

Rebecca Volkmann



THE STATE HOUSE AND BOSTON COMMON.

BOWEN'S
PICTURE OF BOSTON,

OR THE

CITIZEN'S AND STRANGER'S

GUIDE

TO THE

METROPOLIS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

AND ITS ENVIRONS.

EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVINGS.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY ABEL BOWEN,
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DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, ABEL BOWEN, of said district, has deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

'Bowen's Picture of Boston, or the Citizen's and Stranger's Guide to the Metropolis of Massachusetts and its environs. Embellished with engravings.'

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled 'An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:' and also to an Act entitled 'An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.'

JOHN W. DAVIS,

Clerk of the district of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

The object which the publisher had in view when he commenced the collection of the materials for this volume, was to furnish the citizen and traveller with a convenient pocket volume, that might serve to give a general acquaintance with the various objects of interest, that constitute the most common subjects of inquiry, when a stranger visits our city. How far he has succeeded, it remains with a candid and generous public to decide. He trusts that his endeavors will be kindly appreciated, and that the patronage of his fellow citizens, to this attempt, will enable him in subsequent editions, to add such improvements as will make the work a perfect index to this interesting metropolis.

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 briefly noticed, which some individuals may perhaps be pleased or interested to see more

largely delineated. If to such any apology may be necessary, the profession of a good intention is all the publisher can offer. His interest in the *History of Boston*, published a few years since, might in propriety, forbid him to say it, otherwise he would suggest the belief that almost every subject relative to this city will be found amply discussed in that volume. And if the flattering opinions of friends may be relied on, he can hardly wish for this volume a reputation for correctness superior to what that work enjoys.

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. This explanation may serve to obviate misapprehension as to the similarity of the two works.

There are probably in these pages about eight hundred dates, and an equal number of measurements and other facts requiring the use of figures. For the greater part of these the publisher has had the advantage of examining original records, but for some of them he has been dependent on printed documents, which in many instances vary from each other. Every oppor-

tunity that occurs will be hereafter improved to verify and make certain whatever may now remain in any degree doubtful ; and the publisher will feel obliged to all who have in possession the means of correcting any error, and will so far interest themselves as to give him information of its discovery.

Special acknowledgments are due to those individuals who have aided in furnishing materials for this volume, which they will perceive in most instances to be used without the marks of quotation. The following books and maps have been consulted with much service :

History of Boston, by C. H. Snow, M. D.

“ the Antient and Honorable Artillery, by Z. G. Whitman, Esq.

“ Cambridge, by Rev. Dr. Holmes.

“ Quincy, by Geo. Whitney, Esq.

“ Hingham, by C. Lincoln, Esq.

“ Dedham, by E. Worthington, Esq.

“ Lynn, by Mr. Alonzo Lewis, (in MSS.)

Description of Boston, by C. Shaw, Esq.

Boston Directory, by Messrs. Hunt & Stimpson.

Mercantile Directory, printed by Messrs. Beals & Homer.

Hale's Survey of Boston and its vicinity.

Stage Register, by Messrs. Badger & Porter.

Massachusetts Register, by Mr. James Loring.

Gazetteer of Massachusetts, by Dr. Spofford.

“ New-Hampshire, by J. Farmer and J. B.
Moore, Esqs.

Laws and Ordinances of Boston, Printed by Messrs.
True & Greene.

Silliman's Journal,

Boston News Letter for 1826, 8 vo.

MAPS.

Hale's map of the New-England States.

Hales' map of Boston and vicinity.

Plan of Boston, published by Messrs. Annin & Smith,
& J. V. N. Throop.

Plan of Charlestown.

Plan of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

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A KEY TO THE MAP.

The following names of the Streets, Lanes, Public edifices, &c. are given in alphabetical order, to serve as an index to the accompanying *Plan of Boston*.

N. B. To find any Street on the plan, search for the number annexed, in the square given by the letters following the name; thus, for School street look in square F h, and you find the number 123. Public edifices, &c. not numbered, are located within the squares referred to. The wards are designated by large figures, and the dotted lines show the boundaries of each. The ancient high water mark is shown by the shading on the plan.

Allen st.	C d	52	Brattle square	G g	193
Allen st. S.	C e	53	Bread st.	I h	99
Ann st.	I e	24	Bridge st.	B f	57
Arch st.	F j	133	Brighton st.	B c	47
Ash st.	D n	162	Broad st.	I h	102
Atkinson st.	H j	110	Brookfield st.	F i	122
Bangs alley	H h		Bulfinch st.	E g	78
Bath st.	H i	93	Bulfinch place	E g	
Battery alley	J c	10	Bumstead place	E i	
Battery-march st.	H h	95	Buttolph st.	C g	71
Beach st.	E l	159	Butlers row	H g	
Beacon st.	E h	124	Cambridge st.	C f	65
Bedford st.	E k	142	Carnes court	F f	
Bedford place	F k		Carver st.	C m	160
Belknap st.	C g	73	Castle st.	D o	165
Bennet st. S.	F n	156	Causeway ^W st.	E c	50
Bennet st. N.	I d	9	Central st.	H h	95
Berry st.	H j	111	Central court	E j	
Blossom st.	C f	58	Centre st. N.	H l	28
Bowdoin st.	D g	77	Centre st.	B g	69
Bowdoin place	D h		Chamber st.	C f	60
Bowdoin square.	E f	65	Charlestown st.	G d	31
Boylston st.	D l	151	Chardon st.	E f	64
Boylston court	D l		Charles st.	A h	123
Boylston square	D l		Chatham st.	H g	2
Brattle st.	F g	68	Charter st.	H b	3

Chauncy place	F j	139	Garden st.	C g	70
Chesnut st.	B i	31	Garden court st.	I d	22
Clark st.	I d	14	George st.	B h	130
Columbia st.	F k	147	Gibbs lane	I j	184
Common st.	E i	134	Governour alley	F i	125
Congress st.	G h	91	Gooch st.	E e	44
Cooks court	F h		Gravel st.	C d	50
Copeland lane	F f		Green st.	D e	63
Cornhill court	G h		Gridley lane	H j	109
Court st.	F h	92	Grove st.	B g	68
Court square	F h		Haerlem place	E k	
Crab alley	H h		Hamilton st.	I i	102
Crescent court	E e		Hamilton place	E i	203
Cross st.	H e	27	Hamilton avenue	I i	
Custom house st.	I h	62	Hancock st.	D g	74
Custom house	I h	96	Hanover st.	H e	29
Canal or Mill Creek.	G e	171	Hartford place	I j	
Deacon st.	F e	180	Harvard st.	E m	155
Derne st.	D g	181	Harvard place	F i	
Devonshire st.	G h	89	Hatters square	H f	
Distill-house square	F e	41	Hawkins st.	F f	42
Doane st.	H h		Hawley st.	F i	136
Dock square	H g		Hawley place	F i	
East st.	G l	182	Haymarket place	D k	
Eaton st.	G e	56	Hayward place	E k	
Elliot st.	D m	152	Henchman lane	I c	19
Elm st.	G f	81	High st.	H k	114
Essex st.	E l	146	Hollis st.	D m	157
Exchange st.	G g	86	Hospital square	B e	
Federal st.	G j	120	Howard st.	E g	79
Federal court S.	G j		Hull st.	H e	4
Federal court N.	G f		India st.	I h	100
Flag alley	G g	87	Jarvis row	E k	
Fleet st.	I d	15	Jefferson place	E m	
Foster st.	H b	18	Kingston st.	F k	140
Franklin st.	F i	137	Kilby st.	H h	49
Franklin place	G j	121	Kneeland st.	E m	153
Franklin avenue	F g	183	Langdon place	I e	
Friends st.	G e	36	Leverett st.	C c	46
Front st.	E o	164	Leverett court	D d	
Fruit st.	B e	54	Leverett place	D e	179
Gallop alley	H e		Liberty square	H e	201

STREETS.

11

Lincoln st.	G l	117	Pleasant st.	B m	160
Lindall st.	H h	186	Poplar st.	C d	51
Lowell place	D l		Portland st.	F e	40
Lynn st.	D f	61	Portland place	F f	
Lynde st.	I b	2	Prince st.	H c	6
Margaret st.	H c	137	Prospect st.	D d	193
Margin st. N.	G d	36	Purchase st.	I j	107
Margin st. S.	E e	45	Quincy place	I j	
Market st.	F g	24	Roe-buck passage	H g	
Market st. N. and S.	H g	1	Richmond st.	H e	25
Market row	G g		Ridgeway lane	D g	75
Market place	E l		Robinson alley	I c	7
Marlboro' place	F i		Robbins court	H e	
Marlboro' row	F i		Russel st. S.	C g	72
Medford st.	E d	168	Russel st. N.	C f	59
Marsh lane	G f		Salem st.	H d	17
Marshall st.	G f	37	Salt lane	G f	
Mason st.	D k	142	Salutation alley	I c	11
May st.	B g	125	School st.	H f	123
Merchants row	H g	83	School alley	H d	
Merrimac st.	E e	32	Scotts court	G g	
Methodist alley	J d	12	Sea st.	H l	115
Milk st.	G i	119	Second st.	C c	48
Milton st.	C c	189	Sheafe st.	H c	5
Millpond st.	G d	35	Sheaf lane	D k	143
Moon st.	I d	23	Short st.	F k	145
Mount Vernon	C g		Sister st.	H j	112
Myrtle st.	B h	126	Snow Hill st.	G e	16
Newbury place	E k		Somerset st.	E g	124
Northsquare	I e	290	Somerset place	E g	191
North row	H e		Somerset court	E h	
Norfolk place	E k		South st.	G l	113
Olive st.	B h	128	Southack st.	B g	67
Oliver st.	H i	105	Spring st.	C d	49
Otis place	F k		Spring lane	G i	
Park st.	D i	133	Spruce st.	B i	194
Pearl st.	H i	106	Staniford st.	D f	62
Peck lane	F l	148	State st.	H h	132
Pinckney st.	B g	127	Stillman st.	G e	199
Pine st.	D n	163	Suffolk place	E k	
Pitts st.	E e	43	Sudbury st.	F f	60
Pitts court	E e		Summer st.	F j	130

