end is decorated by an original full length painting of WASHINGTON, by Stuart, presented by Samuel Parkman, Esq. and another painting of the same size, by Col. Henry Sargent, representing PETER FANEUIL, Esq. in full length, copied from an original of smaller size. Between these paintings is placed a marble bust of John Adams.

Above the great hall is another 78 feet long and 30 wide, devoted to the exercise of the different military corps of the city, with a number of apartments on each side for depositing the arms and military equipments, where those of the several Independent Companies are arranged and kept in perfect order. The building also contains convenient offices for the Overseers of the Poor, Assessors, &c.

During the summer of 1827, the city government thoroughly repaired the building, and divided the lower story, which had formerly been used for a market, into eight elegant and convenient stores, which give to the city upwards of \$4,600 per annum. The building

was at the same time painted a light Portland stone colour.

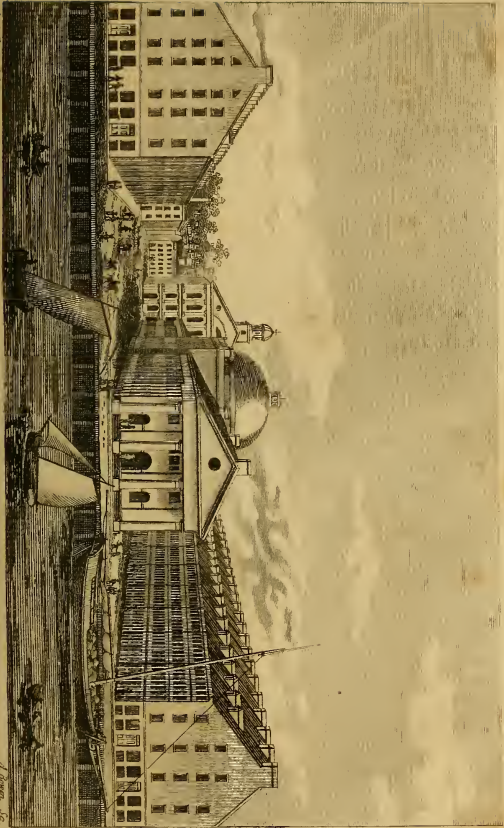
In the annals of the American continent, there is no one place more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. The flame which roused a depressed people from want and degradation, arose from the altar of Liberty in Faneuil Hall; the language which made a monarch tremble upon his throne for the safety of his colonies, and which inspired New England with confidence in a cause, both arduous and bold, unprepared and unassisted, against a royal bulwark of hereditary authority, had its origin in Faneuil Hall. Those maxims of political truth which have extended an influence over the habitable globe, and have given rise to new republics, where despotism once held a court, glutted with the blood that would be free, were first promulgated in Faneuil Hall. Tyranny, with all its concomitant evils, was first exposed, and the great machine of human wisdom, which was to emancipate man from the rapacious jaws of a British Lion, was put in active operation in Faneuil Hall. The story of our country's future greatness, her power, her learning, her magnitude, her final independence, was told prophetically in the same immortal forum.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Faneuil Hall Market is situated at the east end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market Streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the east and west fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the east end, 65 feet wide. North Market Street is 65 feet wide, the South 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four stories high

J. Andrews del.

EAST VIEW OF FANFETLE HALL MARKET.



A. Brown sc.

with granite fronts; the range of stores on the north side 520 feet, and 55 feet deep; on the south 530 feet, and 65 feet deep; (an arched avenue in centre of each range five feet wide, communicating with the adjoining streets;) the facade of which is composed of piers, lintel, and arched windows on the second story. The roofs are slated, and the cellars water proof. The height and form of the stores were regulated by the conditions of sale. The purchaser was required to erect, within a limited time, a brick store with hammered stone front, (granite piers,) in strict conformity with a plan drawn by Mr. Alexander Parris.

The first operation for locating and building this spacious and superb Market House, commenced on the 20th of August, 1824, by staking out the ground for the same, and for the North Market Street; the old buildings standing on the premises having been previously purchased by the city, but not removed.

Shortly after the razing of these buildings, the filling up of the docks, and other work, necessary for clearing the wide area, and preparing for laying the corner stone of the structure, were simultaneously entered upon, and carried through, to the raising of the splendid dome, without the intervention, we believe, of a single accident or occurrence affecting human life.

The corner stone of this building was laid with much ceremony. The plate deposited beneath it bears the names of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, Building Committee and Principal Architect, besides the following inscription: 'FANEUIL HALL MARKET, established by the City of Boston. This stone was laid April 27, Anno Domini MDCCCXXV, in the forty-ninth year of American Independence and in the third of the incorporation of the city. John Quincy Adams, Presi-

dent of the United States. Marcus Morton, Lt. Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The population of the city estimated at 50,000; that of the United States 11,000,000.'

In length it is 535 feet 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a centre building $74\frac{1}{2}$ by 55 feet, projecting $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the north and south fronts. From the centre buildings are wings on each side, 173 by 50 feet; the wing continues from a projection of 6 inches, 46 feet 3 inches, and 51 feet in width, on each facade of which are 5 antaes, projecting 6 inches, finishing with a portico at each end of the building, projecting 11 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The porticos consist of 4 columns, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter at base, and 2 feet 10 inches at neck, each shaft in one piece, 20 feet 9 inches long, with a capital of the Grecian Doric. The columns support a pediment, the tympanum of which has a circular window for ventilation. The wings are of two stories, the lower one 14 feet, the upper $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the lower windows have circular heads. The building is finished with a Grecian cornice 16 inches in depth, and 21 inches projection, worked in granite. The roof is slated, and gutters copper. The height of the wings from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice is 31 feet.

The facade of the centre building, up to the under side of the second story windows, is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashlar, on the top of which are again formed recesses by antaes, supporting a frieze and cornice, similar to the wing building; in each recess is a circular headed window, the centre a Venetian; on the top of the cornice is a blocking course, and an octagon attic, 6 feet high, with two elliptical sawtells, surmounted by a dome covered with copper, and crowned by a lantern light. At each angle on top of the cen-

the building is a pedestal, in which are placed the necessary flues.

The whole edifice is supported by a base of Quincy blue granite, 2 feet 10 inches high, with arched windows and doors, communicating with the cellars.

The building is approached by 6 steps of easy ascent; each wing has six doors. The centre building in the north and south front, a pair of folding doors enter a passage 10 feet wide, paved with brick, laid on ground arches; the wings have also a passage way of smaller dimensions to correspond.

The principal entrances are from the east and west porticos, which communicate with the corridor, 512 feet long, 12 feet wide, with entablatures, finished with a cove ceiling. The interior is divided into 128 stalls, and occupied as follows, viz: 14 for mutton, lamb, veal and poultry; 2 for poultry and venison; 19 for pork, lamb, butter and poultry; 45 for beef; 4 for butter and cheese; 19 for vegetables, and 20 for fish.

On the south front are four doorways opening to staircases, leading to the second story, in the centre of which is a hall, 70 by 50 feet, having a dome, springing from four segmental arches, ornamented with panels and rosetts, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 14 by 12 feet, through which is seen the skylight and part of the outer dome. The whole height of the hall to the opening, or eye of the dome, is 46 feet. Each wing is divided into two halls by a brick partition, the smaller 44 by 47, the larger 173 by 47. This is called **QUINCY HALL**, in honour of Josiah Quincy.

The whole of the Market and the improvements on North and South Market Streets, were completed within the space of 26 months, and occupy about 1 acre, 2 perches, 24 rods, the greater part of which has been

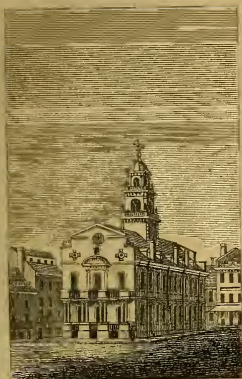
reclaimed from the sea, by filling in earth at different periods. The cellar story is occupied for storage of provisions, and made perfectly water proof.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, who was Mayor of the city, is entitled to much credit for his exertions in carrying this bold and noble plan into execution. It is in fact one of the principal attractions of the city to strangers.

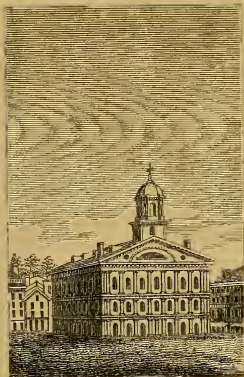
CITY HALL.

The first building for governmental business was erected at the head of what was then called King Street, about 1658, and was built of wood. It has been twice burnt. The last time it was destroyed was in 1747, and it was repaired in the following year nearly in its present form. The building is in length 110, in breadth 38 feet, three stories high, finished according to the Tuscan, Doric and Ionic orders. Till recently it was called the *Old State House*.

After the Revolution, it was the place of meeting for the General Court, till after the completion of the State House, near Beacon Hill. From about that time, to the year 1830, (thirty years,) the lower floor and cellar were used by various tradesmen, Insurance Offices, &c. On the 17th Sept. 1830, having been thoroughly repaired, it was, by an ordinance of the City Government, called the *City Hall*,—by which name it has since been designated. It stands at the head of State Street, and on the line of Washington Street, *the Broadway* of the metropolis of Massachusetts, having a tower overlooking most of the city and harbour, rising from the centre of the roof. The fronts on Washington and State Streets have each a portico. Being in the very focus of business, and nearly in the centre of the city, the use to which this venerable pile is now devoted appears to give universal satisfaction.



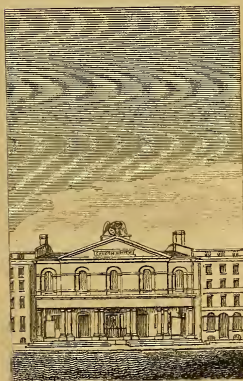
OLD STATE HOUSE.



FANEUIL HALL.



MERCHANTS' HALL.



CUSTOM HOUSE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.



On the first floor are three large rooms; that facing Washington Street is the Post-Office. At the other extremity, looking down State Street, is the Marine News Room, one of the best conducted establishments, for the accommodation of merchants, in the United States. The middle room, a lofty apartment, supported by pillars, is the exchange, and common thoroughfare to the public offices.

From this central room or Merchants' Exchange, is a flight of winding stairs, leading to a suit of apartments, in the second story. Directly over the Post-Office is the Hall of the Common Council, in which they ordinarily meet on public business. In the opposite end of the building is the Hall of the Mayor and Aldermen. In this room the chief Magistrate of the city, together with the City Clerk, remain through the day, in the discharge of their ordinary duties. The Board of Aldermen hold their meetings, also, on Monday evenings. Around the circular area of the stairs are a series of Offices, viz. the Auditor's, Treasurer's, Assistant City Clerk's, Clerk of Common Council, and the Health Office, which latter accommodates the City Marshal, Superintendent of Burial Grounds, Physician of the Port, Captain of the Watch, Superintendent of Lamps, and the Commissioner of Streets.

Another flight of stairs leads to the 3d story, in which is the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, City Land Commissioner, Messenger, a Committee Room, Post-Master's private apartment, and a large Hall, in which is a recently organized public Vaccine Institution, for the gratuitous inoculation of the poor.

The whole is lighted with gas, as well as the lamps at the four corners of the building. Besides being highly ornamental to the city, the concentration of so many

important offices under one roof, renders the City Hall an object of peculiar interest.

On the 21st of November, 1832, about five o'clock in the morning, this ancient building, the scene of so many interesting events, again took fire from an opposite building, under the stool of one of the Lutheran windows, which soon communicated with the under side of the roof, and had it not been for the uncommon exertions of the fire department, it must have been completely prostrated in a little time. As it was, however, the damages were easily repaired. The appropriations of the Council for the purpose was 3500. No papers of importance were lost, and the curious records of the city, from its first settlement, for a third time, were safely rescued from a devouring element.

In Hales's Survey of Boston and Vicinity, the measures of distances are reckoned from this building.

TOPLIFF'S READING ROOM.

This establishment is supported by subscribers, consisting chiefly of the first merchants in the place. The annual subscription is \$10, with the right of introducing a friend, from any place not within 6 miles of the city. The room is furnished with all the principal papers in the United States, as well as foreign papers, prices current, &c. Also seven books—the 1st is for the general record of news, on which is recorded daily all information of a general nature, and such as is particularly interesting to the merchants of the place, as may be received from correspondents, by land or water, and by arrivals at the port; the 2d is for the record of all arrivals from foreign parts or places, with the cargoes particularly specified to each consignee; the 3d for the record of all arrivals from other ports in the United

States similarly noted as the 2d; the 4th for the record of all vessels cleared for foreign ports, time of sailing, &c.; the 5th for the record of all vessels cleared for other ports in the United States; the 6th for the record of all arrivals and clearances, from or for foreign ports, in all ports of the United States, except Boston; and the 7th for the record of the names of all gentlemen introduced by the subscribers, the places whence they came, and the name of the subscriber introducing them. In the room are also several of the most important maps, necessary or useful to the ship-owner or merchant, and a good clock. Attached to this establishment is a boat with two men, ready at all times for the Superintendent, who generally boards all vessels arriving in the port, and all such information as he may obtain from them is recorded on the several books above mentioned, as soon as possible, for the benefit of the subscribers and all those who have the privilege of frequenting the Reading room. It is kept in the east end of the City Hall.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated in the west end of the City Hall, fronting Washington Street, Nathaniel Greene, Esq. Post Master. This office stands the third in the Union in point of emolument, and is inferior to none in the system of management. There are 10 clerks employed in the Office, one penny-post for distributing letters through the city, and one messenger and poster. The excellent arrangement for the delivery of letters through the medium of the boxes renders it unnecessary to employ more than one penny-post.

There are made up weekly for departure about 2,000 mails. The great southern mail closes at 9 p. m. by

the office clock, and arrives about 10 p. m. during the warm seasons, and about midnight during the winter. The eastern mail closes at 8 p. m. and arrives about 9 p. m.

There is a steam boat mail from New York every afternoon *via* Providence, excepting Monday, which anticipates the great southern mail.

The office is opened from the 1st of April to the 1st of October at 7 o'clock a. m. and from 1st of October to 1st of April at 8 o'clock p. m. and is closed the year round at 8 p. m. with the exception of Sundays, when it is opened for half an hour from 9 a. m. and 7 p. m. To ensure immediate forwarding of letters they should be deposited at least 10 or 15 minutes previous to the closing of the mail.

BOYLSTON MARKET AND BOYLSTON HALL.

This building, situated at the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets, was so named in honour of Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. The proprietors were incorporated Feb. 27, 1809, and the foundation of the building was commenced in the April following. The land belonging to the corporation was formerly owned by Samuel Welles, Esq. of whose heirs it was purchased by Mr. Jos. C. Dyer, and by him conveyed to the present proprietors for \$20,560. The cost of the building was about \$39,000, besides the cupola, which was built by subscription. The clock was a donation of Mr. Boylston. It was opened in 1810. It is in length 120 feet, and in width 50, of three stories, with a deep cellar. On the first floor are 12 stalls for the sale of provisions. The second is separated by an avenue running lengthwise, on the sides of which are four spacious rooms.

The 3d story forms one of the most spacious halls in Bos-

ton, and is denominated Boylston Hall. This is a noble apartment, 100 feet long by 48 feet in breadth, with an arched ceiling 24 feet high. It is rented by the Handel and Haydn Society, and is commodiously fitted up for their accommodation. At the west end an orchestra is constructed capable of containing 150 vocal and instrumental performers. A handsome organ, built by Mr. Appleton of this city, stands at the extreme westerly end, with its top nearly touching the roof of the hall. The seats in the orchestra are built in a semi-circular form, and in the centre of the arc stands the desk of the president. The orchestra occupies about one fourth part of the floor; the remainder of which is furnished with settees, for the audience, and will accommodate about 800 persons. The entrance is by three doors at the east end, and immediately over these is a gallery sufficiently spacious to accommodate two hundred.

The Hall is occasionally used for lectures, concerts, declamations, &c. Previous to building the church in Piedmont street, the Rev. James Sabine preached here on Sundays to his little flock, which followed him from the church in Essex street.

MERCHANTS' HALL MARKET.

The location of this building is at the corner of Congress and Water Streets; it is a large plain building of brick, four stories in height. The lower floor is occupied as a market, and the upper stories for printing offices, and various other purposes.

PARKMAN'S MARKET.

This market is a large brick building at the corner of Grove and Cambridge Streets, distinguished by a cupola. It was erected by the late Samuel Parkman, Esq. for

the purpose of a market to accommodate the population in that neighborhood. It was built in the fall of 1810.

THE CITY MARKET

Is an extensive brick building, three stories high, situated at the end of Brattle street, next to Dock square. The lower story and cellars are appropriated to the sale of provisions. This building was erected by private citizens in the year 1819: the town had opposed their wish to be incorporated. The city has since refused to accept the building as a donation, and a furniture warehouse is now kept in the south front of the Market House; the room under the lower floor is still occupied as a market.

COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The County Jail in Leverett Street, and the House of Correction connected with it, and the Municipal Court House, are three separate edifices, all of which are handsome stone buildings. Perhaps there is not a prison in the world made more secure. The walls and floors are composed of large blocks of hewn stone, which are firmly bound together with iron; and between the courses, loose cannon balls are placed in cavities made half in the upper, and half in the lower blocks, as a further security. Several years elapsed after these were commenced, before they were finished and occupied, which was in 1822.

Before leaving this subject it may be proper to say something that will convey an idea of the internal economy and regulations of these abodes of wretchedness. The inmates of the House of Correction are generally sent there by the Police Court, though many are order-

ed there by the Municipal Court. A great proportion of this class of prisoners are confirmed drunkards,—or notorious for their disorderly and immoral lives. The women, from very young girls to those of an advanced age, who are sometimes collected there, are mostly employed in making men's clothing, excepting one day in the week, which is set apart for washing. They are kept orderly, under the care of experienced managers of such people, and their work is laid out and superintended by females of good character. The men, confined in the House of Correction, are generally employed in breaking stone, suitable for repairing and McAdamizing the streets. They work with a ball and chain, generally, if notoriously bad, to prevent escape. In cold or rainy weather, they pick oakum in the middle story of the Jail. These prisoners are under the immediate charge of a careful man, whose humanity towards these unhappy creatures is greatly to be praised. The debtors, in close prison, occupy the rooms in the third story of the Jail, where they are accessible by their friends, at all hours of the day, by steps leading to a balustrade under the windows. Prisoners who are waiting trial, as well as those who have been condemned, are principally lodged on the lower floor of the Jail. The food of the prisoners consists, principally of fresh beef, flour bread, and a kind of broth, technically called *skilly*, made by thickening the liquor in which the meat has been boiled, with Indian meal. In case of sickness, however, a diet is directed by the physician, according to the wants and necessities of the individual. The aged and infirm, as well as those who are debilitated by intemperance or disease, are allowed tea, rice, broths, &c. daily, besides other comforts, which it were unnecessary to particularize. A physician whose sal-

ary is fixed by the board of accounts, at \$200 per annum, visits the prison daily and prescribes according to his best skill and judgment. The apothecary room, though small, has a well assorted case of medicines. In this room a diet book is regularly made out, for the sick of the day. The directors also hold their meetings in the same room, on the afternoon of each Monday. Religious services are held in one or both prisons, every Sabbath, by pious philanthropic divines. The immediate responsibility of the whole devolves on the Jailor, Mr. Badlam, whose character, as a discreet and humane man, and as a superintendent over this necessary, but gloomy reservoir of misery, has long been acknowledged by the community.

STONE COURT HOUSE—COURT SQUARE.

This building was erected in 1810, the materials of which are of white granite, with a stone or brick floor for the first story. It is 140 feet long, consists of an Octagon centre, 55 feet wide, two stories, two wings of three stories, 26 by 40 feet, connected by the entrance and passages to the centre; contains two large halls or court rooms in the centre, one smaller in one wing, Offices of Probate, Register of Deeds, Clerks of Supreme and Common Pleas Courts, Rooms for Judges and Law Library, and rooms for Grand and Petit Juries. The board of Aldermen and Common Council formerly held their sessions in this building. The cost of the building to the county was \$92,817 16. In Dr. Snow's History of Boston, it is called *Johnson Hall*.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

On the south side of Court Street, was a handsome building of brick, three stories high, and has on the roof an octagon cupola. On the lower floor are the of-

fices of the United States District Marshall, and several private offices. In the second story, the floor of which is supported by pillars of the Tuscan order, are held the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S. for the Massachusetts District, and the office of the District clerk. In the the third story are convenient rooms for jurors, &c. This building, before the erection of the Court House, in Court Square, was used by all the courts of law held in the county.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Stands on the north side of Custom House Street, near the head of Central wharf. It is 60 feet square and two stories in height exclusive of the basement, which is divided by brick walls and brick arches supporting the different passages above. The lower part of the front is built of stone and the upper part of brick, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 feet wide, supported by 10 stone columns of the doric order, 14 feet in length. The floor is paved with stone, and a broad flight of stone steps with iron railings, leads to the several offices. It is finished with a stone frieze and cornice, and the windows ornamented with marble dressings. The front is crowned by a pediment, on the top of which is a spread eagle. The basement and first story is calculated for the storing of goods, and contains a number of compartments occupied by the house-keeper, and some of the under officers. The upper story contains 6 rooms 20 feet high, in which the business of the office is transacted. The building is remarkably well contrived for the convenience of business, and exhibits a chaste and elegant specimen of architecture. It was built in 1810, and first occupied on the 29th of December. It cost about \$30,000.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

The capital stock of this Bank, employed in Boston is \$1,500,000. This Banking house is situated in State street, at the head of Wilson's lane, and constitutes a chief ornament of our Exchange. The first outline of a plan for this building was made for the situation which is occupied by the Old State House, and was intended to be an imitation of the purest example of the Grecian Dorick order with two porticos; but the scite, which was finally obtained, required a different arrangement. One of the porticos was dispensed with, and Antae at the angles introduced, according to the primitive form of the Grecian Temple. The shafts of the columns are frustums of cones, the sides being right lines, which, being the most severe and simple form, seemed the best adapted to the occasion. The corner stone of this edifice was laid on Monday, July 5, 1824. Mr Solomon Willard was the designer and architect. The building is about 44 feet in front and 96 feet deep. The portico is an imitation from the primitive form of the Grecian Temple, with little variation, excepting what was necessary in order to adapt it to the location, and to the refractory material (Chelmsford granite) of which it was to be built. The columns are of the Grecian Dorick, four feet in diameter, and twentyfour feet high, the shaft being a single piece.

In the front part of the building, on the first floor, there is an entry, and two rooms for the President and Cashier; and in the second story over them, a large room for the use of the Directors. The centre of the building is occupied for the Banking room, which is a rotunda, 36 feet in diameter, and 44 feet high to the top of the curb stone. The rear of the building contains

the vaults, which open into the Banking room, and a number of other apartments, which are to serve for the various purposes of the institution.

There are several other Banking houses in Boston, the elegance of which would be likely to attract the notice of the stranger. Such are the *State Bank*, and the *City Bank*, on the south side of State Street, and *Washington Bank*, a small but neat granite edifice, with columns in front, near Boylston Market.

CONCERT HALL

Is a large, handsome building at the head of Hanover Street. It was erected in the year 1756, by Mr Stephen Deblois a musician, for the purpose of concerts, dancing, and other entertainments. The building has since been enlarged, and improved at a great expense by Mr. Amory, the proprietor. The front Hall is about 60 feet by 30, in the second story, and is justly admired for its correct proportions and the richness of its architecture. It is highly finished in the Corinthian style, with an orchestra, and the walls are ornamented with superb mirrors. In the rear is another hall on the same story finished in a plainer style, and well calculated for public entertainments, and large parties.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

This building is situated in Tremont Street, on part of the land that was formerly *Washington Gardens*. The land was purchased of the Hon. William Sullivan, and the corner stone laid Oct. 14, 1830, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. This Temple was dedicated May 30, 1832.

The location of this building is regarded as the most proper that could be selected, for the purpose for which

it is intended. It is 60 feet wide, and 80 1-2 feet long; and fronts westwardly on Tremont Street. Its south boundary is Temple Place, an avenue 40 feet wide, recently built up with handsome mansion houses. On the north at 10 feet distance is the elegant edifice, St. Paul's church, and on the east, in the rear, is a six feet passage way, for the accommodation of the tenants. The walls are 52 feet high, of stone, covered with a slated roof, 24 feet high, containing 16 windows to light the attic story. The gutters are of cast iron, and the water trunks are of copper. The basement is of fine hammered granite, 12 feet high, with a belt of the same. The towers at the corners next Tremont Street, are 16 feet square, surmounted with granite battlements, and pinnacles rising 95 feet from the ground. The door and window frames are of fine hammered granite, and the main walls from the basement to the roof are of *rubble* granite, disposed in courses, in such a manner, as to present a finished appearance to the eye. The cellar 55 by 75 feet in the clear, and 8 feet deep, is in a gravel bottom perfectly dry, with sufficient light on two sides, to render it an excellent place for many kinds of business. The basement story is divided into three apartments. The first, which is the chapel, 55 by 40 feet, and about 15 feet high, with a gallery on the long side, is capable of seating 600 persons. The second and third, are two school rooms, one 16 by 14 feet, and the other 24 by 40, and 10 feet high.

In the second story is a spacious lecture room 65 by 55 feet, and 19 feet high, with circular seats upon a spherical floor, and lighted by eight windows; capable of seating one thousand persons. From 12 to 20 dollars rent per day, is paid for the use of this hall, for

about 100 days in the year. Over the vestibule, are two lobbies, or school rooms.

In the third story are, 1st, a spacious hall 55 by 39 feet, and 16 feet high, well lighted, and capable of seating 400 persons; it is now occupied by Mr. Abbott for a school room; 2d. a front hall 30 by 32 feet, and 16 feet high, well lighted, and capable of seating 200 persons, and is rented to Miss Frost, also for a school room. There are three lobbies attached to the halls of this floor which are for the accommodation of the tenants.

In the attic story are, 1st. Masons Hall 46 by 26 feet, and 12 feet high, well lighted by 6 windows in the roof, and capable of seating 200 persons. Attached to this are thirteen lobbies for the accommodation of the respective lodges; 2d. a drawing-room 24 by 15 feet, and 8 feet high, sufficiently commodious to accommodate all the visitors of the lodges, during their sessions, and over this last, is a room for the purpose of storing their furniture, &c. Masons Hall, with the other accommodations in this story, are appropriated to Masonic purposes.

From the street to all the stories, are two flights of winding stairs in the towers, sufficiently spacious to admit a free entrance and departure of all persons from the different rooms. All the halls, and rooms, are provided with stove apparatus, for warming them in the winter season, and are lighted with gas. The whole cost, including the land, amounts to about \$50,000.

JULIEN HALL.

This is a large and convenient edifice situated on the corner of Congress and Milk Streets, erected in 1825 by Dr. Edward H. Robbins, and received the name of *Julien Hall*, in consequence of its being built on the

land where formerly stood the much noted *Julien's Restorator*. There are two halls in this building, 55 by 44 feet square; the principal one is 15 feet high, and receives light through the cupola in the centre. These are rented for various purposes, such as public exhibitions, the holding of meetings, &c. The society of Free Enquirers hold their stated meetings here, for lectures, and for their dancing assemblies.

CORINTHIAN HALL.

This Hall was built by Mr. J. L. Cunningham, who occupies the first floor of the building for his extensive Auction Rooms. It is located on the corner of Milk and Federal Streets near Julien Hall, and has a small cupola which adds to the beauty of the building. The Hall, which was finished for an Assembly Room, has become a fashionable place for the meeting of Cotillion Parties. It was first opened by Mons. Lebasse, for his Dancing Assembly, on the 4th of October, 1826.

PANTHEON HALL.

This is a very neat and convenient hall, for holding various Assemblies. It is situated in Washington Street, on the corner of Boylston Square.

WASHINGTON HALL

Is another hall, fitted for similar purposes. This is also in Washington Street, and its location is nearly opposite Franklin Street.

CHAUNCY HALL—IN CHAUNCY PLACE,

Was built in 1828, by Mr. G. F. Thayer for many years a teacher of a private seminary in this city, and

is devoted principally to the use of his school. It takes its name from Dr. Charles Chauncy, a man of liberal feelings, and enlightened mind. It contains one of the finest halls for public speaking, that there is in the city. The meetings of the debating societies are held here.

The building presents a view of three stories in front, though it has no room, at the base, the space being devoted, by a peculiar construction, to the purposes of a play-ground for the pupils, and is supported by rough granite pillars, admitting a free circulation of air and light. The exterior and interior are of a superior order, embracing every convenience for a large school, and administering, in a high degree, to the comfort and progress of the pupils. The school kept here is intended to be of the first order, and to embrace all that is most valuable in an academic course.

JOY'S BUILDINGS

Is situated nearly opposite the head of State Street, and was erected in 1809 on the spot formerly occupied by the First Church. The building has recently been remodelled on the plan of an *Arcade*, which makes it convenient for mercantile business, offices, &c. It was formerly known by the name of *Cornhill Square*.

BRIDGES.

Some of the most striking objects to attract the stranger on visiting Boston, are our bridges which lead from its various points. Although we cannot boast of so grand superstructures as the ancient city of London, we nevertheless have a greater number of those convenient avenues. The subject of Free Bridges, has recently

been agitated, and received considerable countenance from our state authorities; and it is to be hoped the period is not far distant when all the bridges communicating with the metropolis will be made free. Excepting Craigie's and the Warren bridge, where the carriage way is covered with earth, the construction of all the bridges is similar, and the rates of toll are the same as the Charles River Bridge, excepting the Boston South Bridge, and the Boston Free Bridge, which belongs to the city. All these bridges are well lighted by lamps, when the evenings are dark, and the lights, placed at regular distances, have a splendid and romantic appearance.

CHARLES RIVER BRIDGE.

The first great undertaking, since the revolution, was the erection of a bridge over Charles River, in the place where the ferry between Boston and Charlestown was kept.* The Act, which incorporated Messrs. John Hancock, Thomas Russel, Nath. Gorham, and Ebenezer Parsons, and others, who had subscribed to a fund for executing and completing this purpose, was passed March 9, 1785, and the bridge was so far completed that the last pier was ready to be put down on the 31st of May, 1786.

On the 17th of June, the bridge was opened for passengers. Preparation had been made for great festivity on the occasion. Salutes of 13 guns were fired by sunrise from Bunker and Copps' hills, and the bells of Christ Church rang repeated peals. This salute formed

* At the time this bridge was built, it was considered the greatest undertaking that had ever been projected in America.

a contrast so striking, compared with the hostile and bloody one of the same day, of the same month, and of the week, in 75, as to excite in every breast emotions of the happiest kind. At 1, p. m. the proprietors assembled in the State House, at the head of State Street, for the purpose of waiting on the different branches of the legislature over the bridge. The procession consisted of almost every respectable character in public and private life; as they moved from State Street, a salute was fired from the Castle; and upon their arrival at the entrance of the bridge, the attendant companies of artillery and artificers formed two lines on the right and left of the proprietors, and moved on to the centre of the bridge, when the President of the proprietary advanced alone, and gave orders to Mr. Cox, the master workman, to fix the draw for the passage of the company, which was immediately done. At this moment 13 cannon were fired from Copps' hill, and the procession passed forward, attended by the loudest shouts of acclamation, from a concourse of at least 20,000 spectators. As the company ascended Breed's hill, 13 cannon were discharged. The gentlemen took their seats at two tables of 320 feet, united at each end by a semi-circular one, which accommodated 800 persons, who spent the day in sober festivity, and separated at 6 o'clock.

The following description of this bridge was published at the time, as taken from actual survey. The abutment at Charlestown, from the old landing, is 100 feet; space to the first pier 16 1-2 feet; 63 piers at equal distance to the draw 622 1-2 feet; width of the draw 30 feet; 39 piers at equal distance from the draw 672 feet; space to the abutment at Boston 16 1-2 feet; abutment at Boston to the old landing 45 1-2 feet; whole length 1503 feet.

The 75 piers total, upon which this elegant structure stands, are each composed of 7 sticks of oak timber, united by a cap piece, strong braces and girts, and afterwards driven into the bed of the river, and firmly secured by a single pile on each side, driven obliquely to a solid bottom. The piers are connected to each other by large string-pieces, which are covered with 4 inch plank. The bridge is 42 feet in width, and on each side is accommodated with a passage 6 feet wide, railed in for the safety of people on foot. The Bridge has a gradual rise from each end, so as to be two feet higher in the middle than at the extremities. Forty elegant lamps are erected at suitable distances, to illuminate it when necessary. There are four strong stone wharves connected with three piers each, sunk in various parts of the river.

The floor of the Bridge at the highest tides, is 4 feet above the water, which generally rises about 12 or 14 feet. The distance where the longest pier is erected from the floor of the Bridge to the bed of the river, is 64 1-2 feet.

The cost of this bridge has been stated at £15,000, lawful, and the property was divided into 150 shares of £100, each. Rates of toll, to be double on Lord's days, were established, by the act of incorporation, which the proprietors were to enjoy for forty years, paying to the college at Cambridge, an annuity of £200, in consideration of their loss of income from the ferry. This period was extended to 70 years, and the double toll repealed when the charter was granted for West Boston Bridge, at the expiration of which period the property reverts to the state.

There had been considerable effort to have the first bridge carried from West Boston to Cambridge, but the

expediency of making the experiment across the narrower part of the river was so apparent, that the town of Boston had expressed an opinion almost unanimous (1838 to 2) in favor of it.

The stock of this corporation has been very productive: It was stated in 1826, on good authority, that a gentleman who was an original proprietor of one share, which cost £100, had received his principal and the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of \$7000. The rates of toll for passing the bridge are,

For Stage or Hack	1s.
“ Chaise or Sulky	8 pence.
“ Teams of any kind drawn by more than one beast,	6 “
“ one horse waggons or carts	4 “
“ saddle horses	2 pence & 2 thirds.
“ hand cart and wheel barrow	1 penny & 2 thirds.
“ each foot passenger	2 thirds of a penny.

WEST BOSTON BRIDGE.

This was the second bridge built over Charles River. It is a conveyance from the west end of Cambridge St. to the opposite shore in Cambridge-port. A number of gentlemen were incorporated for the purpose of erecting this bridge, March 9, 1792. The causeway was begun July 15, 1792, and suspended after the 26th of December, till the 20th of March, 1793, when the work was resumed. The wood work of the bridge was begun the 8th of April, 1793, and the bridge and causeway opened for passengers the 23d of November following, being seven months and an half from laying the first pier. The sides of the causeway are stoned, capstand, and railed; on each side of which is a canal about 30 feet wide.

The bridge stands on 180 piers, is	2483 ft. long
Bridge over the gore, 14 "	275 ft. "
Abutment, Boston side,	27 1-2
Causeway,	3344 "
Distance from end of the causeway to } Cambridge Meeting-house.	7810 "
Width of the bridge,	40 "
Railed on each side for foot passengers.	

To the Proprietors a toll was granted for 70 years from the opening of the bridge, * which together with the causeway, was estimated to have cost about £23,000, l. m. The principal undertaker for building the bridge, was Mr. Whiting.

BOSTON SOUTH BRIDGE.

The building of this bridge grew out of the project for annexing Dorchester Neck, so called, to Boston, as a part of the city. In the latter end of 1803, there were but 10 families on that peninsula, which comprised an extent of 560 acres of land. These families united with several citizens of Boston in a petition to the town for the privilege of being annexed thereto, 'upon the single condition that the inhabitants [of B.] will procure a bridge to be erected between Boston and Dorchester neck.' On the 31st of January, 1804, after several confused meetings on the subject, the town agreed to the proposition, on condition 'that the place from which and the terms on which the bridge should be built, shall be left entirely to the Legislature. Application was made to the General Court, and measures were in train for authorising a bridge from South Street to the point.

* This term has since been extended to 70 years from the opening of Craigie's bridge. West Boston to pay the College 200*l.* annually, and Craigie's to pay West Boston 100*l.* during their joint existence.

The inhabitants of the south end of the town, having opposed this measure in vain thus far in its progress, formed a plan at this juncture, in which they proposed to erect a bridge where the present bridge stands, and to obviate the objection that such a bridge would not lessen the distance from the point so much as the South Street bridge would, they offered to construct a commodious street across the flats from Rainsford's lane to the head of the proposed bridge. They presented a petition to the Court to be incorporated for these purposes, upon the presumption that no liberty would be granted for the erection of any other bridge, to the northward of their bridge, unless at some future period the increased settlement of this part of the country should be such, that the public exigencies should require the same. This plan and petition met with so favorable a reception, that the Dorchester point proprietors were induced to make a compromise with the South-end petitioners, in which it was agreed, that the South Street bridge should be abandoned, and that the South-end bridge should be transferred to the Dorchester company, and the proposed street be carried forward by the petitioners. A joint committee made a report on the basis of this compromise, which was accepted in concurrence Feb. 23d; and on the 6th of March, bills were passed for the three objects, the annexation of Dorchester neck to Boston, the incorporation of the Proprietors of Boston South Bridge, and also of the Front street Corporation in the town of Boston.

Messrs. William Tudor, Gardiner Green, Jona. Mason, and Harrison Gray Otis, were the proprietors named in Boston South Bridge act. Seventy years improvement was allowed from the date of the first opening of said bridge for passengers, which took place in the sum-

mer of 1805. On the first of October, it was the scene of a military display and sham fight. This bridge is 1551 feet in length, and cost the proprietors about 56,000 dollars. In 1832 the proprietors sold the bridge to the city for \$3,500; since which it has been put in thorough repair by the City, at an expense of \$3,500, in addition to the amount paid by the Corporation, and has been made a free highway.

CANAL OR CRAIGIE'S BRIDGE.

This bridge runs from Barton's Point in Boston to Lechmere's Point in Cambridge. Its length is 2796 feet; its width 40 feet. The persons named in the Act incorporating this bridge, were John C. Jones, Loammi Baldwin, Aaron Dexter, Benjamin Weld, Jos. Coolidge, jr. Benjamin Joy, Gorham Parsons, Jonathan Ingersoll, John Beach, Abijah Cheever, Wm. B. Hutchins, Stephen Howard and Andrew Craigie. This bridge differs from those previously built, in being covered with a layer of gravel on the floor of the bridge. It was first opened for passengers on Commencement day, August 30, 1809. This bridge on the Cambridge side is united to Charlestown by *Prison-point bridge*, which is 1821 feet long, and 35 feet broad, having but one side railed for foot passengers. The Boston and Lowell Rail Road runs parallel with, and about 100 feet north of Craigie's Bridge.

WESTERN AVENUE.

This splendid work was projected by Mr. Uriah Cotting, who with others associated, received an act of incorporation, June 14, 1814, under the title of 'The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation;' the stock of which is divided into 3500 shares of \$100 each. It was commenced in 1818, under Mr. Cotting's direction, but he

did not live to witness its completion. His place was supplied by Col. Loammi Baldwin, and the road was opened for passengers, July 2, 1821. There was a splendid ceremony on the occasion; a cavalcade of citizens at an early hour entered the city over the dam, and was welcomed on this side by the inhabitants, who waited to receive them. This Avenue or Mill Dam leads from Beacon Street in Boston, to Sewall's Point in Brookline, and is composed of solid materials water-tight, with a gravelled surface, raised three or four feet above high-water mark. It is one mile and a half in length, and a part of the way 100 feet in width. This dam cuts off and encloses about 601 acres of the southerly part of the back of Charles River Bay, over which the tide before regularly flowed. The water that is now admitted is rendered subservient and manageable. Very extensive mill privileges are gained by the aid of a cross dam, running from the principal one to a point of land in Roxbury, which divides the *Reservoir* or full Basin on the west, from the empty or running basin on the east. There are five pair of flood-gates in the long dam, grooved in massy piers of hewn stone: each pair moves from their opposite pivots towards the centre of the aperture on an horizontal platform of stone, until they close in an obtuse angle on a projected line cut on the platform, from the pivots in the piers to the centre of the space, with their angular points towards the open or uninclosed part of the bay, to shut against the flow of tide and prevent the passage of water into the empty basin. In this manner all the water is kept out from this basin, except what is necessary to pass from the full basin, through the cross dam, to keep the mill works in operation. The reservoir is kept full by means of similar flood-gates, opening into the full basin, (when

the rising of the tide gets ascendancy over the water in the reservoir) and fills at every flow, and closes again on the receding of the tide. In this way, at every high tide, the reservoir is filled, and a continual supply of water, to pass through sluice-ways in the cross dam, sufficient to keep in motion, at all times, at least 100 mills and factories. At low water the flood-gates of the receiving basin open and discharge the water received from the reservoir.