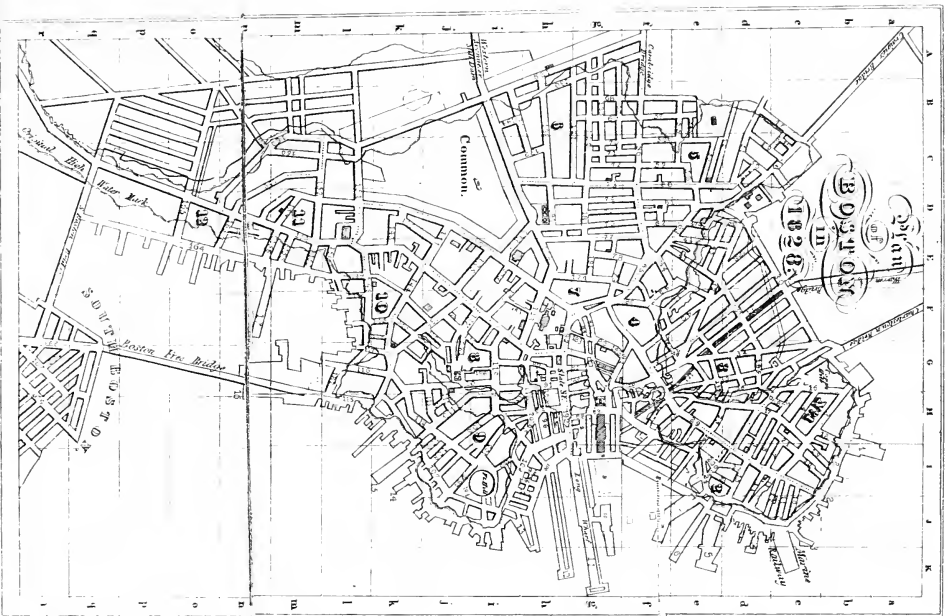
Summer st.	C h	128	193	Washington st.	D m	154
Sun Court st.	I o		25	Washington place	I j	104
Sweetser court	E k			Washington avenue	J i	
Temple st.	D g		76	Water st.	G h	118
Thacher st.	G d		195	Well st.	I h	97
Theatre alley	G i		196	West st.	E j	141
Tileston st.	I d		8	Wharf st.	I h	101
Tremont place	F h			White bread alley	I d	13
Union st.	G f		38	Williams st.	H j	113
Unity st.	H c		21	Williams court	G h	
Vine st.	B e		55	Wilsons lane	G g	85
Walnut st.	C h		132	Wiltshire st.	C d	197
Warren st.	C m		159	Winter st.	E i	135
Warren place	C n			Winthrop place	G k	

PRINCIPAL WHARVES.

1. Commercial wharf	I b	9. T wharf	J g
2. Wamsmet ferry way	J b	10. Long wharf	K g
3. Battery wharf	K c	11. Central wharf	K h
4. Union wharf	J d	12. India wharf	J h
5. Hancock's wharf	K e	13. Liverpool wharf	I k
6. Lewis's wharf	K e	14. Russia wharf	I k
7. Mercantile wharf	J f	15. Wheeler's point	G n
8. Mercantile wharf	I p	16. Baxter's wharf	F n
9. City wharf	I g	17.	

NOTED BLOCKS.

Bartisters hall	F h	Phillips' buildings	H h
Fayette place	D j k	Province House row	F i
Congress square	G h	Rogers' buildings	G h
Cornhill square	G h	Scollay's do.	F g
Hinckley's buildings	H h	South row	G i
Market square	H g	Suffolk buildings	G h
Mercantants' hall	G h	Tudor's do.	F h
Parkman's buildings	H g	West row	E f



INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

Boston, the metropolis of Massachusetts, contains about 70,000 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 honor 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.—Beacon Hill which is on the westerly part, now rises 110 feet above high water mark, but was originally about 30 feet higher. Fort Hill, another eminence, on the easterly side, facing the harbour, rises about 50 feet above the

sea, and the third which is called Copp's Hill, is at the northerly extremity of the city, and rises about 50 feet above high water.

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, the Mill-Dam which forms a grand western avenue into the city from Brookline and Brighton, and six excellent bridges. Two of these 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 Harbor 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 distance 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 harbor 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

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

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, 8 Aldermen, and 48 Common Councilmen, chosen annually by the citizens.

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 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 twice a year. The first session, after the choice of members, takes place in the State House on the first Wednesday in May, which is the commencement of our political year. The second session commences usually on the second Wednesday of January.

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 Cambridge, we have descendants of the celebrated John Calvin, the reformer of Geneva; of Sebastian Ca-

bot, 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 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 unpleasing.' 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, owned by Mr. Ellis, were built about 100 years ago, and are beautiful specimens of the perfection to which our mechanics had then arrived. The only spot not covered by buildings at present is on Copp's Hill, and a 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 Creek, west of Hanover and Common-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, Jail, and one of the houses of correction 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 third 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 harbor 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 the heights so famed in the annals of the American Revolution.

There are two bridges that connect this with the older part of the city ;—one is at the south end near the commencement of the neck, and receives a toll; the other is a free bridge, recently built and leads from Wind-Mill point.

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, Common, and Hanover Streets and the Canal Creek, 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, the Custom House, most of the wholesale merchants' stores, the Athenæum, Supreme Court House, Reading Room, Post Office, all the Newspaper offices, the Boston and Tremont Theatres, Tremont House, the Exchange Coffee House, Marlboro Hotel, 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, Common and Boylston Streets, and the waters of Charles River Bay, containing more than 75 acres, as appears by the following survey :—

The malls on Common, 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 Common 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 the 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 THE CRESCENT POND, with young and thrifty Elms around its border, which adds much to the pleasantness of the Common. The spacious Park, which contains 557 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 honor of Gov. Winthrop, who was from Suffolk in England. It was incorporated in 1643. Till the year 1793, it comprised,

* See History of Boston, chap. xii.

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*.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Massachusetts.—John Davis, judge; George Blake, 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 in 1822. By this charter the city is divided into 12 Wards, in each of which the inhabitants meet at their respective ward rooms, on the 2d 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 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 organized, 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 1st branch is elected by general ticket, and the 2d 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 plain but convenient apartment in the third story of the west wing of the Stone Court House, Court-Square in School-Street. A railing runs across the middle, dividing it into two divisions:—the south side being for the accommodation of visitors, who are provided with settees. The north side has an elevated floor, which is carpeted. The chairs and tables are so arranged, as to make half a circle; the Mayor's chair in the centre and raised above the other. This board is generally convened for business on Monday 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 with the board of Aldermen. The council room is in the third story, and in the centre of the building. The President's seat is elevated at one side of the room, and the seats for the members are very conveniently arranged, having a gradual ascent from front to rear. 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 boards of 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 became vacant.

CITY CLERK.

The city Clerk's office is in the Mayor and Aldermen's room, where he can be found from 9 in the morning, till 1 p. m. and from 3 till evening. His sala-

ry is \$1500 a year. He is also clerk to the Mayor and Aldermen.

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

His office is in a small brick building in Court-square. Office hours continue from 9 o'clock in the morning through the day. In the office are kept the records and doings of the Common Council. Salary \$800 a year, besides the fees for publishing the bands of matrimony. He attends to that duty every Thursday, immediately as the bell ceases to toll for the stated lecture of the Boston Ministerial Association.

CITY 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 \$3000 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 second story of the west end of the Old State House, head of State-street. Office hours from 9 in the morning, ordinarily, till two 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 of the Mayor, and 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 cognisance of all nuisances and causing them to be speedily removed. This office is kept on the 2d floor of the west wing of the Court House in School-street. 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, \$1000 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 \$1200 per annum. His office is in the Court House, School-street. 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 pleasure of the council. He is elected by the Mayor and Aldermen, and receives \$600 per annum.

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 9 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 1st Wednesday in each month. Their office is kept in the 2d 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 requires. 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, on 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 three 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.

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, 9 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 FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

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 12 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, at present, in the Old Court House, Court-street.

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 \$12,000. The city Marshal is also internal health Commissioner, with whom all complaints, of this nature, are lodged in the Health Office, in the Court House, School-street.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The Superintendant of Burial Grounds has an office in the same building, and has the immediate control of all the grave yards, tombs and cemeteries in the city. He is appointed annually, in the month of May, by a concurrent vote of the City Council, and receives a salary of \$900. All the sextons or undertakers make a return to this officer, daily, of all who have died the preceding day and night,—with the particulars of their ages and disease, which are entered on record.

QUARANTINE DEPARTMENT.

In the month of June, annually, a resident Physician is appointed, by concurrent vote, whose duty it is to reside on Rainsford Island, the quarantine station, from the 15th of June till the 15th of September, and regulate the quarantine of vessels, and merchandise, also to land the sick and take charge of them in the Hospital, according to his best judgment and skill. He is also the city physician, 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. The duties of this office are very arduous and fatiguing.—Salary, \$1000. Three consulting physicians are also chosen annually.

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.

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 behavior. 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.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

This Court is held in the Court House, Leverett-street, 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.

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.

SUPERINTENDANT OF STREETS.

Chosen in May, annually, by the City Council. He is Superintendant of the city stables, Mill-Pond-street, and regulates the scavengers, carts, &c. and sees that the streets and side-walks are kept in repair. Salary, \$1000.

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and holds his office during good behaviour. He is also superintendant of lamps. Salary, \$800, for both duties. He regulates and superintends the night patrol, and dis-

charges or commits all persons apprehended by the watch. Watch hours commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till day light.