From this Avenue there are excellent roads leading to Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton and Watertown, which are very extensively travelled. Besides the income from the mill privileges the corporation receives a toll, which is granted by the act of incorporation, to be perpetual.

BOSTON FREE BRIDGE.

Within two years after the erection of the Boston South Bridge, an attempt was made for another to run from Sea Street to South Boston. Many other attempts have been made since that time, to establish a bridge at this place, but they were strongly opposed till the passage of an Act March 4, 1826, authorising the erection of the present bridge. The committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred the subject, gave this reason for reporting in favor the bill: 'that if the public good or public interest required that the proposed bridge should be constructed, then the prayer of the petition should be granted; that indemnification should be made for property taken for the use of the bridge, but to no greater extent; that the navigable waters being public property, the legislature had the right to control the use of them. The committee therefore considered the only question arising was, whether the public exigency required this bridge. It appeared that

about 100,000 people, if this bridge were erected, would be saved a travel of one mile by coming from the south shore over this bridge, instead of over the Neck; that an increasing intercourse would take place between the centre of business in the city and South Boston, and the distance be lessened a half a mile, which in a dense population was equal to ten or twenty miles in the country. The only objections to this bridge arose from persons in Roxbury, at the South End of Boston, and from a part of the proprietors of the present bridge; that it did not appear that any others would be injured, and that these persons would not be injured to the extent they imagined. It was admitted that the navigation might be made a little inconvenient, but not so much so as was expected. It appeared that the present channel might, by individual right, be narrowed to three hundred feet, which would increase the current more than the proposed bridge; that the present current was about one mile the hour, while that at Charlestown Bridge was three miles; that the increase to the price of wood if the bridge were erected, would be only six cents the cord; and that with one or two exceptions all the bridges in the State had been granted without any indemnity for consequential damages, other than compensation for property converted to the use of such bridge. The committee came to the conclusion that no person ought to claim damages for an interruption of navigable waters; that these waters were held by the legislature in trust for all the citizens, and that no individual had the right to be secured indemnity for damages arising therefrom, when the public accommodation required such interruption.'

This bridge was completed in 1828, by a company of

gentlemen who were proprietors of lands at South Boston, and by residents of that section, and who transferred it to the city in October.

WARREN BRIDGE.

The subject of erecting a free bridge to lead from Boston to Charlestown was agitated in 1822. Subscriptions were raised and a petition presented to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was opposed with great skill and perseverance by the friends and proprietors of Charles River Bridge. The subject before the Legislature was deferred from one session to another till the winter of 1827, when a bill for a free bridge passed both houses, and only wanted the Governor's signature to become a law. The Governor returned the bill with a message giving his reasons for not signing it. The petition was again renewed, but so varied, as to make it a toll bridge. Great principles were involved in this subject, which the representatives of the people calmly and deliberately considered before they decided. The final bill was passed in the House of Representatives, Feb. 29.—Yeas 152, nays 134; in the Senate, March 9,—Yeas 19, nays 17, and the Governor approved the act March 12, 1828. The distinction which was said to have been made by the Governor, between this bill and the one to which he refused his sanction the year previous, was, that the Legislature had in the passage of the present act virtually decided, that the public convenience and necessity, aside from consideration of tolls, required another avenue over Charles River, which was not the case with the previous bill.

The erection of this bridge was commenced early the following spring, and while in progress, the proprietors

of Charles River Bridge made an application to the Supreme Judicial Court on the 28th of June, by a bill in Equity, for an injunction against further proceedings in the erection of Warren Bridge. The court decided that the time for hearing should be extended to the 5th of August, and a special session was held at that time, acting as a Court of Chancery, when Messrs. Shaw, Gorham and Webster, appeared as a counsel for the applicants, and Messrs. Fletcher and Aylin for the respondents. After hearing the parties by their counsel, on the 12th of August, the Court refused to grant the Injunction.

This bridge was so far finished by the 25th of September as to admit of persons walking over it. It is a more complete and elegant structure, than any other bridge in Boston. It is placed on 75 piers, about 18 feet from each other, and measures 1390 feet long; is 44 feet wide, allowing 30 feet for the carriage way, and seven feet on each side, which is railed for foot passengers. The floor of the bridge consists of hewn timber, one foot thick, on which is spread four inches of clay, then a layer of gravel six inches, over the whole surface, and finished by *Macadamizing* eight inches thick; making the whole thickness of the bridge 30 inches. This bridge is placed lower than any of the other bridges, that the timbers might be occasionally wet by the highest tides, which it is supposed will tend to their preservation.

The proprietors are granted a toll, the same as the Charles River Bridge, until they are reimbursed the money expended, with five per cent interest thereon, provided that period should not extend beyond the term of six years from the first opening of the bridge; at which time, (or sooner, if the reimbursement, by the

receipts of tolls should permit,) the bridge is to revert to the State in good repair. By the act of incorporation the proprietors are required to pay one half the sum allowed Harvard College, annually, from the proprietors of Charles River bridge. The amount of tolls received has nearly paid the cost of the bridge; and it is highly probable, it will become the property of the State and be made free in 1833.

WINNISIMET FERRY.

This ferry, which has become an important avenue to the city, is between the northerly end of Hanover Street and Chelsea, and is a little over one mile in length. It is the oldest ferry in New England, and is believed to be the earliest established in the United States. Its name is derived from the Indian name of Chelsea. Connected with this Ferry, there are many interesting facts that might be given, but the limits of our work does not admit of our entering into its early history.

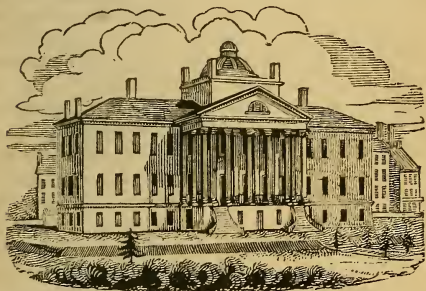
There are two excellent steam ferry boats, for the transportation of passengers, horses and carriages. They leave the ways every eight or ten minutes from sunrise to sunset. A third boat is to be put on the line; and it is in contemplation to connect the Salem rail road with this ferry.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Medical College, a department of Harvard University, in which the several professors give an annual course of lectures, commencing the last Wednesday in October, is located in Mason Street, directly back of Fayette-place. External beauty is not a very prominent characteristic of this edifice; but its internal

conveniences and accommodations, are very superior. There is an Anatomical Theatre, in the centre; a chymical laboratory under it, and in the south wing, a lecture room for the professor of theory and practice of physic, capable of holding 150 students. In the west wing, upon the first floor, is a convenient consultation room. There is also an extensive Anatomical Museum, adjoining the Theatre, and a Dissecting Room contiguous.

THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL



Has been pronounced the finest building in the State. It stands on a small eminence open to the south, east, and west. It is 168 feet in length, and 54 in its greatest breadth, having a portico of eight Ionick columns in front. It is built of Chelmsford granite, the columns and their capitals being of the same material. In the centre of the two principal stories are the rooms of the officers of the institution. Above these is the Operating Theatre which is lighted from the dome. The wings of the building are divided into wards and sick rooms.

The stair case and floorings of the entries are of stone. The whole house is supplied with heat by air-flues from furnaces, and with water by pipes and a forcing pump. The beautiful hills which surround Boston are seen from every part of the building, and the grounds on the south west are washed by the waters of the bay. The premises have been improved by the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs, and the extension of the gravel walks for those patients whose health will admit of exercise in the open air.

Towards the close of the last century a gentleman died in Boston, leaving a bequest in his will of \$5000 towards the building of a hospital. This circumstance was attended with the beneficial effect of awakening the attention of the public to the subject. Nothing however was effected before August, 1810, when two physicians living in this town addressed a circular, in which the advantages of a hospital were stated, to several gentlemen of Boston, possessed of ample fortunes and disposed to contribute to institutions in which the public good was concerned. In the beginning of 1811, fifty six gentlemen, living in different parts of the commonwealth, were incorporated by the name of the Mass. General Hospital. Their charter allowed the corporation to hold property to the amount of \$20,000 yearly income. It also granted to the Hospital a fee simple in the estate of the old Province House, on the condition that 100,000 should be raised by subscription within ten years. Little exertion was made before the autumn of 1816, when a subscription was commenced that was attended with uncommon success. In the towns of Boston, Salem, Plymouth, Charlestown, Hingham and Chelsea (including a few subscriptions in some other towns) 1047 individuals subscribed either to the Hospital

or the Asylum for the insane. More than 200 of these contributed \$100 or more, and several from \$1000 to \$5000, and one \$20,000. Donations of equal and larger amounts have since been made, which have increased the funds of this institution, for immediate use and permanent stock, to a greater sum than any other among us has realized, excepting the University at Cambridge.

In 1816, the Trustees purchased the estate at Charlestown belonging to the late Mr. Barrel, formerly called Poplar Grove, and have there built two brick houses, besides the requisite out houses, for an insane hospital. In 1817, they purchased four acres in a field at the west end of Boston, called Prince's Pasture, and on the 4th day of July, 1818, the corner stone of the present Hospital was there laid, in the presence of many persons of great dignity in public life, and of a numerous assemblage of citizens. The civil, religious and masonic services were performed with such impressive pomp as rendered the whole scene truly solemn and interesting. This building was so far completed on the 1st of September, 1821, as to be in a fit condition to receive patients.

All applications must be made to the Superintendent for the admission of patients to the Hospital, and in all cases in which the patient is able, he or she should appear there in person. The application may be made by a friend, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, on any day except Sunday. The Physicians and Surgeons will not attend to any applications respecting the Hospital at their houses, unless in cases really urgent. In cases of accident, in which it may be desirable to carry the patient directly to the Hospital, application for a permit may be made to one of the Trustees,

or of the Medical officers. Friends are allowed to visit patients in the Hospital, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

It seems to be generally understood through the country, that this institution is the most safe as well as the most economical place of resort in all difficult and dangerous cases, especially such as require operation; one of the consequences of this general sentiment in regard to the Hospital, is, that many diseases are presented there which are in their nature incurable—whence it has followed, that as the reputation of the Institution has increased, the number of cases reported incurable or not relieved has also increased. The patients under the daily care of skilful, intelligent, and eminent surgeons and physicians, are watched over by faithful and attentive nurses, and in truth the minor officers and domestics, under the vigilant eye of Mr. and Mrs. Gurney, (the approved superintendent and matron) continue to give the *sick poor*, all the comfort and relief, with all the chances of restoration, which the kindness of friends, or the influence of money, could command for those favoured with both.

MACLEAN ASYLUM.

This Asylum for the Insane, was opened to receive boarders, October 1, 1818, under the direction of the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, it being a branch of that institution. It is situated in Charlestown, about one mile from Boston, on a delightful eminence, and consists of an elegant house for the Superintendent, with a wing at each end, handsomely constructed of brick, for the accommodation of the inmates. The name of McLean was given to this Hospital in respect of John McLean, Esq. a liberal bene-

factor of the General Hospital. No private dwelling can command the attention, comfort, cleanliness, watchfulness, warmth without danger, and many wholesome indulgences, and restraints, which a building constructed for the purpose, and attendants accustomed to the kind discharge of their trust, can afford.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated in Chelsea about three miles from Boston, and was built in 1827. It is intended for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen; into which all mariners who have paid hospital money are admitted, except those who are afflicted with contagious or incurable diseases, or insane persons. It is constructed of grey granite, is elegant and capacious; and beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Boston harbour.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated on Rainsford Island in Boston Harbour, six miles from the city. This Island has been the only regular Quarantine ground, since our first settlement, and its early history, before it became the property of the Commonwealth is but little known. It is said 'that Mr. Rainsford, from whom it derived its name, purchased it of the Indians, who afterwards ceded it to the colony of Massachusetts.' The harbour being more safe for vessels, at Rainsford's than at any other island,—it is probable that this circumstance first induced merchants to fix upon it for that purpose. Before the colony had any settled laws, in relation to epidemic, or imported malignant diseases, it was customary, from common consent, to send sickly crews to this island. It contains about eleven acres, and has a high

bank on the north and north-east, about 25 feet above high water. All the buildings here together with the whole island are devoted to quarantine purposes, and are under the controul of the city government.

There is one large two story dwelling house, which is a tavern licenced by the authorities, for the accommodation of those who arrive from sea, in which the keeper's family reside. There is a well arranged reading room, which, by the liberality of the editors and publishers of papers in the city, is furnished during the quarantine months, with all the principal newspapers in the United States. In the physician's office, are kept the records of the island, the arrivals and quarantine of vessels, and the medicines for the Hospital. All the second story is divided into sleeping rooms. To the south east of the dwelling house stands a Smallpox Hospital for colored people, recently put in excellent order, which, though small, will accommodate a large number of patients. The Fever Hospital is elevated, and at a distance has an air of elegance. It is a long one story building, with wide jutting eaves, four feet in width, projecting over the doors. A plank walk of the same width, on a level with the threshold, affords a delightful promenade for convalescent patients, secure from the sun and rain. Each room is furnished with two low, single beds, suitable crockery, linen, &c. so that it does away the necessity of carrying articles from one apartment to another. This building faces the west, the windows of which have green blinds. A splendid stone edifice, three stories in front, surrounded by double piazzas, was erected by the commonwealth in 1832, for the reception of Smallpox patients. There is not a more convenient and well constructed building of the kind to be found.

The Health Officer's residence is a gothic cottage, on a beautiful elevation, overlooking the whole establishment. There are two wharves on one of which is a public store, and the other, several hundred feet in length, at which six vessels may conveniently discharge at the same time, is opposite the hide and wool stores, at the west part of the island.

All the buildings and fences are white, and the gravel walks, and great variety of fruit trees, and well cultivated gardens, give the quarantine ground a beautiful as well as a highly inviting aspect.

All the furniture of the hospital, which is of good, but plain materials, is owned and replenished, from time to time, by the city. On a level point of land, at the southern extremity of the island, and to the southwest of the hospital, are two large store houses, in which goods are secured when landed.

Besides the buildings already enumerated, belonging to the establishment, there is a large workshop for repairing boats and their rigging, a boat house, to secure the small boats in winter; a smoke house, to fumigate infected clothing, or wearing apparel of persons who have died at sea; a barn and other necessary out-houses.

The quarantine laws of Massachusetts, as enforced in this port, are as nearly perfect as could be expected: the general opinion of experienced navigators gives the preference to our system and ordinances over all others. Besides this flattering encomium on the wisdom of our legislature, and the municipal authorities of the city, who have endeavoured to raise an impassable barrier to foreign contagion, we are sincerely thankful for the security we enjoy from foreign pestilence, by means of these excellent regulations of health.

The officers, to whom is given the particular management of the quarantine on Rainsford Island, are first, the Resident Physician. From the 15th of June till the 15th of September, he is obliged to reside permanently on the Island. An island keeper, with a salary of 350 dollars from the city, and 40 dollars and 10 cords of wood, yearly, from the commonwealth, takes charge of all the property which is landed. He is also chosen by the City Council annually. During the particular quarantine months, the police of the island is entirely vested in the Resident Physician, who detains vessels no longer than is necessary for ventilation: and discharges them whenever, in his best judgment, he believes they can proceed to the city without danger to the inhabitants. A red flag is hoisted on an eminence, and all the inward bound pilots are instructed to bring all vessels, coming from ports within the tropics, into the quarantine roads, for the physician's examination and passport.

Till 1824, the quarantine months were from May to October; since that period the time is fixed from the 15th of June till the 15th of September, though vessels, having contagious diseases on board, are obliged to go into quarantine at all seasons, and the physician is also obliged to attend at the hospital.

A daily journal is kept of all occurrences on the island, and the names of persons who have permits to land from the city clerk, are carefully recorded. Dr. J. V. C. Smith has been the Quarantine Physician since 1826.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The merchants of Boston have been particularly distinguished for their commercial enterprise; and this

gave an early importance to the place. At this time, however, there seems to be a decided predilection for manufactures, which require a large portion of that immense capital which was formerly exerting its influence on navigation. There is no doubt that as much trade and commerce is carried on by our citizens, as is safe and consistent with a steady and sure progress to prosperity. After all the croakings of the discontented, and the frightful prognostications of the unfortunate, it is believed to be susceptible of proof, that as much business is done in Boston, in proportion to its number of inhabitants, as in any other city in the union.

WHARVES.

Nearly the whole peninsula of Boston is bounded by wharves and piers, which are near 200 in number, and many of them very extensive, being nearly three furlongs in length. These are provided with spacious stores and warehouses, with every convenience for the safe mooring and security of vessels.

LONG WHARF

Is the oldest and longest wharf in Boston. The stores are extensive and are built of brick. Near the centre of this wharf on the south side, is an excellent well of fresh water, which affords a great convenience for the supply of vessels.

INDIA WHARF.

The building of this wharf was commenced in 1805, while the improvements in Broad Street were making. India Street, extending from India Wharf to the head of Long Wharf, was the next improvement, and was finished in 1809.

CENTRAL WHARF


Was completed in the year 1816. It extends into the harbour, from India Street about midway between Long and India Wharves, and is 1240 feet in length, and 150 in width. There are 54 stores on this wharf, four stories high. There is a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected an elegant observatory. The stores are fifty feet in width, and stand in the middle of the wharf, so that there is, on either side, the best of accommodation for the landing and delivery of merchandise. It has been remarked, that for extent, convenience, and elegance combined, Central Wharf is not exceeded by any in the commercial world.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH OBSERVATORY.

Central Wharf.

Telegraph operations have long been considered of primary importance in Europe; few seaports only in this country have as yet attempted similar establishments; the advantages that have resulted are so generally known and appreciated, that a recapitulation is unnecessary. Although many improvements have been made in the different systems used in transmitting information by telegraph, yet this science may still be considered in its infancy. One of the steps towards perfection, in the art is the adoption of a universal system, sufficiently comprehensive in its indications to supersede the tedious process of spelling. Desirous of showing its importance, if carried to the extent of which this science is capable, we cannot but remark with surprise how few persons have turned their attention to its utility; and to this circumstance we may impute the slow progress it has obtained. To a great

commercial country having such an extent of sea coast as the United States of America, in continual intercourse, not only with each other, but with the whole commercial world, nothing can be more important and worthy of regard, than the means of facilitating that intercourse, and promoting the safety and comfort of those engaged in carrying it on. To enable vessels to communicate intelligence to each other with ease when they are at sea, and to the shore when they are approaching it, and to announce their arrival in our bay, are objects of primary importance. The marine telegraphic flags are six in number, arranged in the following order.

In addition to these six there is a single flag,  called the conversation flag, which is used for no other purpose than to express a desire to make a communication from one vessel to another. They are to be of no other color than *blue* and *white*, and they will, when hoisted singly, or in combination, express words, phrases and sentences, and are capable of 9330 changes, as contained in a numerical telegraphic dictionary, combining great comprehension, power and despatch, being applicable to naval, political and civil purposes. Among the advantages derived from the use of the telegraph flags are the following. Vessels meeting at sea, as long as they continue within visible distance, without altering their course, can communicate any species of intelligence, either their names, from what port they sailed, what voyage they have had, what vessels they have left in port, or that had preceded them, and particularly relative to what vessels they may have fallen in with, if in want of provisions, stores, assistance or information, their latitude and longitude, casualties, or any observations they have made during the voyage.

With these facilities, no shipmaster ought to go to sea without providing his vessel with such ample means of communicating and conversing in a language, that is becoming universal on the ocean.

Connected with the foregoing system, Mr. Parker, the conductor of the Telegraph, has lately published a book, entitled *The United States Telegraph Vocabulary*, comprising above twelve thousand phrases, sentences and words, intended as an Appendix to the *Marine Telegraph Signal Book*, wherein is embodied the Holyhead numerals. This adjunct will be obviously beneficial, and must be considered of much importance to the interests of British and American commerce. The harbour operations from the observatory have undergone a vast improvement by the adoption of the new Semaphonic Telegraph, consisting of two arms and an indicator at the top, to denote the letter of the alphabet from whence the communication proceeds, each of which arms revolves into six distinct positions, to correspond with the six distinctions in the telegraphic flags. This is an original invention, combining simplicity of plan, with certainty and celerity in its executions. The name of the vessel, her passage, and the port from whence she came, is communicated from the pilot boats in the bay, to the outer station, located upon Point Alderton Hill at Nantasket, from thence to the repeating station at George's Island, or to the maritime station at Rainsford Island, thence to the observatory on Central Wharf, all which communications are immediately transmitted to the City Hall Reading Room, to the Insurance Offices, and to the owners of the vessels thus announced.

The patrons to the telegraph establishment expecting vessels from foreign ports, are furnished with tele-

tegraph designating numbers, which are displayed at the Observatory as soon as they make their appearance in the bay. Sets of flags at a trifling expense, with a designating number and a signal book, are supplied to vessels, whose names are thereby designated, and are transmitted to the respective agents in the several seaports throughout the union, and by them inserted in all the signal books extant; consequently when two vessels are in sight of each other at sea, they can report themselves by displaying their designating numbers.

The above establishment was put into operation in 1823; its utility is very manifest, and it is not merely in a *mercantile* but *national* point of view, that the Marine Telegraph should be regarded. Already *twelve hundred sail of vessels* have adopted this system, and it is said by those capable of judging, that this establishment is under better regulations and more extensively used than any other in the United States.

It is earnestly hoped that the active and enterprising conductor will meet with that general patronage to which his praiseworthy exertions so justly entitle him.

MERCANTILE WHARF.

This might more properly be termed a street, and is that which ranges in front of the harbour, between the City Wharf and Lewis' Wharf. Warehouses have been erected on the north-west side nearly its whole length, and is now becoming a place of considerable business. This improvement has been made by the Mercantile Wharf Corporation, in the years 1828 and 1829. By it the northern extremity of the city is brought almost into

contact with the centre, and when more fully completed, it will prove to have been one of the most advantageous of all the great undertakings of Bostonian enterprise.

LEWIS' WHARF

Has also been a place of considerable trade. It has now become valuable in consequence of the great improvement, which has raised a new wharf and street between it and the City Market wharf.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

This wharf lies between Winnsimit Ferry and Charles River Bridge, and was built and owned by the late Hon. William Gray who was the largest ship owner in the United States.

THE MARINE RAILWAYS

Built near the North Battery Wharf, has been in successful operation since November 22, 1826, affording facilities for the repairs of large vessels; and from which those interested in navigation experience considerable saving and accommodation. To give some idea of the despatch here afforded, it is only necessary to state the fact, that the ship *Arabella* of 404 tons register, was drawn on the ways in February, 1827, and coppered in *sixteen* working hours.

ISLANDS IN BOSTON HARBOUR.

The islands in Boston harbour are delightful resorts for citizens and strangers during the hot summer weather. If there are natural beauties—romantic elevations, or silent and wild retreats, in the vicinity of Boston, worth the poet's and philosopher's attention, they are in the

harbour ; but to be admired they must be seen. These islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured sixty years ago, the ocean now rolls its angry billows, and lashes with an overwhelming surge the last remains of earth. From the appearance which the islands present at this period, these were once round, or in other words, were nearly circular at the base, and rose above the water like a dome ; but the northern blasts, in connexion with the terrible force of the tides accompanying such storms, have completely washed away every one of them upon the north side, in such a manner that they actually appear like half an island,—having had a vertical section, and hence there is a perpendicular bank facing the north, while the south and west gradually slope to the edge. To the east, the tide has made some destruction, but it bears no proportion to the north. This peculiarity is observable in all the islands which have soil. Towards the outer light house, the islands are almost barren ledges of rocks,—having been washed of the earth, from time immemorial. It is on the north eastern sides, that the most danger is to be apprehended. Thompson's Island, lying between the Castle and Moon Head, is secured by natural barriers, as the former receives and resists the force of the tide before it reaches Thompson's ; but Long Island, although defended in a measure by Rainsford, Gallop, George's, and Lovel's Islands, has lost considerable soil. Spectacle Island, so called from its supposed resemblance to a pair of spectacles, is sifting away by slow degrees, and nothing will prevent it.

GEORGE'S ISLAND.

This Island is the key to the harbour,—commanding the open sea, affording one of the best places for fortifi-

cations of any among the number. There is an elevation on the east and northeast, nearly 50 feet above high water mark, in some places, with an easy ascent towards the south and southwest to the channel. This is the property of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars have already been appropriated by Government for building a sea wall on the northeast. A trench was dug at the foot, below the low water mark, in which the foundation has been laid. This was made of split stone, of great weight, and bolted together with copper. We have never seen any masonry that would compare with it, in point of strength and workmanship. On this, a second wall is erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Under the superintendence of Capt. Smith, whose good judgment has been exercised from the beginning, we may expect a fort in the outer harbour that will bid defiance to all the ships of war that ever sailed.

CASTLE ISLAND,

On which stands Fort Independence, was selected as the most suitable place for a fortress for the defence of the harbour, as early as 1633. It was built at first with mud walls, which soon fell to decay, and was afterwards rebuilt with pine trees and earth. In a short time, this also became useless, and a small castle was built with brick walls, and had three rooms in it; a dwelling room, a lodging room over it, and a gun room over that. The erection of this castle gave rise to the present name of the island.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,

Lies about one mile north of Castle Island, and was first called Conant's Island. It was demised to Gov.

Winthrop in 1632, and for many years after, was called the Governor's garden. It is now in the possession of James Winthrop, Esq. a descendant of the first Governor, excepting a part conveyed by him to the United States, for the purpose of constructing a fortress now called Fort Warren. Its situation is very commanding, and in some respects superior to Castle Island.

NODDLE'S ISLAND

Was first occupied by Samuel Maverick. He was on it when the settlement of Boston commenced. He built a fort in which he mounted four cannon, and afterwards had a grant of it from the General Court. In 1814, a strong fortress was built on this island by the citizens, and called Fort Strong, in honour of the Governor.

POINT SHIRLEY

Formerly had the name of Pulling Point. The name which it now bears was given it by the proprietors, as a mark of respect to the late Gov. Shirley.

DEER ISLAND

Is a delightful island, and is owned and leased by the city. It is a place of great resort in the summer season, for parties of pleasure. Here is a large and convenient house, with a spacious ball room and other conveniences, for the accommodation of visitors. The general government are now building a sea wall round it of a formidable character. The first appropriation of congress towards the object was eighty-seven thousand dollars. Over one mile of the wall is now completed.

LIGHT-HOUSE ISLAND,

Was known for many years by the name of Beacon Island. The first light house was erected in 1715. Pilots are established at this place, provided with excellent boats, and a piece of artillery to answer signal guns.

THOMPSON'S ISLAND.

This is a promontory, nearly a mile and a half long, jutting into the harbour, opposite Spectacle Island. The Farm School Association have fixed upon this for the scene of their future operations.

NIX'S MATE

Is an irregular, barren and rocky base of an island, between Gallop and Long Island head, almost entirely concealed at high water. There is a beacon, of split stone in the centre, nearly 40 feet square, fastened together by copper bolts, which perfectly secures it from the tremendous force of the waves, in times of northeasterly gales. To speak more definitely, the shape is a parallelogram, the sides being 12 feet high, and ascended by stone steps on the south side. On the top of this, is a six-sided pyramid of wood, 20 feet high, with one window to the south. This is the conspicuous part of the beacon, and serves as a prominent warning to seamen, to keep from the dangerous shoal on which it stands. At low tide, more than an acre of land is visible, and at high tide, only small boats can sail to the monument. A very aged gentleman states, that he can remember when Nix's Mate was a verdant island, on which a large number of sheep were pastured. Forty years ago, although the soil is now completely gone, there was pasturage for 50 head of sheep, entirely above high water mark.

Tradition says, that the master of a vessel whose name was Nix, was murdered by his mate, and buried on this island, some century and a half ago. The mate was executed for the horrid crime, but declared he was innocent of the murder, and prophesied that the island, as an evidence of his innocence, would be entirely washed away. He was executed nearly on the spot where the pyramid is erected. The total disappearance of the land, above water, has led many to believe the truth of his assertion—that he was unjustly put to death. The circumstance was handed down from one generation to another, till the erection of the beacon, when by general consent, among seamen, it took the name of Nix's Mate. It was the custom about a century ago to hang pirates in chains on this Island, to strike a terror to sailors as they come into port, that the influence might deter them from the commission of such wickedness.

BOSTON CHURCHES.

The towering domes and lofty spires, which mark the numerous temples dedicated to public worship, constitute a pleasing variety in the view of the city, whether it is approached by land or water. They have been the scenes of many interesting events, and with their history are blended many tender associations and animating recollections. When religion shall become the glory of all lands, 'the glory of the children' of Boston, shall be 'their fathers.'

Our capital has not indeed been unmindful of the advantages which she has in this respect possessed; nor of her correspondent obligations. It would be difficult to point to any section of Christendom, where the min-

isters of the gospel have been uniformly treated with greater attention, respect and affection. So notorious is the truth of this remark, that Boston has long been proverbially characterized as *The Paradise of Clergymen*. May this continue to be her glory; and may she bring forth in more and more copious harvests, the best fruits of religious institutions, inherited from our fathers, nurtured with pious care, and blessed with the smiles of a benignant Providence!

FIRST CHURCH—CHAUNCY PLACE.

Constituted July 30, 1630.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.*</i>
1 John Wilson,	August 27, 1630	August 7, 1667	78
2 John Cotton,	Oct. 10, 1633	Dec. 15, 1652	67
3 John Norton,	July 23, 1656	April 5, 1663	57
4 John Davenport,	Dec. 9, 1668	March 12, 1670	73
5 James Allen,	Dec. 9, 1668	Sept. 22, 1710	78
6 John Oxenbridge,	April 10, 1671	Dec. 28, 1674	65
7 Joshua Moody,†	May 3, 1684	1692	—
8 John Bailey,†	July 7, 1693	Dec. 12, 1697	54
9 Benj. Wadsworth,	Sept. 8, 1696	June 16, 1725 ‡	68
10 Thomas Bridge,	May 10, 1705	Sept. 26, 1715	58
11 Thomas Foxcroft,	Nov. 20, 1717	June 16, 1769	73
12 Ch. Chauncy, D. D.	Oct. 25, 1727	Feb. 10, 1787	82
13 John Clarke, D. D.	July 8, 1778	April 1, 1798	43
14 Wm. Emerson,	Oct. 16, 1799	May 12, 1811	42
15 John L. Abott,	July 14, 1813	Oct. 17, 1814	31
16 N. L. Frothingham,	March 15, 1815		

The house now occupied by this Church, in Chauncy Place, is their fourth place of worship. The first, which

* When the age is given or left blank in this column, it will be understood that the minister died in office; when a dash is used that he withdrew.

† These were Assistant Ministers.

‡ Dismissed to become President of Harvard College; died March 12, 1737. Æt. 68.

was built in 1632, stood on the south side of State Street, probably on the spot occupied by the *Dawes' building* so called, on the south-east corner of State and Devonshire Streets. That was sold 1640, and a new house erected on the plat which is now covered by the block of buildings, called Joy's buildings, opposite the head of State Street. This house was burnt in the great fire, Oct. 2d, 1711. The next was a large brick edifice, erected on the same spot, which being the first regular church built of brick obtained in time the name of the *Old Brick*. It remained, a monument of the faithful labour of former generations, until the year 1808, the last service in it having been performed on the 17th, and the first in the present house on the 21st of July, in that year.

The Church in Chauncy Place is so called, from the circumstance of its being built on a piece of ground once cultivated as a garden by the celebrated Dr. Chauncy, formerly a pastor of the society. The building is of brick, 70 by 75 feet, and is finished in an elegant style. It has a basement story which is occupied for school rooms, vestry, &c. Over the front door is a marble tablet with inscriptions relative to the history of the church. The present sentiments of the first church are Unitarian.

As early as the settlement of Mr. Cotton, the *Fifth Day* or *Thursday Lectures* were preached, and have been regularly continued ever since by the Boston Ministerial Association, with the exception of about ten months in '75 and '76. The matrimonial contracts in the city are made known at these lectures by the City Clerk, who attends here every Thursday to publish the bands of matrimony.

SECOND CHURCH.

Old North and New Brick Churches united.

Old North constituted, June 5, 1650.—New Brick constituted
May 23, 1722.—United June 27, 1779.

<i>Ministers of Old North.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Mayo,*	Nov. 9, 1655	April 15, 1673	—
2 Incr. Mather, D. D.	May 27, 1664	Aug. 23, 1723	85
3 Cotton Mather, D. D.	May 13, 1684	Feb. 13, 1728	65
4 Joshua Gee,	Dec. 18, 1723	May 22, 1748	50
5 Samuel Mather, D. D.	June 21, 1732	Oct. 23, 1741 †	—
6 Saml. Checkley, Jr.	Sept. 3, 1747	March 19, 1768	44
7 John Lathrop, D. D.	May 18, 1768	Jan. 4, 1816	77
<i>New Brick.</i>			
8 William Waldron,	May 23, 1722	Sept. 20, 1727	81
9 William Welsted,	March 27, 1728	Sept. 29, 1753	58
10 Ellis Gray,	Sept. 27, 1738	Jan. 17, 1753	37
11 Eben'r. Pemberton,	March 6, 1754	Sept. 15, 1777	72
12 Henry Ware, Jr.	Jan. 1, 1817	Oct. 4, 1830	—
13 R. Waldo Emerson,	March 11, 1829	Oct. 28, 1832	—

The Old North was located at the head of the North Square. The first building, erected in 1649, was destroyed by fire, Nov. 27, 1676. It was rebuilt of wood the next year, and then stood for a century, till it was pulled down by order of Gen. Howe, for fuel for the refugees and tories, Jan. 16, 1776. The lot of land afterwards became the property of Rev. Dr. Lathrop, who built upon it the house fronting south on North Square.

* Previously to Mr. Mayo's induction, public services had been maintained by Mr Michael Powel, whom the church would have settled as their pastor, if the civil magistrates would have consented. Mr. Mayo withdrew in consequence of his age and infirmities, and removed to Yarmouth, where he died, May, 1676.

† Dr. Mather was dismissed to form another church. He died June 27, 1785, Æt. 79.

The New Brick is the oldest meeting-house in the city. It was dedicated May 10, 1721. The interior was altered in 1828, so as to assume more of a modern style. It has recently undergone a thorough repair which gives it a very neat appearance. It stands on Hanover Street, on a rising ground, near the corner of Richmond Street. The founders of this branch of the society which was the seventh Congregational, originally seceded from the fifth, or New North. The present sentiments of the Church are Unitarian.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted May 28, 1665.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Thomas Gould,	1665	Oct. 1676	
2 John Miles,	"		—
3 John Russell,	July 28, 1679	Dec. 24, 1680	
4 Isaac Hull,			
5 John Emblen,	1684	Dec. 9, 1702	
6 Ellis Callender,	1708	1728?	
7 Elisha Callender,	May 21, 1718	March 31, 1738	
8 Jere. Condy,	Feb. 14, 1739	August, 1764	—
9 Saml. Stillman, D. D.	Jan. 9, 1765	March 12, 1807	70
10 Joseph Clay,	Aug. 19, 1807	Oct. 27, 1809	—
11 James M. Winchell,	March 13, 1814	Feb. 22, 1820	28
12 Fra. Wayland, D. D.	Aug. 22, 1821	Sept. 10, 1826	—
13 Cyrus P. Grosvenor,	Jan. 24, 1827	Sept. 24, 1830	—
14 William Hague,	Feb. 4, 1830		

The history of this Church is most intimately connected with that of the progress of religious liberty in Massachusetts. It was constituted in Charlestown, on the 28th of May, 1665. The individuals who founded it, had held meetings for religious worship on Sabbath days for several years preceding. For thus deviating from the order of the established church, they were severely

fined, and otherwise afflicted by the civil authorities. They then retreated to a private dwelling on Noddle's Island. At that place they continued their meetings regularly on Sabbath days for a considerable length of time, when they resolved to build themselves a meeting house. In this they succeeded by avoiding the suspicion of their opposers, until their house was publicly dedicated on the 15th of February 1679.

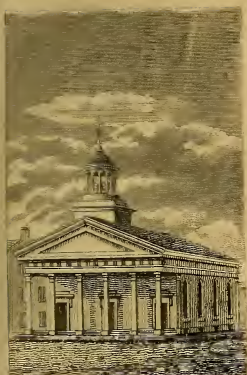
The opening of this meeting house so offended the civil authorities, that on the 8th day of March 1680, they caused the doors to be nailed up, and the following notice to be posted on them.

'All persons are to take notice, that by order of the court, the doors of this house are shut up, and that they are inhibited to hold any meeting, or to open the doors thereof without license from authority, till the General Court take further order, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.'

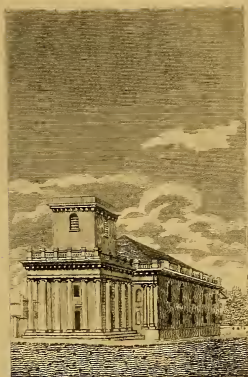
Dated at Boston 8th March, 1680.

EDWARD RAWSON, *Secretary.*

The church held public worship in the yard in front of the meeting house on the succeeding Sabbath, soon after which the Government ordered the doors to be again opened. But they now resolved to use more effectual means to crush this infant church. Many of its members were harrassed, fined, and imprisoned. Its first three pastors were at different times kept in close confinement. Mr. Thos. Gould the first pastor for maintaining his own opinions in matters of religion, was imprisoned for nearly three years. But these prejudices and fears, entertained by the friends of the established church, began at length to subside; and in the year 1718, the feeling of toleration had made



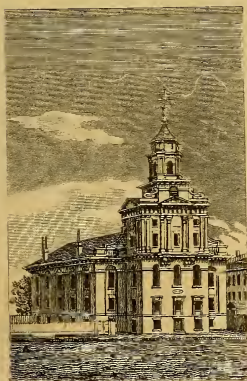
PINE STREET.



KING'S CHAPEL.



NEW BRICK.



CHAUNCY PLACE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

such advances, that several of the most distinguished of the Congregational clergymen in Boston, assisted in the ordination of Mr. Elisha Callender, who was the sixth Pastor settled over this church.

Their first meeting-house, was erected by the side of what was then called the mill-pond. This spot is now covered by a block of brick buildings, on the north side of Stillman Street, between Salem and Pond Streets. This house stood until the year 1771, when it was replaced by a new one of wood, which was afterwards considerably enlarged. The last meeting held in this house was on the 14th June, 1829. In 1828, the Church and Society erected their present meeting house, at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets, which was dedicated June 18, 1829.

The vestry room which is in the basement story, is 55 feet in length and 38 in width, and is furnished with settees sufficient to accommodate 300 or 400 persons. The floor of the house above the basement, which contains 106 pews, is gained by an easy flight of stairs.—The pews are lined with crimson, and stuffed similar to a sofa, and furnished with carpets, cushions, book-racks, &c. The ends of the pews are finished with scroll arms, and the doors are several inches lower than the backs of the pews, so that they appear like rows of sofas in perfect uniformity.

The pulpit is of mahogany, neatly finished, and surmounted by a large crimson silk damask curtain. Immediately in front of the pulpit, and connected with it, is the Baptistry; the top of which is even with that of the pews. It is so situated, that every person in the house may see the ordinance performed when seated in their pews.

The ceiling is a regular arch, having a spring of about six feet, the entire length of the house. From the centre is suspended the cut glass chandelier. Two sky-lights, thirty-six feet in circumference, one between the chandelier and pulpit, and the other on the opposite side, admits the light through the ceiling.

In the centre of each circular sash in the ceiling is a swinging sash, nine feet in circumference, which is opened for the purpose of ventillation.—The house is crowned by a handsome tower, which contains a bell of about 1600 lbs weight.