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 honor 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 pre-eminent 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 4 to 7 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 9, and the English High School at 12 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 \$5000 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. In 1828, there were 57 of these schools, in each of which between 50 and 60 scholars receive instruction, the year round. Women are employed in these schools as in-

structers, 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 Alderman 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, three 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, the Franklin medals were extended to the girls, in equal numbers to each school.

The number of children varies in the different schools, but by the returns made, the average number of boys in each exceeded two hundred, and the girls one hundred and seventy. The salary of the master is twelve hundred dollars, and that of the assistant six hundred; making the expense of tuition alone, about nine dollars a year for each child.

There are in this city eight schools of this description besides the African school in Belknap street.

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.

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 South Boston School, not yet named.

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 appear 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 last catalogue contains

225 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 expence, 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.

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 3,800.

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 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. Two such schools have already been established, 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 254 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 2d and 3d 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 25,000.

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. It is called—

THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS.

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 Academy of Arts and Sciences, for their library; and the third for the Massachusetts Med-

ical Society, whose library is also here. The fourth is occupied by the Mechanic Institution, and contains 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 the 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 \$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 endeavors 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 legisla-

ture. 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 4 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 in the Athenæum Gallery.

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 Washington 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 arch in Franklin-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 6000 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 4,500 volumes.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

Boston contains a number of respectable establishments of this description, of which the Union Library, Shakspeare Library, Suffolk Library, Franklin 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.

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.

SHAKSPEARE LIBRARY.

This Library is owned by Mr. Charles Callender, and is kept at No. 10, Franklin-street. It contains about 4,500 volumes; a very considerable number of which are foreign publications.

SUFFOLK CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This Library is located at North Boston, No. 92 Hanover-street, and is owned by Mr. Thomas Wells. It contains about 5,000 volumes, of choice and valuable books, mostly on History, Biography, Mechanics, and the Arts.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY.

This is kept by Mr. Samuel K. Bayley, at No. 99 Court-street, near the head of Hanover-street, and contains about 3000 volumes, principally miscellaneous works.

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 3000 volumes.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY,

Is kept by Mr. Adonis Howard, in Bowdoin Row, No. 157 Court-street. It has been recently established, and is supplied with an excellent selection of useful and modern publications.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

This Library, the first of the kind known to have been established in any country, was commenced on 22d of February, 1820, under the supervision of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. It contains about 1,500 volumes, which are owned by the Association, and placed in the hands of their Apprentices, who are organized into a society, for the purpose of managing the concerns of the Library.

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 comprises about 3000 volumes of choice works, and is annually increasing. The library room in Merchants' Hall, 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. In connection with the Library, the Society have in view the formation of a Museum of Marine Curiosities, and the collection of a Cabinet of all the coins or moneys used as a circulating medium throughout the world.

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 1768, 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, 1825.

The following is a list of Periodicals published in Boston, in 1828, 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 printed on Treadwell's Power Press, which is carried by steam, and throws off about 600 per hour.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Daily Advertiser,	Daily,	\$8 00
Boston Patriot and Mercantile Advertiser,	"	8 00
Boston Courier,	"	8 00
The Boston Statesman,	"	8 00
Boston Evening Bulletin,	"	8 00
Boston Commercial Gazette,	"	8 00
Boston Advertiser,	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday,	5 00
Boston Courier,	" " "	5 00
American Statesman,	" " "	5 00
Massachusetts Journal,	" " "	5 00
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
Evening Bulletin,	Monday and Thursday,	4 00
Jackson Republican,	Wednesday and Saturday,	4 00
Weekly Messenger,	Thursday,	2 00
Evening Gazette,	Saturday Evening,	3 00
New England Galaxy,	Friday,	3 00
Recorder and Telegraph,	"	3 00
Trumpet and Univer. Magazine,	Saturday,	2 00
Christian Watchman,	Friday,	3 00
Christian Register,	Saturday,	3 00
New England Farmer,	Friday,	3 00
National Philanthropist,	"	2 00
Youth's Companion,	"	1 50

PERIODICALS.

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The Times,	Saturday,	\$2 50
The Boston Statesman,	Saturday Evening,	3 00
Massachusetts Weekly Journal,	Wednesday,	2 50
Paul Pry,	Saturday,	2 50
American Manufacturer,	Thursday,	2 00
Gospel Balance,	Wednesday,	3 00

MAGAZINES.

Bower of Taste,	Saturday,	\$3 00
Medical and Surgical Journal,	Weekly,	3 00
The Athenæum,	Semi-monthly,	5 00
Amaranth,	" "	2 00
Journal of Education,	Monthly,	4 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,	"	2 00
Baptist Preacher,	"	1 00
Christian Examiner,	every two Months,	3 00
Juvenile Miscellany,	" "	2 00
Stage Register,	" "	1 00
Christian Visitant,	" "	1 50
North American Review,	Quarterly,	5 00
American Jurist,	"	5 00
Friend of Peace	"	1 00
World of Fashion,	"	4 00
British Quarterly Review, (reprinted)	"	5 00
Edinburgh Magazine,	" "	5 00
The Legendary, in a volume once in four months		3 75
Massachusetts Journal of Agriculture,	Semi-annual,	1 00

The Token, (a New Year annuary)	^ Annual,	\$2 50
The Memorial,	" " "	2 00
The Casket,	" " "	1 50
Juvenile Souvenir,	" " "	1 00
Boston Directory,	"	1 00
Massachusetts Register,	"	1 00

CHARITABLE 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, beside those residing in Boston. But the society labored 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 founder, officers and members, were deemed sufficient pledges of the purity of their intentions; and one of its primary principles being ingrafted in its title, it was, by an act of the legislature, incorporated by its present name. There is a Library of about 1,500 volumes be-

longing to the Association, placed in the hands of their Apprentices for use. The Association defrays the expense of an Evening School for their apprentices during the winter season. The Institution has about \$15,000 in funds, and the number of members is about 350.

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 st.

THE HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY

Was organized, 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 con-

nected with any of the religious societies, are in no way benefitted by the provisions made in most of them for the relief of their poor.'

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 PROVIDENT INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

Was incorporated Dec. 13, 1816. This society 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, in Scollay's buildings, Pemberton Hill.

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.

MASS. 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 on the corner of Court and Common streets, where all diseases of the Eye and Ear are treated with the utmost skill, free of expense to the patient, by experienced physicians.

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 assistants. 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 honor 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 ensured the services of a faithful domestic. Those domestics who register their names will be pretty sure of good places during good behavior, but in case complaint 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 new 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.

Since it is committed to the apothecary to select and prepare the medicines on which the practitioner depends for his success in preserving life and restoring health; since these medicines are very various in number and quality, and require extensive and accurate knowledge for their preparation; since also they are easily sophisticated, so as to destroy their efficacy without its being readily detected by simple inspection, it is at once apparent, that a scientific and practical education in pharmacy is requisite, to qualify the apothecary for discharging the duties of his profession with credit to himself, and with safety to the community.

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 enterprize in Britain, which is continually bringing out to these shores multitudes of adventurers, a large portion of whom are mechanics and laborers; 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 1000 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 \$3000 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 advance. 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 expences 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 2d of November, when a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and report the same for consideration to a meeting which they were authorized 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 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; and the City Government, by an Ordinance has granted the use of the Halls over the Faneuil Hall Market for the sales, free of expense. 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 once or twice in a year, to attend their extensive and well conducted sales and exhibitions, which enables every me-

chanic and manufacturer to compare the products of his own skill with those of others, and to present the result of his labor 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 improvements. 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 Philosophy by Professor Farrar, four on Chemistry by Professor Webster, and one on Friction by Mr. Daniel Treadwell.

The second course, which was commenced on the 7th of November, 1827, consisted of an Introductory by the Hon. Edward Everett, four on Physiology by Dr. John Ware, four on Chemistry by Professor Webster, seven on subjects of Natural Philosophy by Professor Farrar, and five on a Steam Engine by Mr. Daniel Treadwell.

The lecture, introductory to the third course, was delivered on the 12th of November, 1828, by the Hon. Daniel Webster. This course will include lectures on Architecture, the Elements of Mechanics, the Senses, Chemistry, and the art of Brewing and Distilling, and will be delivered by Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Mr. Geo. B. Emerson, Dr. John Ware, Professor Webster and Dr. Gamaliel Bradford. The lectures are delivered weekly, on Wednesday evening, in the lecture room of the Boston Athenæum, and repeated on the following evening to a class of minors. The Institution consists at present of 600 members, and the minors' class of about two hundred.

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.

Nothing has yet been done with respect to the formation of a library, but as this is a desirable object, it will no doubt receive attention whenever the friends of the Institution, and a proper regard to objects of more immediate importance, shall permit.

BOSTON DEBATING SOCIETY.

This Society, composed of gentlemen belonging to the various trades and professions in the community, was organized 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 every Tuesday evening 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 elo-

cution 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 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; Nath-

aniel Tucker, Treasurer, and M. S. Parker, Secretary. A board of Trustees was also added. The expences 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. One thousand 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, Incedon 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 bye-laws, after receiving the vote of seven-eighths of the members present, when ballotted 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.’

THE APOLLO SOCIETY

Next deserves notice. This association has, since its foundation in September, 1824, maintained an unusually eminent station among the musical societies in our country. Projected on a scientific and liberal plan, it has always been an attraction to lovers of genuine music.

PHILO-HARMONIC SOCIETY.

A musical Association of Amateurs was formed in Boston some years since, and for a time performed the fashionable music of the day with considerable eclat.

Latterly, however, the meetings of this society have been limited to their annual convention for choice of officers, and for occasional purposes.

THE MOZART SOCIETY,

A sacred music Association, of a late date, has performed several Concerts, with acceptable success.

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 \$1000, 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.

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 1684. 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.

Hibernian Relief Society.

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 externally 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, 50 feet diameter, and 20 high; the whole terminates with an elegant circular lantern supporting an elegant pine cone. The basement story is finished plain on the wings with square windows. The center 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, imposts and keystones. The body of the building is of a Portland stone color; 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 Dorick 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 Dorick columns on two sides, at 12 feet from the floor, forming galleries; the Dorick 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 semi-circular 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 Ionick 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 pannels.