That part of the basement story which fronts on Hanover Street is fitted into five handsome stores, and rent for something over \$1500 per annum. This house and the land cost \$44,000.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Constituted, May 12, 1669.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age-</i>
1 Thomas Thatcher,	Feb. 16, 1670	Oct. 15, 1673	53
2 Samuel Willard,	April 10, 1678	Sept 12, 1707	66
3 Eben'r. Pemberton,	Aug. 28, 1700.	Feb. 13, 1717	45
4 Jos. Sewall, D. D.	Sept. 16, 1713	June 27, 1769	80
5 Thomas Prince,	Oct. 1, 1718	Oct. 22, 1758	72
6 Alexander Cumming,	Feb. 25, 1761.	Aug. 25, 1763	37
7 Samuel Blair, D. D	Nov. 19, 1766	Oct. 10, 1769 *	—
8 John Bacon,	Sept. 25, 1771	Feb. 8, 1775 †	—
9 John Hunt,	Sept. 25, 1771	Dec. 20, 1775	31
10 Jose. Eckley, D. D.	Oct. 27, 1779	April 20, 1779	61
11 Joshua Huntington,	May 18, 1808	Sept. 11, 1819	34
12 B. B. Wisner, D. D.	Feb. 21, 1821	Nov 12, 1832	

It is somewhat remarkable that the Old South as well as the First and the first Baptist Churches were all or-

* Rev. Dr. Blair retired to Pennsylvania.

† Rev. Mr. Bacon died, Nov. 1820, Æt. 83.

ganized, at their outset, in Charlestown. Although the founders of the Old South were Congregationalists, there was sufficient informality in their gathering, to cause a public proclamation against them, when they undertook to set up their house. No decisive measures were taken to prevent them, and they therefore went forward with their building. It was of wood, on the spot now occupied by the Society, at the corner of Milk and Washington Streets. That house was taken down, March 3, 1729, and on April 26, 1730, the new house, which is the present building, was opened for public worship. The inside of it was entirely destroyed by the British dragoons, who took possession of it, Oct. 27, 1775, for the purpose of a riding school. After the siege was raised, the Old South people improved the Stone Chapel till their house was put into repair. It is probably the most capacious house in the city, and is the one selected for the celebration of religious services on the anniversary of the General Election and Independence. Sentiments of the Old South Church, Calvinistic.

KING'S CHAPEL.

Episcopal Society formed, June 15, 1686.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement..</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Robert Ratcliffe,	1686		—
2 Robert Clarke,	1686		—
3 Sam'l Myles,	June 29, 1689	March 1, 1728	
4 George Hatton,	1693	July, 1696	—
5 Christopher Bridge,	March 5, 1699	Oct. 1, 1706	—
6 Henry Harris,	April, 1709	Oct. 6, 1729	—
7 Roger Price,	June 25, 1729	Nov. 21, 1746	—
8 Thos. Harward,	April, 1731	April 15, 1736	
9 Addingt, Davenport,	April 15, 1737	May 8, 1740	—

10	Stephen Roe,	1741	1744	--
11	Henry Caner, D. D.	April 11, 1747	March 17, 1776	--
12	Charles Brockwell,	1747	Aug. 20, 1755	--
13	John Troutbeck,	1755	November, 1755	--

After the revolution, the remaining proprietors of the Chapel adopted a Unitarian Liturgy, which they continue to use, while they retain also some of the forms of the Church of England. They have had one Rector and two associate ministers, namely :—

14	James Freeman, D. D.	Oct. 20, 1782		
15	Samuel Cary,	Jan. 1, 1809	Oct. 22, 1815	30
16	Fr. W. P. Greenwood,	Aug. 29, 1824		

Rev. Dr. Freeman is the oldest surviving clergyman in the city. He commenced Reader on the day above named, and received ordination as Rector Nov. 18, 1787. The first Chapel, founded in 1688, was a wooden building, of much smaller dimensions than the present, which was opened for divine service, Aug. 21, 1754.

The exterior of this edifice is extremely plain, being entirely of unhammered stone. The tower is ornamented by a colonnade of large wooden pillars, and the whole presents the appearance of massy grandeur suited to distinguish in former days the place of worship for the public functionaries. In the interior, the Governor's pew was formerly distinguished above the rest, but was taken down a few years since. The style of architecture is of the Corinthian order. There are several monumental marbles, which add to the interest with which the church is visited. It is now the only house in which the old fashion of square pews is retained.*

* For a more and full account of this Church the reader is referred to Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood's interesting history of the 'King's Chapel.'

QUAKERS' MEETING.

From the year 1664 to 1808, the society of Friends held regular meetings in Boston. They built the first brick meeting-house in the town, in Brattle Street, and another of similar materials, in Congress Street. The former was sold in 1708, the latter was erected prior to 1717, and stood till April, 1825, when the building was sold and demolished.* Connected with this house was a burial ground, in which the dead of the society were interred. Their remains were removed to Lynn in the summer of 1826. The land was sold in 1827, and the stone building now rented for the Boston Type Foundry, opposite the west end of Lindall Street, occupies the site of the old church. The Society has since erected a very neat stone edifice in Milton Place. The number of Friends resident in Boston are very few, and consequently meetings are only held here occasionally.

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH.

Constituted, Dec. 12, 1693.

	<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1	Benjamin Colman, D. D.	Aug. 4, 1699	Aug. 29, 1747	73
2	William Cooper,	May 23, 1716	Dec. 13, 1743	50
3	Samuel Cooper,	May 22, 1746	Dec. 20, 1783	58

* At this period fears were entertained that the Society would become extinct in Boston, as did the FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, which originated here in 1686. As a matter of record, it should be stated that this society built a brick church, in School Street, on land adjoining the Universal meeting-house on the east; had two pastors—Rev. Paul Daille, who died May 20, 1715, *Æt.* 66, and Rev. Andrew Le Mercier. The society was discontinued in 1748, and sold their house to a new congregation. Mr. LeMercier lived till March 31, 1764, and attained to the 72d year of his age.

4 Peter Thacher	Jan. 12, 1785	Dec. 16, 1802	51
5 J. S. Buckminster,	Jan. 30, 1805	June 9, 1812	28
6 Edward Everett,	Feb. 9, 1814	March 5, 1815	—
7 John G. Palfrey,	June 17, 1818	May 22, 1830	—

This society originated in a desire, on the part of its founders, to extend the privilege of voting in the choice of a minister to every baptized adult, who contributed to the maintenance of worship, instead of limiting it, as it had hitherto been in other churches, to the communicants alone. They adopted some other customs, at variance with general usage, and published a manifesto or declaration of their principles and designs, which gained them the name of the *manifesto church*. Their 'pleasant new-built church' was erected on Brattle's close, and opened for worship Dec. 24, 1699. It was a wooden building, with window frames of iron. It was taken down in May, and the corner stone of the present building laid in June, 1772, and the house opened July 25, 1773.

Governors Hancock and Bowdoin were liberal benefactors of this society. The name of the former was inscribed on one of the rustic quoins at the south-west corner of the building. The British soldiery defaced it, and the stone remains in the condition in which they left it. A similar inscription, unmutilated, appears on one of the rustic quoins at the south-west corner of the tower; and on one in the north-west corner, the name of Dr. John Greenleaf appears, who, with Gov. Bowdoin, advanced the money for refitting the church, it having been improved as a barrack, during the seige. A shot, which was sent from the American army, at Cambridge, struck the tower on the night preceding the evacuation of the town. It was picked up and preserved, and is

now fastened in the spot where it struck. Gen. Gage's head quarters were in the house opposite.

Brattle Street, church adopts the Unitarian sentiments.

NEW NORTH CHURCH.

Constituted, May 5, 1714.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Webb,	Oct. 20, 1714	April 16, 1750	21
2 Peter Thacher,	Jan. 28, 1720	Feb. 26, 1739	61
3 Andrew Eliot, D. D.	April 14, 1742	Sept. 13, 1772	59
4 John Eliot, D. D.	Nov. 3, 1779	Feb. 14, 1813	59
5 Francis Parkman,	Dec. 3, 1813.		

The project of forming a new society at the north part of the town originated with seventeen substantial mechanics, in the winter of 1712. By the 5th of May, 1714, they had erected a convenient meeting house on the lot at the corner of Clark and Hanover Streets, where their present place of worship stands. This last was dedicated May 2, 1804. It is the second (the Roman Catholic being the first) of the modern built churches. Its exterior is in a bold and commanding style. The front is decorated with stone pilasters of a composite order; a series of attic pilasters over them; a tower and cupola, terminated with a handsome vane, above 100 feet from the foundation. The inside is a square of 72 feet: two ranges of Doric columns under the galleries and Corinthian above them, support the ceiling, which rises in an arch of moderate elevation in the centre: the whole well adapted for sight and sound.

This church is considered to be Unitarian in sentiment, and with the *Second Church* in its neighborhood,

with which it is associated, has recently adopted a brief and expressive form of church covenant, free from any peculiarities of controverted doctrine, and which was in use in the Old North Church, as early as the days of Mayo, its first minister and of Dr. Increase Mather, a century and an half ago.

NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

Constituted April 15, 1719.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Samuel Cheekley,	April 15, 1719,	Dec. 1, 1769	73
2 Penuel Bowen,*	April 23, 1766	May 12, 1772	—
3 Joseph Howe,	May 19, 1773	Aug. 25, 1775	28
4 Oliver Everett,	Jan. 2, 1782	May, 26, 1792	—
5 J. T. Kirkland, D. D.	Feb. 5, 1794	Nov. 1810	—
6 Samuel C. Thacher,	May 15, 1811	Jan. 2, 1818	32
7 F. W. P. Greenwood,	Oct. 21, 1818	Dec. 1820,	—
8 Alexander Young,	Jan. 19, 1825		

The first meeting on the subject of forming this Society was held in 1715, at the Bull Tavern, then a public house of note, and now remaining, one of the last relics of ancient architecture, at the bottom of Summer Street. The place they selected for their meeting-house was the lot on the angle between Summer and Bedford Streets. It seems to have been a town lot which our forefathers intended for that purpose, from their having given it the name of *Church Green*. The town granted it to the subscribers for erecting the house, which they finished and dedicated, Jan. 8, 1717.

The present church occupies the same spot: it was dedicated, Dec. 29, 1814. It was built of the best

* Rev. President Kirkland, and Messrs. Bowen, Everett, and Greenwood resigned.

Chelmsford Granite and of the following dimensions.—The body of the building is octagonal, formed in a square of seventy-six feet diameter, four sides being forty-seven feet, and four smaller sides twenty feet each, three large windows are in two of the principal sides, and one in each of the angles, and in the rear. The height is thirty-four feet, and finished with a Doric cornice of bold projection. The porch is of equal extent with one of the sides, and is projected sixteen feet, in front of which is a portico of four fluted columns of Grecian Doric: this portico is crowned with a pediment, surmounted by a plain attic.

A tower rises from the centre of the attic, which includes the belfry. The first story of the steeple is an octagon, surrounded by eight columns and a circular pedestal and entablature; an attic, above this, gradually diminishing by three steps or gradins, supports a second range of Corinthian columns, with an entablature and balustrade; from this, the ascent in a gradual diminution, forms the base of the spire, which is crowned with a ball and vane. The entire height is one hundred and ninety feet.

Inside the house, the ceiling is supported by four Ionic columns connected above their entablature by four arches of moderate elevation; in the angles, pendants, or fans rising from a circular horizontal ceiling, decorated with a centre flower. Between the arches and walls are grains springing from the cornice, supported by Ionic pilasters between the windows. The galleries rest upon small columns, and are finished in the front with balustrades. The pulpit is richly built of mahogany, supported by Ionic and Corinthian columns. The floor of the house contains one hundred and eighteen pews, and the galleries thirty-two, be-

sides the organ loft, and seats for the orphan children of the Female Asylum.

In constructing this house, an attempt has been made to unite the massive simplicity of the Grecian temple with the conveniences of the Christian church. The bold proportions of the portico, cornices and windows, and the simplicity of the attic, give the impression of classical antiquity ; while the tower and steeple are inventions, comparatively, of a modern date. It is the first in which the modern style of long windows was introduced.

The Unitarian sentiments are maintained by this church.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Episcopal Society formed, Sept. 5, 1722.

<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Timothy Cutler, D. D.	Dec. 29, 1793	Aug. 17, 1765	
2 James Greaton,	1759	Aug. 31, 1767	—
3 Mather Byles, jr. D. D.	April 22, 1768	April, 1775	—
4 Stephen Lewis,	August, 1778	1785	—
5 William Montague,	April, 1786	May, 1792	—
6 Wm. Walter, D. D.	May 19, 1792	Dec. 5, 1800	64
7 Samuel Haskell,	May, 1801	Sept, 1803	—
8 Asa Eaton, D. D.	Oct. 23, 1803	May, 1829	—
9 Wm. Croswell,	June 24, 1829		

This church is situated in Salem Street, near Copp's Hill. Its elevation makes it the most conspicuous object in North Boston. The corner stone was laid with religious ceremonies by Rev. Mr. Myles, April 22, 1723, and the house was dedicated on the 29th of December, the same year.

Christ Church is 70 feet long, 50 wide and 35 high ; the walls are two feet and a half thick, the steeple's

area is 24 feet square. The brick tower is 78 feet high; the spire above is 97 feet; in all 175 feet. Under the church is the Cemetery containing 33 tombs.

The interior was greatly improved by alterations made a few years since. Formerly there was a centre aisle, which is now closed, and the space converted into pews. The large altar window is closed, and the chancel is enriched by an altar piece. The paintings containing the Lord's prayer, select texts of Scripture, and the last supper, are from the pencil of an artist of this city, and are deservedly admired. The flues of the stoves are inclosed by pillasters, supporting an entablature and cornice over the chancel, on the frieze of which is inscribed 'This is none other than the house of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven.' Above this is a painting, the Descent of the Holy Spirit, finely executed.—At the east end of the church, on the side of the chancel, is a monument to the memory of Washington, (the first ever erected to his memory in this country) with a bust well executed by an Italian artist. The old steeple which was considered one of the most elegant in the Union, had suffered for the want of timely repairs, and was overthrown by the violent October gale of 1804. The liberality of the citizens furnished four thousand dollars for the erection of a new one, which was completed according to a model furnished by Charles Bulfinch, Esq. in which the proportions and symmetry of the old one are carefully preserved.

This church is furnished with the only peal of bells in the city. It was a custom in former days to chime them several nights previous to Christmas, and to ring the old year out and the new year in, most merily upon them. They are inscribed with the following

Mottos and Devices.

1st Bell.—‘ This peal of eight Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ Church, in Boston, N. E. anno 1744, A. R.’

2d Bell.—‘ This church was founded in the year 1723, Timothy Cutler, D. D. the first Rector,* A. R. 1744.’

3d Bell.—‘ We are the first ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America, A. R. 1744.’

4th Bell.—‘ God preserve the Church of England. 1744.’

5th Bell.—‘ William Shirley, Esq. Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, anno 1744.’

6th Bell.—‘ The subscription for these Bells was begun by John Hammock and Robert Temple, church wardens, anno 1743 ; completed by Robert Jenkins and John Gould, church wardens, anno 1744.’

7th Bell.—‘ Since Generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise. 1744.’

8th Bell.—‘ Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all, anno 1744.’

Connected with this church is a Sunday School, commenced in June, 1815. The average attendance of children is about 200.

The doctrines of the Church of England are advocated in this church without alteration.

* A chair, which this Rev. Divine brought from England, and which the venerated Dean Berkley (at the sale of whose effects it was purchased by Dr. Cutler,) said was modelled after the form of the Curule *Ædilis*, in Rome, is now in the possession of a gentleman in this city. It is more than 100 years since Dr C. bought it.

FEDERAL STREET CHURCH.

Irish Presbyterian, 1727.—Congregational, 1786.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Moorhead,	March 31, 1730	Dec, 2, 1773	70
2 Robert Annan,	1783	1786	†
3 Jer. Belknap, D. D.	April 4, 1787	June 20, 1793	54
4 J. S. Popkin, D. D.	July 10, 1799	Nov. 23, 1802	—
5 Wm. E. Channing, D. D.	June 1, 1803		
6 Ezra Stiles Gannett,	June 30, 1824		

This society was originally composed of a number of Presbyterian families from the north of Ireland. They purchased a convenient lot at the corner of Bury Street, (now corrupted to Berry,) and Long lane (now called Federal Street,) and altered a barn, which stood there, into a house of worship, which sufficed the wants of the society till their means enabled them to raise a new and convenient edifice, in 1744. At that time they were in a flourishing condition; but after Mr. Moorhead's decease, they probably declined, and eventually embraced the practice of our Congregational order, Aug. 6, 1780. Their first pastor under the new regime was as conspicuous for his learning and talents, as the original founder, Mr Moorhead, had been for his eccentricities.

This church was the place of meeting for the Massachusetts Convention, when they decided on the adoption of the United States Constitution. It is from this circumstance that the street derives its name. The present edifice is a fine specimen of Saxon Gothic, designed by Charles Bulfinch Esq. who has since held the station of principal architect over the public buildings at Washington. It was dedicated Nov. 23, 1809. The architecture is admirable for its uniformity and the sym-

metry of its proportions. It is the only pure specimen of that style of building in this metropolis.

The ministers of this church are decided advocates of the Unitarian system.

HOLLIS STREET CHURCH.

Constituted November 14, 1732.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Mather Byles, D. D.	Dec. 20, 1732	1777	—
2 Ebenezer Wight,	Feb. 25. 1778	Sept. 1788	—
3 Saml. West, D. D.	March 12, 1789	April 10, 1808	70
4 Horace Holley, D. D.	March 9, 1809	Aug. 24, 1818	—
5 John Pierpont,	April 14, 1819		

His excellency Jonathan Belcher, Governor of Massachusetts, in 1730, conveyed the land on which this house of worship stands, to Wm. Paine, Esq. and others, on condition that they should build thereon. Accordingly they erected a meeting house 40 feet by 30, with a steeple—it was finished and dedicated, June 18, 1732. Being entirely of wood, it was destroyed in the great fire of April 20, 1787. In 1793 it was rebuilt, also of wood, and taken down in 1810, to make way for the present edifice, which is of brick, and was dedicated Jan. 31. 1811. It is 79 1-2 feet by 76, exclusive of the tower. It contains 130 pews on the lower floor, and 38 in the gallery, besides the seats for the choir—the steeple is 196 feet high. The materials of the old house were sold to a society in Weymouth, where it was put up anew, almost in its original form. It was very elegant for a wooden building, and a drawing of it is preserved in the Massachusetts Magazine for 1793.* Hollis Street Church is Unitarian in sentiment.

* Rev. Dr. Byles died July 5, 1788. Rev. Mr. Wight Sept. 1821, — Rev. President Holley, July 31, 1827, in his 47th year.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Society commenced, April, 1728.

<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Addington Davenport,	May 3, 1740	Sept. 8, 1746	
2 William Hooper,	Aug. 28, 1747	April 14, 1767	
3 William Walter, D. D.	July 22, 1764	March 17, 1776	—
4 Samuel Parker, D. D.	May 19, 1774	Dec. 6, 1804	60
5 John S. J. Gardiner, D.D.	April 12, 1792	July 29, 1830	65
6 Geo. W. Doane,*	April 7, 1828		

The number of adherents to the doctrines and forms of the Church of England seems to have increased rapidly, after the introduction of the royal government into the colony, under the charter of 1691. The reason assigned for the erection of Christ Church, was, that the chapel was not large enough to contain all that would come to it; and the first step towards the formation of Trinity Church were taken by reason that the chapel was full, and no pews to be bought by new comers—this was in 1728. The subscription succeeding, after some delay, a church was erected, and first occupied Sept. 15, 1735. It was the building of which a drawing was given in our first edition, and which stood till 1828. Though its exterior was less imposing, being of wood, it was more highly ornamented within than almost any other church in the city. The Trinitarian doctrines have always been preached here.

The corner stone of the new edifice (which occupies the site of the ancient building) at the corner of Hawley and Summer Streets was laid Sept. 15, 1828, by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, the rector of the church, with ap-

* Consecrated Bishop of New Jersey, Oct, 31, 1832.

propriate ceremonies. A silver plate, bearing the following inscription, (with a number of the Episcopal Watchman, and a Centinel, of April 12, 1828, containing the most important chronological memoranda of the parish, and several pieces of the current silver coin of the United States) was enclosed in a glass case, with envelopes of tin and of lead, and deposited under the stone :

TRINITY CHURCH.

Built A. D. 1734.

Built A. D. 1828.

Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D. *Bishop of the Eastern Diocess.*

Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, D. D. *Rector.*

Rev. George Washington Doane, A. M. *Assistant Minister.*

Edward Hutchiusion Robbins, jun. Esq. and George Brinly, Esq. *Wardens.*

John Trecothick Aphthorp, Esq. George Brinley, Esq. John Hubbard, Esq. William Dehon, Esq. Joseph Head, jun. Esq. William Davis Sohier, Esq. and Edward Hutchinson Robbins, jun. Esq. *Building Committee.*

The plan of the Church was designed by George Watson
Brimmer, Esq.

The Corner Stone was laid September 15th, 1828.

Δόξα τῷ Θεῷ.

The materials which are of Quincy granite, far surpass any which we have ever seen ; and the foundation and upper walls, for beauty, strength, and solidity, we are bold to say, are not equalled in this country.

WEST CHURCH.

Constituted January 3, 1737.

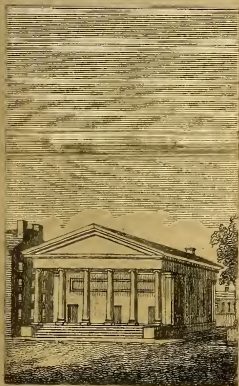
<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement,</i>	<i>Exit,</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 William Hooper,	May 12, 1737	Nov. 19, 1746	---
2 Jona. Mayhew, D. D.	June 17, 1747	July 8, 1766	46
3 Simeon Howard, D. D.	May 6, 1767	Aug. 13, 1804	71
4 Charles Lowell, D. D.	Jan. 1, 1806.		



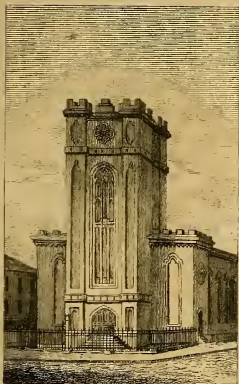
HOLLIS STREET.



CHRIST CHURCH.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



TRINITY CHURCH 1830.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowers Picture of Boston.

The formation of this church, it is said, was owing to a desire on the part of its founders, to enjoy the ministerial services of the Rev. Mr. Hooper, who became their first pastor; although he probably had not given any positive assurance that he would accept the office, for the New Brick Church invited him to become colleague with Mr. Welsted as late as Dec. 26, 1736. Mr. H. was a native of Scotland, a man of more than ordinary powers of mind, of a noble aspect, an eloquent and popular preacher. The frame of their meeting-house, with the tower thereof, was erected early in September, 1736. Mr. Hooper was unanimously chosen to the pastoral office, on the day when the church was constituted, and ordained on the 18th of May, 1737. He continued in the office a little over nine years, when he left this society, and became rector of Trinity church after receiving Episcopal ordination. His successor, Dr. Mayhew, was one of the brightest luminaries of the church, and foremost among the boldest friends of civil and religious liberty. It is doubtful whether even the ardent devotedness of James Otis did more to kindle the fire of the American Revolution, than did the zeal and arguments of Dr. Mayhew. He died a few weeks after delivering his discourse on the repeal of the Stamp Act.

In 1806, immediately after the ordination of Dr. Lowell, measures were taken towards erecting a new meeting-house. In April, the old one was taken down, and the present one completed and dedicated Nov. 27th of the same year. This building unites neatness with elegance. It is seventy-five feet long, and seventy-four feet wide; the walls are thirty-four feet high, the porch is seventeen by thirty-six feet, the walls of which are seventy-three feet high, and finished after the Doric order. On the porch is erected a cupola twenty-nine

feet high, which is finished in the Ionic order. The pulpit is of mahogany and is thought not to be surpassed in beauty by any in the city. The ceiling has a dome in its centre, forty-two feet in its greatest diameter.

The horizontal part of the ceiling is ornamented with pannels, fans, &c. The lower floor is spacious and convenient, and contains 112 pews. To its architectural embellishments an elegant clock is added, the donation of the late John Derby, Esq.

Under the Church is a vestry and a large and very excellent room for the Sunday School, and for the parish and Sunday School libraries. The Sabbath School attached to this Church was the first institution of the kind in New England. It was commenced in 1812, and its founders have had the satisfaction of seeing their example followed by most other churches in the city. The music in this church is distinguished for its chasteness and skill. It was much indebted for its excellence to the late lamented Wm. H. Eliot, Esq. a devoted friend to the parish.

This church is congregational. It receives the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice. Its present minister stands *aloof* from the parties which divide the Christian world, and adopts no other name than Christian to designate his faith.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted July 27, 1743,

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Ephraim Bownd,	Sept. 7, 1743	June 18, 1765	46
2 John Davis,	Sept. 9, 1770	July 1772	—
3 Isaac Skillman, D. D.	Oct. 3, 1773	Oct. 7, 1787	—

4 Thomas Gair,	April 23, 1788	April 27, 1790	35
5 Thomas Baldwin, D. D.	Nov 11, 1790	Aug. 29, 1825	72
6 James D. Knowles,	Dec. 28, 1825	Oct. 7, 1832	—
7 Baron Stow,	Nov. 15, 1832		

The Second Baptist Church was originally formed, July 27, 1743, by three brethren of the First Baptist Church, who seceded in consequence of their disapprobation of the sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Condy, then their pastor. These brethren for a while assumed the name of the First Baptist Church, but the causes of discontent having subsided, their successors have long borne the numerical title which the order of time assigned to them. This society held their Lord's-day meetings for public worship, at the dwelling-house of Mr. James Bownd, in Sheaf Street, near Copp's Hill, from Oct. 3, 1742, until June 3, 1745, when they removed to Mr. Proctor's school-house, and there met until Lord's-day, March 15, 1746, when the first sermon was preached in their new meeting-house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the Church. It was a wooden building of 45 by 33 feet, finished in a plain but decent style. Near the head of the broad aisle was prepared a font or cistern, in which their candidates were immersed—it continued in use for more than forty years, having been enlarged in 1788 and again in 1797. In 1810 that building was removed to make room for the present edifice, which is of brick, 80 feet by 75, exclusive of a tower 38 feet by 18. The dedication took place Jan. 1, 1811. The sentiments of this Church have always been Trinitarian.

REV. SAMUEL MATHER'S CHURCH

Was composed of a number of the members of the Old North, at which he was an associate minister with Mr.

Gee. It commenced in 1741, and continued in existence, under his care, till his death, which occurred June 27, 1785.* After that the Society was broken up, and their meeting-house was sold to the

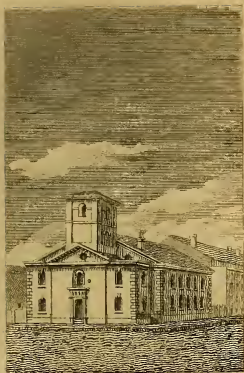
FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Organized in 1785,

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Murray,	Oct. 24, 1773	Sept. 3, 1815	74
2 Edward Mitchell,	Sept. 12, 1810	Oct. 6, 1811	—
3 Paul Dean,	Aug. 19, 1813	April 6, 1823	—
4 Sebastian Streeter,	May 13, 1824		

Mr. Murray, the first minister of this Society, is supposed to have been the first preacher of the doctrine of Universal Salvation, unreservedly, in America. He commenced in the vicinity of New-York, in the year 1770, arrived in Boston on the 26th, and preached his first sermon here on the 30th of October, 1733. It was not, however, till 1785, that his followers acquired numbers sufficient to induce them to provide themselves with a separate house for public worship. The dissolution of Dr. Mather's society afforded them a good opportunity, which they embraced, and purchased the house which he had occupied, at the corner of Benet and Hanover Streets. The same building still remains, having been, however, several times altered and enlarged, so that it will now accommodate a numerous congregation. It is the last of the ancient wooden churches.

* For an account of this and of the Rev. Andrew Crosswell's church which existed from 1743 to 1785, occupying the Old French Church, and for a notice of the Sandemanin Society, which commenced in 1764, and continued its meetings till 1823, we refer to Dr. Snow's History of Boston pp. 229, 231, 256.



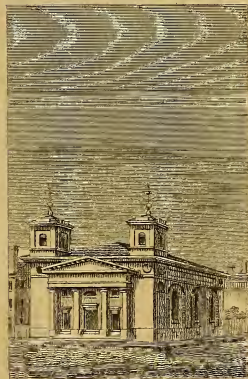
BRATTLE STREET.



CATHOLIC.



BOWDOIN STREET.



CENTRAL UNIVERSAL.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass first celebrated, November 22, 1788.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Rev. M. La Poterie,	1788		—
“ Louis de Rousselet,			—
“ John Thayer,	June 10, 1790		?
“ F. A. Matignon, D. D.	Aug. 20, 1792	Sept. 19, 1818	
Rt. Rev. John L. de Cheverus,	Oct. 3, 1796	Sept. 26, 1823	—
“ Philip Larisey,	May, 1818	July, 1821	—
“ Patrick Byrne,	March 18, 1820	July 11, 1830	—
“ William Taylor, D. D.	April, 1821	Dec. 17, 1825	—
Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick,	May 10, 1825		
“ James Fitton,	Dec. 23, 1827	July 30, 1830	—
“ William Wiley,	Dec. 23, 1827	Sept. 19, 1831	—
“ William Tyler,	May, 3, 1829		
“ T. J. O'Flaherty	Sept. 6, 1829		
“ Michael Healy,	July 10, 1831		

The first Roman Catholic Congregation was assembled in 1784, from among the few French and Irish then resident here, by the Abbe La Poterie, a Chaplain in the French navy. In the year 1788, they obtained possession of the old French Church, in School Street. Mass was celebrated in it, Nov. 22, 1788. M. La Poterie was succeeded by M. Rousselet, and afterwards by John Thayer, who was a native of Boston, and had taken orders as Catholic Missionary. Rev. Mr. Thayer commenced his mission here June 10, 1790. In 1792, the Rev. Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon arrived in Boston, and was joined by the Rev. John Cheverus, in 1796. In 1810, the Rev. John Cheverus was consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, for the Diocese of Boston, comprising all the New England States. Under him and his Vicar General, the venerable and learned Dr. Matignon, the Congregation increas-

ed in numbers and respectability, and with some aid from Protestant friends erected the Church of the HOLY CROSS in Franklin place. It was consecrated on the 29th of Sept. 1803. Bishop Cheverus was recalled to France in 1823, and is now the Archbishop of Bordeaux. The Rt. Rev. Benedict Fenwick succeeded as Bishop of Boston, and together with the Very Rev. T. J. O'Flaherty, the Rev. Wm. Tyler, and the Rev. Michael Healy, has now the charge of the Church here.

Since the arrival of Bishop Fenwick, the Church of the HOLY CROSS has received considerable additions. Its present length is 115 feet, and greatest width 72 feet. Besides the above, a neat subterraneous Chapel has been constructed principally for the Children of the Congregation, in which divine service is regularly performed on Sundays, and in which regular instruction is given.

The Catholic Congregation is at present the largest in the City, numbering ten thousand souls. In consequence of this great increase, they have it in contemplation to erect a new Church in the north part of the city, as soon as a convenient and proper site can be obtained.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

South Boston.

This Church was erected in 1819, by the Catholic Congregation of Boston, with the approbation and assistance of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cheverus. It has lately been also greatly improved, and has received considerable additions.

In connection with these Churches, it is proper to mention that the Rev. Mr. Thayer made a provision in his will towards the establishment of an Ursuline Convent. Four Ursuline Nuns, having been invited by Bishop Cheverus, arrived in Boston in June, 1820, where they undertook the instruction of female children till July 1826, when they removed to constitute the

URSULINE COMMUNITY,

Mount Benedict, in Charlestown.

This beautiful and extensive establishment is about two and a half miles from the city, delightfully located, and commanding one of the most rich and variegated prospects in the United States. The plan of education pursued here is very extensive, embracing all those attainments which are considered necessary, useful or ornamental in society. The first and leading object with the ladies who have the charge of instruction, is to impress upon the minds of their pupils the importance of the great and sublime truths of religion; the other pursuits are such useful and elegant studies as are introduced in our best conducted and most popular female seminaries.

Adjoining the establishment, is a garden, beautifully laid out, to which the young ladies always have access. Besides this they are allowed, on days of recreation, to extend their walks over the whole farm, attended however by one or more of their instructors. One of the regulations of the establishment is, that each young lady, who applies for admission, bring with her a bed and bedding, six napkins, six towells, and table furniture,

consisting of a silver table and tea spoon, knife, fork, and tumbler, all which are returned at her departure. The uniform of the young ladies, consists, on week days, of a grey bombazett dress, and white on Sundays.

TERMS.—For board and Tuition per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, \$125,00.—For ink, quills, and paper, \$4,00.

Extra charges are made for each of the languages, except the English, and also for tuition in music and other extra branches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The societies of this persuasion being all intimately connected, we shall notice them all under this one head. As early as the year 1768, when the British regiments were quartered in Boston, there were some of the soldiers who were Methodists, and soon gathered meetings. But the Rev. Wm. Black is the first regular preacher who appeared in any of our pulpits under this denomination, unless Mr. Whitfield be considered so. Mr. B. arrived here in 1784. From that time the sentiments gradually gained friends, until they formed a regular society, in August, 1792, which now bears the name of the

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society met in various places until 1796, when they had erected for themselves a convenient chapel in Methodist Alley, at North Boston; it was dedicated May 15th. This building was of wood, 46 by 36 feet. The church at that time numbered 50 communicants. Reg-

ular and occasional meetings were constantly maintained in this house till September 18, 1828, when the new chapel in North Bennet Street was dedicated. This is a handsome brick edifice, combining simplicity and neatness with the requisite grandeur and ornament.

It was at the laying of the corner stone of this church, that the most awful occurrence ever witnessed among us occurred. The exterior walls of the cellar having been completed, the frame work of the floor perfectly laid, and the first layer of floor-boards closely jointed and nailed down, the 30th of April, 1828, was appointed for the religious ceremonies. The day was uncommonly favorable for an assembly in the open air; there was a deep stillness in the atmosphere, and the sun was sufficiently covered with the clouds from the east to prevent the glare and heat of its rays. The preliminary services being performed, the Rev. Mr. Maffitt commenced the usual address. His position not being favourable to accommodate all the audience, he moved towards the corner of the western wall of the building, near the street. From this place the address was recommenced. The agitation of the crowd subsided to a breathless stillness, and the voice of the speaker reverberated from the dwellings which stood around the site of the church like the walls of an amphitheatre. Towards the close of the address, after the delivery of a passage almost prophetic, which alluded to the time when the material walls of the edifice should have crumbled into dust, nearly one fifth of the whole extent of the flooring, with probably more than two hundred people, of all ages, sexes and variety of condition, were precipitated, without the least warning, into the cellar, a depth of about eleven feet.

The scene that now ensued exceeds the powers of description. It was like one of the terrible scenes of war

or earthquake, and is remembered by those who fell into the chasm, and those who could look into it, as a confused, horrible and bloody dream. The length of the floor beam which broke and fell into the cellar was about thirty-four feet, it broke near the middle, the centre of the floor falling first, which precipitated all who stood on it towards that point where they fell six or eight deep, crowded almost to suffocation; and when the opposite ends of the beams and the falling floor struck the ground, there was a terrible rebound of the timbers in the centre, under which human flesh and bones were crushed like the tender herbs of the field.

Providentially, of the vast number that were exposed, not one person was instantly killed. Many suffered severe bruises, and many limbs were broken; all but three, survived the injuries they received.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.

In the year 1806, the Methodist Society, on the 3d of March, 'resolved that it was expedient to build another chapel for the worship of Almighty God.' On the 15th of April, the corner stone of the house in Bromfield's lane was laid by Rev. Peter Jayne, and it was completed and dedicated on the 19th of November following.— Rev. Samuel Merwin preached on the occasion. This chapel is built of brick, its dimensions are 84 by 54 feet. Near the N. E. corner, in the middle course of hammered stone, in the foundation, is a block taken from the celebrated rock on which our forefathers landed at Plymouth.

SOUTH BOSTON METHODIST CHURCH.

This Society was incorporated Feb. 15, 1825. They had previously erected a house of worship, which was dedicated Jan. 22, 1825.

By the regulations of this denomination, their clergymen preach interchangeably at the several chapels, and have been usually stationed in Boston only for two successive years. To this rule there have been but a few exceptions.

List of Methodist Ministers who have officiated in the Boston station.

Jesse Lee, 1790.	Elijah Hedding, Erastus Otis, 1811.
Daniel Smith, 1791.	Wm. Stephens, Wm. Hinman, 1812,
Jeremiah Cosden, 1792.	Daniel Webb, Elijah Hedding, 1813.
Amos G. Thompson, 1793.	Geo. Pickering, Joseph A. Merrill, 1814.
Christopher Spry, 1794.	Elijah Hedding, Daniel Filmore, 1815.
Evan Rogers, 1795.	Elijah Hedding, Daniel Filmore, 1816.
John Harper, 1795.	Timothy Merritt, Enoch Mudge, 1817.
Joshua Hale, 1796.	Timothy Merritt, Enoch Mudge, 1818.
George Pickering, 1796.	Benja. R. Hoyt, V. R. Osborn, 1819,
Elias Hull, 1797.	D. Kilburn, B. R. Hoyt, 1820.
Daniel Olander, 1797.	S. W. Wilson, Eph. Wiley, 1821.
Wm. Beauchamp, 1798.	Elijah Hedding, E. Wiley, 1822.
Joshua Wells, 1799.	Elijah Hedding, John Lindsey, 1823.
Thomas F. Sargent, 1800.	Solomon Sias, Isaac Bonny, 1824.
George Pickering, 1801.	T. Merritt, I. Bonny, A. D. Sargent, 1825.
Thomas Lyall, 1802.	T. Merritt, J. A. Merrill, J. Foster, 1826.
T. Lyall, E. Kibby, 1803.	J. A. Merrill, J. N. Maffitt, D. Webb, 1827.
Epaphras Kibby, 1804.	Stephen Martindale, E. Wiley, 1828.
P. Jayne, R. Hubbard, 1805.	S. Martindale, E. Wiley, } 1829.
P. Jayne, S. Merwin, 1806.	E. T. Taylor, }
G. Pickering, D. Webb, 1807.	I. Bonny, J. N. Maffitt, E. T. Taylor, 1830.
D. Webb, M. Rutter, 1808.	I. Bonny, A. D. Merrell, E. T. Taylor, 1831.
E. R. Sabin P. Munger, 1809.	J. Sanborn, J. Lindsey, E. T. Tay- } 1832.
E. R. Sabin, G. Norris, 1810.	lor, S. W. Willson, }

SEA STREET CHURCH.

Commenced in 1803.

In the year 1803, a religious society was commenced, of the denomination of Freewill Baptists. It was at first composed of persons who seceded from the other Baptist churches in town, and adhered to the doctrines at that time promulgated by Messrs. Thomas Jones and Elias Smith. They have since been known under the distinctive appellation of CHRISTIANS. Their first meetings were held in a large wooden building in Friend Street, then adjoining the Mill-pond. They have since occupied the hall in Bedford Street, and Dec. 29, 1825, dedicated the brick meeting-house at the corner of Summer and Sea Streets. They have a number of preachers, who have continued with them a short time. When they have no elders to preach, they often exhort each other, both male and female. The same privilege is granted to all pious people, when assembled with them, of whatever denomination they may be. Their present minister is the Rev. Joshua V. Himes.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted, 1805.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Thomas Paul,	Dec. 4, 1806	April 13, 1831	54
2 Thomas Richie,	Oct. 1832		

A church was gathered from among the coloured people, in the year 1805, which, when formed, was denominated the African Baptist Church. The year after, they began to make exertions towards building them-

selves a place of worship. A committee was chosen to make collections for the purpose, among whom was Cato Gardner a native of Africa, who had long been a respectable member of Dr. Stillman's church. At his importunity a subscription paper was prepared, which Cato circulated in different places, and obtained about \$1500. Others of the church made collections to a considerable amount; and finding sufficient encouragement, the church chose a committee of white men to superintend the building of a house, in a court in the rear of Belknap Street. It was completed, and dedicated Dec. 4, 1806; Mr. Paul was installed at the same time. The house is of brick, 40 feet by 48, three stories high. The lower story is fitted up for a school room for African children, and has been occupied as such from the time it was finished. The two upper stories are well furnished with pews, pulpit and galleries. The lot is small, and with the house cost about \$3000. The memory of Cato is perpetuated in an inscription on a marble slab on the north front of the building.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST

Episcopal society is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Samuel Snowden, an ordained elder of the Methodist connexion, a man of color, born at the South, but having spent most of the last 25 years in the New-England States. He became a preacher in 1815, and removed to Boston in 1818, soon after this church was gathered. Its number at the first organization was twenty-three; it reported to the annual conference, (in June, 1827) eighty-four members, all colored persons. Previous to the year 1824, they met at a private house in May Street,

In that year, 'by the combined liberality of the citizens and christians of different denominations,' they were provided with a chapel, which was 'dedicated to the worship of the Most High God,' on Sunday, the 24th of October. This building is of brick, 40 feet by 25; the lower story accommodates a family and a primary school for colored children; the meetings of the Society are held in the upper room, which is usually filled with hearers.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted, Aug. 5, 1807.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Rev. Caleb Blood,	Oct. 5, 1807	June 5, 1810	—
2 Rev. Daniel Sharp,	April, 29, 1812		

Proposals for building another Baptist meeting-house were issued in Aug. 1806. A lot of land had been previously procured on Charles Street, part of which was given by the Mount Vernon Company, and the greater part purchased by the subscribers to the undertaking. Five members from the First, and 19 from the Second Baptist church, united on the 5th of Aug. 1807, and were regularly constituted 'as a separate church of Christ, by the name of the Third Baptist Church in Boston.' On the same day the house was dedicated. Rev. Dr. Baldwin preached on the occasion. The sentiments of this church are Trinitarian, and congregation is large.