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 pannels of stucco; these pannels 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 harbor, 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 upwards of eighty 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 harbor, bespangled with islands, almost as numerous, and said to be equally as charming as those which beau-

tify 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.

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, was the noble gift of PETER FANEUIL, Esq. to the town of Boston, for a town hall and market place. The inside woodwork 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 harbor. 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 favorable 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.

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 \$1,600 per annum. The building was at the same time painted a light Portland stone color.

In the annals of the American Continent, there is no one place, more distinguished for powerful eloquence, than Faneuil Hall. That 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.

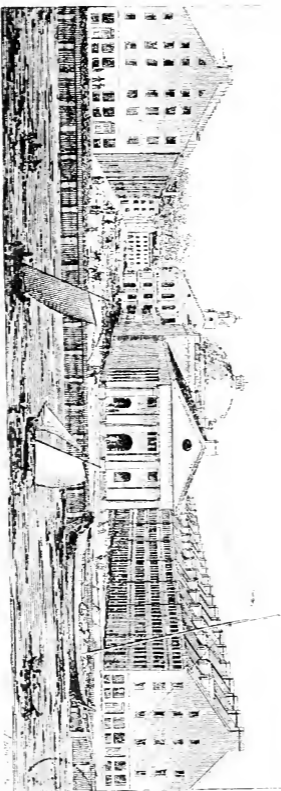
Faneuil Hall Market is situated at the east end of Faneuil Hall, between two streets called North and South Market Streets, having two streets passing at right angles at the east and west fronts, the one being 76 feet, and the other at the east end, 65 feet wide. North Market-street is 65 feet wide, the South 102 feet, each street having a range of stores four stories high 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, President 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 585 feet 9 inches, in width 50 feet, wholly built of granite, having a center 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 antæ, 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



THE GREAT BRITISH FLEET, 1840, BY A. B. B. B. B.

Engraved by the artist James W. B. B.

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 underside of the second story windows, is composed of five recesses of piers and arches of grooved ashler, 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 centre 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 6 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; two 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 door ways 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 pannels and rosetts, in the crown of which is an elliptical opening, 14 by 12 feet, through which is seen the sky light, 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.

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, 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.

OLD STATE HOUSE.

The building first erected for governmental business was placed at the head of State-street. It has been twice burnt. The last time it was destroyed was in 1747, and it was repaired in the following year in its present form. The building is in length 110, in breadth 38 feet, three stories high, finished according to the Tuscan, Dorick and Ionic orders. The lower story of

this building is now rented by the city for stores and offices, the second and third stories, except one room at the west of the second story, (which is occupied for the city Treasurer's office,) are occupied by the Masonic Lodges in Boston.

The Masonic Hall is elegantly embellished: the decorations and furniture are very rich and appropriate, and the room is sufficiently capacious for most masonic purposes. It measures 43 by 32 feet and is 16 feet high.

The following is a list of the lodges that hold their meetings here, viz.

Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on the 2d Wednesday in December, March, June and September.

Grand Chapter, 2d Tuesday in December, June and September.

St. John's Lodge, on 1st Tuesday of each month.

St. Andrews' on 2d Thursday " "

Massachusetts on last Friday " "

Columbian on 1st Thursday " "

Mount Lebanon on last Monday " "

St. Andrews' Chapter, 1st Wednesday " "

St. Paul's Chapter, on 3d Tuesday " "

Council of R. M. on last Wednesday " "

Encampment on 3d Wednesday " "

This building being placed at the head of one of the first streets in Boston, has quite a pleasant and imposing appearance to the stranger as he approaches it from Long Wharf.

In Hales' survey of Boston and vicinity, the measures of distances are reckoned from this building.

COURT HOUSE—COURT SQUARE,

School-Street.

Dr. Snow, in his History of Boston, suggests the propriety of calling this building *Johnson Hall* in honor of

Isaac Johnson, Esq. one of the first settlers of Boston. This perhaps might be very proper, for it seems almost necessary it should receive some appellation by which it could be designated from our other court houses, but it is believed that the purposes to which it is appropriated would suggest another name quite as suitable. It is in fact our CITY HALL, being principally occupied for municipal purposes. 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, rooms for Grand and Petit Juries. The board of Aldermen and Common Council hold their sessions in this building; and the offices of the Mayor, City Clerk, City Auditor, City Marshall, and Superintendent of Burial Grounds are also kept here. The cost of the building to the County was \$92,817 16.

COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The County Jail in Leveret-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 ordered 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 ordinarily 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 salary 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 superintendant over this necessary, but gloomy reservoir of misery, has long been acknowledged by the community.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE

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

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 thirty thousand dollars.

MERCHANTS' HALL.

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. On the lower floor is the

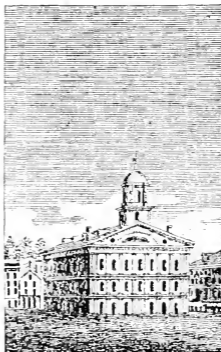
Post-Office, a spacious Hall and a very extensive News Room, which for its utility deserves a particular description.

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 Superin-



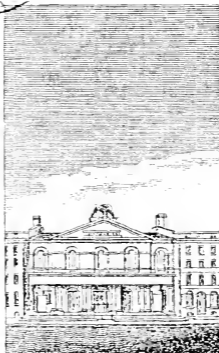
OLD STATE HOUSE.



FANEUIL HALL.



MERCHANTS' HALL.



UTSTON HOUSE.

tendant, 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 room.

THE POST OFFICE

Is situated on the corner of Congress and Water-streets, on the same floor with Merchants' Hall, and Reading Room. Aaron Hill, Esq. Post-Master. There are 8 Clerks employed in the office, and one Penny-post for distributing letters through the city. There are made up weekly for departure, about 1500 mails. The great Southern Mail closes at 1 o'clock, p. m. and arrives about 6 o'clock, p. m. during the warm seasons, and about mid-night during the winter. The Eastern Mail closes at 8 o'clock, p. m. and arrives in the course of the night. To insure immediate forwarding of letters, they should be desposited at least 10 or 15 minutes previous to the closing of the mail. The office is opened during the warm seasons at 7 o'clock, and during the winter at 8 o'clock, a. m. and is closed at 8 o'clock, p. m. the year round, with the exception of Sundays, when it is open from 11 a. m. until 1 p. m.

BOYLSTON MARKET AND BOYLSTON HALL.

This building, situated at the corner of Washington and Boylston Streets, was so named in honor 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 Boston, 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.

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 were 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, and their application to the General Court was in consequence unsuccessful. The city has since refused to accept the building as a donation, and a furniture warehouse is now kept in the part formerly occupied as a market.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

The capital stock of this Bank, employed in Boston is \$1,500,000. This banking house is situated in State-St. 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 twenty four 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.

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.

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, recently built and 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 rooms 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.

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, (where foot passengers are not taxed, but the rates for vehicles, &c. are rather higher,) 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 Russell, 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 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

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

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 $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; 63 piers at equal distance to the draw $622\frac{1}{2}$ feet; width of the draw 30 feet; 39 piers at equal distance from the draw 672 feet; space to the abutment at Boston $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; abutment at Boston to the old landing $45\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $64\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Sulkey	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 130 piers, is	3483 ft. long.
Bridge over the gore, 14 "	275 "
Abutment Boston side,	87 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.

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

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. 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 summer 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.

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, Ste-

phen 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.

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 exten-

sive 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 a 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, authorizing 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 1823, 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 council for the applicants, and Messrs. Fletcher and Aylwin 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.

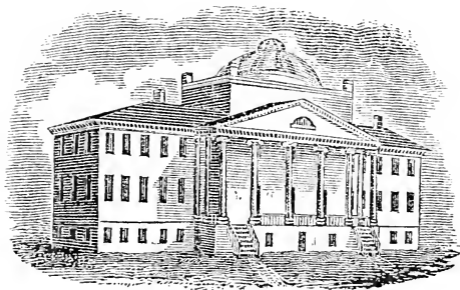
The proprietors are granted a toll, the same as the Charles River Bridge, until they are reimbursed the money expended, with five per cent interest thereon, provided that period should not extend beyond the term of six years from the first opening of the bridge; at which time, (or sooner, if the reimbursement,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

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 \$30,000 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. Barrell, 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, if able. The application may be made by a friend, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morn-

ing, 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 superintendant 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 can 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 be-

ing 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 Superintendant, 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 benefactor 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 harbor.

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL.

This Hospital is situated on Rainsford Island in Boston Harbor, 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 harbor 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. The Island Keeper's family reside in it, in the northern wing: in the south wing, between the family apartments and the resident physician's office, is a convenient dining room, and 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 east of the dwelling house stands the Small Pox Hospital 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 thresh-hold, 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. In front, is a fence, 10 feet high, 200 feet in length, to prevent the inmates of the hospital from seeing the burying yard, at the west. Facing the south, is what is denominated the *old* hospital,—having at the east end, a two story nurse house, in which all the cooking is usually done, when the wards are so full that it is inconvenient to carry food from the family residence at the other side of the island. 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 south west of the hospital, are two large store houses, in which goods are secured, when landed. They are not very well made, though they answer the purpose.

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 endeavored 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, chosen by the concurrent vote of both branches of the city council, who has a salary of one thousand dollars a year. 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 from the city, and \$40 dollars and 10 cords of wood, yearly from the Commonwealth, takes charge of all 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. When a vessel arrives, the physician and island keeper go on board—giving the master a red flag to hoist at the main-mast; after a careful inspection of crew and cargo, the health ordinances are left with the captain, for the instruction of himself and crew.

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 dally 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 enterprize; 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. Those 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 1809.

CENTRAL WHARF

Was completed in the year 1816. It extends into the harbor, 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 merchandize. 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.

Central Wharf.