The land on which this edifice is erected, and indeed the whole of Charles Street, was formerly covered with water at the flood of the tide in Charles river, and was formed of earth carried from the hill on its easterly side.

The house is handsomely constructed of brick, 75 feet square, exclusive of the tower, on which is a cupola with a bell, the first used by a Baptist Society in Boston.

PARK STREET CHURCH.

Constituted, Feb. 27, 1809.

Ministers.	Settlement.	Exit.	Age.
1 Edw. D. Griffin, D. D.	July 31, 1811	April 27, 1815	—
2 Sereno E. Dwight,	Sept. 3, 1817	April 10, 1826	—
3 Edw. Beecher,	Dec. 27, 1826	1832	—
4 J. H. Linsley,	Dec. 5, 1832		

The number of persons who first associated to form this church was 26, of whom 21 were dismissed from other churches, and five received by the council on profession of faith. The corner stone of their meeting-house was laid on the first of May. A plate, bearing the following inscription, was deposited in the south-east corner: sc. *‘Jesus Christ the chief corner stone, in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple, in the Lord. This church formed February 27th, and this foundation laid May 1st, 1809.’* The house was dedicated to the service of God, Jan. 10, 1810.

This edifice is delightfully situated at the bottom of Park Street, with the front on Tremont Street, and commands an entire view of the Common and the scenery southwesterly beyond Cambridge bay. The tower is 72 feet in height, and 27 by 31 in breadth, of the Doric order. On each side of the tower is a circular vestibule of two stories, containing stairs to the galleries. This and the tower ornamented with four columns of 35 feet, and the vestibule, is crowned by an elegant pediment and balustrade, and the windows and doors are enriched by sixteen columns of the same order. The tower sup-

ports a square story for a bell, 8 feet high, and 20 feet square, with four large circular windows, eight columns on pedestals of the Ionic order, with corresponding pillasters, crowned by four pediments and cornices. On this stands an octagon, 25 feet high, and 16 from side to side, with four circular windows, ornamented with 8 Corinthian columns, with appropriate embellishments. This supports another octagon of 20 feet, 12 feet 6 inches from side to side, with the same number of columns and windows of the Composite order. On this stands a base for the spire 11 feet from side to side and 9 in height, with 8 oval windows. From this rises an octagonal spire of 50 feet with a collar midway, 9 feet 6 inches at its base, and diminishing gradually to 18 inches at the top, crowned by a ball 6 feet above, with a vane representing a blazing star. The height of the vane from the street is 217 feet 9 inches, which is about 10 feet higher than the top of the State-house.

This was the first new Congregational church formed since 1748. It professes a 'decided attachment to that system of the Christian religion which is distinguishingly denominated Evangelical, more particularly to those doctrines which in a proper sense are styled the doctrines of grace,' and adopts the Congregational form of government, as contained in the Cambridge Platform, framed by the Synod of 1648.

HAWES PLACE CHURCH.

First Meetings, 1810.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Lemuel Capen,	Oct. 31, 1827		

This society in South Boston originated in the desire of a few individuals, mostly members of the Rev. Dr.



FEDERAL STREET CHURCH



OLD SOUTH.



NEW SOUTH.



PARK STREET.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

Harris' society, in Dorchester, to be accommodated with a nearer place of worship.* They were regularly organized as the first Congregational society at South Boston, in the year 1810. They obtained an act of incorporation, with the style of the Hawes place Congregational society, Feb. 18th, 1818.

Mr. Thomas Pierce, of the Methodist denomination, preached to them about two years. This society not being able to give him a compensation adequate to his support, he returned to the Methodists. Soon after this they engaged Mr. Zephaniah Wood, the master of the public grammar school, to preach to them. He continued with them till his decease, in October, 1822.

A church was regularly organized in this society, Oct. 27th, 1819. With the approbation of the church, Mr. Wood was ordained as an evangelist, by an ecclesiastical council convened at Weymouth, Nov. 14th, 1821. After his ordination, he stately administered the ordinance of the Supper, but sustained no pastoral relation to the church and society by virtue of it.

After the death of Mr. Wood, the Rev. Mr. Capen. was requested by the society to preach and administer the ordinances to them, and was regularly installed as their first minister, Oct. 31st, 1827. The society is now in a flourishing condition. They have a new and commodious church built of wood, 60 by 46 feet, and funds sufficient for the support of the ministry, derived from the will of Mr. Hawes. The corner stone of the new church was laid July 25, 1832, with appropriate ceremonies. It was completed and dedicated January 1, 1833.

* As early as June, 1807, soon after the annexation of Dorchester Neck to Boston, Mr. John Hawes appropriated a piece of ground, on which a house for public worship was to be erected.

The following is the substance of the 'articles of faith and church government' adopted by the members of this Society. First, 'We believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were originally written by men inspired of God; and we receive them as the only perfect rule of our faith and practice.' Secondly, 'In regard to our Ecclesiastical government, and discipline, with our sister churches in this Commonwealth, we adopt the Congregational form, agreeable to the usages of the New England Churches.'

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

First Meeting, March 31, 1816.

Rector.	Settlement.	Exit.	Age.
Joha L. Blake,	June, 1824		

The services of the Protestant Episcopal church were celebrated for the first time, in that part of the town called South Boston, on Sunday, March 31, 1816. For more than two years the congregation met in a school-house, and services were conducted by different clergymen and lay-readers. *St. Matthew's church*, was consecrated on the 24th of June, 1818, by the Right Rev. Dr. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocess. It is situated on Broadway, and is a neat and commodious brick building. The expenses of its erection were chiefly defrayed by benevolent members of Trinity and Christ churches, with a view to the future wants of that section of the city. A service of plate for the use of the altar was presented by the ladies of Christ Church, and the pulpit, desk, and chancel, were furnished with appropriate dressings, by the ladies of Trinity Church. The late Mrs. Elizabeth

Bowdoin Winthrop was a most liberal benefactor. Religious services were maintained in this church, by occasional supplies, but it was not till June, 1824, that the parish enjoyed the stated labours of a minister in full orders, when the Rev. John L. Blake became rector.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Incorporated, Dec. 13, 1816.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Hosea Ballou,	Dec. 25, 1817		

The erection of a meeting-house for the *Second Society of Universalists* was proposed 'at a meeting of a number of members of the First Universal Society,' holden on Thursday, Nov. 14, 1816. Preparatory measures were adopted, and they were incorporated Dec. 13, 1816, 'by the name of the Second Society of Universalists in the town of Boston.' On Monday morning, May 19, 1817, the corner stone of the new meeting-house, in School Street, was laid, and a silver plate deposited, being the gift of Dr. David Townsend, bearing the following inscription: '*The Second Universal Church, devoted to the service of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone, May 19th, 1817.*' This house is a plain brick building, without a steeple, 75 feet long, and 67 broad. The dedication took place on Thursday, Oct. 16th; Rev. Thomas Jones, of Gloucester, preached on the occasion. Oct. 21st, Rev. Hosea Ballou was unanimously invited to the ministry over this society, and his installation took place on Christmas day, Dec. 25th, 1817. The unity of God is advocated by the pastor of this society.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.

Organized, August 15, 1818.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Thomas Worcester,	Aug. 17, 1828		

The Boston Society of the New Jerusalem was organized August 15, 1818. The members of this Society are believers in the doctrines of the New Jerusalem as revealed in the writings of Emmanuel Swedenborg. The three following are the principal doctrines of this Church. Firstly, that God is One in Essence and in Person, and that he is the Lord Jesus Christ.— Secondly, that the Word or Sacred Scriptures is Divine Truth, that it contains internal senses within the literal, by means of which it is adapted to all the various states of angels and men. Thirdly, man is regenerated and thus prepared for heaven by living according to the Ten Commandments, and by acknowledging that his power to will and to do them is the Lord alone.

The meetings of this Society for public worship were held first in Boylston Hall; afterwards in the Pantheon, and the Lecture Room of the Athenæum. In 1831 they rented a part of a building erected by Mr. T. H. Carter, in Phillips Place, Tremont Street, where they have since held their meetings.

UNION CHURCH.

Commenced in 1818.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Samuel Green,	March 26, 1823		

After the Essex Street Church, first so called, removed to Boylston hall, a minority of that body continued to

maintain worship in the Essex Street house.* On the 22d of March, 1822, they requested a 'regular dismissal from the majority, for the purpose of being formed into a regular church. This they received on the 5th of April, and on the 10th of June following, ten of their numbers, with two members of another church, were embodied according to the custom of Congregational churches. Having received an accession of members from the Old South and Park Street churches, and one from Braintree, this body adopted the name by which it is now known, of *Union Church*, on the 26th of August, 1822, and on the 26th of March, 1823, the Rev. Samuel Green was installed as their pastor. This

* The Rev. James Sabine, (who came to Boston in July, 1818, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, together with several members of a society over which he had been settled there,) gathered and organized a society, Jan. 27, 1819, by the name of the Essex Street Church. Mr. Sabine was at the same time recognized as its pastor. Their first meetings had been held in Boylston Hall, but the congregation increasing, arrangements were made for erecting this edifice in Essex Street. In the course of two years, some difficulties arose, which resulted in a vote, March 6, 1822, 'that this church think it necessary to withdraw from the *house of worship* in Essex Street, and that after this date they do meet for worship and communion in Boylston Hall.' Accordingly on the following Sabbath they assembled there, and retained the name of *Essex Street Church* until Nov. 26, 1823, when they were acknowledged and received by the Londonderry Presbytery, and organized into their body. Thus they became the *second* Presbyterian church, (Mr. Moorhead's having been the first) notwithstanding they were incorporated as '*The First Presbyterian church in the city of Boston.*' The corner stone of their new house on Piedmont Street, was laid July 4, 1827, and was dedicated Jan. 31, 1828. In 1829 Mr. Sabine renounced his sentiments, withdrew from the Presbyterian Society, and embraced the doctrines of the Episcopal Church. A majority of his society joined with him and aided in forming Grace Church. The building in Piedmont Street, in consequence of the breaking up of the Presbyterian Society, has become vacant, and is owned by eight individuals, who have it for sale or to let.

society owns and occupies the house erected in Essex Street, of which the corner stone was laid June 26, and the dedication took place, Dec. 1819. The property in this building is vested in the communicants, by a trust deed, which guarantees to them the right of choosing their own pastor, without the interference of any other body. This church is Trinitarian.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Originated in 1819.

<i>Rectors.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Samuel F. Jarvis, D. D.	July 7, 1820	Aug 22, 1825	—
Alonzo Potter,	Aug. 29, 1826	Aug, 27 1831	—
John S. Stone,	June 19, 1832		

St. Paul's church was proposed to be erected by a subscription which was commenced in March, 1819.—The corner stone was laid Sept. 4th, with appropriate solemnities. The church was consecrated June 30, 1820, by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern diocese, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Brownwell, Bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, with many of the clergy. Dr. Samuel Farmar Jarvis instituted rector, Friday, July 7, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Tremont Street, between Winter and West Streets, and fronts towards the Common. It is built of fine grey granite, and is an imitation, so far as respects the architecture, of a Grecian model of the Ionic order. The body of the church is about 112 feet long by 72 feet wide, and 40 feet high from the platform to the top of the cornice. The portico projects about 14 feet, and has six Ionic columns, 3 feet five inches diameter, and 32 feet high, of Potomac sand-stone, laid in courses. The base of the building rises four feet, and there is a flight of steps to the por-

tico, extending the whole width of the front. The interior is lighted by ten long windows, and has a chancel and organ gallery. The ceiling is a cylindrical vault, with pannels which span the whole width of the church. Beneath the principal floor, there are commodious and well constructed tombs, secured in a manner to obviate any objection which fear, or experience, or observation may have suggested.

The interior of *St. Paul's* is remarkable for its simplicity and beauty, and the materials of which the building has been constructed, give it an intrinsic value and effect, which have not been produced by any imitations of the classic models, that have been attempted of bricks and plaster in other cities. The erection of this church may be considered the commencement of an era in the art, in Boston; and although from its situation it is somewhat obscured, the beauties it displays have already had a sensible influence on taste in architecture: and those who are aware of the importance of this art, in giving form to our city, will consider themselves under the highest obligations to the disinterested and high-minded individuals of the committee, by whom this church has been designed and erected, and will not withhold the meed of praise from the architect and artists, who superintended the construction of it.

CENTRAL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Society formed, 1832.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Paul Dean,	May 7, 1823.		

The corner stone of this house of public worship was laid Oct. 7, 1822. A silver plate was as usual deposited beneath it, on which the following was the principal inscription:—*‘He that built and sustains all*

things is Jehovah—This house devoted to the worship of Almighty God, and to the promulgation of his great salvation through Jesus Christ, the chief corner stone, was commenced and this stone laid, Oct. 7th, in the year of our Lord, 1822, of the Independence of the United States, the 46th, and of the Institution of the city of Boston, the first.' The house was dedicated in the forenoon of the 6th of May, 1823, and in the afternoon, the Rev. Paul Dean, having recently dissolved his connection with the First Universal church, was installed as pastor of the new society. This edifice is situated at the corner of Bulfinch Street and Bulfinch Place. Its dimensions are 74 by 70 feet, and 35 high above the base. It is a brick building and has two towers, one for the accommodation of the bell, and the other for symmetry.

The interior of this church is finished in a very nice manner. The pews are of the settee form, with mahogany rails and arms. It has three galleries trussed from the antæ in the corners, which support a vaulted dome ceiling; from the centre of which is suspended an elegant cut glass chandelier. The pulpit is of variegated maple, elevated on a pedestal of black and white marble. The whole was designed and arranged by Mr. Solomon Willard, architect. There is a very full Sunday School, under the management of this society.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

South Boston.

Constituted December 10, 1823.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Prince Hawes,	April 28, 1824	April 18, 1827	—
Joy H. Fairchild,	Nov. 22, 1827		

In February, 1823, the Rev. Prince Hawes commenced preaching to a small congregation at South Boston.

In the spring of that year, one of the members at his own expense erected a hall for their accommodation. On the 10th of December a church was organized, by the name of the Evangelical Congregational Church, consisting of 13 members. Mr Hawes was installed pastor of this church, April 28, 1824. The hall in which this society assembled became so crowded that it was desirable they should be provided with a more convenient place for public worship. Benevolent individuals subscribed for the purpose, and they have built a house of brick, 70 feet by 50, every way commodious, but without galleries, except at one of the ends. The house was dedicated on the 9th of March, 1825. This church maintains the doctrine of the Trinity.

GREEN STREET CHURCH.

Constituted, Dec. 30, 1823.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement,</i>	<i>Exit,</i>	<i>Age.</i>
William Jenks, D. D.	Oct. 25, 1826		

Under the patronage and influence of benevolent individuals associated as a society for the moral and religious instruction of the poor, a meeting was established at Parkman's market, Jan. 31, 1819. Publick worship was regularly maintained half a day; and besides the particular classes, for which the meetings were instituted, it was found that a considerable number of persons assembled, whose circumstances rendered their attendance at the more frequented houses of worship inconvenient. Further exertions were therefore made for

their accommodation, and a house was then erected on the west side of Butolph Street, known by the name of the MISSION HOUSE. It was dedicated July 5, 1821, and a church, consisting of 17 members, was constituted, Dec. 30, 1823.

In that house, Rev. Dr. Jenks officiated as their minister, until he had gathered around him a body of friends who determined on the erection of a new church in Green Street. The corner stone of this edifice was laid April 8, 1826. In the progress of the building, a serious accident occurred. While the roof was raising, (June 13) the fastenings gave way, the roof fell and knocked down part of the front wall and staging. Two persons lost their lives, and several others were severely wounded. The building was completed and dedicated on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1826, and Dr. Jenks' installation took place at the same time.

This edifice being in several respects different in its construction from any of our churches, and the preference to this style having been given by one whose accuracy of taste might be almost proverbial, we insert at length the architectural description of it, as drawn up by Mr R. Bond the architect.

Exterior. The form is a parallelogram, 70 feet front, and 76 feet 6 inches from front to rear; the walls rise from a basement of hammered granite 7 feet high, to the height of 28 feet, under the horizontal cornice of the pediment. Its leading features present 3 arched recesses 10 feet wide and 25 feet high to the crown of the arch. In each of these recesses, 9 feet from the basement, is a freestone pannel, supported by pilasters at each end, 12 by 16 inches, with plain moulded free-

stone capitals. Over the pannels in each recess stands a circular head window, 4 feet 6 inches by 9 feet 6 inches. Under the pannels in the outer recesses is a flight of 9 steps to a platform of stone 6 by 10 feet. The steps are almost wholly within the front wall, reaching, with the platforms, to the partition wall, which extends the whole width of the house, separating the stairways and vestibule from the main body of the house. At each end, and to the right and left of the platforms are doors leading to the stairways and vestibule. Under the pannel in the middle recess is a window to light the vestibule. The cornice is the Greek Ionic, with the exception of the cymatium under the cimarecta. On the middle stone pannel is the inscription, A. D. MDCCCXXVI.

The vertical angle of the pediment is 153° . The tympanum of the pediment recedes 4 inches, in the centre of which is a circular window 4 feet diameter. From the roof, on a line with the front wall, rises a pedestal 2 feet 6 inches above the apex of the roof. It is on this that the cupola is reared, 13 by 14 feet, and 16 feet high, exclusive of the roof and spindle, and finished with pillasters at the angles, supporting a plain entablature after the manner of the Greek antæ, taken from the choragic monument of Thrasyllus.

There are 3 windows in each of the side walls, containing 60 panes of glass, 12 by 18 inches, with circular heads of 18 panes each.

Interior. The principal floor is elevated 7 feet, and rises from the pulpit to the front of the house about 14 inches. The ascent to it is by a flight of steps in each of the outer recesses already described. The outer doors open into a vestibule 9 1-2 by 26 feet. The main body

of the house is 63 feet 6 inches by 67 feet, containing 120 pews on the principal floor. The entrances from the vestibule leading to the aisles of the house are convenient. The pulpit which was first placed in front of the building between the two entrances, has been recently placed opposite the door, as in other churches, and is finished in a very neat style. The fine toned organ belonging to this society, adds much to the singing choir.

The galleries are 9 feet wide, and contain 24 pews. The visible support is by cast iron columns. The singers' gallery is in the front of the house, and over the vestibule. The ascent to the galleries is by a flight of stairs in each of the front angles of the building; over which, on each side is a lobby for coloured people. The front of the galleries are finished with one continued bead and flush pannel round the whole, and capped with a plain moulded cornice corresponding with the antæ.

The ceiling is level to the distance of 9 feet from the walls, with a plain moulded cornice in the angles. It then recedes 4 inches, in which are sunken moulded pannels. Within these pannels is another recess of 6 inches, surrounded with an archtrave 2 feet wide, containing 7 sunken frets. Lastly, within this is a centre piece, containing 7 plain water leaves, surrounded with a reeded architrave. The ceiling is whited and the walls colored.

The roof is framed with straight beams and trussed in a manner to support itself. The house is warmed by a furnace in the basement at the N. W. angle.

The building is of brick, and has a vestry or chapel adjoining it, and opening into the body of the house; although its main entrance is from Staniford Street.

CHAMBER STREET CHURCH.

Constituted Jan. 28, 1825.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Samuel Barrett,	Feb. 9, 1825		

In the year 1823, several gentlemen conferred together on the apparent want of a new house of worship for the accommodation of the increasing population of the western section of the city. It was ascertained that the Rev. Dr. Lowell's, the only Congregational society in that part of the city, comprised at that time about 350 families, and that many in the neighborhood could not obtain suitable accommodations within a convenient distance. In view of these circumstances, a plan was originated for the erection of a new church, and in the course of a few weeks, 230 shares were subscribed by ninety persons. In January, 1824, an act of incorporation was obtained under the title of 'The Twelfth Congregational Society in the City of Boston.'*

The corner stone of the new house was laid on the 10th of May. The dedication took place October 13th: Rev. Jno. G. Palfrey preached on the occasion from Matt. xvi. 3. On the 19th December, Mr. Samuel Barrett, from the Theological School at Cambridge, was invited by the Society to become their pastor. January 28, 1825, a church was constituted from the members of the society, and on the 9th of February, Mr. Barrett was ordained. The society is Unitarian, and is considered flourishing.

* This Society is in fact the 18th Congregational Church formed regularly in Boston, and is the 15th of those now in existence: we know not why it is called the twelfth

BOWDOIN STREET CHURCH.

Constituted July 18, 1825.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Lyman Beecher, D. D.	March 22, 1826	Sept. 1832	*
Hubbard Winslow,	Sept. 1832		

The church and society now worshipping in Bowdoin Street formerly occupied the Stone Church in Hanover Street; but after that building was consumed by fire, (which took place Feb. 1, 1830.) The proprietors of that edifice sold the lot of land on which it was built, and such of them as usually worshipped in the Hanover Church united in building a new meeting house in Bowdoin Street, which they considered a more central and convenient location. The house was completed and dedicated June 16, 1831. Rev. Dr. Beecher preached the sermon. By the plan of organization, adopted by the pew proprietors and members of the church, the church have the right in all cases, to select a pastor to be proposed to the pew proprietors, for their concurrence, if they concur a call is given by those two bodies jointly, if they do not concur, the church select again; the amount of salary to be paid to the Pastor and all other financial concerns are controlled by the Pew Proprietors. The Society is incorporated by the name of '*The Bowdoin Street Congregational Society.*' The new house differs considerably in its construction from the old one.

The exterior of the house including the tower and circular projection in the rear wall is 98 by 75 feet. The interior of the house, including a circular recess of 6 feet for the pulpit is 77 by 71 feet. The tower is 28 feet by 20, projecting 6 feet in front of the main wall. Height of the main wall 40 feet, that of the tower 70 feet.

* Elected to the Presidency of Lane Theological Seminary.

The interior of the house is of a plain and neat construction, meeting the eye as you enter it with an unusual air of pleasantness, owing to its symmetrical proportions. The ceiling is elliptical, 36 feet in height in the centre, and 26 feet from the spring of the arch. The church rests on a basement of 12 feet in height, which is centered on either side through passages of 7 feet in width.

The house is lighted entirely with *gas*. The general style of the house is of *primitive Gothic*. It is built entirely of undressed granite, the tower and wings are built with solid walls, the sides are built with dimension stone filled in, the rear wall is composed of stone, of irregular form and dimensions.

The choir is furnished with a very superior and powerful organ of Gothic structure made by Mr. Thomas Appleton of this City. It is 23 1-2 feet in height, 13 1-2 feet in width, and 10 1-2 feet in depth with 33 stops and 1400 pipes.

The music in this church is said to be of a very high character. It is under the direction of Lowell Mason, Esq. and the choir is composed entirely of young gentlemen and ladies of the society, who have voluntarily associated to conduct this interesting part of public worship.

PURCHASE STREET CHURCH.

Society formed, 1825,

<i>Minsiter.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
George Ripley,	Nov. 8, 1826		

The success which attended the erection of Chamber Street Church encouraged the friends of Unitarian-

ism to proceed and build another in Purchase Street, the next year. The corner stone was laid, September 7, 1825, with the appropriate services, in the presence of about 300 spectators. An account of the origin of the undertaking was read by the Rev. Mr. Young, and an address by the Rev. Mr. Ware. The dedication took place on Thursday, August 24th, 1826. The pulpit was subsequently supplied by Rev. George Ripley, who became pastor of the society, by ordination, on the 8th of November, 1826. A Church had been gathered previously to the ordination.

The whole plan of this edifice is neat, simple and convenient; and reflects great credit upon the taste and judgment of Mr. Willard, the Architect. It is built of rough hewn granite, and covers a space of 81 by 14 feet. It stands near the edge of the water, at the head of the wharf where the famous Tea Vessels lay, on the memorable night of December, 16, 1773.

EBENEZER CHURCH.

Instituted, January 18, 1826.

This church was instituted under the rules and regulations adopted by the colored community of New-York, entitled the *Ashbury Connection*, by which we understand an Independent African Methodist Episcopacy, distinct from the General Methodist Conference.—Rev. James Lee, their first minister, was ordained March 18, 1826, by Bishop William Miller of New-York. He relinquished the charge in 1828, and is succeeded by Rev. Stephen Dutton. They have erected a commodious house of worship on the east side of Centre Street, West Boston, which is well attended.

FEDERAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Recognized, July 18, 1827.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Howard Malcom,	Nov. 1828		

The Federal Street Baptist meeting-house was opened for Religious worship, July 18, 1827. It is a neat and spacious brick edifice, 74 feet wide and 86 long. The interior is particularly chaste and pleasing. It has a basement story, containing a large and convenient lecture room, two vestry rooms for candidates to prepare for baptism, and two large Sunday School rooms, one of which is 70 feet long and fitted up with extraordinary adaptation to its object. In front of the pulpit is a baptistery, and in the choir is a fine organ. There are 117 pews on the lower floor and 34 in the gallery. The house has a cupola, and a bell weighing 1635 lbs. The corner stone was laid Sept. 25, 1826. The land, on which the building stands, formed part of the garden of the late Hon. R. T. Paine, and cost nearly \$16,000. The church, consisting of 65 persons, the principal part being members of the Baptist churches in the city, was organized and publicly recognized, on the day of the dedication. They had been, in the most harmonious manner, set a part as a *colony* for this purpose.

On the 9th of January, 1828, Rev. Howard Malcom of Philadelphia was installed, though he had however been settled as Pastor some months previous. The congregation has grown with astonishing rapidity and is now one of the largest in the city.

PINE STREET CHURCH.

Constituted, Sept. 1, 1827.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Thomas H. Skinner D. D.	April 10, 1828	Aug. 27, 1828	
2 John Brown D. D.	March 4, 1829	Feb. 16, 1831	
3 Amos A. Phelps,	Sept. 13, 1832,		

The corner stone of a new Trinitarian church was laid, on the morning of June 20, 1827. The site of the house is on the east side of Washington Street, at the corner of Pine Street, directly opposite Warren Street. A church was constituted of 45 members to occupy this house, on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1827, and the dedication took place, on the following Christmas Day, Rev. Dr. Skinner, from Philadelphia, was installed, but the feeble state of his health compelled him soon to relinquish the station. The Rev. Dr. Brown, was from Cazenova, New York. The Rev. Mr. Phelps, was formerly settled in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.

The Pine Street Church is 71 feet in width, and 80 feet in length, with a pediment of 10 feet with a tower, and a bell weighing 1400. The whole exterior is a classic form, taken from the Temple of Theseus at Athens. The front is finished in the Grecian Doric style; the pediment is supported by 6 Doric columns. On the south side is a pleasant green. The house contains 182 pews. In the basement is a Vestry, 46 by 40, and a Committee Room, 27 by 20 feet. The inside work is done in a plain neat style presenting a beautiful appearance. The front gallery is furnished with a handsome clock.

SALEM CHURCH.

Formed, September 1, 1827.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement,</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age,</i>
1 Justin Edwards, D. D.	Jan. 1, 1828	Aug. 20, 1829	*
2 George W. Blagden.	Nov. 3, 1830.		

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Trinitarian Church at the corner of Salem and North Bennett Streets took place, July 17, 1827. Ninety-seven persons were formed into a church to occupy this house, at the same time that the Pine Street Church was formed, Sept. 1, 1827. The dedication occurred on January 1, 1828, and the installation of Rev. Dr. Edwards at the same time.

The body of the house is 74 by 71 feet. The vestibule projects in front about 12 feet, having circular flanks. The vestibule is finished in the centre with a pediment, corresponding in style to the covering of the house, which is simple *Tuscan*. The pediment is surmounted by a wooden tower 20 feet square, and rising about 2 feet above the apex of the main roof, and sustaining an octagon bell-tower, or cupola of the simplest *Ionic*, crowned with a plain hemispheric dome. The interior contains on the lower floor 134 pews, and in the gallery 46, making in all 180. The ceiling is a simple arch from side to side, springing from a projecting belt of stucco, which extends around the entire building.—The arch is indented with recesses or block pannels in the simplest style. The desk is of mahogany, resting upon 6 Ionic pillars with antique capitals, and appropri-

* Rev. Dr. Edwards on account of ill health, was at his own request and by advice of council dismissed.

ate entablature, and is ascended by circular stairs on either hand. The entire finish must be regarded as plain; yet in good keeping, and the several parts so disposed as on the whole to render it imposing, neat and elegant. The house was erected under the superintendence of Joseph Jenkins, Esq. who also was the architect. The house is furnished with a fine toned bell, weighing about 1500 lbs.

The Church consisted of the following number of members, Nov. 1, 1832, viz—males 75, female 163, total 238.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Society formed, 1827.

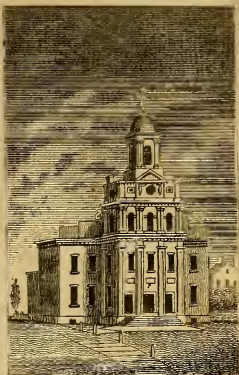
<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Mellish I. Motte,	May 21, 1828		

Soon after the commencement of Pine Street Church, measures were taken to establish an additional Unitarian Society at the south part of the city. The site selected for their intended house of worship was on the east side of Washington Street, a short distance south of the Trinitarian Church. The corner stone was laid, Aug. 7th, 1827, and the dedication took place, Jan. 30, 1828. Rev. Mr. Ware preached on this occasion, from John xvii, 17, the same text which Rev. Mr. Knowles had taken at Mr. Malcom's installation, a few days before. On the 21st of May, Rev. Mellish Irving Motte was installed as pastor of the Society. Rev. Dr. Channing preached on the occasion.

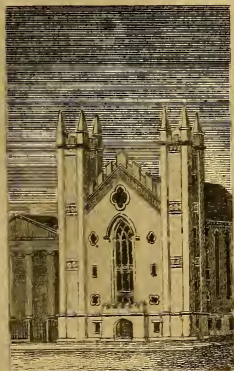
It is a large and commodious house, containing 124 pews on the floor, and 42 in the galleries. Its appearance is neat; the ceiling is flat, and is brought lower



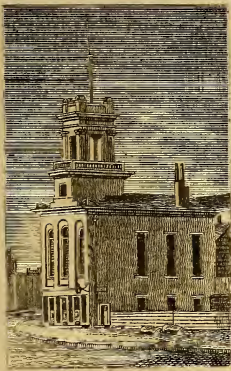
FEDERAL ST. BAPTIST.



WEST CHURCH.

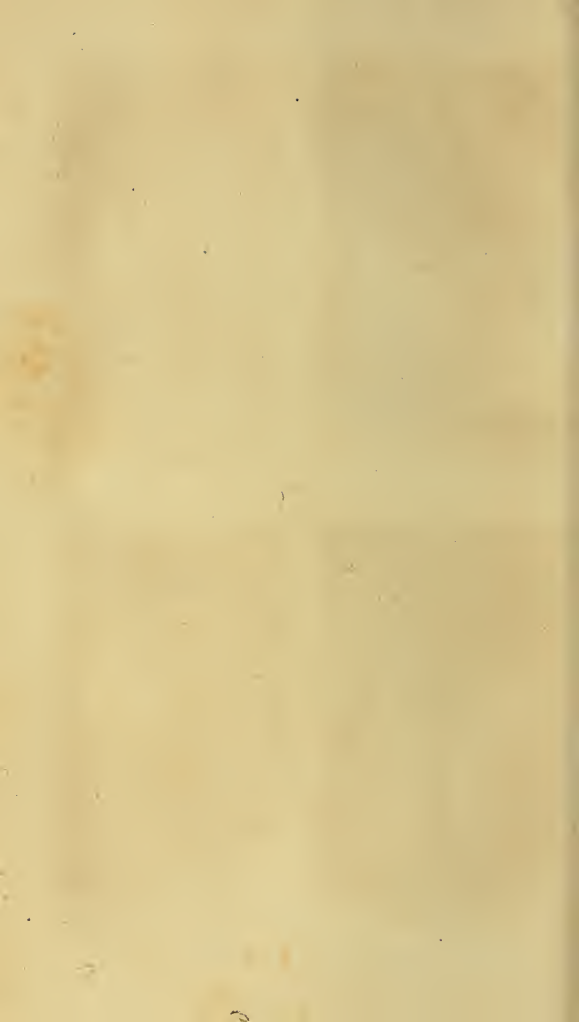


FIRST CHURCH.



OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowler's Picture of Boston.



than in most other churches; the pulpit probably unites more excellencies in its construction than any other in Boston. Neither so high as in the old churches, nor so open as in some modern ones, it presents a front of good proportions, and affords ample room for all the clergymen who may be called to officiate on public occasions. It is situated in a recess, the wall of which is covered by drapery arranged with much taste, and through a door in which the minister may descend to the Vestry. This is admirably planned, consisting of two large rooms connected by folding doors.

MARINERS' CHURCH—FORT HILL.

This Church is under the charge of 'the Boston Seaman's Friend Society,' formed in Jan. 1828. Their object is to furnish regular evangelical ministrations for seamen, and to employ such other means for their spiritual and temporal welfare, as are contemplated by the national institution. Any person paying annually \$3, becomes a member. The payment of \$50 by a layman, of \$25, by a clergymen, or of \$20 by a lady or minor, constitutes them members for life. In 1832 there were 135 life members, besides a good number of annual subscribers, which by their last report places the society in a flourishing condition. Meetings were held in the hall over the Arch on Central Wharf till 1830, when their church which is situated in Purchase Street on the easterly side of Fort Hill, was completed. The Church is opened every Sabbath at the usual hours for public worship, and is free for seamen—the body pews being expressly reserved for their accommodation. The building is of brick, 46 by 60 feet, and has a neat and appropriate tower.

BETHEL CHURCH—NORTH SQUARE.

This society was formed in 1829, by the exertions of the Rev. E. T. Taylor, a Methodist minister. Arrangements were first made for the use of the Old Methodist Meeting-house, in Methodist Alley to accommodate the seamen, where Mr. Taylor continued to preach to them till 1832. Under his preaching and particular care, the Society increased and found means through the liberality of merchants and others to erect a very neat and commodious house of worship in North Square. The corner stone was laid Oct. 3, 1832, with appropriate ceremonies. It is of brick, 53 by 78 feet, with a square tower, on the top of which, it is intended to place a ship full rigged.

GRACE CHURCH.

Formed May, 1829.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 James Sabine,	Feb. 1829	1830	—
2 G. F. Haskins,	Oct. 10, 1830	Oct. 1831	—
3 Samuel M'Burney,	July, 1832		

The Rev. James Sabine minister of the Presbyterian Church in Piedmont Street, embraced the sentiments of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1829, who with a majority of his society, together with communicants from other churches, formed themselves into a body under the name of Grace Church. By consent of the pew holders of the Piedmont Street Church, they com-

menced their services on the anniversary of the Dorcus Society. They continued here, till April, 1832, when they left and removed to the Chapel in Bedford Street.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY CHAPEL.

Franklin Avenue.

Missionary, Asa Eaton, D. D.

This Chapel was established by the Massachusetts Episcopal Missionary Society in 1829, for the accommodation of the poor. The sittings are all free. Connected with the Chapel is a flourishing Sunday School; the benefits of which have been experienced by about six hundred children.

OTHER CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES

Assembling at different places in the city for public worship, besides those we have already enumerated, would have been more fully recorded, had our information enabled us to do so. There is a Society of Universalists at South Boston, who worship under the ministry of the Rev. Benjamin Whitmore; they have a house nearly completed. A missionary station is supported at a hall in Milton Street by the Evangelical Society for the Promotion of Piety and Morality, and by the Boston Baptist Female Society, for missionary purposes; at which place there is preaching on Sunday evenings.

There is a branch of the Second Baptist Society established at South Boston, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Neal, who have a very neat and convenient

house, in which they hold their meetings; and the Methodist Society also maintain a meeting occasionally at the extreme south part of the city. The Methodist Protestant Church hold divine worship in the ward room in Hanover Street. Meetings are occasionally held in the Chapel in Friend Street. Meetings are also held in the Mission House in Butolph Street;—making the total number of worshipping assemblies *fifty-five*, within the limits of Boston.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND.

This lies at the north of the Stone Chapel, facing that portion of Tremont Street, directly opposite the mansion of the late Lt. Gov. Phillips, who, with several of his family and predecessors, are entombed in this ground. This is the oldest burying field in the city—and Mr. Johnson, whose biography may be found in the history of Boston, as one of its earliest benefactors, was the first person buried here. There are many delapidated stones, with curious, though indistinct mementos of a former race of inhabitants. The tomb of Gov. John Winthrop, who died at the age of 62, in the year 1649, is an interesting relic. Samuel Parkman, Esq. distinguished as an eminent merchant, and the late Judge Thomas Dawes, who will long be remembered for wit and useful talents, among thousands of others, are entombed here.

The monumental marbles, to which we referred, (p. 132) within the Chapel, are sacred to the memory of members of the families of Apthorp, and Shirley, and Vassall. The former is surmounted by a sculptured urn; the two latter by busts of excellent workmanship

The Inscription on the tomb of Vassall has some historical allusions which particularly entitle it to a place in this work.

‘Sacred to the Memory of Samuel Vassall, Esq. of London, merchant, one of the original proprietors, of the lands of this country; a steady and undaunted asserter of the liberties of England. In 1628, he was the first who boldly refused to submit to the tax of tonnage and poundage, an unconstitutional claim of the crown arbitrarily imposed: for which (to the ruin of his family) his goods were seized and his person imprisoned by the Star Chamber Court. He was chosen to represent the city of London in two successive Parliaments which met April 13, and Nov 3, 1640. The Parliament in July, 1641, voted him £10,445 12 2 for his damages, and resolved that he should be further considered for his personal sufferings; but the rage of the times and the neglect of proper applications, since, have lost to his family only the honour of that vote and resolution. He was one of the largest subscribers to raise money against the Rebels in Ireland; all these facts may be seen in the Journal of the House of Commons. He was the son of the gallant John Vassall, who in 1588, at his own expense, fitted out and commanded two ships of war, with which he joined the Royal Navy to oppose the Spanish Armada. This monument was erected by his great grandson, Florentine Vassall, Esq. of Jamaica, now residing in England, May, 1766. W. Tyler, sculpsit, London.’

COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND.

The stranger will view the ancient burial ground, on the summit of an eminence at the north part of the city, with deep interest. Thousands of bodies are probably

buried on this small piece of ground. An infinite variety of head stones, slabs, and decayed monuments, are presented to the eye, in great apparent confusion. One circumstance is observable here, which shows more perfection in the art of sculpture, nearly two centuries ago, than at later periods. Heraldic devices, on some ancient family tomb stones are beautifully executed, and are still in fine preservation; while the lettering and other operations of the chisel, on the grave stones, present the rudest specimens of the art. Among the modern monuments, one of white marble, erected over the remains of Dr. Charles Jarvis, who died 1807, is worthy of notice. On one side is the following record:

‘ Charles Jarvis died Nov. 15, 1807, aged 57 years; a Physician—a Statesman, and an honest man, whose dignified deportment and sublime eloquence, unbounded philanthropy and other virtues, endear his memory to his fellow citizens.’

SNOW-HILL CEMETERY.

This is a new burial ground, recently laid out on the north west side of Copp’s Hill, adjoining Copp’s Hill Burial Ground. Though it now appears irregular, the plan which we have seen of the proposed improvements, will certainly render it one of the most desirable and pleasant additions to that portion of the city. The entire aspect, will be changed, and instead of irregular excavations and high banks, ranges of beautifully constructed tombs, pleasant gravel walks and rows of thrifty trees, will not only change the appearance of that side of the hill, but actually conduce to the health of the community. When completed, this lot will appear as part of the old yard, but infinitely more pleasant and regular.

GRANARY BURYING GROUND,

So denominated from the circumstance of the town granary or public bread store house, having formerly stood within the inclosure. Many monuments of granite, marble, &c. but principally of slate, are in a good state of preservation.

The CENOTAPH erected to the memory of Dr. Franklin, stands over the tomb in which repose the remains of both of his parents. This monument was erected by a few citizens of Boston, in 1827, and the ceremony of laying the first stone was witnessed by a number of citizens, among whom were the governor and lieutenant governor of the commonwealth, and other officers of the government, the officers and many members of the Mechanic Association. An address was delivered by Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, which consisted principally of an interesting sketch of the life and character of Franklin. A piece of plate, with an appropriate inscription, and the Franklin School Medals, were placed under the stone. The monument is a pyramid, 25 feet high, and formed of blocks of granite of about six tons weight each, taken from the Bunker Hill Monument quarry. It was erected under the direction of Mr. Willard, the architect.

A beautiful white marble monument, of superior workmanship, over the remains of Gov. Sumner, who died 1799, is a prominent object. Gov. Bellingham, renowned in the history of the colony of Massachusetts, was entombed on the west side of this yard, Dec. 7. 1672. The family of Bellingham being extinct, at the death of Gov. James Sullivan, who died Dec. 10, 1808, the selectmen of the town of Boston presented it to his family, and a

new monument, consisting of two marble slabs, the uppermost supported on pillars, was erected, on which the original obituary notice of Gov. Bellingham was transcribed. The tombs of the celebrated Dr. John Jeffry; Peter Faneuil, who presented the Market House to the town of Boston,—whose portrait may be seen in Faneuil Hall;—the Rev, Joseph Eckley, and Judge Sewall, all of whom were distinguished men, whose histories are intimately interwoven with the history of the city, may be recognised in the Granary.

COMMON, OR BOYLSTON ST. BURYING GROUND.

There is nothing remarkable in the general appearance of the monuments of this ground, to excite the antiquary. It may be found at the south border of the Common, facing Boylston Street. The Catholic friends improved this ground considerably in former years.

SOUTH END BURIAL GROUND.

Located on the south side of Washington Street, at the south end of the city, near Roxbury. This has undergone so many excellent improvements under the devoted attentions of the superintendant of burial grounds, that it bids fair to become the Pere la Chaise of the city, Trees and shrubbery are planted, and such regularity observed in the construction of tombs, and in the ranges of graves, as to meet the approbation of the citizen as well as stranger. There is one very large tomb near the centre of the yard, expressly for children.

At South Boston, there is the South Boston burial ground, belonging to the inhabitants, having eight tombs, and one at the house of Industry, having 6 tombs. A

Catholic burying ground also, connected with St. Augustine's chapel, South Boston.

CEMETERIES.

One under Christ Church, north end, having 33 tombs.

One under St. Paul's Church, Tremont Street, having 65 tombs. There is an elegant monument in this, erected to the memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was slain on Bunker Hill—his remains are entombed here.

One under Trinity Church, having 55 tombs.

One under Park Street Church, having 30 tombs.

One under the Stone Chapel, having 21 tombs.

One under St. Matthew's Chapel, having 19 tombs.

Twenty-nine in the Stone Chapel yard.

One hundred and twenty-one, in Copp's Hill yard.

Sixty-six tombs in Copp's Hill new yard.

Thirty-four in Charter Street, new ground.

One hundred and forty-nine in Boylston Street yard.

Two hundred and three in the Granary yard.

Six in the House of Industry yard, South Boston.

Eight in the South Boston burial ground.

Fifteen in another yard, South Boston.

Forty in the new yard on the neck.

Twenty-two in Snow Hill yard.

Total number of tombs, nine hundred and sixty-six ; which are capable of holding twenty-two thousand and forty-eight bodies, by estimation.

As a subject of deep interest to the citizens of Boston, and one of great attraction to the stranger, it may be proper in connection with this subject, to say something here of

MOUNT AUBURN.

The tract of land which has received the name of *Mount Auburn*, was formerly known by the name of

Stone's Woods, and subsequently by that of Sweet Auburn. Its distance from Boston is about four miles, and is situated on the southerly side of the main road leading from Cambridge to Watertown, and is partly within the limits of each of those towns. This tract was purchased by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in 1831, and includes about one hundred acres, extending from the road, nearly to the banks of Charles River. The consecration of this ground took place, Sept. 24, 1831, with great ceremony. An address suited to the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Judge Story. A portion of the land situated next to the road, and now under cultivation, constitutes the Experimental Garden of the Society. The inner portion, which is set apart for the purposes of a *Cemetery*, is covered throughout most of its extent, with a vigorous growth of forest trees, many of them of large size, and comprising an unusual variety of kinds. This tract is beautifully undulating in its surface, containing a number of bold eminences, steep acclivities, and deep shadowy vallies. A remarkable natural ridge with a level surface runs through the ground from south-east to north-west and has for many years been known as a secluded and favorite walk. The principal eminence, called Mount Auburn in the plan, is one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of Charles river, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects which can be obtained in the environs of Boston. On one side is the city in full view, connected at its extremities with Charlestown and Roxbury. The serpentine course of Charles River, with the cultivated hills and fields rising beyond it, and having the Blue Hills of Milton in the distance, occupies another portion of the landscape. The village of Cambridge, with the venerable edifices of Harvard University, are situated about a mile to the eastward. 'On the north,

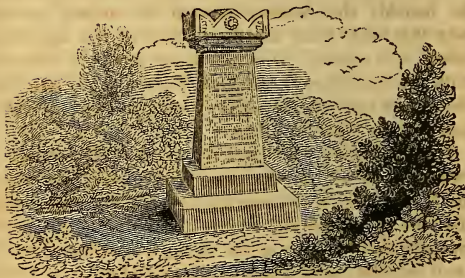
at a very short distance, Fresh Pond appears, a handsome sheet of water, finely diversified by its woody and irregular shores. Country seats and cottages seen in various directions, and especially those on the elevated lands at Watertown and Brighton, add much to the picturesque effect of the scene.

The grounds of the Cemetery have been laid out with intersecting avenues, so as to render every part of the wood accessible. These avenues are curved and variously winding in their course, so as to be adapted to the natural inequalities of the surface. By this arrangement, the greatest economy of the land is produced, combining at the same time the picturesque effect of landscape gardening. Over the more level portions, the avenues are made twenty feet wide, and are suitable for carriage roads. The more broken and precipitous parts are approached by foot paths, which are six feet in width. The passage-ways are smoothly gravelled, and are to be planted on both sides with flowers and ornamental shrubs. Lots of ground, containing each three hundred square feet, are set off, as family burial places, at suitable distances on the sides of the avenues and paths. The perpetual right of inclosing and of using these lots, as places of sepulture, is conveyed to the purchasers of them, by the Horticultural Society. About two hundred of these lots have been sold at \$60 each, and an additional sum received in premiums for the right of choice. A substantial fence 7 ft. high is carried round the whole tract, having for its principal entrance a gateway, finished in the Egyptian style 25 ft. high, and including in its plan two apartments for the use of the porter and other attendants. A public lot is inclosed, on one of the avenues, in which single interments are permitted on the payment of \$10 for each. The price of a lot, with the

liberty to use one foot in width on each boundary, for the erection of a wall or fence, is \$60. A number of elegant monuments of marble and granite are erected, and others are in progress. Among which is one

TO
 HANNAH ADAMS,
 HISTORIAN OF THE JEWS
 AND
 REVIEWER OF THE CHRISTIAN SECTS,
 THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED
 BY HER FEMALE FRIENDS.

FIRST TENANT
 OF
 MOUNT AUBURN.
She Died Dec. 15, 1831.
 AGED 76.



This enterprise, has been received with great favor by the public, and Mount Auburn promises to become in a short time, the most beautiful spot in the environs of Boston, and unequalled in its kind, in our whole country.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

The plan for erecting a monument to the memory of Washington, in Boston, first originated with gentlemen

who had been associates with him in early life. A meeting was called, and a society organized, under the title of the *Washington Monument Association*, April 27, 1811. The measures, adopted to raise funds, were made with a view first to erect an equestrian statue; but finding the amount collected would be insufficient for that purpose, it was changed to a pedestrian statue. The amount raised by subscriptions was only \$8,088 34; but by the good management of the board of trustees, this sum was increased by interest to \$16,313 34, by the time the statue was finished. It cost, together with the pedestal and the temple in which it is placed, a little more than \$15,000. It is the work of *Chantry*.

As the visitor enters the State-house at the south front, he beholds the Statue, through the arched passage way that leads from the Doric hall to the apartment where it is placed. It is free to the public at all times, with the exception of Sundays, Thanksgiving and Fast-days, on which the house is closed, in obedience to an order of the General Court.

It is said many who have often seen Washington at various periods from the commencement of the war of the Revolution, to his retirement from the Presidency, and who have carefully examined the statue, are unanimous in their opinion of its strong resemblance to the great original, particularly at the period of time which the statue is intended to commemorate. It was first uncovered for public inspection on the 26th of November, 1827, in presence of the Trustees of the Association, who held a special meeting on the occasion, at the State-house, in the Hall consecrated to the memory of the Father of his country.

At this meeting, it was *Voted*, That the Trustees of said Association, by virtue of the powers vested in them,

do hereby confide, and trust, as well the said edifice, erected at their expense, as the noble statue, the work of the first artist in Europe, to the care and patriotism of the government of the State of Massachusetts, for the use and benefit of the citizens of said state, to all future generations, *with the following provisos*, that the said room shall never be appropriated to any other use, or the exhibition of any other monument, or work of art, than the Statue of Washington; and that in case the edifice, of which the hall of Washington forms a part, shall at any future time cease to be used for the purposes to which it is now devoted, the Trustees, or their successors, or on failure of them, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston, shall have a right to take possession of the statue aforesaid, and of its pedestal, and to remove the same to any other situation *within the City of Boston*, which they may deem appropriate.

The Authorities of the State signified their acceptance of the statue on the eighth of January, 1828. *Resolved*, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth accept the Statue of Washington upon the terms and conditions on which it is offered by the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, and entertains a just sense of the patriotic feeling of those individuals, who have done honor to the State by placing in it a statue of the man, whose life was among the greatest of his country's blessings, and whose fame is her proudest inheritance.

MILITARY.

The Militia of Boston, which has always held a high rank in point of discipline and good order, consists of three Regiments, composing the 3d Brigade of the 1st Division of the Massachusetts Militia. By the laws of

this State, persons are enrolled from the age of 18 to 45 years, and the annual inspection takes place on the 1st Tuesday in May, when the rules and articles are publicly read to the companies. Each captain is required to parade his company on two several days in addition to the annual inspection. Persons between the age of 35 and 45 are exempt from military duty by paying annually to the City Treasurer the sum of two dollars, and exhibiting his receipt to the captain previous to the May training. There are attached to this Brigade, three companies of Artillery, one company of Light Dragoons, a company of Sea Fencibles, eight companies of Light Infantry, and an excellent band of music.

The Laboratory near the south west corner of the Common, supplied by the State, is well furnished with artillery of different calibre, and every necessary appendage in complete readiness; and, at three hours notice, Boston can bring into the field, a larger and better train of artillery, than could have been produced from the whole state, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The following companies by permission of the City Government, keep their Armories in Faneuil Hall, which are neatly fitted and arranged in the best of order.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This Company is composed mostly of commissioned officers, was founded in 1637 and incorporated, 1638. Its two first and principal members were Capt. Robert Keayne and Maj, Gen. Robert Sedgwick, both of whom were, before their emigration, members of the Honorable Artillery Company in London. Many of the early members were highly distinguished in office, in the various towns of the Colony of Massachusetts. The roll book

shows that it was extremely diffused and the list of officers from year to year confirms the fact that it was widely useful in those days in the Colony. After the accession of *Cromwell*, probably but few of the most distinguished Puritans came to this country, and therefore, the roll does not exhibit much annual accession of members; but after the restoration it appears the members increased, and the company prospered until Sir Edward Andros' arrival, when it was temporarily dissolved, and revived again immediately on his deposition. Several of the early members were distinguished men in England as well as here, and several on returning to England were appointed to high offices in *Cromwell's* army.

From 1691 to 1774, the company continued its operations and was greatly beneficial in the diffusion of military knowledge. Its prosperity during that period was marked by alternate years of great success and severe depression. During this period they disposed of their lands in Rutland and Dunstable. The village near the Nashua Factories is on the same premises, it is believed. They sold those lands about 1730, having previously leased them eleven years successively for a barrel of cider annually, but they never received the payment until after our revolutionary war, during which their meetings were again suspended, and revived just before the Shays' rebellion.

Their numbers and prospects have, again, since that time varied. Their friends have augmented, their discipline has uniformly incorporated the improvements of the age from time to time, and now stands highly respectable. They have borne on their roll, officers of every grade from Governors, Lt. Governors, and Generals, to Ensigns, and no small number of privates of every profession and occupation.

On the first Monday in June, according to charter, this company celebrate its anniversary by attending religious exercises at church, and by a public parade on the Common in presence of the Governor, Lt. Governor, and the members of the Legislature.

INDEPENDENT CADETS.

Instituted, 1786.

This company composes the Governor's Guard, and is not subject to any other duty than to attend his Excellency. The *Cadet Band* is attached to this company.

INDEPENDENT BOSTON FUSILIERS.

Instituted, May 11, 1787.

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Instituted, 1798.

WINSLOW BLUES.

Instituted, 1799.

WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Instituted, 1803.

SOUL OF THE SOLDIERY.

Instituted, March, 1805.

This company is formed of non-commissioned officers belonging to the different companies in Boston, and consequently does not, as a body, constitute any part of our military force.

RANGERS.

Instituted, 1812.

NEW ENGLAND GUARDS.

Instituted, 1812.

CITY GUARDS.

Instituted, 1821.

MECHANIC RIFLEMEN.

Instituted, March 21, 1831.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

The puritan spirit of our ancestors was transfused into the first and second generations which succeeded them: nothing like the fashionable amusements of our day found any countenance with them. The first attempt, in 1750, to establish a Theatre in Boston, was followed by a law of the Province, prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, under penalties. During the siege, the British entertained themselves with amusements of a theatrical sort in Faneuil Hall. From that time no traces are discovered of a theatre in Boston till 1789, when the newspapers contain intimations of a design to establish one. An effort was made to repeal the prohibitory laws, which proved unsuccessful, and the expedient of exhibiting plays under the title of *Moral Lectures*, was adopted in the fall of 1792. The patronage afforded to these exhibitions was so liberal, that the plan of erecting a commodious brick building, purposely for a theatre, was easily carried into execution.— This was the commencement of the

BOSTON THEATRE,

Situated on the corner of Federal and Franklin Streets. This building when first erected, was 140 feet long, 61 wide, and 40 feet in height. In 1825, an addition was made to the west end of the building, of about 12 feet, with corresponding improvements in the interior. It was first opened Feb. 3, 1794, with the

tragedy of Gustavus Vasa Erickson, the deliverer of Sweden, under the management of Mr. Charles Stuart Powell. In consequence of a misunderstanding between Mr. P. and the proprietors, J. S. Tyler was appointed to the management, but not succeeding, he relinquished, and was succeeded by John Brown Williamson. The following memoranda shows the various changes and incidents that have taken place in this house, and will serve as reference for the lovers of the drama.

Mr. Williamson having failed as manager of the Federal Street Theatre, it was taken by Messrs Barrett and Harper, in 1797. During the season this Theatre was destroyed by fire, on the afternoon of Feb. 2, 1798.—Messrs. B. and H. applied for the use of the Haymarket Theatre, and were refused.*

The Theatre having been rebuilt, was opened under the management of Mr. Hodgkinson, Oct. 29, 1798.—The pieces performed were a Prelude, called 'The First Night's apology, or All in a Bustle,' 'Wives as they Were,' and the 'Purse.'

April 29, 1799.—Mr. Hodgkinson having failed in the Federal Street concern, removed the Company to the Haymarket Theatre, which he opened with the 'Stranger,' and 'Plymouth Rock.' This was the last season Mr. Hodgkinson performed in Boston.

Oct. 1799.—Theatre opened under the management

* The friends of Mr. Powell raised by subscription, a sum sufficient to build of wood the *Haymarket Theatre*, which was said at that time to have been 'the most spacious and convenient ever erected in America.' It was located on Tremont Street, near the lower end of the Mall, and was opened Dec. 26, 1796. This Theatre was discontinued in the course of a few years. The citizens in the neighborhood, aided by the proprietors of the Boston Theatre, raised by subscriptions, a sum sufficient to purchase and remove the building.

of Mr. G. L. Barrett, with the comedy of 'Laugh when you Can.' Mr. B. failed before the season expired.

Oct. 27, 1800.—Theatre opened under the management of Mr. Whitlock, who, after experiencing a loss of about \$4000, relinquished the concern. This season introduced to a Boston audience the celebrated Mrs. Jones.

Nov. 30, 1801.—The Theatre was opened under the joint management of Messrs. Powell and Harper. 'The School for Scandal,' and 'Poor Soldier,' were the entertainments.

Oct. 27, 1802.—The Theatre opened under the management of Mr. Snelling Powell, with the 'Poor Gentleman,' and 'Purse,' The Theatre continued under the sole management of Mr. S. Powell, until Oct. 1806, when it opened under the joint management of Messrs. Powel, Bernard, and Dickinson, (since Dickson,) who continued it till 1811, when Mr. Bernard relinquished his part, and Messrs. Powell and Dickson retained the management of it for 11 years. During the season of 1806, Mr. Caulfield and Mrs. Stanley, both excellent performers were engaged by Mr. Bernard in England for the Boston Theatre. Mrs. Stanley first appeared as Letitia Hardy in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and Mr. Caulfield in the part of Rolla in 'Pizarro.' Seignr. Cipriane, Ballet Master, &c, and Mr. Vining, a Vocalist, were likewise brought out from England by Mr. Bernard that season. In 1816—17 Mr. Dickson retired from the stage, and has performed only twice since; in April, 1819, he appeared in the character of Hardy, in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and Oglow, in 'Timour the Tartar,' for Mrs. Powell's benefit: and in May, 1821, he performed Sir Robert Bramble, in the 'Poor Gentleman,' Will Steady, in the 'Purse,' and Tag, in the 'Spoil'd Child,' this was likewise for the benefit of Mrs.

Powell, who was prevented from appearing before her friends on that occasion, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Powell, which occurred on the 8th of the previous month.

Mr. Dickson, although he retired from the stage, continued in the management. The season of 1817 commenced under the joint direction of Messrs. Powell, Dickson, and Duff: this connexion continued for three years, when Mr. Duff relinquished his share in the concern. Under their management, the celebrated Edmund Kean, first appeared in Boston, and was received with unbounded admiration. The tickets were bought up at unheard of prices, and, being sold at public auction, the surplus above the regular price, was devoted to charitable purposes.* It was on this occasion that Kean pronounced that high compliment upon Boston, of being 'The Literary Emporium of the Western World.' His first appearance was on Monday, Feb. 12, 1821, in the character of Richard III, and the cash receipts were \$1,072 27. His first engagement of nine nights, gave him \$3,302 68, and his second engagement of seven nights, \$2,148 58; making the total receipts for 16 nights, \$5,451 26. At the termination of this engagement he left Boston in high credit; but on his return, towards the close of the theatrical season, (the novelty having worn off,) he met with a rather cooler reception. There was no contention for tickets and the display of beauty and fashion was not so splendid as before. He was announced for Monday May 21, to play 'King Lear,' but on account of his *non-arrival*, it was postponed to Wednesday the 23d.

* The sum realized and appropriated in this way, from the sales of eight nights, was no less than \$2,660 25.

The cash receipts were \$469 62 1-2. On Thursday the 24th, he appeared as Jaffier in 'Venice Preserved,' and the receipts were only \$189, 87 1-2. The next day he was announced to appear in 'Richard III,' but from the appearance of the house before the time of beginning, he declined dressing for the part, and when it was time to raise the curtain, he peremptorily refused to act, and left the theatre on account of the few persons then in it. Kean quit the city *sans ceremonie* next morning for New York, and very speedily embarked for England, with imprecations showing his contempt for America, and every thing connected with it.

After the decease of Mr. Powell, the management devolved upon Mr. Dickson, (for Mrs. Powell, who was principally interested, and himself,) aided by Mr. Kilner, as Acting Manager; this continued until the expiration of their lease from the proprietors, in May, 1824. The next season, Messrs. Kilner and Finn undertook the management, for themselves and Mrs. Powell, on a lease of three years.

In 1825 Kean again returned to this country, to seek the favour and countenance of the American people, whom in his days of glory he had derided. Having been permitted to appear in New York, he ventured to make an engagement here, and was announced to appear in 'Richard III,' on Wednesday Dec. 21, 1825, but the public indignation was so strongly excited, by his previous misconduct, (not only here but in England,) that they determined, much as they admired his talents, that he should never perform in Boston again. The tickets were all sold and the house was crowded at an early hour. When the curtain rose a tumultuous uproar pervaded the Theatre, until Mr. Finn, one of the

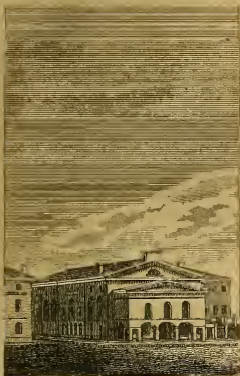
managers, came forward and intimated by signs and words that Mr. Kean wished to make an humble apology in person to the audience. This intimation though not heard, was sufficiently understood to excite the mingled shouts of Kean's friends and his opponents. Kean however came forward, and with his hat under his arm presented himself to the audience, bowed most submissively, and remained some moments in the posture of supplication; his countenance exhibited the paleness of shame, fear, and despair. There was a desire expressed by some of the audience that he should be heard, but the opposition was so loud, that whether they were more numerous or not, they carried their point, and Kean, after remaining upon the stage a minute or two, withdrew amid a shower of nuts, cake and other similar missiles. While this pantomime was performing within the theatre, a numerous concourse of people had gathered in the streets, around and near the house, anxious to know how affairs proceeded within: most of them drawn thither from curiosity, and some no doubt bent on mischief, for great numbers forced their way into the house, despite of doorkeepers and constables. Kean was thus driven from the stage, a general riot ensued, and damage was done to the Theatre, chandeliers, &c, to the amount of near \$1000. The cash taken for this night, was \$943 50. The theatre was closed for repairs until Monday Dec. 26, when it re-opened with 'George Barnwell,' 'Rumfustian,' and 'Forty Thieves.'

Those who rejoiced in the result of this experiment upon popular feelings, (for such it certainly was,) so far as regards the expulsion of Mr. Kean, equally regretted the occurrences which took place after he had retired from the Theatre. Those, who calmly consider the circumstances, we are confident will be far from

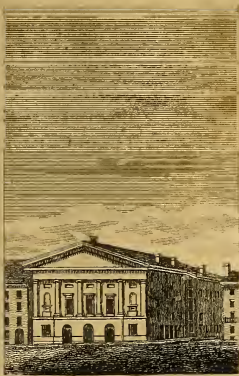
agreeing with those who joined in the outcry that Boston had disgraced its name by these proceedings.

The Boston Theatre opened in 1828, under the management of Mr. Charles Young for the Proprietors. This season proved a most unfortunate speculation. An opposition was carried on between this and the Tremont Theatre with great spirit, and with great loss. Stars were engaged not merely on their own terms, but frequently at much more than their modesty would permit them to ask. Second rate performers, both male and female, had their hundred dollars per night! Neither our limits or inclination permit us to give a detailed account of the opposition; suffice it to say, both parties having sustained heavy losses,* became tired of carrying on the war, and a kind of compromise took place. The lessees of the Tremont Theatre engaged the Federal Street House for three years, with the privilege of continuing it a fourth year, at an annual rent of \$3,000. No regular theatrical performance took place in it, from the commencement of their lease, until Nov. 1832, when it was re-opened for a short time at reduced prices of admission. A new lease has been granted by the Trustees, to the Corporation of the Tremont Theatre for five years from July 1833, at a rent of \$3,500 per annum. We understand it to be the intention to continue the Theatre open a greater part of the year,

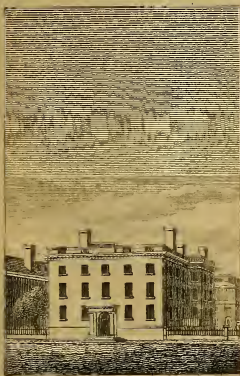
* During this season the proprietors of the Boston Theatre, were assessed (to meet the losses) first \$100, and then \$500 per share, which on sixty shares, made their total loss \$36,000. It is but justice to add that they kept up the high credit of the establishment, by promptly meeting all demands against it. It is said the loss of the Lessees of the Tremont Theatre, fully equalled those of the Federal Street House. The opposition is we presume now at an end, and the Federal Street Proprietors are receiving six per cent interest on the par value of their stock, exclusive of their free admission ticket which extends to both Houses.



BOSTON THEATRE.



TREMONT THEATRE.



ATHENÆUM.



WASHINGTON STATUE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

which will be an accommodation to that part of the play-going community, who may feel unable or unwilling to pay a dollar for a box ticket, or half a dollar for a pit, as it will afford them the opportunity of visiting a highly reputable Theatre at half the usual price.

It is a fact, worthy of record, and highly creditable to the Managers, that, from the time of Mr. Powell's undertaking the management, until the present date, there never has been an instance known of a performer's salary, a tradesman's bill, or any other demand against the Boston Theatre being refused payment. This punctuality gave a respectability and credit to the establishment, that has not been surpassed by any other in this country or in England. It likewise enabled the the Managers to bring from England, performers of the first respectability, both professionally and individually. During Mr. Dickson's connexion with the management, he made several voyages to England, and brought out, at different periods, the following talented performers, Mr. Chas. Young, Mr. Duff, Mr. Drake, Mr. H. Williams, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Dykes, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. and Miss Drake, Miss Poole, Mrs. Doige, &c, &c. He likewise engaged in England, Mr. and Mrs. F. Brown, and 'though last, not least,' Mr. Finn.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

Erected in the Washington Gardens on Tremont Street, in 1819, was first called the *Amphitheatre* and afterwards the *City Theatre*. At first the managers of the Boston Theatre were interested in the performances, but in a short time the control over it passed into the hands of several amateurs, and the institutions became in some sort rivals to each other. The house was con-

structed so as to answer for a Circus, and was several times opened for Equestrian performances. It was taken down in 1829.

TREMONT THEATRE.

This Theatre, from its location and construction, is the most popular in Boston, and receives patronage from the most wealthy and fashionable. The project for establishing this house, was set on foot by persons who believed the time had arrived when something should be done to raise the character of the Boston stage; and it would seem that no sufficient effort could be made on the part of the proprietors of the Boston Theatre to convince all concerned, that a new theatre was not demanded by the public voice. Meetings were held, and a company formed, in February; proposals were advertised for a plan, on the first of March; the work immediately commenced, and the corner stone of the **Tremont Theatre* was laid on the morning of the 4th of July, 1827. The building rose with a rapidity almost unexampled; the exterior was nearly completed, and the interior was ready for the reception of company on the evening of Monday, Sept. 24, and was opened under the management of Mr. Wm. Pelby, whose exertions had been instrumental in originating the plan. The entertainments selected, were the comedy of 'Wives

* In the selection of a title, the Trustees gave general satisfaction, as the name of *Tremont* had become nearly extinct through the various alterations in our city. It was the first English name given to Boston, and is of native origin. *Shawmut* presented to the view of the emigrants who first located at Charlestown, the appearance of three large hills; one in the north, one far to the east, and another forming the whole western extremity of the peninsula. On the last, which refers to Beacon hill, were *three lofty* and majestic eminences in a contiguous range. The combination of these circumstances doubtless gave rise to the name '*Trea-Mount*.'

as they were, and Maids as they Are,' concluding with the farce of 'The Lady and the Devil,'—After a brilliant overture composed and arranged by Mr. Ostinelli, the curtain was drawn up, and displayed a most splendid scene, when Mr. W. R. Blake came forward and delivered the Prize Address.

The general form of this edifice is that of a parallelogram, fronting upon Tremont Street, the extent of which front is 79 feet, depth 135 feet. About 75 feet in the rear, the stage part of the building is widened about 12 feet, making a jog upon each side. The front is of Quincy and Hallowell granite; the side walls are of brick, and 18 inches in thickness. The front is in imitation of the Ionic order, with four pilasters and two antæ, one on each angle, supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated on a basement 17 feet. The height of the pilasters is 25 feet 4 inches, including their bases and caps; their width 3 feet 3 inches, projecting one foot from the wall. The height of the pediment is about 18 feet from the level cornice to the ridge. There are three wide arched doors in the basement, and two windows, one at each corner, to light the ticket offices. On entering the arched doors in front, there opens a wide hall, from which a flight of steps ascends to the dress circle boxes, and here are the lobbies for the promenade, and separate drawing rooms, communicating with an elegant saloon in the centre. The architect was Mr. Isaiah Rogers. The prices of admission are \$1 to the boxes, 75 cents to the third tier, 50 cents to the pit, and 25 cents to the gallery.

At the close of the first theatrical season, Mr. Pelby withdrew from the management, and relinquished his interest in the lease of this house to an association of gentlemen, who opened it on the 1st of Sept. 1828, under the management of Lucius Junius Booth. During the

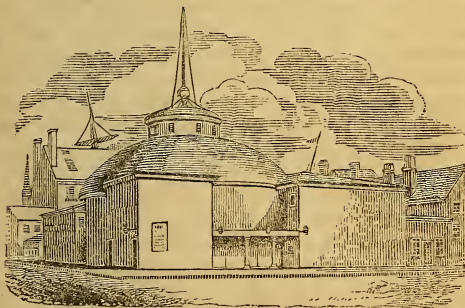
summer, the interior of the edifice underwent very extensive alterations, particularly that part of it designed for the accommodation of the auditory—effectually remedying every defect which experience and observation had pointed out. For elegance, comfort, commodiousness, and perfect adaptation to its proper object, this theatre may challenge comparison with any similar establishment in the Union. Towards the close of the season Mr. Booth withdrew from the Tremont, and the stage management passed into the hands of Mr. Alex. M. Wilson, who retained it until the close of the following season. Mr. Richard Russell then succeeded as manager, and commenced on the 6th of September, 1830. Under his direction, Master Burke made his first appearance (Jan. 31, 1831) in Boston. An unparalleled excitement prevailed to witness the personations of this precocious genius. He played twenty-five successive nights to full and fashionable houses. During his engagement, tickets were sold at auction, at advanced prices; which, not unfrequently, fell into the hands of speculators, who found purchasers at enormous profits.* This extraordinary youth was confined to no particular range of character; he excelled both in the tragic and comic scene, besides possessing uncommon musical abilities, as evinced in his astonishing performances on the violin.

In July 1831, the management was transferred to Mr. George H. Barrett. The first year under his control, was very auspicious, and decidedly the most successful season, which for years had marked the progress of

* On this occasion the sums paid above the regular price of tickets amounted to \$2,238; and from an estimate made by a gentleman, who has been an observer of these things, it is made to appear that not less than \$15,000 had been paid to speculators and others, above the regular prices of admission, to gain access to the performances of Master Burke and Mr. Kean.

theatricals. The establishment in 1832, continued under the superintendence of this gentleman, who, judging public opinion, appeared to be well qualified for the business, and gave general satisfaction. The engagements for the season, attached some importance to the history of the Tremont Theatre, in consequence of the introduction of *Operas* in a style of excellence hitherto unattempted. These musical entertainments, considering the combined strength of talent with which they were brought forward, form an era in the annals of our stage. The leading vocalists were Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Horn, Mrs. Austin, and Miss Hughes, whose merits individually are well known and appreciated. Added to these, were a full and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Ostinelli. The vocal department was superintended by Mr. Comer, and the stage arrangements, were under the direction of Mr. Barrymore.

WARREN THEATRE.



This building, situated on the corner of Portland and Traverse Streets, was erected in 1831, by W. & T. L.

Stewarts, for Equestrian performances. It was first opened in Feb. 1832, under the name of the American Amphitheatre, and was continued only for a short time, when a lease was made to Mr. Wm. Pelby for three years. Mr. Pelby made very extensive alterations and improvements to accommodate it to dramatic performances, and opened July 3, 1832, as a half price house, under the name of *Warren Theatre*. The enterprise thus far, under the management of Mr. P. has proved successful.

MUSEUM.

We find that the first movement towards a Museum in Boston, commenced by exhibiting a few wax figures at the American Coffee House, in State Street, about the year 1791. Mr. Daniel Bowen was the proprietor, who moved his curiosities to a hall over a school house in Bromfield Street, where it took the appellation of *Columbian Museum* in 1795. January 15, 1803, just as it had become profitable to the proprietor, the whole was nearly destroyed by fire. Mr. Bowen began another collection at the corner of Milk and Oliver Streets, the following May, and in connection with W. M. S. Doyle, erected an edifice in 1806, five stories high, near the Stone Chapel, to which the Museum was removed, and company received on Thanksgiving evening, 27th Nov. The whole fabric, together with its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire Jan. 16, 1807. Another building which is now called the *Columbian Hall*, was erected by the proprietors, on the same ground, and ready for visitors June 2, 1807. This collection was sold to the proprietors of the *New England Museum*, Jan. 1, 1825, for about \$5000, and this closes the history of the first Museum in Boston. The most extensive one now existing is the *New England Museum*.



NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM,

No. 76, Court Street.

This extensive collection was first opened on the 4th of July, 1818, from which time it has been constantly accumulating. It is conducted by E. A. Greenwood, Esq. under the provisions of a charter, granted by the legislature in Feb. 1818, and owned in shares. It commenced with the collection, formerly owned by the late Mr. Edward Savage, and called the *New York Museum*, for some time kept in Boylston Hall. The New Haven Museum, the Boston Museum, Market Museum, Columbian Museum, and also the collections of the late Linnean Society, have been successively purchased and added to this establishment, together with the continual accession of such curiosities as could from time to time be obtained from all other sources. It is now very large, and occupies two spacious halls and several other commodious apartments in the extensive block of buildings on Court Street, between Cornhill and Brattle Street. This establishment was considerably damaged by fire on the 14th

Feb. 1832, which rendered it necessary to close it for about four months, to make necessary repairs and alterations. The whole interior has been refitted in an elegant style with many new and curious additions, too numerous to particularize in this work. It was reopened on the 4th of July 1832, and now receives extensive patronage. Price of admission 25 cents.

STATE MUSEUM.

This is owned and kept by Madame Duchesne, on Pemberton Hill, nearly opposite Concert Hall. The establishment is comparatively small, but is nevertheless interesting and worthy of patronage. Price of admission, 25 cents, children half price.

ANNIVERSARIES.

New Year's Day is not observed by the inhabitants generally as a holiday, though to particular classes of people, it is. There is always a service at the Catholic church on this day, commemorative of the Circumcision. The carriers of the newspapers, lamp-lighters, and watchmen present the citizens with poetical *good wishes*, and receive some solid evidences of the esteem with which they are regarded.

General Election.—The first Wednesday in January, when the Legislature convenes, is called the General Election. After organizing the government, the General Court march in procession from the State House, under escort of the Independent Cadets, to the Old South Church, where a sermon is delivered by one of the clergy, appointed at the previous session.

Washington's Birth Day.—The discharge of heavy artillery, morning, noon and night, on the 22d of Feb-

ruary; by military companies, recalls to recollection the services of '*the Father of his Country.*' Public and private entertainments, such as dinners, balls, appropriate exhibitions and theatrical amusements characterize this day.

Fast.—A Public Fast, generally in the month of April, is observed throughout the State, in compliance with a proclamation of the Governor and Council.—This is a day of religious solemnities, strictly observed in Boston—shops and stores being closed, and services held in all the churches.

May-Day.—This awakens many youthful associations, but is only retained in this place as a *festival morning* by the force of custom.

Artillery Election is the anniversary of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, and occurs on the first Monday in June. The Governor, Lt. Governor, and the Members of the Council, after hearing the annual sermon pronounced, attend first the dinner and then the parade on the Common. The festivities of the day are finished by the Governor's conferring commissions of the officers elect, of the Ancient and Honourable Artillery.

The 17th of June is observed as the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by military parade on the memorable height.

Independence.—That which is most important in its object, in bringing annually into recollection, the struggle of our forefathers for the great charter of liberty, is the national anniversary, on the 4th of July. On the return of this day, which affords to millions of Freemen an opportunity to express with gratitude and with one voice, the numberless blessings Independence has brought in her train to this republic, the citizens

relinquish their private employments to mingle in the wide ocean of national felicity. The day is ushered in by the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon from our numerous hills. At an early period the military corps parade—people arrive from all parts of the country to partake in the festivities; and when the day proves pleasant, the streets are thronged with citizens and strangers of all ages and sexes, arrayed in their best apparel, with joy animating their countenances.—Here processions are formed, orations delivered, political and religious, and such other demonstrations given of the love of country as becomes a free people.

The Abolition of Slavery in Massachusetts is commemorated by the people of color, on the 14th of July, by an oration and a public dinner.

Squantum Feast.—This is a celebration in commemoration of an Indian Treaty. The entertainment is composed entirely of articles taken from the ocean, and is served up on a promontary called SQUANTUM ROCK, in Dorchester Bay, about five miles from the city. It usually occurs some time in August.

Commencement, Harvard College.—This takes place on the last Wednesday in August, at Cambridge. The Governor, Lt. Governor and Council, with distinguished citizens and strangers, leave the city in procession at an early hour, to attend the exercises of the Graduating Class, and witness the conferring of degrees. The exercises of the Phi Beta Kappa Society take place the day following.

Brighton Fair.—An interesting exhibition of cattle, agricultural improvements and domestic manufactures, held in Brighton, in October—the particular day fixed by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

General Training in Boston, usually occurs in October, when there is a grand military display and review of all the troops in the County of Suffolk.

Thanksgiving.—Agreeably to a good old custom of our forefathers, a day was set apart by proclamation of the Governor, as a day of Public Thanksgiving. It commonly occurs at the close of November, and is observed as a religious festival—services being held in the different churches, and the day being ended by an interchange of good feelings between families and relatives, over tables which are loaded with the richest bounties of our country.

November Election.—The choice of Governor and Senators, takes place on the second Monday of November, annually.

Christmas.—The celebration of the 25th of December, is beginning to be more religiously observed by all denominations of christians.

HOTELS.

Although we may consider our city at all times well supplied with hotels and boarding houses, which may afford to the traveller and citizen, an opportunity to select a temporary home adapted to his taste and means, we have not, since the destruction of the Old Exchange Coffee House,* had any very extensive establishment, till the erection of the

TREMONT HOUSE.

The public spirited gentlemen, who resolved that Boston should have a Hotel equal at least to any in the

* Destroyed by fire, Nov. 3, 1818.

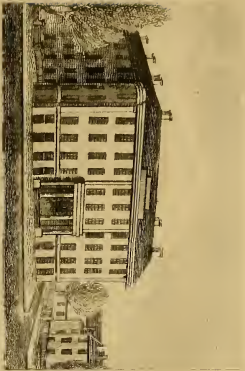
United States, accomplished their object with a liberality, taste and skill, that merits the thanks of the citizens, and the warmest approbation of the stranger. The Tremont house is a splendid ornament as a piece of architecture, and amply supplies what is a desideratum in the character of an excellent inn. The corner stone of this edifice was laid with interesting ceremonies on the 4th of July 1828, by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and was superintended in its erection by Wm. H. Eliot, Esq. and Mr. Isaiah Rogers, the architect. It was opened by the present landlord, Mr. Dwight Boyden, on the 16th of October, 1829.