The present state of this interesting science in our country is yet in its infancy. Desirous of showing the importance it is to our prosperity, if carried to the extent of which it is susceptible, we cannot but remark with surprize how few persons have turned their at-

tention 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 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 who are 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: Nos. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 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 and sentences, and are capable of 9830 changes, as contained in a numerical telegraphic Dictionary, combining great comprehension, power and despatch, being applicable to naval, political and civil purposes. The many advantages derived from this mode of communication, must be obvious to all who will give it their attention. It is instrumental to the introduction of a universal language for conversation on the ocean, and it is not merely in a mercantile but a national point of view, that the Marine Telegraph should be regarded.

Upon the foregoing system, the Telegraph establishment at the Observatory on Central Wharf, is founded; and it is said by those who are capable of judging, that

it is under better regulations and more extensively used than any other in the United States. Its operations extend down the harbor to Long Island (the repeating station) thence to the Light House at the entrance of the outer harbor, and from thence to the Pilot boats in the Bay, a distance of 15 miles. Communications are made to and from the several stations with great celerity. The name of a vessel, her passage and the port from whence she came, are known in five minutes. Patrons to this establishment expecting vessels from foreign Ports, are furnished with 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 and numbers are transmitted to the respective agents in the several sea-ports 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 in operation in 1823. its utility is very manifest, and the active, enterprising conductor is truly deserving of general patronage.

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 HARBOR.

The islands in Boston harbor 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 harbor; but to be admired they must be seen. These islands are gradually wearing away, and where large herds of cattle were pastured, 60 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 harbor,—commanding the open sea, affording one of the best places for fortifications 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 to be erected, equally formidable, on which the artillery is to be mounted. Under the superintendence of Capt. Smith, whose good judgment has been exercised in the beginning, we may expect to see a fort in the outer harbor 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 harbor, 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 become 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.

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.

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.

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 honor 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.

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 north-

easterly 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 came 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 ministers 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, 1639	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, 1663	March 12, 1670	73

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
5 James Allen,	Dec. 9, 1663	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 Benja. Wadsworth,	Sept. 8, 1696	June 16, 1725*	68
10 Thomas Bridge,	May 10, 1705	Sept. 26, 1715	53
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, 1793	43
14 Wm. Emerson,	Oct. 16, 1789	May 12, 1811	42
15 John L. Abbott,	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 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 corner of Devonshire-street. That was sold 1640, and a new house erected on the plat which is now covered by the block of buildings, called Cornhill-square. This house was burnt in the Great Fire, Oct. 2, 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 labor 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.

* Dismissed to become President of Harvard College : died March 12, 1737, Æt. 68.

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.

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	65
3 Colton Mather, D.D.	May 13, 1664	Feb. 13, 1723	65
4 Joshua Gee,	Dec. 18, 1723	May 22, 1749	50
5 Saml. Mather, D.D.	June 21, 1732	Oct. 23, 1741	—
6 Saml. Checkley, jr.	Sept. 3, 1747	March 19, 1763	44
7 John Lathrop, D.D.	May 18, 1763	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. 23, 1753	58
10 Ellis Gray,	Sept. 27, 1739	Jan. 17, 1753	37
11 Eben'r. Pemberton,	March 6, 1754	Sept. 15, 1777	72
12 Henry Ware, jr.	Jan. 1, 1817		

* 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.

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 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 now occupied by Mr. Dickinson.

The New Brick is the oldest Meeting-house in the city. It was dedicated May 10, 1721. The interior has recently been altered so as to assume more of a modern style, and has 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. Present sentiments of the church, 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. 1675	
2 John Miles,			—
3 John Russell,	July 28, 1679	Dec. 24, 1680	
4 Isaac Hull,			
5 John Emblin,	1684	Dec. 9, 1702	
6 Ellis Callender,	1708	1728 ?	
7 Elisha Callender,	May 21, 1718	March 31, 1738	
8 Jere. Condry,	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 16, 1814	Feb. 22, 1820	28
12 Fra. Wayland, D.D.	Aug. 22, 1821	Sept. 10, 1828	—
13 Cyrus P. Grosvenor,	Jan. 24, 1827		



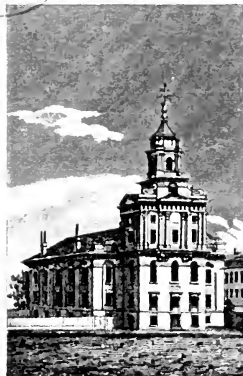
PINE STREET.



KING'S CHAPEL.



NEW BRICK.



CHAUNCY PLACE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

The history of this church is most intimately connected with that of the progress of religious liberty in Massachusetts. When the little band first united, they were compelled to seek shelter in by-places for their worshipping assemblies. Sometimes they met at Noddle's Island—they gathered themselves together at Charlestown, and when they finally built a house in Boston, in 1678, they were obliged to do it clandestinely, as if for some other object—and after they had dared to meet in it, the doors were closed by the hand of the magistrate. Persevering, however, to maintain what they asserted to be their rights, they gradually felt the hand of power to lay less heavily upon them, and in 1718, when Mr. Elisha Callender was ordained, some of the most eminent pedobaptist ministers took part in the public services. From that time downward, the spirit of persecution has been banished from Boston.

Their first house was located on the lot upon Salem and Stillman-streets, and close by the water of the Mill Pond. It served the church till 1771, when they erected a new one, of wood, 57 ft. by 53, on the same spot. It was dedicated, Dec. 22, 1771; in 1791, it was enlarged by an addition of 24 feet to the west end, which was carried out over the water. In 1828, the Society has concluded to remove from the ancient spot, and will occupy the new brick edifice erected at the corner of Union and Hanover-streets.

The records do not enable us to supply the dates which are left blank. Rev. Mr. Condy after his resignation resided in Boston, as bookseller, till his death, Aug. 28, 1768, *Æt.* 59. Rev. Mr. Clay died in Boston on the 11th of January, 1811, in the 47th year of his age. Rev. Dr. Wayland is now President of Brown University. The sentiments of this church are calvinistic.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Consti. May 12, 1669.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age</i>
1 Thomas Thacher,	Feb. 16, 1670	Oct. 15, 1678	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	60
5 Thomas Prince,	Oct. 1, 1718	Oct. 22, 1758	72
6 Alexand. 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, 1811	61
11 Joshua Huntington,	May 18, 1803	Sept. 11, 1819	34
12 B. B. Wisner, D.D.	Feb. 21, 1821.		

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

* Rev. Mr. Bacon died, Nov. , 1820, æt. 83. Rev. Dr. Blair retired to Pennsylvania.

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 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 Ratchiffe,	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 Adding'l. 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 three Rectors, namely,

14 James Freeman, D.D.	Oct. 20, 1762		
15 Samuel Cary,	Jan. 1, 1809	Oct. 22, 1815	50
16 Fr. W. P. Greenwood,	Aug. 28, 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 supported 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 is still distinguished above the rest. 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.

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; it lies unoccupied at present, and is the only remaining vestige of a once flourishing society. Even less than that remains of the French Protestant church.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH

which originated here in 1686; 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.

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH.

Constituted Dec. 12, 1699.

<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	59
3 Samuel Cooper, D.D.	May 22, 1746	Dec. 20, 1783	58
4 Peter Thacher, D.D.	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.		

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.

Consti. May 5, 1714.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Webb,	Oct. 20, 1714	April 16, 1750	62
2 Peter Thacher,	Jan. 22, 1720	Feb. 26, 1759	61
3 Andrew Eliot, D.D.	April 14, 1742	Sept. 13, 1773	53
4 John Eliot, D.D.	Nov. 3, 1779	Feb. 14, 1813	59
5 Francis Parkman,	Dec. 8, 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.

NEW SOUTH CHURCH.

Consti. April 15, 1719.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Samuel Checkley,	April 15, 1719,	Dec. 1, 1769	73
2 Penue! Bowen,*	April 28, 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,	15 May, 1811	2 Jan. 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

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

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 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, besides 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>Ministers.</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		

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 ft. 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 pilasters, 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 Bul-

finch, 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 merrily upon them. They are inscribed with the following

Mottos and Devices.

1st Bell.—“This peal of 8 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.”

* 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 100 years since Dr. C. bought it.

Connected with this church is a Sabbath-school, which was the first institution of the kind in New-England.—It was commenced in June, 1815. Its founders have had the satisfaction of seeing their example followed by most other churches in the city. The average attendance of children is from 75 to 100.

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

FEDERAL STREET CHURCH.

Irish Presbyterian, 1727.—Congregational, 1737

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 John Morehead,	March 30, 1730	Dec. 2, 1773	70
2 Robert Annan,	1733	1786	—
3 Jer. Belknap, D.D.	April 4, 1737	June 20, 1798	54
4 J. S. Popkin, D.D.	July 10, 1799	Nov. 28, 1802	—
5 Wm. E. Chauning, 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-St. (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, in 1737.—Their first pastor under the new regime was as conspicuous for his learning and talents, as the original founder, Mr. Morehead, 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 publick buildings at Washington. It was dedicated Nov. 23, 1809. The architecture is admirable for its uniformity and the symmetry 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.

Consti. November 14, 1732.

<i>Minist'rs.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Mather Byles, D.D.	Dec. 20, 1732	1777	—
2 Ebenezer Wight,	Feb. 25, 1773	Sept. 1788	--
3 Saml. West, D.D.	March 12, 1789	April 10, 1808	70
4 Horace Holley, D.D.	March 9, 1809	Aug. 24, 1819	—
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 33 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.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Society commenced, April, 1723.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
1 Addington Davenport,	May 8, 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		
6 Geo. W. Doane,	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 1723. The subscription succeeding, after some delay, a church was erected, and consecrated Aug.

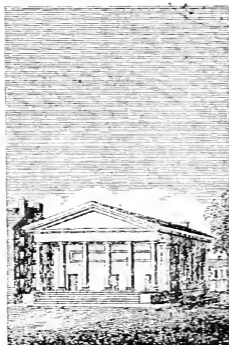
* Rev. Dr. Byles died July 5, 1788. Rev. Mr Wight, Sept. 1821.—
Rev. President Holley, July 31, 1827.



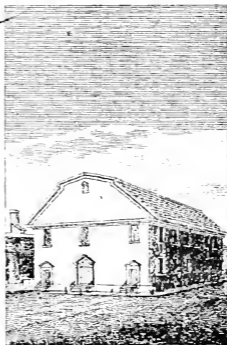
HOLLIS STREET.



CHRIST CHURCH.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



TRINITY CHURCH 1837.

Drawn and Engraved for Powers Picture of Boston.

15, 1735. It was the building of which a drawing is given in our plates, 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 Aug. 15, 1828, by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, the rector of the church, with appropriate 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.

Rebuilt A. D. 1828.

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

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

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

Edward Hutchinson Robbins, jun. Esq. and George Brinley, Esq. *Wardens.*

John Trecothick Apthorp, Esq. George Brinley, Esq. John Hubbard, Esq. William Dehon, Esq. Joseph Head, jun. Esq. William Davis Sohler, 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.

Δοξὴ τῷ Θεῷ.

The materials, which are of the 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 Wm. Hooper,	May 18, 1737	Nov. 13, 1746	—
2 Jona. Mayhew, D.D.	June 17, 1747	July 8, 1766	46
3 Simeon Howard, D.D.	May 6, 1767	Aug. 13, 1804	72
4 Charles Lowell, D.D.	Jan. 1, 1806.		

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. 22, 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 and front of the gallery are finished in the modern Composite order. 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. This church is counted among those which adopt the Unitarian sentiments.

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 12, 1765	46
2 John Davis,	Sept. 9, 1770	July 19, 1772	—

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
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.		

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 publick 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, and preached for the first time in Boston on the 26th of October, 1773. It was not, however, till 1785, that his followers acquired numbers sufficient to induce them to provide themselves with a separate house for publick 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 Bennet 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

* For an account of this and of the Rev. Andrew Croswell's church which existed from 1748 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 the History of Boston p. 229, 231, 256.

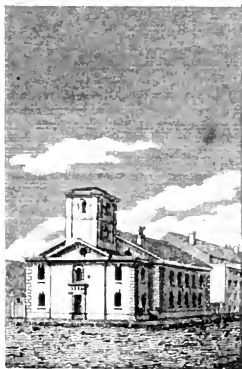
the ancient wooden churches. The society is reckoned in that class of universalists which adopts the Unitarian sentiments.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

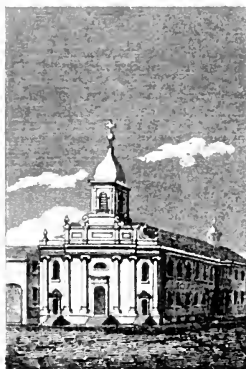
Mass first performed, November 22, 1788.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Mr. La Poterie,	1784		—
Louis de Rousselet,			—
John Thayer,	June 10, 1790		?
F. A. Matignon, D. D.	Aug. 20, 1792	Sept. 13, 1818	
John L. de Cheverus,	Oct. 3, 1776	Sept. 26, 1823	—
Philip Larisey,	May, 1818	July, 1821	—
Patrick Byrne,	March 18, 1820		
William Taylor, D. D.	April, 1821	Dec. 17, 1825	--
Benedict Fenwick,	May 10, 1825		
James Felton,	Dec. 23, 1827		
William Wiley,	Dec. 23, 1827		

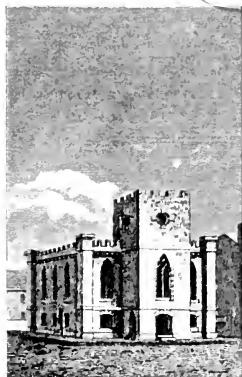
The first Roman Catholic congregation was assembled in 1784, from among the few French and Irish then resident here, by the Abbe La Poterie, a chaplain in the French navy. In the year 1788, they obtained possession of the old French church, in School street—mass was first performed in it, Nov. 2, 1788. M. La Poterie was succeeded by M. Rousselet and Mr. John Thayer, who was a native of Boston, and had taken orders as Catholic missionary. Mr. T. began his mission here June 10, 1790. In 1792, the Rev. Dr. Francis Anthony Matignon arrived in Boston, and was joined by the Rev. Bishop Cheverus, in 1796. Under the two last named clergymen, the congregation increased in numbers and respectability, and with some aid from Protestant friends, erected the church in Franklin place. It was dedicated



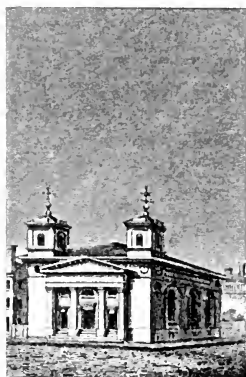
BRATTLE STREET.



CATHOLIC.



HANOVER CHURCH.



CENTRAL UNIVERSAL.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

by the name of *The Church of the Holy Cross*, on the 29th of September, 1803. Bishop Cheverus was recalled to France by the King, and is now the archbishop of Bordeaux. The Rt. Rev. Bp. Fenwick succeeded to his place, as Bishop of Boston, and together with the Rev. Mr. Byrne and Messrs. Felton and Wiley, has now the charge of the church here and at South Boston, where a neat Gothic building is erected for the members of this communion, under the name of

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHAPEL.

An inscription upon a tablet wrought into the front of the building, reads thus :

Erected
by the Catholic congregation
of Boston,
with the approbation
and assistance of
Right Reverend Bishop Cheverus,
A. D. 1819.

In connection with these churches, it is proper to mention, that the Rev. Mr. Thayer made provision in his will for the establishment of a Convent. Four Ursuline nuns arrived in Boston, in June, 1820, where they were engaged in the instruction of 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 towels, 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 sol-

diers 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. Regular 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 cor-

ner of the western wall of the building, near the street. From this place the address was re-commenced. 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, we understand, survive 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.

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 twenty 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.

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

SEA STREET CHURCH.

Commenced in 1203.

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 had 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.

The tenets of this society have been recently developed very fully, in a letter from elder Clough to an English gentleman, from which it appears that they are Unitarians, practicing baptism by immersion, and denying the doctrine of Universal salvation.

AFRICAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Constituted 1805.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Thomas Paul,	Dec. 4, 1806		

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 themselves 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 \$8000. The memory of Cato is perpetuated in an inscription on a marble slab on the north front of the building. Mr. Paul is a Calvinistic Baptist.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

Consti. 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.		

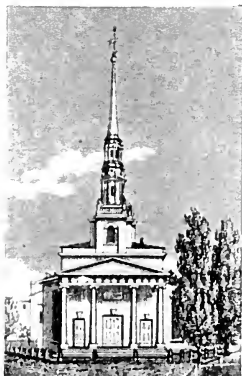
Proposals for building another Baptist meeting-house were issued in Aug. 1806. A lot of land had been previously procured on Charles-street, part of which was given by the Mount Vernon Company, and the greater



FEDERAL STREET CHURCH



OLD SOUTH.



NEW SOUTH.



PARK STREET.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowen's Picture of Boston.

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: the 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.

Consti. Feb. 27, 1803.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
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.		

The number of persons who first associated to form this church was 26, of whom 21 were dismissed from other churches, and 5 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 Common 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 supports 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 pilasters, 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 ft. 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		

The Unitarian society in South Boston originated in the desire of a few individuals, mostly members of the Rev. Dr. 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. The 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 ordi-

nance 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. This society is yet very small, and has only a temporary place for worship. It has found a generous benefactor in the venerable Mr. John Hawes, one of its earliest members, in honour of whom it takes its name.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

First Meeting, March 31, 1816.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
John 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 Diocese. 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. Re-

ligious 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. It is hardly necessary to add, that this society is Trinitarian.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Incorporated Dec. 13, 1816.

Minister.	Settlement.	Exit.	Age.
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 worship of the true God, Jesus Christ being the chief corner stone, May 19th, 1817.*" This house is a plain building of brick, 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 Unitarian doctrines are 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, 1823		

The Boston Society of the New Jerusalem was organized 15th August, 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 Scripture 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 of the Lord alone.

The meetings of this Society for public worship were held first in Boylston Hall; afterwards in the Pantheon, and now are at the Lecture Room of the Athenæum. Rev. Thomas Worcester was ordained as pastor of this Society, August 17, 1823,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Commenced in 1818.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
James Sabine,	Jan. 27, 1819		

Under the preaching of Mr. 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,) a church was gathered and organized, 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 building a church 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.

This body 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 in Boston, (Mr. Moorhead's having been the first) but they are "known by the name of the *First Presbyterian church in the city of Boston.*"

On the morning of the 4th of July, 1827, the corner stone of their new house, on Cedar and Piedmont streets, was laid with much solemnity, in the name of the Holy Trinity. It was dedicated on the 31st of January, 1828.

UNION CHURCH.

Commenced in 1813.

Minister.	Settlement.	Exit.	Age.
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 number, 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 church owns and occupies the house in Essex street, of which the corner stone was laid June 26, and the dedication took place, Dec. 15, 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>Ministers.</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		

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. Bishop Alexander Viets Griswold, bishop of the Eastern diocese, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Thos. C. Brownell, of Connecticut, with

many of the clergy. Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis was instituted rector, Friday, July 7, 1820.

This edifice is situated on Common 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 Ionick 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 Ionick columns, 3 feet 5 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 portico, 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 an effect, which have not been produced by any imitations of the classick 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, 1822.

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

The corner stone of the third Universal meeting-house 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 7th 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 antaes 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.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH,

South Boston.

Constituted December 10, 1823.

<i>Ministers.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Agt.</i>
Prince Hawes,	April 28, 1824	April 12, 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, premising only that in other churches the pulpit faces the door.