This occupies a front on Tremont Street of one hundred and sixty feet. Its height above the level of the area (which is excavated in front and on Beacon Street,) is sixty-two feet.

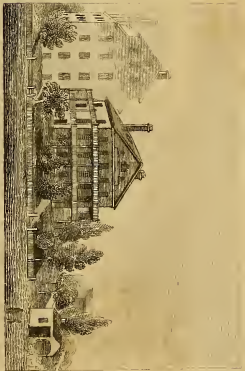
Two wings extend from the principal building in front, the most northerly of which fronts on Beacon Street, and is eighty-four feet long by thirty-four wide. The southerly wing, one hundred and ten feet long by forty wide, terminates westerly in a front, on Tremont Place, which opens from Beacon Street, and affords a private entrance to apartments intended for the accommodation of families and individuals who occupy suites of rooms.

The house is three stories high in front, and four on the wings, exclusive of the basement story. The front and two circular ends facing Beacon Street and open ground south of the building, are of Quincy granite, and surmounted by an entablature, copied in part from the Choragic Monument, supported by *Antææ* at each extremity.

The portico, is of the same material, thirty-seven feet in width and twenty-five feet six inches long by



TREMONT HOUSE.



NORFOLK HOUSE.



BAKER HILL MONUMENT.



NASSAU HOTEL.

seven feet in width and twenty-five feet six inches high. Four fluted columns three feet four inches in diameter at the base, and six diameters high, support the roof of the portico, the proportions of which are precisely copied from those of the Doric Portico at Athens, with the exception that the portico of Tremont House, is di-triglyph, the intercolumniations being nearly equal.

The whole number of rooms is one hundred and eighty. The south wing contains ten private parlors on the first and second floors, having one or more chambers attached to each. The dining room is in the north wing and is about seventy feet in length by thirty-one feet in width, the height being fourteen feet. Besides the private parlors in the south wing, there are six large rooms in front which are intended for the accommodation of clubs and parties. Every pair of these rooms are connected by sliding doors, one being intended for a drawing room, the other for a dining room. The length of each of these apartments are thirty feet, the width twenty, and the height of those on the first floor fourteen. In addition to these, there is a large reading-room and a general drawing-room, and two small parlors in the front part. The principal entrance is nearly opposite the Tremont Theatre, and besides this and the entrance from the court in the rear, there is a third private entrance on the south side about thirty feet from Tremont Street, to which access is had by means of a walk, which extends the whole length of the south wing.

The general management and attendance of the hotel all correspond with the beauty of the furniture and magnitude of the edifice; and if Mr. *Costard Sly*, who made it his residence in 1832, is to be credited, it must in candor be admitted ' that for comfort, good cheer,

and the extent of its accommodations, it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any similar establishment in the world.'

The Tremont Stable, is kept by Mr. Nathaniel Williams, in Sudbury Street, where gentlemen can be accommodated with good horses and excellent carriages.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

Kept by Mr. Hart Davenport, is situated in Congress Square, on the site of the Old Exchange, and in the very centre of business. The building is 5 stories high, and has a very handsome hall 75 feet by 30; a large dining hall, 18 parlors, 4 withdrawing rooms, 80 sleeping chambers, and can accommodate about 130 persons.—The following regulations will give some further idea of this excellent establishment:

'Gentlemen on becoming boarders, enter their names at the bar. The establishment is accountable for all articles deposited in the bar, and put in express charge of the bar keeper, naming the articles to him, and for no other.

Terms of Board and Lodging per day,	\$1, 00 ^s
“ “ “ “ week,	7, 00 ^s
“ “ “ “ year,	260, 00 ^s
Board only, - - - - “ week,	3, 50 ^r
Dinners, - - - - “	2, 50
Board in private rooms per day - -	\$1, 25 to 2, 00 ^s

No gentlemen considered an annual boarder, without an express agreement to that effect. Boarders for a less period, will be taken at the yearly rate, provided their terms of board include the winter months. Gentlemen who prefer drinking their own wine, are required to pay 50 cents per bottle. Payment from

Transient persons is expected weekly, and from all others, on the first day of every month, when bills will be rendered.

Breakfast from 8 to 10; Dinner at 2 o'clock, during the week, and 1 on Sunday. Tea from 6 to 7, and Supper from 9 to 11. All meals at other hours are charged extra. The ringing of the bell, at the usual hour, is the summons to the eating room; and in the morning, a preparatory bell is rung half an hour before breakfast. The usual hour for retiring is 11 o'clock, but by ringing the bell, admittance may be obtained at any time thereafter.

A regular watch is kept during the night, to give admission; to provide beds, if required, and protect the house.

When two or more gentlemen call for a private room, each individual of the party is chargeable, and liable for the payment of the whole bill, until it is settled.

Gentlemen, on sending their names or numbers to the bar, (naming the kind and the price) may be supplied with liquors of superior quality.'

MARLBORO' HOTEL,

Is an extensive establishment, kept by Mr. James Barker, 229, Washington Street. The building is owned by Alexander Townsend, Esq. and has been recently much improved; it is 4 stories, has a neat and convenient hall, with suitable withdrawing rooms for parties, and accommodations for about 100 persons. Some of the Providence and hourly stages depart from this hotel.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,

In Milk Street, near Liberty Square, is a well known establishment under the management of Mr. James Longley

CITY TAVERN,

By Mr. Lucius Doolittle, is a convenient and commodious house, formerly well known as the stand kept by Mr. Simeon Boyden, in Brattle Street, near Dock Square. The Salem, Gloucester, and other stages keep their books here.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

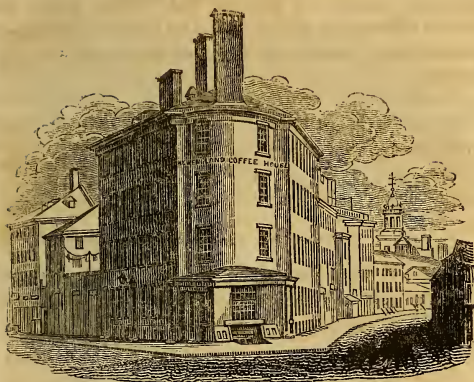
Kept by A. M. Brigham, No. 42, Hannover Street, has undergone recent improvements, and is calculated to accommodate from 70 to 100 persons. There are from 6 to 8 stages that leave this house daily—principally for Providence and the northward.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Kept by Mr. S. Haskell, was built in 1824. It is situated opposite the Boylston Market, 392 Washington Street, near another tavern, now marked by the *sign of the Liberty Tree*.

LIBERTY TREE TAVERN,

Kept by Mr. G. Cummings, in Washington Street near Essex Street, occupies the spot where stood the *Liberty Tree*, so famed in the annals of the American Revolution.



NEW ENGLAND COFFEE HOUSE.

This hotel was erected in 1832, by John D. Williams, Esq. a wealthy merchant of the city. It is kept by Mr. Frederick Boyden, (brother of Mr. Dwight Boyden, of the Tremont House,) who opened the establishment July 24, 1832. The site is one that has been rescued from the sea within a few years. It is built on a triangular piece of land, of about 10,000 feet, on the corner of Creek and Clinton Streets, with the most convenient and airy stable attached to any public house in the city. The yard is equally convenient, having an excellent well of water, and one of the best private rain-water cisterns in the city, which contains about 12,000 gallons. This house is of a triangular form and four stories high. It has a convenient bar and news room, a large dining hall, 16 feet wide by 70 long, a

suitable number of parlours and sitting rooms, and about 80 sleeping chambers. The kitchen and cooking apparatus is most admirably contrived. In the wash room is a Hydraulic Pump, which conveys water to a reservoir in the fourth story, for the convenience of the apartments in each. The whole is lighted by gas, and the establishment is finished and furnished in good style; and for the time it has been open, has gained a large share of public patronage.

EASTERN STAGE HOUSE,

By Mr. B. D. Leavitt, No. 84, Ann Street, is a well known stand. The books of the eastern stages, are kept at this house.

LAMB TAVERN,

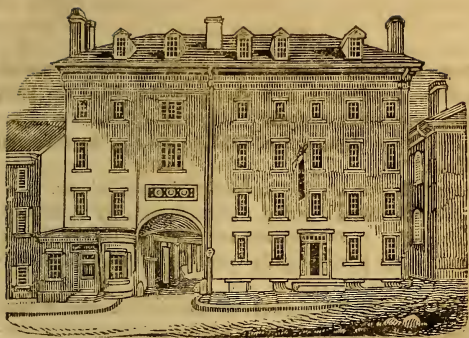
By L. Adams; is a public house, kept for more than 50 years at the *Sign of the Lamb*, 369 Washington Street, and we believe the *Sign of the Lion*, (now kept by A. S. Allen,) has been its constant neighbour, for nearly the same length of time.

WASHINGTON COFFEE HOUSE,

By Lewis Boutell, at No. 158, Washington Street. One line of the Roxbury hourly's starts from this house.

KILBURN'S, FORMERLY HOLLANDS' COFFEE HOUSE,

Is situated in Howard Street,—is central and has been kept a public house about 14 years. Distilled liquors are dispensed with in this house. Attached to this establishment is an excellent Livery Stable, by Uriah Proctor, for the accommodation of strangers.



BROMFIELD HOUSE,

This was formerly the Indian Queen Tavern, a public house advantageously known and of long standing. It is kept by Mr. Preston Shephard, who has occupied this stand since 1823. The old house was taken down in the spring of 1832, and the present edifice erected on an improved plan. The building is four stories high, 72 feet in front, with a wing in the rear extending 120 feet from the street. The whole establishment, including the yard and stables, occupies 10,500 feet of land. There is a convenient bar room, reading room, and a dining hall, 28 by 48 feet, with convenient parlors, withdrawing rooms, and 80 bedrooms; making in all about 100 rooms. The accommodations are ample for 150 persons to dine, and 100 to lodge. In this house distilled liquors are dispensed with. Board for transient persons, \$1 per day, and boarders by the quarter at prices from \$5, to \$7, per week; dinners 37 1-2 cents.

CONCERT HALL.

Kept by Gen. Eaton, No. 95, Court Street, corner of Hanover Street, is a distinguished place for balls and parties. See page 87.

Patterson House, No. 11, Elm Street, by Solomon Wildes.

Suffolk Hotel, Elm Street, by Phineas Adams.

Manufacturers Hotel, Salem Street, by J. Bradley.

Franklin Hotel, Merchants' Row, by Henry Smith.

This house has recently undergone extensive improvements.

Warren Hotel, corner of Merrimack and Friend Street, by J. G. Glazier. This house has had an additional story and been improved in other respects, since it was injured by fire, July 7, 1832.

Mansion House Hotel, Milk Street, by T. Coggshall.

Sun Tavern, Batterymarch Street, by E. L. Baker.

Washington Hotel is in Washington Street near Roxbury, and is kept by Thomas Davis.

Cornhill Coffee House, Cornhill Court, by William Fenno. Here persons can be accommodated with meals or refreshments, at all hours of the day.

Restoratory, by Mr. Wise, corner of Milk and Atkinson Street.

Boylston Hotel, School Street, next to the Latin School house, by H. L. Bascom.

Jennings' Hotel, No. 9, Elm Street, by J. Jennings.

Fulton House, corner of Fulton and Cross Streets, by U. Hilliard.

Massachusetts Hotel, corner of Pond and Cross Streets, by I. Stevens.

Rail Road Hotel, Pond Street, by A. Haskell.

WESSON'S COFFEE HOUSE, FORMERLY EARL'S.

No. 36, Hanover Street, is kept by Capt. Silas Wesson, formerly of Westborough. This Hotel is extensively known in all the Eastern States, having been established in 1806, and kept by Mr. Earl for about twenty-three years.

Canal Hotel, Pond Street, by J. Sherburn.

Hanover House, in Hanover Street, by S. Robbins.

Globe Hotel, Hanover Street, near the Winnesimet Ferry, by M. Tyler.

Howard Street House, by Wm. Gallagher, in Howard Street.

Commercial Street House, kept by D. Brown.

City Hotel, Elm Street, by S. Hamilton.

Bite Tavern, Market Square, by B. Hill.

Hancock Hotel, Corn Court, Market Square, by W. P. Capewell.

Bank Coffee House, in Lindall Street, by D. Graham.

Mansion House, Milk Street, by E. Thompson.
No ardent spirits.

Union House, in Union Street, by Noble & Caswell.

Black Horse Tavern, Union Street, by E. Brigham.

Farmers' Hotel, Ann Street, by D. Cummings.

Jackson Hotel, Ann Street, by H. Colton.

Leverett Street Hotel, by T. S. Lawrence.

Crombie's Hotel, in Cambridge Street.

Grocers' Inn, Cambridge Street, by J. Towbridge.

Holmes' Tavern, corner of Fourth and Turnpike Streets, South Boston, by D. Holmes.

Fire Department Hotel, at South Boston Point, by R. Taft.

Besides the public houses enumerated, there are

numerous *Restoratories* and *Victualing Cellars* in almost every business street in the city, where the stranger and the lone citizen can call at all hours of the day, and obtain refreshments to suit his taste and purse.

BOSTON PACKETS AND STEAM BOATS.

Steam-boats run during the summer season, between this city and Portland, Me. three times a week.

A steam boat also plies between Boston and Plymouth, three times a week. A steam boat also runs to Hingham.

During the warm weather a steam-boat runs between the City and Nahant, twice a day.

The *Despatch Line* of Packets between Boston and New York, are seven or eight in number. One of these vessels sail from the head of Long Wharf, every Wednesday and Saturday.

For the several lines of Stages, Steamboats, and their variations, we would refer the reader to Messrs. Badger & Porter's *STAGE REGISTER*, published every two months, at the corner of Court Street, and Cornhill. The work may be found in nearly all the public houses in the city.

CANALS.

Boston is entitled to the credit of projecting the first canals in this country. As early as 1641, a Canal was opened leading through the city, from the harbour on the east, to Charles River on the west, separating North Boston from the main peninsula. It was known by the name of Canal Creek, was substantially built with stone walls, and of sufficient breadth to allow the Middlesex Canal boats to pass each other. The conveniences it afforded in former times had been considerable; but

having become of little use and quite a nuisance, the city determined on filling it up, and a street has taken its place.

ROXBURY CANAL.

A navigable communication for small vessels, between Boston harbour and Roxbury was formerly enjoyed by means of a Canal, opened in 1796. It occupied, in part, the shore where Lewis' Ropewalks now stand, and extended up to the Dorchester road. This Canal has been filled up for several years, above Northampton Street.

MIDDLESEX CANAL.

This Canal unites the water communication between Boston and the Merrimack River, at the bend in Chelmsford. The first design of such a work, was originated by public spirited individuals of this city as early as 1789. The company was incorporated in 1793, and the Canal constructed under the superintendance of Loammi Baldwin, Esq. The expense of the work has been about 520,000. The whole length of the Canal is 27 miles, 30 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. It commences at the tide water in Charlestown, and ascends 107 feet by 13 locks to the level of Concord River, (in Mass.) crosses its surface and descends 21 feet by 3 locks to the Merrimack, little above Pawtucket Falls. The locks are 90 feet long by 12 wide, and are constructed of hewn stone in the most permanent manner. Boats of 24 tons, 75 feet long, and 11 wide, can navigate this Canal. They are however generally smaller and are drawn frequently by two horses at the rate of three miles an hour, but in general, it takes 12 hours for the common boats to pass from Boston to the Merimack, a distance of 30 miles. A raft one mile long, containing 800 tons of timber, has been drawn by two oxen, part

the way at the rate of one mile an hour. There is an elegant passage boat for the accommodation of passengers, which runs to Chelmsford three times a week during the summer season; fare 75 cents.

The Merimack from Chelmsford is made boatable, a distance of 55 miles by canals and locks. Boats first pass the works at Wicassée Falls; then through the Union locks and canals, over several falls; thence over Amoskeag Falls, 45 feet perpendicular height, 30 miles from the head of Middlesex Canal; thence over Hooksett Falls, 16 feet in height, thence through Bow Canal, 25 feet in height, to the upper landing in Concord, N. H. The expense of these canals and locks has been rising \$110,000. A vast quantity of timber, fuel, grain, &c. the produce of a great extent of very fertile country is annually brought through these canals to our market. The toll in some seasons has amounted to upwards of \$25,000.

BANKS.

There are in the city 29 Banks, which employ a capital of \$20,100,000. The oldest is the Massachusetts Bank, which was incorporated in 1785. Through all the vicissitudes of commerce, foreign spoliations, the embargo, non-intercourse and war, and the more hazardous chances of speculation since the Peace, these banks have all maintained their credit; paying promptly, on demand, the specie for their bills. From the middle of March, to the middle of Oct. banking hours are from 9 a. m. till 2 p. m. and from 10 to 2 from Oct. to March.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

No. 32, State Street, corner of Wilson's Lane.

Commenced operations in Boston, Feb. 1817, and the amount of capital employed here is \$1,500,000.

William Appleton Pres.—Saml. Frothingham, Cashier.

The loan and pension offices are kept in the rear of the same building.

STATE BANK.

No. 53, State Street.

Incorporated, June 27, 1811.—Capital, \$1,800,000.
E. A. Bourne, President. George Homer, Cashier.

BOSTON BANK.

No. 46, State Street.

Incorporated, June 23, 1812.—Capital, \$600,000.
Phineas Upham, President. Jas. C. Wild, Cashier.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

No 64, State Street,

Incorporated, June 23, 1812.—Capital, \$800,000.
William Parsons, President. Samuel Payson, Cashier.

UNION BANK.

No. 40, State Street.

Incorporated, June 23, 1812.—Capital, \$800,000.
Thos. L. Winthrop, President. Chester Adams, Cashier.

NEW-ENGLAND BANK.

No. 67, State Street.

Incorporated, Oct. 1813.—Capital, 1,000,000.
Samuel Dorr, President. Philip Marett, Cashier.

TREMONT BANK.

No. 41, State Street.

The name of this bank, was changed from *Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank*, in 1830.

Incorporated, Feb. 18, 1814.—Capital, \$750,000.
S. T. Armstrong, President. James Dalton, Cashier.

SUFFOLK BANK.

No. 65, State Street.

Incorporated, Feb. 11, 1818.—Capital, \$750,000.
 Henry B. Stone, Pres. Matthew S. Parker, Cashier.

CITY BANK.

No. 61, State Street.

Incorporated, Feb. 23, 1822.—Capital, \$1000,000.
 Geo. Brinley, President. Eliphalet Williams, Cashier.

EAGLE BANK.

No. 61, State Street.

Incorporated, Oct. 21, 1822.—Capital, \$500,000.
 Titus Welles, President. J. J. Fisk, Cashier.

COLUMBIAN BANK.

No. 54, State Street.

Incorporated, Feb. 20, 1822.—Capital, \$500,000.
 Joseph Tilden, President. William Coffin, jr. Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK.

No. 70, State Street.

Incorporated, in 1824.—Capital, \$750,000.
 John S. Wright, President. W. H. Odiorne, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

No. 47, State Street.

Incorporated, Feb. 20, 1824.—Capital, \$500,000.
 John K. Simpson, President. Charles Hood, Cashier.

GLOBE BANK.

No. 40, State Street.

Incorporated, June, 1824.—Capital, \$1,000,000.
 James Read, President. Charles Sprague, Cashier.

NORTH BANK.

No. 26, North Market Street.

Incorporated June, 1825.—Capital, \$750,000.

Isaac Danforth, President. Gurdon Steel, Cashier.

WASHINGTON BANK.

No. 471, Washington Street, corner of Beach Street.

Incorporated in 1825.—Capital, 500,000.

Aaron Baldwin, President. D. A. Sigourney, Cashier

ATLANTIC BANK.

State Street.

Incorporated in 1823.—Capital, \$500,000.

Pliny Cutler, President. Benjamin Dodd, Cashier.

FRANKLIN BANK.

South Boston.

Incorporated in 1828.—Capital, 100,000.

Saml. Goodridge, President. Jeremy Drake, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

No. 91, State Street.

Incorporated, June 15, 1831.—Capital, 500,000.

Parker H. Pierce, President. Joseph Andrews, Cashier.

MERCHANTS BANK.

No. 87, State Street.

Incorporated, March 19, 1831.—Capital, 750,000.

Edw. Eldredge, President. Franklin Haven, Cashier.

PICTURE OF BOSTON.

TRADERS BANK.

No. 9, India Street.

Incorporated, March 16, 1831.—Capital, 500,000.
David Dudley, President. E. L. Frothingham, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK.

No. 53, State Street.

Incorporated, March 19, 1831.—Capital, \$500,000.
Wm. Thorndike, President. Joseph Hall, jr. Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.

Incorporated, Jan. 23, 1831.—Capital \$750,000.
B. T. Pickman, President. M. Whiting Cashier.

MARKET BANK.

Incorporated, 1832.—Capital, \$500,000.
Wm. B. Reynolds, President. Saml. O. Mead, Cashier.

HANCOCK BANK.

To be located near Hancock Wharf.

Incorporated, 1833.—\$500,000.

SOUTH BANK.

To be located near Wheeler's Point.

Incorporated, 1833.—Capital, \$500,000.

WINNESIMET BANK.

To be located near Winnesimet Ferry.

Incorporated, 1833.—Capital \$500,000

GRANITE BANK.

To be located near Lewis' Wharf.

Incorporated, 1833.—Capital, \$500,000.

ATLAS BANK.

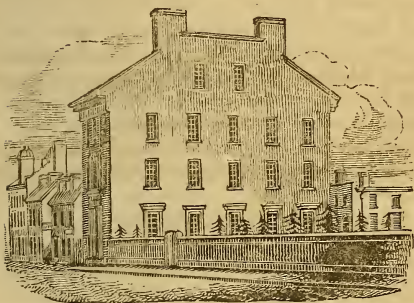
Incorporated, 1833.—Capital, \$500,000.

SEAMEN'S SAVING BANK.

Corner of Commercial and North Market Streets.

Incorporated, 1833.

SAVINGS BANK.



Tremont Street.

The Provident Institution for Savings was incorporated Dec. 13, 1816. This Institution is intended to encourage industry and prudence in the poorer classes, and to induce them to save and lay by something of their earnings for a period of life when they will be less able to earn a support. Deposits are received as low as one dollar, and when any person's deposit amounts to five dollars, it is put on interest. The deposits may be withdrawn on stated days, if desired. The office of this institution is open every Wednesday.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are twenty-four Insurance Companies in this city, the aggregate capital amounting to *seven and a quarter millions*, which, for solidity and safety, is not surpassed by any stock of the same description in the United States. Their capitals are generally entire and in many cases will command a premium; the mode of investment is restricted by the Legislature, and the amount which they are authorized to take on any one risk, is limited to ten per cent, on each respective capital. These restrictions have a tendency to give unbounded confidence in their security, and the liberality which has always characterized their business transactions, in the prompt payment of claims, cannot fail to draw business from all quarters. There is one Insurance Company included in the number above stated, who do business only for the stockholders, on the principle of mutual loss and profit.

The following is a list of the several Insurance Companies, with the amount of capital annexed:

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Co.		
capital not limited, but estimated at		\$300,000
Massachusetts Fire and Marine	“	400,000
————— Hospital Life	“	500,000
American	“	300,000
Atlas	“	300,000
Atlantic Insurance	“	250,000
Boston Marine	“	300,000
Boston	“	300,000
Boylston Fire and Marine	“	300,000
Columbian	“	300,000
Commonwealth	“	300,000

Commercial	“	200,000
Franklin	“	300,000
Firemen's	“	300,000
Globe Fire and Marine	“	300,000
Hope	“	300,000
Manufacturer's	“	300,000
Mercantile Marine	“	300,000
Merchants'	“	300,000
New-England Marine	“	300,000
Neptune	“	200,000
Ocean	“	200,000
Suffolk	“	300,000
United States	“	200,000
Washington Fire and Marine	“	200,000
		<hr/>
		7,250,000

RECENT AND PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

In surveying the general appearance of Boston, and its vicinity, many valuable changes are presented which show the progressive industry of the citizens and municipal authorities. Although there are occasional murmurs concerning the expenditure of money, the great mass of citizens, must approve of the plans which the City Government have carried into operation since 1822. The new market and the elegant edifices on either side, would do honor to any city in the world.

Within 15 years about 60 acres of *made land* has been added to the *terra firma* of Boston, and such has been the advancement in the business of local improvements within the last ten years, that strangers who were once familiar with the city, scarcely recognize their former haunts.

Great and important works are going on in our harbour, for the defence of the city. Congress appropriated \$87,000 for a wall for the preservation of Deer Island, in Boston Harbour, in 1828. The work was commenced, under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Smith, the engineer who constructed the wall round George's Island, and is advancing towards completion. The city deeded the land on which the wall stands to the General Government, and leased the whole island to the engineer, till the labour should be finished.

The Gas House which is situated on the westerly side of Copp's Hill near Charlestown Bridge, is constructed of brick, and measures 160 feet by 40, which by a judicious arrangement of the apparatus, is considered amply spacious. The necessary apparatus, consisting of retorts, with their various appendages, and two large gasometers, containing 20,000 cubic feet each, which are surrounded by a strong curb or tank, of much larger capacity, are placed at one end of the building. The erection of their works was commenced early in the spring of 1828, and so far advanced as to commence lighting in December following.

Private wealth and individual enterprise appears to be extensively engaged in the general improvement of our city and vicinity. Buildings every year are going up in all parts, on a very extensive scale. Boston has long enjoyed the reputation of being a neat city, and it bids fair to gain the additional reputation of being a handsome one. It is to be hoped that the spirit thus awakened will extend to the final completion of the projected *Railways*, so essential to the future prosperity of the Metropolis of New-England.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

An act of incorporation was granted June 22, 1831, to build this Rail Road. A number of surveys having been made by Wm. Gibbs M'Neil Esq. agent and engineer of the corporation, a route was finally determined upon, which leads through the township of Sharon, and has been definitely located from Wait's Mill in Roxbury, to the summit level in Sharon, being a distance of about eighteen miles. The agent has placed this part of the road under contract, and the work of grading various portions of it, is proceeding with energy. It is found that the dividing ridge in Sharon, can be passed with locomotive engines at an inclination of only *thirty-seven feet per mile*, and that the length of this inclination is only five miles. The average descent from Sharon towards Providence will be only about ten or eleven feet. This part of the rout will be definitely fixed by the Directors, as soon as may be requisite in the progress of the work. The corporation is allowed till the first of January 1834, for filling the location of the road, and till first of Jan. 1837, for completing the same.

The precise mode of entering Boston, remains to be settled, but it has been determined that the route from the city, is to pass over the tide marshes west of the *neck*, and nearly parallel with the recent extension of Tremont Street, in a remarkably direct course to and through the valley of Stony Brook, and subsequently that of the Neponsett River, from which it diverges in the direction of the Stone Factory; whence through the valley of Beaverhole Brook, it gradually attains the height of Sharon Plain. Having reached the sum-

mit in Sharon, the line is continued through the towns of Mansfield, Attleboro', &c. to Providence. The total distance from Front Street, in Boston, to India Bridge, opposite Providence, is 40 3-4 miles; and it is said in the engineer's report that the inclinations are so well adapted to locomotive engines, that the maximum speed which may be found desirable, can readily be maintained, upon this rail road, and the ordinary time required to pass between Boston and Providence, need not exceed two hours.

WORCESTER RAIL ROAD.

The Worcester Rail Road Company was incorporated January 1831, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided in to 10,000 shares. The work was commenced Aug. 14, 1832, and is progressing with despatch. This Rail Road, besides leading directly to the centre of the State, is in the direct route to Albany, and bids fair to become the chief route to New York, and most probably will be that by which the great Western and Southern mails will be conveyed. The length of this road from Boston to Worcester, according to the survey is 43 1-2 miles, and is graded for two tracks. It is nearly level a greater portion of the distance, and will have less inclination per mile, than any other rail road of consequence, except one. About 10 miles, has an inclination of 30 feet per mile. It is thought the work may be completed and opened throughout by 1835, and that it will not cost more than \$883,000. It will pass through the most dense population of the State, and must become the main trunk of roads to be constructed to New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. From Boston it passes through Brookline, Brighton, Newton,

Weston, Needham, Natick, Framingham, Hopkinton, Southborough, Westborough, Grafton, Milbury to Worcester.

BOSTON AND LOWELL RAIL ROAD.

The length of this Rail Road, as located, is twenty-five miles, and leads from Barton's Point, West Boston, across Charles River, nearly parallel to, and within 100 feet of Craiges Bridge, to East Cambridge; thence to Charlestown, Medford, through Woburn, Wilmington, Billerica, and Tukesbury to Lowell. An act of incorporation was granted June 5, 1830, with a capital of \$600,000. Its location has been determined and its erection is fast advancing towards completion.

Among the projected improvements, we take pleasure in mentioning those by the City Government, and incorporate companies.

NEW COURT HOUSE.

This building is to be erected of Quincy sienite, on the land formerly occupied by the old stone jail, between Court and School Streets. It is to be 80 by 60 feet, three stories high, with porticos on the east and west fronts, and at each end. The City Government has authorized a loan of \$90,000, and given the necessary powers to a building committee for erecting this edifice.

FRONT STREET

Is to be continued from South Boston Bridge to Roxbury, 50 feet wide.

The easterly part of Canal Creek, which had been filled up, has been opened as a public highway, and is called Creek Street.

The City Council have purchased a wharf on Lynn

Street, which will enable them to remove the nuisance so long complained of in Merimack Street.

Tremont Street has recently been opened from the Byles' estate to Roxbury, which adds an other important avenue to the city. Broad Street is to be continued to Sea Street, which together with the improvements that are about being accomplished, between Commercial and Lynn Streets, will form a line of marginal streets, that must greatly improve our city.

SOUTH COVE COMPANY.

Great and important improvements are about to be made by the South Cove Corporation, by filling up the principal part of the South Cove, or that part which is bounded westerly by Front Street, northerly by Essex and East Streets, easterly by Sea Street, and southerly by the channel, leading from the Free Bridge to the South Bridge. An act of incorporation was granted, January, 1833; with a capital of \$600,000, divided into twelve hundred shares of \$500 each. The whole superficial contents of that part of the Cove proposed to be improved by the corporation are 3,345,000 square feet, and the estimated cost of the land, the filling up, making wharves, docks, &c. is about \$520,000.

This enterprise which was projected by Charles Ewer, Esq. in 1831, may be considered one of the most important improvements ever set on foot in the city. The Worcester Rail Road Corporation have agreed, on payment of a *bonus* of something less than \$100,000 by the South Cove Corporation, to bring their Rail Road into the City, across Washington Street, and locate their *depot* upon the lands proposed to be made; and it is probable the Boston and Providence Rail Road, will also come in here.

EAST BOSTON.

Noddles' Island, which has heretofore been occupied only as a farm, has been laid out into Streets, and is about to be built upon as a part of the city. A company was formed in 1832, who purchased the island and all rights and privileges thereto belonging, for about \$80,000. It comprises about 600 acres, and at present contains but one or two dwelling houses. The proprietors obtained an act of incorporation the present year, under the name of the *East Boston Company*; and we are informed it is their intention to commence immediately 'the building of a city.' Plans of the improvements contemplated may be seen on application to the Corporation.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The subject that most interests the public at present, is one that is likely to add to the character of Boston. We allude to the institution for educating the blind, of which some mention is made at page 52.

Col. Thomas H. Perkins, has given his splendid mansion in Pearl Street, estimated at \$30,000, to this Institution, on condition that \$50,000 be raised as a permanent fund to support the establishment, and that the estate shall always be occupied as 'AN ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.' This philanthropic generosity is well received by the public, and likely to be met by a corresponding liberality that will fully answer the conditions made by Col. Perkins. This munificent act of one of our fellow citizens, is such an one as makes us 'prouder of our race, of our country, and of our city.'

OMNIBUS STAGE.

A vehicle of this description, called the 'Governor Brooks,' was introduced in this city in May. It is capable of carrying 24 persons; and runs hourly from the Winnesimet Ferry to the Norfolk House in Roxbury.

CITY FINANCE.

The City Government has ordered a tax of \$320,000 for the financial year commencing on the first of May 1833. The following are the most important uses to which the City's money is to be appropriated during the present year. For the salaries of the instructors of the schools, \$54,000; for repairs, fuel, and other school expenses, \$7,500; paving, repairing, and widening streets, \$50,000; damages incurred by opening Tremont Street, \$13,000; salaries of city and county officers, \$29,000; city watch, \$15,000; lighting streets, \$16,000; fire department, \$8,000; engine houses, \$3,000; reservoirs, \$3,000; internal health department, \$16,000; external health department, including the completion of the hospital at Rainsford Island, \$3,000; overseers of the poor, \$14,700; house of industry, \$21,575; house of reformation, \$6,500; county of Suffolk, [including expenses of courts, &c, \$31,000; interest on city debt, \$41,000; reduction of debt, \$15,000; completing house of correction at South Boston, \$6,000; a new school house at the corner of M'Lean and Blossom Streets, \$16,500.

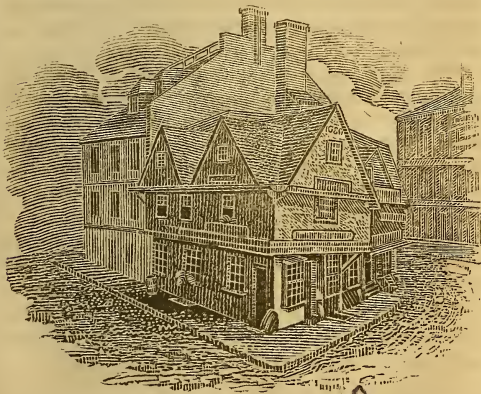
The City Government is about making a new entrance, and other improvements to Faneuil Hall. The hand of improvement is busy in every part of the city, and many of the ancient buildings described in this work are fast disappearing.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

After having surveyed the more modern productions, it may not be unacceptable to the visitor to take some notice of the remains of antiquity, yet among us.

There is probably only one building now standing which was in existence prior to the great fire of 1676. That is the house in Moon Street, on the east side, about midway from Sun Court to Fleet Street. It has been the residence of the Mather's in their day, and is the property of their descendants at the present time.

So far as we can discover, the next oldest building is that at the corner of Ann Street and Market Square,



occupied by John K. Simpson, jr. for a leather store, of which there is some account in the History of Boston, p. 156.

It was built in 1680, and though it bears the mark of its age on its front, should it stand a century longer, it would in all likelihood remain as firm as it does now, a monument of the fidelity with which our forefathers constructed their houses for business and for habitation.

In the same neighborhood, opposite the Golden Key we find one or two more of the old fashioned structures with projecting upper stories. One of these was latterly occupied by Mr. William Homes, proverbially 'the honest silversmith;' it was once the resort of Franklin, who was a relative of the family; and if the exterior should continue to appear less inviting than that of some buildings in the vicinity, the owner, the occupant, and the observer may improve the consideration, by reflecting that no one of them ever gave shelter to a greater man than the latter, or a better than the former.

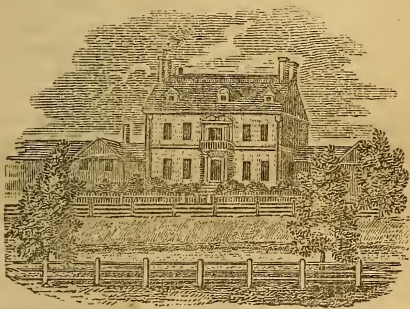
The house at the corner of Richmond Street, next south of the New Brick Church, is a specimen probably of the first style of architecture introduced here, so far as the shape of the roof is concerned. The building next north of the same church is a specimen of the succeeding fashion. It is shewn in the plate of the *New Brick*.

Between the Draw-bridge and the North Square, we find, I think, but one of these ancient houses, and that stands on a corner of Ann and Richmond Streets. Ann Street, between those points, has been mostly destroyed by fire within 65 years, and the buildings now partake some what of the modern character.

Going north, we find four or five modern brick houses erected since the fire, at the foot of North Square, in 1807, and then come to the only neighborhood where a sufficient number of ancient houses are clustered together to remind any one forcibly of the days

of antiquity ; this vicinity is also honorable, for it may be truly said again, ‘ An honest silversmith lives here.’ These old buildings, which are wooden, extend a little below Sun Court Street, till we come to Lewis’ buildings, so called, which is a large four story brick block, in front of the hotel, which was formerly the mansion house of the late Col. John May.

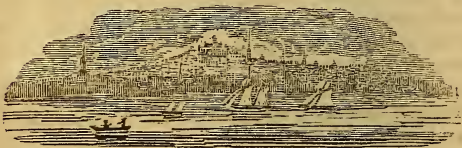
At the period when the last mentioned house was erected, the North End was a fashionable part of the town, and the site on which it stands was elevated, and then afforded a commanding prospect. Its exterior now shows that it was a substantial and elegant mansion, and it is said to have been finished in a superior style, to rival the mansion of the Clark family in Garden Court Street. The latter is also still remaining, and the good taste of the owner has preserved its exquisite beauties from the hatchet and brush of modern improvements. Near the State house, on the west, is yet standing the **MANSION HOUSE** of that distinguished friend



of liberty, John Hancock. It is an ancient stone building, venerable for its years, but more so for having been

the residence of a man whose memory is so dear to the heart of every Bostonian, and every American. At the southerly part of the city we have the Bull tavern, at the bottom of Summer Street; and the elder Dr. Byles' estate in Tremont Street,

Besides these, the scrutinizing eye, occasionally detects some antique relic on buildings in several more retired corners of the city. The sign of the Blue Ball still marks the house, which disputes the honor of giving birth to Franklin, our self-taught philosopher, at the corner of Union and Hanover Streets. A small window in Prince Street, midway from Hanover to Salem Street, is worth a mile's walk, to one who never saw a window 18 inches by 12, with 9 panes of glass in leaden sashes. The size of the bricks is to the connoisseur a good criterion of the age of several buildings. Those in the Old State House built in 1712, are smaller than the older ones, and larger than those used after the fire of 1760.



ANNALS OF BOSTON.

BY ALONZO LEWIS.

Of the history of Boston before 1626, we have no other account, except a tradition, furnished by John Thomas, a very aged Indian of Framingham. His father informed him, that when he was about sixteen years of age, he lived with his father at the place now called Boston; that there was then a very great sickness, and the Indians lay dead in almost every wigwam. Both at Boston and Dorchester Neck, now South Boston, so many Indians died, that they remained unburied; and the few surviving Indians removed to other places.

1626. The ancient appearance of Boston was that of three hills; of which the western was the largest, and terminated in three summits. The Indian name was Shawmut, or the hill with three tops; whence the English called it Tri-mountain. By the intersection of several small streams, the peninsula was divided into three islands. It contained about 600 acres, thinly covered with wood. The first white inhabitant was the Rev. William Blackstone, an Episcopalian, who built a cottage in Spring Street, and from him, the whole peninsula, by many of the early settlers, was called Blackstone's Point.

1627. The Indians in the neighborhood of Boston, were governed by a Sachem called Wonohaquaham, whose residence was at Chelsea. They received the English with great kindness, and seem never to have given any molestation to Mr. Blackstone, in his peaceful abode.

There was an earthquake this year.

1628. A tax of £12, 7s. was laid upon the whole

colony to defray some public expenses, of which Mr. Blackstone's share was 12s.

1629. Mr. Samuel Maverick made his residence on the island now called East Boston, where he built a small fort, and mounted four guns. He was an Episcopalian, and was called the most 'hospitable man in all the country, giving entertainment to all comers gratis.'

1630. In June and July, a large number of emigrants arrived in Massachusetts, among whom was Mr. John Winthrop, the first governor, who made his residence in Charlestown. July 8. A day of thanksgiving was kept, for safe arrival. July 30. Friday. A day of fasting and prayer was observed, on account of much sickness, and a church formed at Charlestown. Mr. Blackstone informed the Governor of an excellent spring of water at Shawmut, and in the early part of August, Mr. Isaac Johnson, with others, came over, and made his residence in Tremont Street, near the Savings Bank. So much provision had been sold to the Indians for beaver, that food became scarce, and the ship *Lion* was sent to England for more. Other ships returned, carrying many sick people. August 23. The first Court of Assistants was held, on board the *Arbella*. August 27. Mr. John Wilson was chosen Minister of the Church at Charlestown, including the people at Shawmut.