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 freestone 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 pilasters 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 front to the rear 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 $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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 are on each side of the pulpit, leading to the aisles of the house. The pulpit occupies a space of 7 ft. square, and the ascent to it from the vestibule is by a flight of 8 steps. It is supported by two columns of the Grecian Doric, 12 inches diameter, surmounted by a full entablature copied from the Parthenon. Directly over each of the columns at the angles stands a pedestal supporting a Grecian lamp. The spaces between are filled with pannels.

The galleries are 9 feet wide, continued all round the house, and contain 32 pews. The visible support is by two columns at the right angles of the back and side galleries. The singer's 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 colored people. The front of the galleries are finished

with one continued bead and flush pannel round the whole, and cap't 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 architrave 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.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Consti. July 18, 1825.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Lyman Beecher, D. D.	March 22, 1826.		

The Trinitarian Church in Hanover-street was brought forward by members of the Old South, Park-street and Union churches. The corner stone of their edifice was laid June 20, 1825, in the presence of numerous spectators. A church was organized, July 18th, consisting of thirty-three members, part from each of the above named churches. They were formally re-

* 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.

cognized by the name of Hanover Church at a public meeting in Park-street on the succeeding day.

On the first of March, 1826, the Hanover church dedicated their house of worship. The general style of this building, externally, is after the Primitive Gothic. The walls are of rough granite, 70 feet on the street, by 71 in depth, and about 40 feet high : tower 23 feet square and about 68 high. The interior is on a plan somewhat new. The floor of the house is on an inclined plane, making 18 inches slope. There are 166 pews, besides seats for the singers ; the pulpit, which is uncommonly low, stands partly in an alcove, and projects about three feet in front of the lateral wall.—The cost of the land and building amounted to 42,000 dollars. The property in the same is held by the church, exclusively of the proprietors of pews, who purchase their rights with the distinct understanding, that the choice of pastor and other ecclesiastical affairs belong solely to the body of church-members in full communion.

The Missionary Rooms of the American Board, and the Tract Depository, occupy the front part of the basement story, and the vestry of the church is in the rear.

PURCHASE STREET CHURCH.

Society formed, 1825.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
George Ripley,	Nov. 8, 1821.		

The success which attended the erection of Chamber-street church encouraged the friends of Unitarianism to proceed and build another in Purchase-street, the

next year. The corner stone was laid, September 7, 1825, with 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 74 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.

Insti. Jan. 13, 1826.

This church was instituted under the rules and regulations adopted by the colored community of New-York, entitled the *Asbury 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.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Gathered Sept. 9, 1826.

This body was regularly constituted on the 9th of September, 1826, by members who had left attendance at Sea-street church, in consequence of their dissatisfaction with the restraints laid upon private members, when desirous to take part in the public exhortations. Elder Elias Smith was one of the number (twenty) and was at the same time requested to take the oversight of this little band. If we rightly understand, one of their principal articles of faith is, that the book called the New Testament contains all needful for us to know, believe and do ; and they wish to be known as christians according to the New Testament, or *New Testament Christians*, to the exclusion of all other sectarian names, laws, rules or doctrines. They have had some accession to their numbers, and hold their Lord's day meetings in Julien Hall,

FEDERAL STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Recognized July 18, 1827.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Howard Malcom,	Jan. 9, 1828.		

The Federal-street Baptist meeting-house was opened for religious worship, July 18, 1827. It is a neat and spacious edifice, built of brick, 74 feet wide and 86 long including the porch. It has a basement story, containing a large and convenient vestry, two rooms for candidates to prepare for baptism, and three other

large rooms. In front of the pulpit is a font or baptistery for the immersion of persons becoming members of the church. 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 estate of the late Hon. R. T. Paine. March 22, 1827, steps were taken preparatory to the formation of a church, and 65 persons, the principal part being members of the Baptist churches in the city, were organized and publicly recognized, on the day of the dedication. On the 9th of January, 1828, Rev. Howard Malcom was installed. His sentiments and those of the church are trinitarian.

The Massachusetts Sabbath School Union Depository occupies one of the front rooms of the basement story of this church.

PINE STREET CHURCH.

Consti. Sept. 1, 1827.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Thomas H. Skinner, D.D.	April 10, 1828	Aug. 27, 1828	—

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 Pine-street church is 71 feet in width, and 80 feet in length, with a pediment of 10 feet, with a tower and 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. The inside work is done in a plain neat style; and the interior presents on the whole, an appearance as beautiful as any house of worship in the city. The front gallery is furnished with a handsome clock.

SALEM CHURCH.

Formed September 1, 1827.

<i>Minister.</i>	<i>Settlement.</i>	<i>Exit.</i>	<i>Age.</i>
Justin Edwards, D. D.	Jan. 1, 1828.		

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 sur-

mounted 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 appropriate 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.

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 than in most of our 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.

In addition to the foregoing, in which it has been our design to include all the regularly established churches of the city, there are also stated meetings of worshipping assemblies, in the *Mission house*, in Buttolph street; a *Seamen's meeting*, at the hall over the arch on Central wharf; and another *Mariners' church* in the old Methodist chapel, North Boston, and there has recently been erected a neat and attractive *Chapel in Friend street*, on the Mill-pond land, where the Rev. Dr. Tuckerman officiates. The Methodist society also maintain a *meeting* occasionally at the extreme south part of the city, and there is a branch of the *Second Baptist Society* established at South Boston.

All these being enumerated, the total of worshipping assemblies simultaneously engaged in devotional exercises, within the limits of Boston, will be 49. Of this

number, 16 may be accounted Unitarian in sentiment, 2 doubtful, and the remaining 31 avowedly Trinitarian. Respecting the number of communicants at the several churches, and the usual number of stated hearers, we have not been able to come at any reasonable calculations.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND CEMETERIES.

CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND.

This lies at the north of the Stone Chapel, facing that portion of Common-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. 128) 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, Florentius Vassall, Esq. of Jamaica, now residing in England, May, 1766. W. Tyler, sculpsit, London.”

COFF'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—Statesman, and an honest man, whose dignified deportment and sublime eloquence, unbounded philanthropy and other virtues, endear his memory to his fellow citizens.’

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 princi

pally 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 record 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, Common 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, Summer street, having 26 tombs.

One under Park street church, having 30 tombs.

One under the stone chapel, Common street, having 21 tombs.

One under St. Matthew's chapel, South Boston, having 19 tombs.

Twenty-nine in the Common street 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, and the construction of new ones to be continued.

Total number of tombs, nine hundred and fifteen; which are capable of holding twenty-one thousand and forty-five bodies, by estimation. It is not supposed that any thing near that number is now contained within them.

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 whole 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 *Chantrey*.

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 8th 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, seven companies of Light Infantry, and an excellent band of music, called the *Brigade Band*.

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 ANTIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

This Company, 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 Ex-

cellency. The *Cadet Band* is attached to this company.

INDEPENDENT BOSTON FUSILIERS.

Instituted May 11, 1787.

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY.

Instituted 1792.

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.

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 at-

tempt, 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 will show the various changes that have taken place in this house, and 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 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.

* 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 Common-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.

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. Powell, 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. In 1816-17, Mr. D. 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 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.

After the lamented decease of Mr. Powell, (April 8, 1821,) the management devolved upon Mr. D. (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, in Sept. 1824, Messrs. Kilner and Finn undertook the management, for themselves and Mrs. Powell, on a lease of three years.

The Boston Theatre opened in 1828, under the management of Mr. Charles Young for the Proprietors.

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 Theatre being refused payment. This punctuality has given a respectability and credit to the establishment, that is not surpassed by any other in this country or in England.

WASHINGTON THEATRE,

In the Washington Gardens on Common-street, was first called the *Amphitheatre* and afterwards the *City Theatre*. At first the managers of the Boston Theatre were interested in the performances here, but in a short time the control over it passed into the hands of several amateurs, and the two institutions became in some sort rivals to each other. The house is constructed so as to answer for a Circus, and has several times been opened for Equestrian performances.

TREMONT THEATRE.

The project for establishing a third theatre in Boston, 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. William Pelby. The entertainments selected, were the comedy of "Wives 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. Blake came forward and delivered the Prize Address.

The general form of this edifice is that of a parallelogram, fronting upon Common 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

*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.

on each angle supporting an entablature and pediment, and elevated on a basement of 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.

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 Mr. Booth, the Tragedian. 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. Mr. Isaiah Rogers was the architect.

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



BOSTON THEATRE.



TREMONT THEATRE.



ATHENAEUM.



WASHINGTON STATUE.

Drawn and Engraved for Bowers's Picture of Boston.

Bromfield-st. till 1795, when it took the appellation of *Columbian Museum*. 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 1806, Mr. Wm. M. S. Doyle, becoming connected with the original proprietor, erected an edifice, five stories high, near the Stone Chapel, to which the Museum was removed and company received on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 27, 1806. 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 only one now existing is the

NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM,

No. 76, Court-St.

This extensive Collection was first opened on the 4th of July, 1818, from which time it has been constantly accumulating. It is conducted 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* and *City 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 11 spacious halls and apartments in the extensive block of buildings on Court-street, between Market and Brattle Streets. The following outline of its contents is all our limits will permit.

Lower Hall.—This room is 70 by 36 feet and 14 feet high. In the centre, stands the great elephant, Horatio, which weighed 656 wt.—and Vampyre of the ocean, a very wonderful non-descript, which weighed 5 tons. The south side of the hall is covered with large historical Paintings, portraits of distinguished individuals, together with many other valuable pictures. On the north, a case, the whole length, is filled with Wax Figures, over which is a range of elegant Portraits. In front of the wax figures, stand 29 small figures, representing the Incas of Peru and their wives. The ends of the hall are covered with various pictures and other curious productions of art, among which, the full length portraits of the late emperor (Alexander) and empress of Russia, painted at St. Petersburg. In this hall are also, the musical Androides, the mechanical Panorama, musical Clock, stone Sarcophagus, curious Mirrors, &c. &c.