Sept. 7. The second Court of Assistants, at Charlestown, ordered that Tri-mountain should be called Boston. The larger part of the members residing at Boston, the church was removed to this place. Sept. 30. Mr. Isaac Johnson died, and was buried in his own lot, which is now the burial ground of King's Chapel.

Oct. 19. The first General Court was held at Boston, and 108 persons were made freemen. In a rate of £50, Boston paid £11. Oct. 23. Mr. Edward Rossiter, one of the Assistants, died. Three children were baptized

this month. Their names were Joy and Recompense, daughters of Mr. John Miles; and Pity, daughter of Mr. William Balston. A vessel was sent to the Narragansetts, to trade, and brought home 100 bushels of corn.

In the beginning of November, Mr. John Winthrop, the Governor, and Mr. Thomas Dudley, Deputy Governor, came over and made their residence at Boston, Mr. Winthrop built his house on the east side of Washington Street, opposite School Street.

Nov 9. The first Court of Assistants in Boston was held.

Nov. 27. Three servants of the Governor were driven out to sea for four days, without food, and then gained the shore at Quincy.

Dec. 22. Richard Garrett, with one of his daughters, and four other persons, left Boston in a boat, for Plymouth. They were wrecked on the Cape, and all, except the girl and one man, were so much frozen, that they died.

Dec. 26. Charles river was frozen over. The people suffered much from cold and want of provisions, and subsisted on clams, muscles, groundnuts and acorns. Many cows and goats were abroad, for want of buildings to shelter them.

1631. Feb. 5. The ship Lion arrived with provisions. The Rev. Roger Williams came a passenger.

Feb. 10. The ice in the rivers broke up.

Feb. 18. Capt. Robert Welden died, and was buried with military honors.

The price of flour was 14s. a bushel.

Feb. 22. A day of thanksgiving was kept, for the arrival of the ship Lion.

March 8. Flocks of wild pigeons passed over, so numerous as to 'obscure the light.'

March 16. The first fire happened about noon. Mr. Thomas Sharp's house took fire in the chimney, the top of which was wood, and the roof covered with thatch. The wind drove the fire to Mr. William Colburn's house, and both were burnt down in about two hours. These houses were as good as most in the town, and had valuable furniture, some of which was destroyed.

March 22. The Court ordered, that all persons having cards, dice, or gaming tables, should put them away, before the next court.

March 23. Chickatabut, Sachem of Weymouth, came to Boston, and presented the Governor with a hogshead of Indian corn.

March 26. Wonohaquaham of Chelsea, and Montowampate of Lynn, requested the Governor's assistance in recovering the value of 20 beaver skins, of which one Watts in England had deprived them.

April 4. Wahginnacut, a Connecticut Sachem, visited the Governor, and desired his friendship.

April 12. The Court ordered that the captains should train their companies every Saturday.

April 15. Chickatabut came again to Boston, and the Governor gave him an entire suit of clothes, and then sat meat before him, but he would not eat until the governor had asked a blessing, and after dinner, requested him to give thanks.

May 16. A false alarm was made in the night, by firing a gun, and spreading a report that the Mohawks were coming.

May 18. William Cheeseborough's house was burnt, at noon, 'all the people being present.'

Thomas Williams was allowed, by the Court, to commence the first ferry from Winnesimit to Boston, and to have four pence for each person.

May 27. The price of corn was ten shillings a bushel.

June 14. Edward Convers had liberty to commence a ferry from Charlestown to Boston, and to have three pence for each person.

Wonohaquham and Chickatabut, being informed of some damages which their men had done to our cattle, made restitution.

Philip Ratcliff, for censuring the churches and government, had his ears cut off, was whipped and banished.

July 25. A night watch of six persons was appointed. Boston, Charlestown, and Roxbury, furnished two men each.

Oct 25. Gov. Winthrop and several officers, went on foot to Lynn and Salem, through the ford of Saugus River. The Governor notices 'a plentiful crop' this year.

Nov. 4. The ship Lion arrived with more provisions, and was welcomed with such joy 'as had never been seen in New England.'

Nov. 11. A day of thanksgiving was kept.

1632. April 3. Conant's island, in Boston harbour, was demised to Gov. Winthrop, and called Governor's Garden, now Governor's Island.

May 24. A fortification was begun on 'the Corn Hill,' now Fort Hill. Charlestown, Roxbury, and Dorchester men worked on it.

June 13. A day of thanksgiving for foreign success.

Aug. 3. Mecumeh, a Narragansett Sachem, with about 12 Indians, came to Boston.

Aug. 5. Sunday. During public worship, three of Mecumeh's men broke into a dwelling house, for which they were punished and sent home.

The first meeting house was begun, at the corner of State and Devonshire Streets.

The windmill was removed from Cambridge to Boston, and set on Copp's Hill.

The summer was very cold, and the corn much eaten by worms.

Sept. 1. A camp was pitched for exercising soldiers, for fear of the Indians.

Sept. 14. Chickatabut of Weymouth, Wonohaquam of Winnesimet, and Montowampate of Lynn, were sent for, who came to Boston, and denied all intentions of harm.

Sept. 27. A day of thanksgiving.

Oct. 3. The Court decided that Boston 'is the fittest place for public meetings.'

The Court ordered that no person should take any tobacco publicly, under a penalty of one penny.

Oct. 18. A vessel arrived from Pascataqua, with 16 bushels of corn for the windmill.

Nov. 7. The inhabitants of Boston were allowed liberty to fetch wood from Dorchester neck, for 20 years.

1633. Jan. 9. A son of Mr. Henry Oliver was killed, on Boston neck by the falling of a tree.

March 4. Boston was rated £5, in a tax of £30.

April 1. The Court ordered that Mr. Blackstone should have fifty acres of land in Boston, about one twelfth part of the town, he being 'the first European inhabitant.'

The island, now called East Boston, was granted to Mr. Samuel Maverick, he paying to the Court 'a fat wether, or a fat hog, annually, or £10, in money,' and the inhabitants of Boston and Charlestown to have liberty to cut wood on the south part. Winnesimet ferry, both to Boston and Charlestown, was also granted to him.

June 19. A day of thanksgiving.

August. A great scarcity of corn.

Dec. 4. The snow fell knee deep.

Dec. 5. Wonoquaquaham died, of Smallpox. Many Indians died. Mr. Maverick buried more than thirty in one day. He and his family relieved the sick, and took home many of their children.

1634. March 4. The representative system established. The first Representatives of Boston, were Mr. John Coggshall, Mr. Edmund Quincy, and Capt. John Underhill.

Samuel Cole opened the first house for public entertainment.

John Cogan, merchant, opened the first shop in State Street.

May 1. The fortification, on Fort Hill, was in a state of defence.

May 14. The Court ordered that Boston should have 'convenient enlargement.' The lands granted were at Mount Wollaston, now Quincy; Muddy River, now Brookline; and Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea.

July 29. The Governor and others met at Castle Island, and agreed to build a new fortification, now Fort Independence.

Sept. 1. The first volume of Town Records begins.

The first Selectmen on record, were John Winthrop, William Coddington, John Underhill, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Leverett, Giles Firman, John Coggshall, William Piérce, Robert Harding, and William Brenton.

Oct. 14. The weather was very hot, without rain for six weeks.

Nov. 5. The Rebecca came from Narragansett, with five hundred bushels of corn.

Nov, 10. The town purchased all Mr. Blackstone's

'right and title to the peninsula of Shawmut,' for £30. Each freeholder paid six shillings, and some paid more.

Nov. 21. Mr. John Willis and another man, with two boys, going to Maverick's Island for wood, were cast away, and lost.

Dec. 4. A great snow storm, and the bay frozen over within two days.

Dec. 11. The inhabitants chose seven men to divide the lands.

1635. Jan. 19. The ministers met at Boston, to consider whether the people ought to receive a governor, if one should be sent from England? and whether they should continue to bear the cross in their banners? The first question was decided in the negative, the second was deferred.

Six men were kept a week on Governor's Island, by bad weather.

February. A man was drowned in crossing the ice to Winnesimet.

Feb. 9. Every able man was allowed two acres, and every able youth one acre, to plant.

March 3. Boston was allowed six pieces of ordnance, and £30, for the fortification on Fort Hill.

March 4. The court ordered that brass farthings should be discontinued, and that musket bullets should pass for farthings.

March 23. The town voted that any persons making any hindrance in town meeting by private conference, should pay 12 pence each.

April 2. The town voted 'that our brother Philemon Pormont, be intreated to become schoolmaster.'

Mr. Samuel Maverick went to Virginia to trade.

May 6. A beacon was ordered to be set on Sentry Hill, and a man stationed near it, to fire it in case of danger.

August. 16. One of the greatest storms ever known

in New England, blew down 'many hundred thousand of trees,' damaged the corn, houses, and ships, and caused the tide to rise twenty feet.

Oct. 6. Rev. John Wilson and Mr. Henry Vane, came to Boston.

Rev. William Blackstone removed to Study Hill, on Blackstone's River. He had the first orchard which bore fruit in Massachusetts, and the 'Blackstone Sweetings,' are still in good repute.

1636. Jan. 1. The ship Rebecca came from Bermuda with 30,000 pounds of potatoes, bought for 2s. 6d. a bushel, and sold for 2d. a pound.

Feb. 25. A day of thanksgiving.

May 25. Mr. Henry Vane was chosen Governor. His residence was in a house which stood in Tremont Street, nearly opposite the Savings Bank.

Another windmill was built at Boston.

June. The Pequot war commenced.

Aug. 3. Mr. Samuel Maverick returned from Virginia, and brought fourteen heifers, and eighty goats.

Aug. 6. A subscription was made for Mr. Daniel Maude, 'free schoolmaster.'

Aug. 24. Eighty men sent against the Pequots.

October. Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, began to preach her peculiar doctrines.

1637. Jan. 20. A general fast.

March 21. Miantonimo sent to the Governor, forty fathom of Wampum, and a Pequot's head.

April 10. A company of soldiers was sent against the Pequots.

May 16. Of one hundred and sixty men sent against the Pequots, Boston furnished twenty-six.

June 20. A shot, designed to be fired before an English vessel, coming by the fort, accidentally killed a passenger.

June 15. A day of thanksgiving for victory over the Pequods.

June 26. The young Lord Ley, came to Boston.

July 6. Forty-eight Indian women and children, taken prisoners, were brought to Boston, and sold.

July 12. Ayanemo, Sachem of Natick, came to Boston with 17 men, and made friendship.

Aug. 3. Sir Henry Vane and Lord Ley, returned to England.

Aug. 26. The soldiers returned from the Pequot war.

Sept. 28. Two men were hung at Boston; John Williams, for the murder of John Hoddy; and William Schooler, for the murder of Mary Sholy.

The Selectmen were first paid this year.

In a rate of £400, Boston paid £59 4s.

Oct. 12. A day of thanksgiving for victory over the Pequots.

Nov. 1. Miantonimoh, the Narraganset Sachem, came to Boston.

A young man, coming from Cambridge to Boston in a boat, perished in a storm.

Mr. Jewell, master of a vessel, was drowned in the harbour.

1638. Jan. 13. Thirty men, going to Spectacle Island, to cut wood, were driven out by a storm for several days, and one perished. The wood being now all cut from the town, the people obtained it from the Islands, and Dorchester.

Jan. 16. The public ammunition was removed to Roxbury and Cambridge.

March 13. The line between Boston and Lynn was established at Bride's Brook, now between Chelsea and Saugus.

Mrs. Hutchinson was banished from Massachusetts.

April 12. A public fast.

April 21. Oosamequin came to Boston, and made the Governor a present of twenty beaver skins.

The preceding winter was very severe, and the spring so cold, that the people were compelled to plant their corn several times.

June 1. A great earthquake.

The Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company was formed.

June 5. Uncas, the Mohegan Sachem, came to Boston.

Twenty vessels, with three thousand persons, came over this summer.

Aug. 3. A great storm; which raised the tide very high, and drove a ship ashore at Charlestown.

Sept. 25. A great storm, and high tide.

Dec. 6. Dorothy Talbye was hung at Boston, for murdering her daughter, 3 years old, in a spiritual delusion.

Dec. 13. A public fast.

Dec. 15. A great storm which did much damage.

1639. Jan. 16. An earthquake.

March 16. A great storm with high tide.

April. Mr. Edward Howe, Representative from Lynn, fell dead at the ferry, while waiting for the boat.

The Indians of Block Island sent ten fathom of wampum, as a tribute to the Governor.

May 6. Two regiments, containing one thousand soldiers, paraded at Boston.

May 11. Two Narragansett Sachems sent the governor thirty fathom of wampum. Sequin a Connecticut Sachem sent ten fathom.

June 4. A great drought, without rain for six weeks.

Sept. 17. The subjects of Boston, dwelling at Mount

Wollaston, desired a minister, and the town granted them two.

1640. Feb. 13. Mount Wallaston was incorporated, with the name of Braintree.

June. In a rate of £1200, Boston paid £179.

July 27. The Mary Rose, a Bristol ship of two hundred tons, with twenty-one barrels of powder, and fifteen men, blew up in Charlestown Harbour.

Sept. 4. A great storm with very high tide.

October. Money was scarce, which caused lands and cattle to fall in price one half.

1641. Sept. 11. A meteor was seen in the south.

Sept. 15. A training of 1200 men at Boston, for two days, yet no one drunk, nor an oath sworn.

Nov. 12. A great tempest, with the highest tide for ten years.

The harbour was more solidly frozen this winter, than it had been, according to Indian tradition for forty years.

1642. April 14. A public fast.

June 8. Nathaniel Briscoe was drowned.

June 22. The lightning struck the windmill on Copp's Hill, and injured the miller.

July 21. A general fast.

Three ships were built at Boston this summer.

1643. March 5. Sunday, at 7 in the morning, there was an earthquake.

June 12. Mons. De la Tour, Governor of Acadia, now part of Maine, came to Boston. On training day, he brought forty men on shore, and exercised them.

1644. March 5. Three Sachems came to Boston, and presented the Governor with thirty fathom of wampum.

March 7. Five sachems presented twenty fathom of wampum.

March 21. James Britton and Mary Latham were hung at Boston.

Sept. 17. Lady De la Tour arrived from London, and prosecuted the master and owner of the ship for detaining her, from a direct passage, and recovered £2000 damages.

A London vessel, with a commission, took a Bristol ship in the harbor. Many people collected on Copp's Hill, to witness the event, and a Bristol merchant, beginning to raise a mob, was apprehended, and put under guard.

1645. Feb. 16. The winter continued so mild till this day, that the ground might be ploughed.

July 3. A day of fasting.

July 14. The watch-house on Fort Hill, was struck by lightning.

Oct. 29. A great tempest drove three ships ashore.

A black person, brought this year from Guinea, was claimed by the General Court, and sent home.

The town made an allowance of £50, for the support of a free schoolmaster, and house ; and £30 for an usher.

In a rate of £616, Boston paid £100.

1646. July. Much harm was done to the corn by caterpillars.

A vessel from Boston, commanded by Capt. Dobson, was taken by the French, and carried to Port Royal.

Liberty Tree was planted this year, at the south corner of Washington and Essex Streets, nearly opposite the Boylston market.

Oct. 17. A ship of 300 tons was launched at Boston.

Nov. 4. A great tempest.

1647. June. An epidemic, supposed to have been the influenza, prevailed, and many died.

June 14. Mrs. Winthrop, wife of the Governor, died.

1648. Margeret Jones was hung at Boston, for witchcraft. This was the first execution for this imputed offence, in Massachusetts.

1649. February. Eight persons were drowned at Boston, this winter.

March 26. Gov. John Winthrop died, aged 62, and was buried in the King's Chapel burial ground.

Smallpox in Boston.

1650. March 18. Anthony Stoddard was chosen Town Recorder. The town records were previously kept by the Clerk of the Writs.

A great mortality prevailed among children.

April 11. Mr. Robert Woodmansey was Schoolmaster.

1651. The Court ordered that no person, who was not worth £200, should wear any gold or silver lace, or silk hoods or scarfs.

1652. A mint was established at Boston, for coining silver. The dies were made by Mr. Joseph Jenks of Lynn.

1653. A great fire in Boston.

1654. Mr. Joseph Jenks, of Lynn, made the first fire engine for the people of Boston.

1655. An epidemic prevailed.

1656. June 19. Mrs. Ann Hibbins was executed for witchcraft.

July. Some of the people called Quakers, first came to Boston.

1657. The ministers met at Boston, to discuss the subject of Baptism.

1658. A great earthquake.

Sept. 16. Three Quakers had their right ears cut off.

1659. The first Town House in Boston was built.

William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson, two Quakers, were put to death.

1660. Gens. Whalley and Goffe, two of the judges of King Charles I. arrived at Boston.

March 16. William Leddra, a Quaker, was hung.

June 1. Mary Dyer, a Quaker, was hung.

1662. The General Court appointed two licensers of the press.

1663. Jan. 26. A very great earthquake.

1664. July 25. The town voted to have the bell rung every day at 11 o'clock, to call the merchants together, for one hour, at the town house.

A great comet appeared.

1665. The North and South Batteries were erected this year.

Capt. Davenport was killed by lightning, on his bed, at the Castle.

March 23. Gov. John Endicott died at Boston, aged 76.

The wheat was blighted.

1666. The king ordered the Court to send persons to England, to be heard respecting public grievances.

The Smallpox prevailed in Boston.

March 12. Mr. Daniel Henchman was appointed assistant schoolmaster to Mr. Woodmansey.

1667. Aug. 7. Rev. John Wilson, the first settled minister of Boston died, aged 79.

Aug. 26. Mr. Benjamin Thompson was appointed principal schoolmaster.

1668. March. A meteor was seen.

1669. April 3. An earthquake.

1671. Jan. 3. Mr. Ezekiel Cheever was appointed schoolmaster.

1672. The first proclamation of war was read in Boston, by England against the Dutch.

Gov. Richard Bellingham died, aged 80.

1673. The fort on Castle Island was burnt, and rebuilt.

The first wharf in Boston was built.

1674. John Foster set up the first printing press at Boston.

1675. Philip's War commenced.

August. Eight Indians were brought to Boston, and in September, one of them was hung.

1676. A great drought.

Nov. 27. A great fire, at North Square, burnt forty-five dwelling houses, and the North Meeting-house.

1677. May. The Court appointed John Hayward, Post Master, 'to take in, and convey letters according to their direction.'

Dec. 6. Thanksgiving.

1678. The price of corn was two shillings a bushel.

The Smallpox prevailed in Boston.

A fire engine was procured from England.

1679. Aug. 8. A fire broke out in the night near the town dock, and burnt eighty houses, seventy stores, and several ships. Loss £200,000.

Edward Randolph, the first collector of customs, arrived at Boston.

1680. Nov. 18. A very great comet appeared.

1681. The General Court granted Samuel Sewall liberty to manage the printing press at Boston, and no one to set up another without license.

1682. June 22. A public fast.

Oct. 24. A fire near the town dock, which burnt many houses, stores and vessels.

1683. May 28. It was ordered, that seven men one out of each military company, should have charge of the fire engine.

1684. June 18. Massachusetts was deprived of its Charter.

Nov. 1. A free school for writing was opened, under the care of Mr. John Cole.

1685. March 19. Wampatuck, Sachem of Neponset, gave a quit claim deed of Boston.

Edward Randolph was appointed deputy post-master of New England.

1686. December 19. Sir Edmund Andross, the English Governor of Massachusetts, arrived at Boston.

1688. Rev. Increase Mather of Boston, was sent to England, to represent grievances.

1689. April 19. Sir Edmund Andross was seized by the people, and put in prison.

May 9. The Representatives assembled at Boston, and voted to resume their rights.

1690. August 3. A fire, near the Mill Pond, burnt several houses.

Sept. 16. A fire, near the Old South Meeting-house, burnt several houses, a printing office, and one boy.

The first paper money was issued.

1691. June 30. A fire at North End burnt several houses.

1692. May 14. Sir William Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, arrived at Boston, with a new charter. His house is now standing at the corner of Salem and Charter Streets, built in 1688, and occupied as the Asylum for Indigent boys.

Boston was allowed four Representatives.

1693. A fleet, for the reduction of Canada, arrived at Boston; and relinquished the expedition, by reason of great sickness.

1694. The General Court required the Selectmen to post in all taverns in town, the names of drunkards.

Nov. 17. Gov. Sir William Phipps embarked for England.

1696. The winter was the coldest from the settlement of New England. Loaded sleds passed for many weeks, across the harbour, on the ice.

1699. William Kidd, a celebrated captain of pirates, was arrested at Boston, and sent to England.

1700. Boston contained one thousand houses, and seven thousand inhabitants.

1701. The Representatives of Boston, were instructed by the town, to endeavor the abolition of slavery.

1702. The Smallpox raged in Boston, and three hundred and thirteen persons died.

March 11. A great fire in Boston.

The first By-Laws of this town were printed.

1704. April 24. The *Boston News Letter*, the first newspaper, was published at Boston, by John Campbell, Post Master.

May 15. 'An embargo was laid on all outward bound ships.'

June 30. Six pirates were executed at Boston.

1705. The fort on Castle Island was called Castle William.

Muddy River, part of Boston, was incorporated by the name of Brookline.

The western post went only 'once a fortnight.'

1706. Jan. 6. Benjamin Franklin was born in a house that stood opposite the Old South, in Milk Street.

1707. May 18. Two vessels were launched at Boston.

1708. Ezekiel Cheever who was schoolmaster of Boston for 38 years, and wore his beard, died, aged 93. He is called in the Boston News Letter of Oct. 18, 'The ancient and honourable master of the Free School in Boston.'

1709. The papers for many years abound with advertisements of negro men, boys and girls, to be sold, 'Inquire at the Post Office.'

1710. A fortification was built across the neck, between Boston and Roxbury.

The wharf at the foot of State Street was built.

A board of firewards was established.

1711. Oct. 2. A fire burnt all the houses on both sides of Washington Street, from School Street to Market Square, with part of State Street. About 100 dwelling houses, the town house, and First Meeting-house, were burnt, with several sailors in the steeple. The town had 'two engines.'

July 9. 'An Indian boy and girl to be sold.'

June 25. A British Fleet of eighty vessels, under Admiral Sir Hoveden Walker, arrived at the Castle, and sailed July 30.

1712. The Town House was rebuilt.

1713. A grammar school was opened at North End under the care of Mr. Recompense Wadsworth.

Feb. 6. A malt house at North End was burnt.

March 8. The western post began to go once a week, alternately for Seabrook and Hartford.

Boston was very sickly, with measles and fever.

1714. Oct. 25. Two houses were burnt in Boston.

April 1. A day of Thanksgiving in Boston, for the health of the town restored.

July 12. 'A Carolina Indian man to be sold.'

1715. Boston Lighthouse was built.

1717. Feb. 20. The great snow.

Samuel Bellamy, a pirate captain, with his fleet, was wrecked on Cape Cod, and more than 100 of his crew were drowned. Six who survived were executed at Boston.

The South Writing School was opened, at the corner of West and Common Streets, under the care of Mr. Amos Angier.

1718. A writing school was opened at North End. The master was Mr. Jeremiah Condy.

1719. Dec. 21. The Boston Gazette was published.

Sept. 7. Monday. The Boston News Letter says, 'It is very remarkable, that though on last Lord's day, we had some rain, which had been very grievous for about a month before,' that after the ministers had given notice of a public fast, 'that self same evening the rain ceased and the sun shone clear ever since.'

1720. Jan. 6. The coldest weather for many years.

Two men on horseback, going over the neck to Roxbury, were much frozen, and their horses were frozen to death.

Jan. 13. The lighthouse was burnt.

1721. The Smallpox raged, and eight hundred and forty-four persons died.

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston introduced the practice of inoculation.

Aug. 7. The New England Courant was published.

Oct. 14. At 3 o'clock in the night, a grenade, charged with powder, was thrown into a chamber of Rev. Cotton Mather's house, in which a minister was sick of the Smallpox.

1722. Jan. 8. A fire on Long Wharf burnt three stores.

May. 'A curious ingrav'd map of the town of Boston,' was published by Capt. John Bonner.

1723. Feb. 4. A very high tide.

April 2. Mr. Powell's house, in Congress Street, was set on fire by a negro, and burnt.

April. Cooke's Buildings, in State Street were burnt.

1724. Jan. 31. A fire at North End, burnt a warehouse and injured several vessels.

Nov. 23. A great storm, with high tide and wind, which did very great damage to ships and houses.

1725. April 3. James Cochran brought two Indian scalps to Boston, and received £200, as a reward.

July 28. Two Indian Chiefs from Penobscot, were brought to Boston, and confined in the Castle as hostages, from which they escaped on the 8th of October.

1726. Jan. 5. A brig was wrecked on Deer Island, and five men drowned.

September. Two Frenchmen, three Indian men, one Indian woman and two children, were brought to Boston as Pirates.

1727. March 20. The New England Weekly Journal was published.

October 29. An earthquake.

1729. Feb. 15. A great snow storm, in which there was much thunder and lightning.

1730. April 12. An earthquake.

The Smallpox prevailed, and 480 persons died. The Centennial Celebration of the first settlement of Boston, did not take place in consequence.

Oct. 22. The northern lights exceedingly brilliant.

Dec 19. An earthquake.

1731. Feb. 22. A fire at West Boston.

April 9. Robert Orange was crushed to death between a cart and a post in the street.

May 8. A child was drowned from Long Wharf.

May 24. A child at the North End was run over by a cart loaded with timber, and killed.

May 28. A man was drowned in the harbour, and a boy at the ferry.

1732. Jan. A young man, who had been taken away by the Indians before he was two years old, and kept twenty-two years, came to Boston, to search for his unknown parents, who were afterward found at Kittery.

Sept. 5. An earthquake.

An epidemic cold generally prevailed.

1733. The first Lodge of Freemasons in Boston, was held.

1734. Jan. 30. Mr. Benj. Green's printing office was burnt.

June 4. Three markets were opened, a bell was rung at sunrise, and the market hours continued until 1 o'clock.

1735. Sept. 25. A fishing boat was wrecked in the harbour, and three men were drowned.

1736. The throat distemper prevailed.

1737. The markets were discontinued.

The Charitable Irish Society was formed.

Feb. 6. An earthquake.

1738. Rumney Marsh, part of Boston, was incorporated, by the name of Chelsea.

A workhouse was built in Boston.

1739. Feb. 17. Some men on board a sloop at North End, firing at a mark, sent two balls into Mr. Morberley's chamber, one of which struck his wife.

Feb. 21. Some powder, left in the fireplace of a chamber, in Capt. Thomas Homan's house, at the western part of the town, blew up the room, injured several women, and killed a boy.

Feb. 25. A great thunder storm, in which Mr. Lee's house was struck by lightning.

May 11. A child of Capt. David Franklin was drowned at South End.

1740. Sept. 18. Rev. George Whitfield arrived at Boston.

Faneuil Hall, built by Mr. Peter Faneuil, was presented to the town for a market house.

The winter was excessively cold, with many storms, snow began to fall Nov. 13.

1741. April 4. The snow was from three to four feet deep.

Feb. 18. The Winnesimet ferry boat was overset, and a Frenchman drowned.

1742. Sept. 16. A fire near Fort Hill.

1743. The American Magazine was published at Boston.

1744. Feb. 23. A brew house, and several other buildings near the common, were burnt.

June 3. An earthquake.

1745. Feb. 11. A leather warehouse, and several other buildings at South End, were burnt.

The Massachusetts frigate, of four hundred tons, was launched at Boston.

March 9. A beautiful night arch.

1746. Nov. 16. Several buildings were burned in Water Street, where Mr. George Hews had a tan yard.

1747. Dec. 9. The Town House was burnt.

Nov. 17. Commodore Knowles, having lost some of his men by desertion, pressed as many from the wharves and vessels. In the evening, a great mob collected in State Street, and in a few days, the impressed men were released.

1748. Oct. 22. A great fire in Purchase Street.

This year, five hundred vessels cleared from the

harbour of Boston, and four hundred and thirty entered.

The Town House was rebuilt.

1749. Money sent from England to pay for the capture of Louisburgh, arrived at Boston. It consisted of two hundred and fifteen chests of silver, loading seventeen trucks; and one hundred casks of copper, loading ten trucks. The amount was \$816,218.

A severe drought, with swarms of insects, caused great distress in New England.

1750. The first theatrical exhibition in Boston, was at the British Coffee House in State Street.

March 21. A girl fell from the staging of a ship, and was killed.

1751. Feb. 6. A child at South End, fell into a cellar, into which the tide was flowing, and was drowned.

1752. The Smallpox prevailed in Boston, and five hundred and forty-five persons died.

June 1. An Irish servant maid was advertised to be sold for four years.

June 15. 'To be sold, Guernsey boys and girls for a term of time, on board the sloop *Two Brothers*.'

1753. June 23. A sailor fell from a ship in the harbour and was drowned.

September. The fort on Castle Island was furnished with new cannon brought from England.

1754. April 18. Four houses at West Boston were burnt.

The Massachusetts Marine Society was incorporated.

1755. May 20. Troops sailed from Boston on an expedition against Nova Scotia.

July. The troops under General Braddock were defeated.

Nov. 18. A very great earthquake. About one hundred chimneys in Boston were thrown down, and the ends of brick buildings to the roofs, and the spindle of a vane on one of the churches bent.

1756. Concert Hall was built.

Jan. 13. A great fire in Hanover Street, in which a woman was burnt to death.

Jan. 22. A man brought an Indian scalp to Boston, and received the bounty of £40.

Feb. 12. Four Frenchmen, taken prisoners near Fort George, were brought to Boston.

Dec. 10. A very great snow storm, in which many travellers perished, and many ships were wrecked.

1757. July 8. An earthquake.

1758. Aug. 17. News of the Capture of Fort Breton arrived at Boston.

1759. Sept. 18. Quebec was taken, by troops under Gen. Wolfe.

Nov. 14. A fire at the east end of Water Street, destroyed ten houses.

December. A fire at West Boston burnt 2 ropewalks.

1760. March 17. A fire happened at West Boston.

March 18. A fire in the British laboratory, on Liverpool Wharf.

March 20. A very great fire began in Washington Street, and burnt through State Street and Water Street, destroying one hundred and seventy-four houses and one hundred and seventy-five shops, nearly one tenth part of the town.

1761. Jan. 13. Faneuil Hall was partly burnt.

February. A great trial between the merchants of Boston and the officers of custom, respecting writs of assistance to aid them in the discharge of their duties.

March 12. An earthquake.

Oct. 23. A great storm, which did much damage to houses, wharves, and shipping.

A great drought which caused a scarcity of grain.

Nov. 1. An earthquake.

1762. June 10. A fire in Williams' Court, burnt several houses.

1763. Jan. 16. A fire at South End burnt five houses.

1764. The Smallpox was in Boston, and one hundred and twenty-four persons died.

The people of Boston instruct their representatives to maintain their rights.

1765. March 22. The Stamp Act passed.

Aug. 14. The effigies of the distributor of stamps were hung upon Liberty Tree, at the corner of Washington and Essex Streets, and his office in State Street, was demolished.

Aug. 26. Lt. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson's house, in Fleet Street, was assaulted and plundered by a mob.

Nov. 1. The day on which the Stamp Act was to begin its operations, was commenced by the tolling of bells, and other demonstrations of public dissatisfaction.

Boston contained 1676 houses, and 15,520 inhabitants.

1766. March 18. The Stamp Act was repealed.

May 16. News of the repeal of the Stamp Act was received.

1767. Feb. 3. A fire at the Mill Creek burnt seventeen houses.

June 29. An act imposing duties on paper, glass, paints, and teas, was passed.

1768. June 10. A disturbance was occasioned in Boston, by the seizure of a vessel loaded with wine. The collector's boat was drawn through the town, and burnt on the common.

Oct. 1. Two regiments of British troops, comprising seven hundred soldiers, landed in Boston, and were quartered in the State house, now the City Hall.

1769. Jan. 30. The goal in Court Street, was set on fire by the prisoners and destroyed.

July 19. A brilliant night arch.

Aug. 1. Gov. Bernard was recalled to England.

Sept. 8. A great storm and high wind.

1770. Feb. 22. Ebenezer Richardson being driven to his house by a mob, fired from his window, and killed a boy.

March 5. The Boston Massacre. The soldiers fired on the citizens in King Street, now State Street, and killed five persons.

Many people agreed not to drink tea till the duty should be repealed.

May. An ox was roasted on Boston Common.

Oct. 19. A great north east storm and high tide occasioned much damage.

1771. Lt. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson refused his salary from the province, and was paid by the crown.

1772. April. A fire happened in the British Coffee House, in State Street.

July 20. A carpenter's shop in Summer Street, was burnt. A large pasture, at this time was on the east of Trinity Church, in Summer Street.

Nov. 1. The town chose a Committee of Correspondence, to state their rights.

Nov. 23. Widow May's barn at South Boston was burnt.

1773. Feb. 21. Three houses were burnt near the Mill Pond. The water thrown upon the adjacent

houses froze, and many people had their hands and feet frozen.

April 4. Sunday. A fire in Back Street burnt the Sandemanian place of worship, and several shops.

1774. March 31. Boston Port Bill, shutting the harbour of Boston, passed.

May 10. News of the Port Bill arrived at Boston.

May 13. Gen. Thomas Page, Governor of Massachusetts, arrived at Boston.

May 14. The town voted to discontinue commerce with Great Britain.

June 1. The port of Boston was shut; which caused great distress.

Sept. 4. The First Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.

The powder in the magazine at Boston, was withheld from the proprietors.

Lamps were first lighted in the streets of Boston.

An entire and beautiful night arch appeared.

Seventeen persons, disguised as Indians, and armed, went on board some India Ships in the harbour, and emptied overboard three hundred and forty-two chests of tea.

Nov. 2. Five hundred people assembled, to prevent the landing of a consignment of teas.

Nov. 28. A ship loaded with tea, arrived, and a watch of twenty-five persons, was appointed to prevent the landing.

1775. April 19. Battle of Lexington.

August. Liberty Tree was destroyed by British troops, and a soldier killed by the fall.

May 17. A fire in Market Square burnt 30 buildings.

June 17. Battle of Bunker Hill.

1776. March 17. Boston was evacuated by British troops, and Gen. Washington entered in triumph.

July 18. The Declaration of Independence published at Boston with great parade.

March 25. Congress presented a vote of thanks and a gold medal to Washington, for his spirited conduct at Boston.

The Smallpox was in Boston, and twenty-nine persons died.

1777. Dec. 18. A day of public thanksgiving.

1778. Jan. 17. The house of Peter Chardin, Esq. in Cambridge Street, was burnt.

Forty-two persons died of Smallpox.

Dec. 22. A great snow storm, which continued for five days, and occasioned great damage. Mr. William Bishop, and his team of four oxen and a horse, were all frozen to death, on Boston Neck.

1779. May 25. Seventeen prisoners escaped from the guard ship in the harbour, and were retaken in a fishing schooner off Cape Ann.

1780. May 4. The Academy of Arts and Sciences was established.

Sept 22. A fire on Long Wharf burnt several stores.

May 24. Mr. Charles Jenkins was thrown from a horse at the foot of the Common, and drowned.

May 25. A great darkness commenced at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continued until midnight.

1781. Nov. 1. The Massachusetts Medical Society was incorporated.

1782. Nov. 29. An earthquake.

Dec. 25. The North Mills, near Charles River, containing a great quantity of grain, were destroyed by fire.

1783. April 11. Peace proclaimed by Congress.

April 23. News of Peace received at Boston.

Aug. 21. A house, warehouse, stable, and four horses were burnt, at one of the wharves. A chimney fell on two men from Hanover, and killed them.

Nov. 29. An earthquake.

1784. Nov. 29. A very great north east storm with high tide, which occasioned much damage.

1785. April 21. A meeting of mechanics and manufacturers was held at the Green Dragon Tavern, to encourage domestic manufactures.

1786. June 17. Charles River Bridge was finished, and opened with great parade.

December. The snow was seven feet deep, on a level.

1787. April 24. A fire began in Beach Street and burnt sixty dwelling houses, forty other buildings, and the Meeting house in Hollis Street. Marquis Lafayette gave \$1550 to the sufferers.

July. The Glass Company was established.

1788. Feb. 6. The Constitution of Massachusetts was accepted.

The seizure of three blacks, by the Captain of a vessel in Boston, and taking them to the West Indies, occasioned an act of the General Court, for the relief of kidnapped persons.

1789. The Beacon was blown down, on Beacon Hill.

October 24. President Washington visited Boston.

1790. A moument, sixty feet high, was erected on Beacon Hill.

April 17. Dr. Franklin died at Philadelphia, aged 84, and bequeathed \$4,444, to the city of Boston, for the benefit of young married artificers.

1791. Feb. 23. The Massachusetts Humane Society was incorporated.

The first Museum in Boston, wss established by Mr. Daniel Bowen.

Dec. 18. The coldest day for many years.

1792. Jan. 23. A fire near the North Meeting house.

Thermometer ten degress below zero.

Thirty-three persons died of the Smallpox.

1793. West Boston Bridge was built.

1794. Feb. 3. The Federal Street Theatre was first opened.

The Boston Library was incorporated.

Feb. 19. The Massachusetts Historical Society was incorporated.

June. At the close of the embargo, the port of Boston contained twenty-three ships, fifty-six brigs, one hundred and six schooners, and sixty-nine sloops.

July 30. A fire from Atkinson to Purchase Street, destroyed forty-three houses, twenty-one barns, twenty-four shops, and eight ropewalks. The amount collected for the sufferers was \$33,000.

1795. July. Two houses at West Boston were burnt.

July 4. The corner stone of the new State House was laid.

March 15. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association was incorporated.

1796. March 9. Two houses in State Street were burnt.

1797. Feb. 22. Attempts were made to set fire to Mr. Mavritt's house in Winter Street, and Mr. Holmes' in Union Street.

Feb. 25. Several cordage manufactories and rope walks, valued at \$106,000, were burnt at West Boston.

March 5. A house in Beacon Street belonging to the estate of Gov. James Bowdoin, was burnt. A black man was executed for setting it on fire.

March. 16. Attempts were made to set fire to Mr. Goldsbury's house in Fish Street, and Mr. Beals' in Middle Street.

Nov. 27. Several buildings were burnt in Ann Street. The frigate Constitution was launched at Boston.

Dec. 7. President Adams visited Fort William, and gave it the name of Fort Independence.

1798. Feb 2. The Federal Street Theatre was burnt. The New State House was first occupied.

1799. May 11. Eleven houses in Washington Street were burnt.

1800. The alms house in Leverett Street was built. The Municipal Court at Boston was established.

March 1. An earthquake.

1801. Feb. The Boston Dispensary was incorporated.

Oct. 16. A very large meteor was seen.

Dec. 16. A great fire in Ann Street.

1802. The turnpike from Salem to Boston was begun.

1803. Feb. 26. The Boston Female Asylum incorporated.

May 8. Sunday. A snow storm.

Sept. 22. Thursday. The turnpike was opened and began to receive toll.

1804. Dorchester neck was set off from Dorchester, and called South Boston. The bridge was built this year.

Oct. 9. A great storm and gale commenced, which did immense damage.

Beacon Hill was levelled.

1805. May. Faneuil Hall was enlarged.

1806. April 16. An earthquake.

June 16. A total eclipse of the sun.

August 18. Six houses in Ann Street were burnt.

Copp's Hill was levelled.

1807. Sept. 25. A comet appeared.

Dec. 22. A general embargo was laid by Congress.

The Boston Athenæum was incorporated.

1808. Gov. J. Sullivan died at Boston aged 64 years.

1809. March 1. The embargo was repealed.

August 3. Cragie's bridge was finished.

1810. Nov. 9. An earthquake.

Boylston Hall was opened.

1811. Feb. 25. The Massachusetts General Hospital was incorporated.

July 7. An excessively hot day.

1812. June 1. The Howard Benevolent Society was organized.

June 18. War was declared against Great Britain.

1813. June 1. The American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by Captain Lawrence, went from the harbour of Boston, on a challenge, and was captured by the British frigate Shannon, under Capt. Broke.

1814. Feb. 25. The Boston Asylum for Indigent boys was established.

Nov. 16. A national fast.

Dec. 24. A Treaty of Peace was signed at Ghent, between England and the United States.

1815. The North American Review was commenced at Boston.

The Massachusetts Peace Society was formed.

1816. July 2. President Munroe visited Boston.

Dec. 13. The Provident Institution for Savings was incorporated.

1817. Feb. 14. An extremely cold day.

Sept. 7. An earthquake.

Oct. 5. An earthquake.

1818. Feb. 16. The Howard Benevolent Society was incorporated.

July 4. The New England Museum was opened.

Nov. 3. The Exchange Coffee House, in Congress Street, was destroyed by fire. It cost \$500,000.

1819. July 6. An exceedingly hot day.

1820. The Nahant Hotel was built by several gentlemen of Boston.

1821. Jan. 25. An extremely cold day.

July 14. Six houses and stores in Union Street were burnt.

1822. Feb. 23. Boston was incorporated a city.

April 16. The Hon. John Phillips was elected first Mayor.

May 1. The City Authorities entered upon the duties of their offices.

1823. Jan. 21. The Penitent Females Refuge was incorporated.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy was elected Mayor.

1824. April 7. A fire burnt fifty-three buildings between Central and State Streets.

July 5. The corner stone of the United States Branch Bank, in State Street, was laid.

July 7. Fifteen dwelling houses were burnt in Chestnut, Charles, and Beacon Streets.

Aug. 25. Marquis Lafayette visited Boston.

1825. April. The moon, several stars, and the planet Venus, were visible for several hours, in the middle of the day.

June 15. Lafayette returned to Boston.

June 17. The corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument was laid.

June 18. New Fire Department authorized.

Oct. 26. The High School for girls was established.

Nov. 10. Fire in Court Street, burnt ten buildings and considerable property, including books and manuscripts.

Dec. 22. A crockery ware store, at the corner of Washington and Franklin Streets, was burnt.

1826. The influenza prevailed.

Feb. 15. A store on Central Wharf was burnt.

March 8. Mr. Faxon's shoe store, North Market Street, was burnt.

May 6. A Boston pleasure boat was capsized off Point Shirley, and four men were drowned.

Aug. 24. The house for Juvenile Offenders opened.

August 26. The Market House, in Market Street, was opened.

Dec. 21. A great tumult at Federal Street Theatre, on account of Mr. Edmund Kean.

1827. The winter was intensely cold, and the quantity of snow very great.

May 1. Canova's statue of Washington arrived at Boston, and was placed in the State House.

June 15. A monument to Franklin was erected in the Granary burial ground, in Tremont Street.

A free bridge to South Boston was opened.

Aug. 5. A man named Young, was killed in Peck Lane, in a quarrel.

Aug. 28. A most splendid night arch was formed by the Aurora Borealis.

Sept. 19. A very great storm, with high wind.

Sept. 24. The Tremont Theatre was first opened.

Dec. 14. A store in Washington Street was burnt.

1828. April 8. The Boston Infant School Society was instituted.

Aug. 20. A public dinner was given to the African Prince, Abduhl Rahahman.

October. Several Winnebago chiefs visited Boston.

December. The Hon. Harrison Gray Otis was chosen mayor.

Dec. 25. The Warren Bridge was first opened.

1829. Jan 10. The trees and houses were encrusted with ice, in an exceedingly beautiful manner.

April 25. John Boyle was drowned from Long Wharf.

April 26. John Trask was drowned from Lewis's Wharf.

July 9. Peter Stone was killed by the falling of a bank of earth at Fort Hill.

July 15. A great riot in Ann Street.

August. Two Siamese boys, united by a natural ligature, arrived at Boston.

August 14. A distillery was burnt in Union Street.

Sept. 3. The Tremont House, in Tremont Street, was opened.

Oct. 9. Two houses in Stillman Street, and a stable in Tremont Street, were burnt.

Oct. 10. A type foundry at Fort Hill was burnt.

Oct. 12. A meteor was seen in the southwest.

Oct 29. One of the greatest storms for many years.

Nov. 3. A stable was burnt in Salem Street.

Nov. 29. Several buildings were burnt, at the corner of Washington and Summer Streets.

Dec. 17. A Stable in Bromfield Street was burnt.

1830. Feb. 1. The Stone Church in Hanover Street was burnt.

May 3. A bake house in Ann Street was burnt.

August. 19. The American Institute of Instruction, was formed at Boston.

Sept. 17. The second centennial celebration of the settlement of Boston, was observed with great parade.

1831. Jan. 15. A very great snow storm.

April 4. A foundry in Front Street was burnt.

April 8. A great snow storm with violent gales.

May 4. A bake house, at the corner of Broad Street and Hamilton Avenue, was destroyed by fire and Mr. John Murphy, his wife and three children, were burnt to death.

June 30. The steamboat Housatonic was burnt at Tileston's Wharf.

July 1. Two pirates, Gadett and Colonette, were executed at Boston.

Dec. 22. The Hon. Charles Wells was elected mayor.

1832. Jan. 1. The New England Anti Slavery Society was formed.

Jan. 27. An exceedingly cold day.

June 12. A pleasure boat, was upset by a squall in the harbor, and eight men were drowned.

June 24. The chemical works at South Boston were destroyed by fire.

June 26. A fast in Boston, in apprehension of the Cholera.

July 4. Two o'clock in the morning, two buildings were burnt in Commercial Street. About 11 o'clock A. M. several buildings, and four vessels, were burnt, at Spear's Wharf near Fort Hill.

The Boston Young Men's Temperance Society was formed.

July 7. A dwelling house and four other buildings with part of the Warren Hotel, in Friend Street, was burnt.

Aug. 9. A public fast.

Aug. 13. Two steamboats began to pass on Winnesmet ferry.

Aug. 15. Two women died of Cholera. About thirty other persons died within two months.

Sept. 24. Mr. John Rich was killed in an affray in Ann Street.

Nov. 10. Dr. Gaspard F. Spurzheim, the German Phrenologist, died at Boston, aged 56 years.

Nov. 21. A brick building in State Street was burnt, and the City Hall, and Post Office, greatly injured by the fire. In the building where the fire originated

a cannister of gun powder blew up, and injured several persons.

Dec. 27. The windmill on Wheeler's Point was burnt.

1833. Feb. 8. A fair was held at the Masonic Temple, opposite the Common, for the benefit of Seamen, when \$1008, dollars were collected.

Feb. 27. The Boston Young Men's Colonization Society was formed.

March 19. An exhibition of the pupils of the Asylum of the Blind, was given at the Masonic Temple, and about \$1000 were collected.

March 22. Five buildings and a great quantity of lumber were burnt on a wharf at South End.

April. The City Council ordered the bells to be rung at sunrise.

April 29. The weather was uncommonly warm, the thermometer at 90, and the season pleasant and forward.

May 1. A fair was held in Faneuil Hall, by the Ladies of Boston, for the benefit of the 'Asylum for the Blind,' which was continued for three days. The amount collected was \$12,918.

NOTE. The preceding are the first regular annals of Boston that have been prepared. It would have been extremely easy to have been more diffuse, but the object was to give the greatest number of dates in the smallest number of pages.

ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.

Probably there is no city in the United States that can boast of so many delightful villages, pleasant and commanding eminences and retired watering places, as Boston; villages and heights which present to the eye the most delightful and enchanting scenery, whose wholesome breeze enlivens and invigorates the frame, and makes the man of business cheerful. Some of the towns are venerable for their age, and interesting, as the theatre of revolutionary exploits.

SOUTH BOSTON.

This section of the metropolis is so located as to seem to a stranger more like a part of the environs than like an integral portion of the city. He will find here several establishments in the manufacturing line which may be examined with interest, and two public buildings.

The House of Industry and Correction, and the House of Reformation, are two similar buildings, of rough dimension stone, 220 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 29 feet high, have been mostly erected by the city government. The establishment of the House of Correction was authorized by a vote of the town on the 7th of May, 1821. It was designed 'for the restraint and employment of the idle and vicious poor, for habitual drunkards, beggars, and those condemned for petty offences, in the inferior courts of justice. The House of Industry is destined for the comfort, support, and relief, and as far as they are competent, for the employment of the virtuous poor, and of those alone, who are reduced to seek this refuge, from misfortune, or age, or infancy.' The Institution for

the employment of juvenile offenders is connected with these establishments, and is in a separate building.

The object of this Institution is to take boys and girls, who are bad either from choice, habit, or circumstance, and reform them and put them out to mechanics, farmers, &c. None are received except those sent by the Municipal or Police Courts. Since its establishment there have been received 69 girls, and 339 boys; of which number, there remained in Dec. 1832, 17 girls, and 95 boys, in the house, making 112 total, All but 75 are reformed, and put out, or are ready to go to places. About 60 are received annually and about the same number sent out. The expense of the clothing and food is \$36 50 per head. The annual expense of the Institution to the city, by whom it is supported, is about \$6,500

QUINCY AND THE RAILWAY.

The town of Quincy* lies about 10 miles from Boston, in a southerly direction; bounded by Dorchester, Milton, Randolph, Braintree and Boston Bay, and is 8 1-2 miles long by 7 1-2 broad. The most settled part is towards the southeast, where there are three churches, several stores, a tavern, and a number of respectable dwellings. About half a mile from this village, north-west, is the mansion of the late John Adams, Esq. second President of the United States; and about one and a half miles more northerly, is the country seat and highly cultivated farm of the Hon. Josiah Quincy. The southwest part of the town, from the Common,

* An interesting history of this town, was published by the Rev. George Whitney, in 1827.

forms, with a little exception, a general body of granite rocks, rising to a height of 610 feet above the sea. Here are inexhaustible quarries of granite, which furnish a durable and beautiful material for building. From two of the quarries a railway has been constructed through part of Milton to the navigable waters in the Neponset river, a distance of three miles, and is in successful operation. The first quarry is called the Railway quarry, and is about two miles from the river; the other is the Bunker Hill quarry, so called from the circumstance that the stone for the Bunker Hill Monument is taken from this ledge.

The QUINCY RAILWAY, the first constructed in this country, was built in 1826, by the Quincy Railway Company, under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Gridley Bryant; and cost, for the whole three miles, \$33,158, 95, exclusive of land, wharf and cars. The cars used here are constructed with a view to transport large masses of granite on a platform under the axle of the carriage, and in this manner some blocks have been conveyed weighing from 8 to 9 tons. The wheels are 6 feet in diameter, shod with iron 1-2 an inch thick, with a flange on the inner side of the rim, to keep the wheel on the rail. The daily load for one horse is from 8 to 12 tons, placed upon two cars attached to each other, and the travel is at the rate of 3 miles an hour.—Upwards of 16 tons on three cars, and about twenty workmen have been drawn by way of experiment, the whole length of the railway by a single horse, and the empty cars estimated to weigh nearly five tons, drawn back with ease. The descent on the railway, in two and a half miles from the Bunker Hill quarry to where it strikes the level on the marsh, is 83 feet, or 1 1-2 inches to the rod; but in some places the declivity is from 2 to 2 1-2 inches to the rod.

To the pedestrian or the inquiring stranger visiting our city, it will be pleasant to walk on the railway, and follow its windings among the hills to the quarries, and there view the extensive works put in operation. Besides the satisfaction thus afforded, the romantic scenery in the vicinity and on the route from Boston, through Dorchester and Milton, will add much to the pleasure of a ride to the Railway.

DORCHESTER.

The settlement of this town was commenced early in June, 1630; it was then called *Mattapan* by the Indians. It lies about four miles from the city and is bounded northerly by the Neponset River and Mother Brook, which divides it from the towns of Quincy and Milton; southwesterly by Dedham, and northwesterly by Roxbury. The town is about 7 1-2 miles in length, and averages about 1 1-4 in breadth. At present it contain about 8000 acres, including Thompson and Moon Islands. The soil is generally rich and highly cultivated. The roads are numerous and crooked, but mostly level and kept in good repair. Many fine country seats and substantial farm-houses are thickly arranged on their sides, surrounded with fruit and other trees, which give a very picturesque appearance to the face of the country. The population amounts to about 5000. They have a town house, four Congregational meeting-houses, and one for Methodists. Their first Church was gathered Aug. 23, 1636, and the Rev. Richard Mather chosen pastor. He officiated 33, years, and died April 22, 1669, aged 73. The Rev. Josiah Flint was ordained Dec. 27, 1671, and died Sept. 16, 1680, aged 35. Rev. John Danforth was ordained June 28, 1682, and died May 26, 1730, aged 78. The Rev. Jonathan Bowman was

ordained Nov. 5, 1729, and continued in the pastoral office till Dec. 14, 1773; he died March 30, 1775, aged 68. Rev. Moses Everett was ordained Sept. 28, 1774, and continued till Jan. 14, 1793; he died March 25, 1813, aged 63. Their present pastor, Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, was ordained Oct. 23, 1793. A second church was gathered Jan. 1, 1808, and on the 7th of Dec. following, the Rev. John Codman was ordained pastor.—The third church was gathered June 25, 1817, and the Rev. Edward Richmond installed pastor. The fourth, which is called the Village Church, gathered in 1829, Rev. David Sanford, pastor. At the north west part of Dorchester, near Roxbury, the land rises to the height of 385 feet above the sea, affording a delightful view of the city, and harbor. Savin Hill, which lies in the northeast corner of the town, is a place of considerable resort, during the summer season.



Savin Hill Hotel and boarding house, kept here by Mr. Joseph Tuttle, is an excellent establishment.

ROXBURY.

This town was incorporated Sept. 28, 1630. The centre of the town is 2 1-2 miles from the City Hall, It is connected with Boston by the neck, over which there is a continued street, compactly built the whole distance.

In the south west part is Jamaica Plain, which is composed of a rich and productive soil, cultivated in a great degree as gardens and orchards, and producing vast quantities of vegetables and fruits of the first quality. This plain is about two miles in length and one in breadth, on which are a great number of country seats and pleasure grounds. Here is a pond which supplies the Boston aqueduct. The whole forms one of the most delightful retreats in the vicinity of Boston. The south east part of the town, including near one third of its surface, is considerably broken and rocky. Much of the town is compactly built, and nearly all the uplands are thickly interspersed with plantations.

Dr. Joseph Warren, Maj. Gen. in the armies of the United States, and who was slain in the battle of Bunker Hill, was a native of this town, as was also Increase Sumner, Esq. late Governor of the Commonwealth.—Governor Shirley had a fine seat here, lately owned and occupied by the late Gov. Eustis.

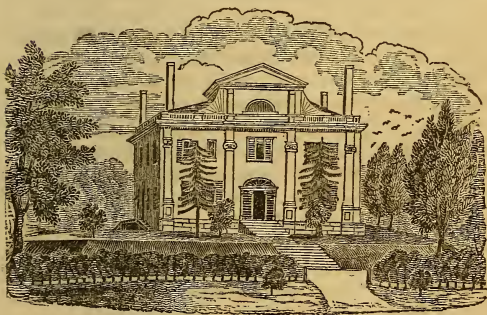
Here are at present three congregational societies; Rev. E. Porter, D. D. Rev. G. Putnam, Rev. Thomas Gray, D. D. Rev. Geo. Whitney, ministers; one Baptist, Rev. Wm. H. Leverett, minister; and a Universalist society, Rev. Hosea Ballou 2d, minister, and St. James' Church.

The Bank of Norfolk, and the People's Bank, are located here, and several excellent hotels. The most extensive is the Norfolk House.

THE NORFOLK HOUSE,

Is about two miles from the City Hall, is situated on an eminence surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery commanding a fine view of Boston. The establishment was opened by Mr. Durand, the present occupant, in 1827. The hotel has recently been much enlarged and improved. It contains twelve parlors, between thirty and forty bed-rooms, two dining rooms, and probably the most beautiful assembly room in the United States, called *Highland Hall*. A line of coaches runs from this place to Boston every half hour through the day, and every hour to the Winnesimet Ferry.

GROVE HALL,



Late residence of T. K. Jones, Esq. is owned by Mr. E. D. Clark, and kept by Mr. C. A. Flagg, as a sum-

mer boarding house. It is a delightful resort for private parties, having every accommodation for their recreation and amusement. It is about four miles from the city.

BROOKLINE,

Next to Roxbury on the west, was formerly considered part of Boston. This town contains about 4400 acres of land. Several gentlemen of Boston have their country seats here. The number of inhabitants by the last census was 1200. This town lies on the west of the bay, and its hills and woodlands form a pleasing portion of the scenery in the view from Boston Common. In a direct line, Brookline is four miles from the city.

BRIGHTON,

Was formerly part of the town of Cambridge and known by the name of Little Cambridge. It lies between Cambridge and Brookline. A cattle fair was commenced here during the revolutionary war and has been increasing in importance ever since. Most of the cattle for the supply of Boston market are brought in droves to this place ; often from 2 to 8000 a week : every Monday is the Fair day, when the dealers in provisions resort thither to make their purchases. Once a year, in the month of October, the Mass. Agricultural Society encourage a Cattle Show and exhibition of Manufactures, by the offer and award of premiums, for the best animals, products or articles of specified descriptions, produced in any part of this State. Brighton numbers about 1000, inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE,

Is celebrated as the seat of Harvard College. This institution was founded in the year 1616, and received its name from the Rev. John Harvard of Charlestown, who made the first great donation to its funds. Since that the benefactors of this institution have been numerous and liberal. The college buildings are situated on a delightful plain, three miles from Boston. They are, University hall, which is built of granite, 140 by 50 feet, on the ground, and 42 feet high. Harvard, Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton and Holworthy halls, and Holden Chapel are all of brick: these buildings all stand within the enclosure of the College fence. Besides these there is a new stone building lately erected, and three College houses, occupied by students, the President's house, and those of several of the Professors, and the Medical College in Boston, all which belong to the University. Divinity Hall, for a theological school, was built in the vicinity of these buildings in 1826. Cambridge contains about 5000 inhabitants, it has a Court-house, Jail, State Arsenal, and 10 houses of public worship.—There are three principal villages, Lechermere Point, Cambridgeport, and the neighborhood of the Colleges.

CHARLESTOWN.

This village, which contains about 7500 inhabitants, is built on a peninsula similar to that of Boston, and is so adjacent to North Boston, the stranger would be led to suppose it a part of the city. Charlestown was settled in 1630 by Gov. Winthrop's company. It has

Mystic River on the east, over which Chelsea Bridge, near one mile in length, connects it with the Salem turnpike, and with the town of Chelsea; and Malden bridge, opened [Sept. 23, 1788, 2420 feet in length, connects it with Malden, and with the Newburyport, turnpike. It has a bay of Charles River on the west, and the peninsula is connected with the main land by a narrow neck on the north, over which a fine road leads to Medford and Cambridge. This town has eight houses for public worship, an elegant market house, a spacious alms house, three banks, and many other public edifices. One of the principal navy yards in the United States occupies near sixty acres in the north east part of the town. It is enclosed on the north by a wall of durable masonry, and surrounded on other sides by water. On this space are enclosed a large brick warehouse, several arsenals, magazines of public stores, a large brick mansion house for the superintendant, and three immense buildings each sufficiently capacious to contain a ship of 100 guns, with all the stages and apparatus for its construction.

The Dry Dock which is now completed, is built of hewn granite, 341 feet in length, by 80 in width, and 30 in depth. It is capable of admitting the largest ship in our navy, the entrance of the dock being sixty feet across. The dock is furnished with two sets of gates called turning gates, weighing 50 tons each. Besides there is what is denominated the floating gate, which weighs 300 tons, built like a vessel, is 60 feet long, 15 wide, and 30 in height—requiring about 19 feet of water to float it. This is set in a groove outside of the other gates, filled with pig iron, for ballast. For emptying the dock of water, a powerful hydraulic apparatus is employed, wrought by a steam engine of 60 horse

power. There are eight lift pumps, each two feet six inches in diameter, and discharging altogether, at every stroke, 12 hogsheads; there are also eight chain pumps, one foot in diameter. The water is first forced from the dock into wells, then into a large reservoir, whence it runs into the sea. The weight of the steam engine and machinery is about 122 tons. The floating gate, is said to contain timber enough to build a ship of 3 or 400 tons; and some 3 or 4000 dollars' worth of sheathing and bolt copper have been used upon it. The turning gates, at high water, sustain a pressure equal to about 800 tons. The frigate Constitution or 'Old Iron-sides' has the honor of being the first vessel introduced into this dock.

The Massachusetts State Prison is located on the most western point of Charlestown. The Old Prison was erected in 1814—15, with walls enclosing a yard, subsequently enlarged to its present size, being 500 feet long by 240 wide. The State purchased about five acres, (mostly of flats) on which there has also been constructed a commodious wharf, which, with the garden, embraces an area equal to that of the Prison yard. The walls, which are 5 feet thick at the base and 15 to 18 feet high, are constructed of granite; are washed on the North and the West by tide waters, and are picketed on the top, having a platform for the accommodation of the Sentinels with six watch boxes. The wharf and garden are also secured by pickets 16 feet high. South of the old prison, 66 feet, is erected a warehouse. The whole cost of the establishment was \$170,000. At the west end of the yard, a lock has been since constructed, admitting canal boats, with wood, stone, &c. through an aperture under the wall, closed by strong gates.

The rooms in the old prison, having been found too large, and experience having exhibited the beneficial tendency of solitary night rooms, a law was passed in 1826, by recommendation of Governor Lincoln, for the building of a new prison, to contain 300 solitary night cells, enclosed in an external wall, with a strong roof over the whole, on what may be termed the Auburn plan, and to which has been added a cookery and chapel,—the whole cost, \$86,000. This edifice was occupied by the convicts on the 3d of Oct. 1829, and is without doubt one of the most commodious prisons in the United States. From the time of its being occupied, the rules and regulations framed by the Board of Inspectors, and sanctioned by the Governor and Council 30th Jan. 1830, have been acted upon; and together with the laws of the Commonwealth, on which they are founded, and the mode of executing them, as adopted by the Warden, have resulted it is believed, beneficially to the Institution and the convicts themselves. There are usually about 250 convicts. White persons of respectability are admitted to visit the Prison at any time except on Fast Day and the Sabbath, by paying 25 cents each. Tickets may be obtained on entering the outer yard, by applying to the gate keeper.

The MacLean Asylum for the Insane, is also in this town, delightfully situated on a beautiful eminence. Market Square is one of the handsomest public squares in New-England. June 17, 1775, the ever memorable battle of Bunker Hill, was fought in this town. This battle, most bloody in its details, most important in its consequences, fought on our soil, has consecrated the heights of Charlestown to everlasting fame.

Bunker Hill is situated on the eastern part of the peninsula ; and is 113 feet above the level of high water. The redoubt and entrenchments which sheltered the heroes of that bloody day are still visible ; and a monument composed of the imperishable granite of our hills, has been commenced on the battle ground to point out the spot to unborn generations.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

The corner stone of this *Obelisk* was laid, by the hands of the illustrious Lafayette, on the 17th of June, 1825. On this occasion an immense concourse of citizens assembled from all parts of the United States, to witness the interesting ceremonies. The depth however, at which it was laid, being insufficient to resist the action of the frost, it was taken up, the foundation sunk, the same relaid, and on the 21st of July, 1827, the base, 50 feet in diameter, was completed. From this base, according to the plan, the monument is to rise 220 feet. While the funds held out, this great work advanced under the superintendance of Mr. Solomon Willard, the Architect, who generously gave three years service and \$1000, in aid of this patriotic undertaking.

It will form when completed, an Obelisk 30 feet square at the base, and fifteen at the top. It will consist of eighty courses of Quincy Granite, each course two feet eight inches in thickness ; and will be the highest of the kind in the world, and only below the height of the Egyptian Pyramids.

The whole quantity of stone necessary for this work, is 6,700 tons. Of this quantity 2,800 tons have been laid in the first fourteen courses, and 500 tons more are

already dressed, on the hill. There are 1,200 tons already split out in blocks, at Quincy, to dimensions for the various parts of the Monument. The remainder, 2,200 tons, can be split from the quarry in ninety days, for about \$3,000.

The battle ground contains about 15 acres; to obtain a clear title to which, the society paid \$24,000. In proceeding thus far, the Society have expended all their funds, and \$20,000, in addition, raised by mortgage on part of the land. With \$30,000 more, the monument could be finished within eighteen months; \$20,000 more will clear the land from all incumbrances.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association has undertaken to raise funds and complete the work; by laying the remaining sixty-six courses, and place the Battle Field in a situation that will insure forever its remaining without encroachment.

CHELSEA,

Is situated on the north side of Boston Harbour and Mystic River, and on the west of Lynn Bay; much of the land is low marsh or fen. The surface of the body of the town is broken into small eminences, the highest of which is Powder-Horn hill, 220 feet above the sea. The settlements are thinly scattered over the town, and the number of inhabitants is about 800.

LYNN,

In the county of Essex, is one of the oldest towns in the State of Massachusetts. Its settlement was begun in 1629. Its increase for the first years was very rapid, and many towns in New-England are indebted to it for

their origin. The first church was gathered in 1632, and the Rev. Stephen Batchelor was admitted pastor. He was dismissed in 1635, and in the following year the Rev. Samuel Whiting was installed, whose colleague for many years was the Rev. Thomas Cobbet. Mr. Whiting died in 1679, and was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Shepard. Among the other early inhabitants who sustained public offices with dignity and respect, were, Hon. John Humfrey and Hon. Robert Bridges, Assistants, and the Hon. John Burrill and Hon. Ebenezer Burrill, Counsellors. In 1645, iron works were established at Lynn, on the River Saugus, and for several years supplied most of the iron employed by the colonies. The principal business of the inhabitants is the manufacture of ladies' shoes, of which about 1,500,000 pair are annually made. The other manufactures are, sole leather, morocco, glue, and chocolate, of which last, more than 70 tons are made in a year. There is also a Dye House, a Calico Printing Establishment, and a mill for sawing marble. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in catching fish, of which great numbers are taken. Lynn is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay, with the river Saugus on the west, and a range of hills on the north. It has a small harbor, with several wharves. It is 9 miles from Boston and 5 from Salem, and contains about 6,600 inhabitants. The public buildings are, an elegant hotel, a town house, a bank, a post office, eight school houses, and seven houses for public worship—two Congregational, three Methodist, one Baptist, and one Quaker meeting-house. There is a Printing Office in the town, from which a newspaper is issued, entitled the Lynn Record. A turnpike from Boston to

Salem passes through the town, on which are two bridges—one a draw bridge over Saugus River, and the other a floating bridge across a pond, in the eastern part of the town, which may be regarded as a curiosity. The town affords a great variety of pleasant prospects, and sources of romantic amusement. Several of the eminences are commanding—particularly High Rock, near the eastern end of the Common, which furnishes a beautiful view of the town, the harbor, and several of the neighboring towns. There is also a steep rock, of considerable elevation, partly surrounded by tall trees, about half a mile north of the Hotel, called Lover's Leap, which is considered a romantic spot. A mineral spring, in the eastern part of the town, furnishes waters which appear to be impregnated with iron, and are said to be aperient and antiscorbutic. A convenient Hotel, and a large pond adjacent, furnished with a boat, render it an agreeable retreat. It is near the turnpike, about two miles east from the Lynn Hotel, and not far from the floating bridge. But the greatest curiosity in the town, and perhaps in the United States, is the Lynn Beach. It is a bar of sand, one mile and three fourths in length, and connects the main land, with the peninsula of Nahant.

NAHANT.

This place having become a fashionable resort during the summer season for strangers and the citizens of Boston, it demands a particular description. It is a peninsula running three or four miles into the sea, and is situated fourteen miles northeasterly from Boston. By land it is approached from the village of Lynn over a beautiful beach of a mile and a half in length. At the extremity of this beach commences the peninsula,

which is about two miles in length, and in some parts half a mile broad, although its shores are extremely irregular and indented with small bays worn into the rocks by the unceasing action of the waves. The surface is uneven, rising in some places to the elevation of sixty or seventy feet above the level of the sea. The shore is very bold and presents, on all sides, a grand embankment of broken massy rocks. At several points these rocks are worn into fantastic shapes, and at the time of high tide, or a swell of the sea, the roar and foam of the waters among them present a most interesting spectacle. On the southern side there is a curious grotto or cavern, called the *swallow house*, the entrance of which is about ten feet wide, five feet high, and seventy feet long, increasing after a few steps to fourteen feet in breadth, and eighteen or twenty feet in height. Great numbers of swallows inhabit this cave, and hatch their young here ; and it is a common opinion that they repose here in a torpid state during the winter. On the north shore is a chasm, thirty feet in depth, called the spouting horn, into which, at about half tide, the water rushes with tremendous violence. The whole expanse of the ocean spreads out towards the east, and, after a storm, the rolling waves come pouring in their immense burden upon these rocks with such a power, sublimity and uproar of contending elements as can hardly be conceived by any one who has not witnessed the scene. And again, when the sea is tranquil, it may be seen covered with shipping of all sizes, as far as the eye can extend, moving in different directions up and down the coast, and exhibiting an animating picture of the industry and activity of commerce. In short, for picturesque beauty and sublimity of scenery, as well as for the many advantages arising from its

peculiar local situation, the place is not surpassed by any on the American coast.

Nahant presents, besides a view of the ocean, a great variety of other interesting prospects. On one side is seen the village of Lynn, Swamscut, Phillips' Beach, Marblehead, Egg Rock, and the north shore as far as the high land of Cape Ann—on the other, beautiful islands in the bay, the deeply indented coast with towns, orchards, fields and forests, together with the dome and spires of Boston in the distance, forming together a panorama hardly to be equalled in beauty or variety.

Additional improvements are annually made to accommodate visitors, who have within a few years become very numerous, and those of the most fashionable class. A spacious and elegant stone edifice has been erected as a hotel, near the extremity of the peninsula, in a very commanding and pleasant situation. This building contains 70 chambers, constructed on a plan of peculiar convenience, both for families and single persons. The dining hall is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 persons at table, besides which there are drawing rooms and private parlors. Large and commodious stables are appended to the hotel, and a bathing house for warm and cold baths, and floating baths for those who may prefer the bracing action of sea water, make a part of the establishment. The hotel is surrounded by piazzas, which afford a most delightful prospect in every direction, and receive the cool and refreshing breezes every part of the day.

In a small village a quarter of a mile from the hotel, are several private boarding houses, where every accommodation can be had for invalids, and for those who seek retirement.

Nahant has many amusements—angling with the rod may be enjoyed as a pleasant recreation, standing on the rocks, and those who would try their skill in taking larger prey, may go out in boats, which are always in readiness, and furnished with suitable apparatus. Game too is abundant in the vicinity; but there are few amusements or pleasures superior to that of riding, at suitable hours of the day, on the beach.

A beautiful building in imitation of a Grecian temple, stands on an eminence near the hotel, in which are two elegant billiard rooms. There are also convenient covered bowling alleys, and such other means of amusement as are usually connected with the most extensive and elegant establishments at watering places.

REVOLUTIONARY FORTS.

Forts around Boston which were erected during the War of Independence.

More than half a century has elapsed since these lines were erected, and it is desirable to have some record by which posterity may know, how much they have suffered, during that period by the war of the elements, and by the hands of men. The first cause of destruction has been trifling, but the storms of a thousand years would not have achieved the injury which has been committed by the industrious farmers.

1. *At Breed's Hill*, that blood-stained field, the redoubt thrown up by the Americans is nearly effaced; scarcely the slightest trace remains; but the entrenchment, which extended from the redoubt to the marsh, is still marked by a slight elevation of the ground.—The redoubt thrown up by the British on the summit of the hill near the monument, may be easily distinguished.

2. *Bunker Hill.* The remains of the British fort are visible, the works must have been very strong, and occupied a large extent of ground—they are on the summit and slope of the hill looking towards the peninsula.

3. *Ploughed Hill.* The works upon this hill were commenced by the Americans on the night of August 26th, 1775, and received more fire from the British than any of the other forts; in a few days, more than three hundred shells were fired at these fortifications. A small part of the rampart remains, but the whole hill is surrounded by the mounds and fosse of the ancient fort, which has been nearly obliterated.

4. *Cobble or Barrell's Hill,* now occupied for the Maclean Asylum, was fortified and occupied as a strong post in the war of the Revolution by Gen. Putnam, and, in consequence of its strength, was called Putnam's impregnable fortress.

5. *Lechemere Point Redoubt,* one hundred yards from Cragie's bridge, displayed more science in its construction, and had a wider and deeper fosse than most of the other fortifications. It was commenced on Dec. 11th, 1775, and it was several days before it was completed, during which time it was much exposed to the fire of the English in Boston. Two or three soldiers of the revolutionary army were killed at this redoubt, and the *Prunus Virginiana*, with its red berries, marks the spot where they were probably interred.

A causeway made across the marsh, the covered way which crosses the brow of the hill, and the lines which flanked Willis' Creek, are still perfect, and may be traced with great facility.

6. *Winter Hill Fort,* appears to have been the most extensive, and the entrenchments more numerous, than any of the other positions of the American Army. The

fort on the hill is almost entirely destroyed ; only a small part of the rampart still remains perfect.

A redoubt situated upon Ten Hill Farm, which commanded the navigation of the Mystic River, is complete, as are also some slight entrenchments near.

A redoubt, situated between Winter and Prospect Hill, has been completely carried away, and a quarry has been opened on the spot. Gen. Lee is said to have had his head quarters in a farm house immediately in the rear of this redoubt.

7. *Prospect Hill* has two eminences, both of which were strongly fortified, and connected by a rampart and fosse ; about two hundred yards are quite entire.

8. *Forts* marked No. 3, on Marshall's map, near the S. W. of Prospect Hill have some of their bastions entire, but the surface is cultivated, and part of the outline destroyed.

9. *The Cambridge Lines*, situated upon Butler's Hill, appear to have consisted of six regular forts, connected by a strong entrenchment. The most northerly of these forts is perfect, with the exception of one of its angles destroyed by the road, it appears as if just quitted by the army of America ; its bastions are entire, the outline is perfect, and it seems a chef d'œuvre of the military art.

A square fort may be seen near the southern extremity of these lines, in fine preservation ; it is in a field within two hundred yards of the road to Cambridge.

10. *The second Line of Defence* may be traced on the College green at Cambridge, but its proximity to the Public Halls may have produced some inconvenience, and it has been consequently destroyed.

11. *A semicircular battery*, with three embrasures, on the Northern shore of Charles River near its entrance into the Bay, is in a perfect state of preservation. It is

rather above the level of the marsh, and those who would wish to see it, should pass on the road to Cambridge, until they arrive at a cross road, which leads to the bank of the river; by following the course of the stream, they may arrive at this battery, without crossing the marsh, which is its northern boundary and difficult to pass.

12. *Brookline Fort*, or, as it is called in the annals of the Revolution, the Fort on Sewall's Point, was very extensive, and would be still perfect were it not for the road which divides it into two nearly equal parts; with this exception, the ramparts, and an irregular bastion, which commanded the entrance of Charles River, are entire.

13. *A Battery* on the southern shore of Muddy River, with three embrasures, is only slightly injured.

14. *A Redoubt* placed by Marshall to the westward of this position, has not been discovered, nor three others, placed on the map between Stony Brook and the forts at Roxbury; perhaps the researches were not sufficiently accurate.

Two hundred yards north of the lower fort at Roxbury, near the spot on which the meeting-house now stands, was an entrenchment, which was levelled many years ago.

15. The fort at *Roxbury*, appears to have been the earliest erected, and by its elevation commanded the avenue to Boston over the isthmus, and prevented the advance of the English troops in that direction. It is of the most irregular form; the interior occupies about two acres of ground, and as the hill is bare of soil, the places may still be seen whence the earth was taken to form the ramparts. This fortification has not been at all injured, and the embrasures may still be noticed

where the canon were placed, which fired upon the advanced line of the enemy.

On a higher eminence of the same hill, is situated a quadrangular fort, built on the summit of the rock.

16. *The Roxbury lines* about three quarters of a mile in advance of the forts, and two hundred yards north of the town, are still to be seen on the eastern side of the peninsula, and may be distinguished by any person going by the nearest road to Dorchester, over Lamb's dam.

17. At this period it may be proper to mention the British fortifications. The lines upon the Neck may still be traced to great advantage on the western side of the isthmus, about a quarter of a mile south of the Green Stores. There appear to have been two lines of entrenchments carried quite across the peninsula, and the fosse, which was filled at high water, converted Boston into an island. The mounds, ramparts, and wide ditches which remain, attest the strength of the original works. The small battery on the common, erected by the British, may perhaps remain for a long period of years, as a memorial of ancient times.

18. *The Dorchester Lines.* Of these, some very slight traces may be distinguished.

19. *Forts on Dorchester Heights.* We now hasten to the last forts, the erection of which terminated the contest in this portion of the Eastern States of America. It is to be regretted that the entrenchments thrown up by the army of the revolution, on the heights at South Boston, are almost entirely obliterated by the erection of two new forts in the late war. But some traces of the ancient works may be seen on both hills; the old forts were constructed with more skill, and display more science than the recent works, the ramparts of which are even now falling down; and we would gladly see

them destroyed, if from their ruins the ancient works could reappear.

20. A noble octagonal fort, and two batteries, which may be seen, in perfect preservation, upon the promontory, were erected after the departure of the English from Boston. The fort is situated at the point; one battery in the rear of the House of Industry, whose inmates will probably soon destroy it, and the other upon a rising ground immediately below the Heights of Dorchester, as they were formerly called.

21. At *Nook Hill* near the Boston Free Bridge, was the last breastwork thrown up by the forces of America, during this arduous contest. Its appearance on the morning of March 17, 1776, induced the departure of the British troops from Boston in a few hours, and thus placed the seal to the independence of the New-England States.

If these fortresses should be regarded with indifference, let us consider that the siege of Boston, was one of the most prominent features in the war of the revolution. In a military point of view it presents conspicuous features: an island, or rather a peninsula, besieged from the continent. Accomplished generals, and brave and disciplined troops on one side, and undisciplined, but numerous forces on the other. At the same time, the army of England did all that men, in such a condition, could attempt. If they had obtained possession of any part of the lines, by the sacrifice of an immense number of lives, still no advantage could have been gained by advancing into a country where every man was a foe, and every stone wall a rampart, and every hill a fortress. When we examine the extent of the lines, (more than twelve miles,) the numerous forts covering every hill, redoubts and batteries erected upon

every rising ground, ramparts and entrenchments defending every valley, we are surprised at the immensity of the works constructed, and the labour required to complete them.

Many centuries hence, if despotism without, or anarchy within, should cause the republican institutions of America to fade, then these fortresses ought to be destroyed, because they would be a constant reproach to the people; but until that period, they should be preserved as the noblest monuments of liberty.



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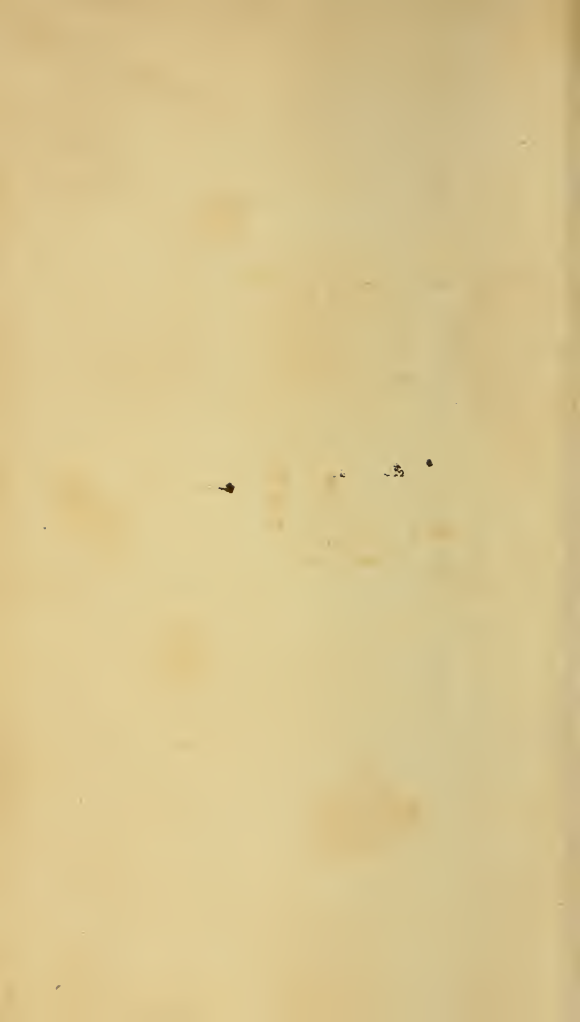
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