The Marine Room contains a great variety of fishes, monsters, and curiosities from the sea, collected from various parts of the world. There are also in this room a camel, buffaloe, moose, great white bear and other quadrupeds, and large serpents.

The Cosmorama Room is fitted up with alcoves and cases, and contains a great variety of Indian and Asiatic curiosities, antiquities, minerals, small pictures and miscellaneous articles. Also, the grand Cosmorama for

exhibiting views of cities, &c. At present it contains a superb view of Constantinople.

The long Lobby (36 feet) contains about 40 cases of birds, some heathen gods, Indian implements, antiquities, &c. &c.

The middle Chamber contains about 3000 reptiles, monsters, &c. preserved in spirits: cases of minerals and articles from the South Seas and Eastern Islands are fitted to the sides of the room.

In the passage way, in a recess, stands the great organ; at the other end the pondrometer, a curious machine for weighing, so constructed, that when a person seats himself in an arm chair, a lady's arm and hand appears and points at his weight in figures—walls covered with pictures, &c.

The Insect and Shell room contains upwards of 4000 insects, neatly put up in cases, also large collections of beautiful shells, arranged in cases. On one side is a groupe of wax figures of Indian Chiefs, &c. and numerous Indian weapons and utensils. A gallery extends round this room, the front of which is covered with portraits and other pictures.

Upper hall (size of lower hall)—the north side is filled whole length with cases of birds, beautifully arranged; south side with quadrupeds and birds; centre, cases of minerals, &c. Here stands the celebrated marble statue of Venus by Canova, also various other full length statues. A row of portraits extends quite round the hall at top—numerous curiosities disposed about the room. At the east end is a stage and side rooms, all filled with interesting articles; the great Asiatic lion in front. The grand military Androides perform in this hall.

Upper wax figure room. On two sides of this room are ranges and historical groupes of wax figures, appro-

priately dressed, some cases of birds. Other curiosities, among which is the Mermaid, disposed about the room.

Monkey room—a great variety of the Simia tribe are neatly arranged in cases, in attitudes of action, working at various trades—very amusing. Two Ourang Outangs; Jubata or Asia Bear—Opossum, with ten young ones, &c. &c. Collection of birds from France; collection of domestic fowls; collection of wild Ducks. On a long table in the centre is displayed the great Leviathan Turtle, *testudo concentrica*, which weighed upwards of 8 cwt. Chinese Punishments and other articles disposed about the room. In the passage, Birds, great Madagascar Bats, &c. &c.

In the Shakspeare room are a great number of elegant Prints in frames, from the works of the great dramatic Poet—some very fine historical prints occupy the remainder of the walls. There is a large and splendid historical painting, representing the Roman daughter giving sustenance to her father in prison, in an elegant frame. It is so placed as to occupy part of two stories—painted by Rembrandt Peale, Esq. of Philadelphia.

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.

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.

April Election.—The choice of Governor and Senators takes place on the first Monday of April annually.

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

General Election.—The last Wednesday in May, 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.

Artillery Election is the anniversary of the Antient and Honorable Artillery Company, and occurs on the first Monday in June. The Governor, Lt. Governor, and the Members of the Legislature, 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 on the officers elect, of the Antient and Honorable 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 become 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 promontory 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, usually occurs in October, in Boston, 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 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.

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 well supplied with hotels and private boarding houses, which may afford to the traveller and lone citizen an opportunity to select a temporary home adapted to his taste and his means, we have not, since the destruction of the old Exchange

Coffee House by fire, had any very extensive establishment of the kind. The want of this has been observed with regret by some of our citizens, and they have been induced to unite for the purpose of erecting a spacious and commodious edifice, which, properly conducted, may perhaps prove more acceptable to the strangers visiting the city, by bringing together a greater number in one circle, than can be accommodated at our best more private houses, however well provided. Being situated on the corner of Beacon street, in the part of Common street formerly called Tremont street, this establishment bears the name of

TREMONT HOUSE.

The corner stone of this hotel was laid on the 4th of July, 1828, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association assembled at the Exchange Coffee House at eight o'clock, and walked in procession to the site of the proposed edifice. When they arrived at the spot, by request of the President of the Association, Major Russell read the inscription engraved on the silver plate to be deposited beneath the stone, and the names of the subscribers to the loan for the erection of the building, with the sums subscribed by each. This catalogue of names was inclosed in a glass case and sealed with Roman cement. The whole were then placed by the President of the Association in the cavity prepared for their reception in the foundation stone; a plate of lead was placed over it, and sealed with Roman cement; and the corner stone was then lowered by means of the usual machinery, and properly adjusted in its place. The President then addressed the assembly as follows:

"At the request of our enterprising and patriotic fellow-citizens, the proprietors of these premises, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, by their Government, appear on this occasion to assist in laying the corner stone of *Tremont House*; and in performing this pleasing task, they would express their approbation of the generous effort which has been made to supply our wants and to ornament our city, and their ardent wishes for its entire success. Who doubts the need of such accommodations as are here to be provided? Who has not felt the want of them to be a reproach? Hereafter when the stranger shall come from afar to behold this city of the children of the Pilgrims, this birth place of Franklin, the Cradle of Liberty, and the Battle grounds of Lexington and Bunker Hill—**HERE** shall the weary find repose, sheltered from the scorching heat by day, and the malignant blast by night. **HERE** may temperance be an abiding guest, and health with happiness *here be at home*. We would indulge the hope, and we would express the wish, that its walls may stand while Independence is the glory of our country; while the names of Washington and of Warren dwell on our tongues, or live in our history. May a kind Providence watch over and protect those of our brethren by whose labours it shall rise; and when at last the efforts of the enterprising, the sacrifices of the patriotic, and the toils of the laborious are over, and when, not these bodies only, but these rocks shall decay; when the lofty monument, the solemn temple, and the gorgeous palace, alike shall totter, and fall and perish, may those who shall have shared in its erection, and those who shall have partaken of its hospitality, find admission into that house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

William H. Elliot, Esq. the original projector, and one of the largest stockholders in the establishment, then made a short address.

By invitation of the proprietors, the subscribers to the loan, with other friends to the enterprize, assembled at 11 o'clock in the saloon of Tremont Theatre, to partake of a collation. During the entertainment, Mr. Elliot made a brief exposition of some of the difficulties which the proprietors of the hotel had encountered and overcome. A great number of sentiments were given, from which we have selected the two following, as having some point of wit and local adaptation :

‘The beautiful vicinity of Tremont street—The Boston Common. The joint stock of a free company of all the citizens. May the directors of the Corporation never be permitted to dispose of a single share of it, but may it forever remain undivided and unencumbered real estate.’

‘The public places in Tremont street—A Hotel, a Theatre, two Churches, and a Burying-ground. May we live with temperance in the first, enjoy rational amusement in the second, and be devoutly prepared in the third for the repose which awaits us in the last.’

*Inscription on the plate deposited beneath the
Corner Stone:*

‘The Corner Stone of TREMONT HOUSE was laid by SAMUEL TURELL ARMSTRONG, President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on the fourth day of July, A. D. 1828, and the fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence; LEVI LINCOLN being Governor of Massachusetts; and JOSIAH QUINCY, Mayor of Boston.

‘ A desire to promote the welfare and to contribute to the embellishment of their native city, led the proprietors, *Thomas Handasyde Perkins, James Perkins, Andrew Eliot Belknap, William Havard Eliot, and Samuel Atkins Eliot*, to undertake this work. In its accomplishment, they were aided by the liberality of the persons whose names are enrolled on the parchment in the glass case beneath.

‘ *ISIAH ROGERS, ARCHITECT.*’

Architectural description.—This structure will occupy a front on Common-street of one hundred and sixty feet. Its height above the level of the area, which is to be excavated in front and on Beacon street, will be sixty-two feet.

Two wings extend from the principal building in front, the most northerly of which will front 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, will terminate in a second front, on the Court recently opened from Beacon street, from which there will be a private entrance to apartments intended for the accommodation of families, and individuals who occupy suites of rooms.

The house will be 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 the open ground south of the building, are to be of Quincy granite, and to be surmounted by an entablature, copied in part from the Choragic Monument, supported by *An-
tae* at each extremity.

The Portico, which is to be of the same material, will be thirty-seven feet six inches long by seven feet in width and twenty-five feet six inches high. Four flut-

ed columns three feet four inches in diameter at the base, and six diameters high, will 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 to be di-triglyph, the intercolumniations being nearly equal.

The whole number of rooms will be 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 will be in the north wing and will finish 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 will be six large rooms in front which are intended for the accommodation of clubs and parties. Every pair of these rooms are to be connected by sliding doors, one being intended for a drawing room, the other for a dining room. The length of each of these apartments will be thirty feet, the width twenty, and the height of those on the first floor fourteen. In addition to these, there will be a large reading-room and a general drawing-room and two small parlors in the front part. The principal entrance will be nearly opposite the Tremont Theatre, and besides this and the entrance from the Court already spoken of, there will be a third private entrance on the south side about thirty feet from Common street, to which access will be had by means of a walk, which will extend the whole length of the south wing. From the Look-out above the roof of this structure, an extensive and beautiful landscape comprising a view of the harbor and the amphitheatre of hills to the west, and of the towns of Charlestown and Chelsea to the north, will present itself.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

Kept by Col. James Hamilton, 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, 13 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,	\$ 1,50
“ “ “ “ week,	10
“ “ “ “ year,	312
Board only, “ week,	5
Dinners,	3

Gentlemen can be accommodated with one lodging room, and breakfast, at half the price of board. No gentleman will be 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, will be expected 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 half past 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 number 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 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.

EARL'S COFFEE HOUSE,

No. 36, Hanover street, is one of the oldest public houses. It is extensively known in all the eastern states, having been established in 1806, and kept by the present incumbent 21 years. It may be invidious to draw comparisons, but it is only an act of justice to say, that the assiduous attentions and amiable deportment of the proprietor, as well as the good order and domestic arrangements of the house, have secured for it a regular set of customers, whose business may bring them at different periods to the city. The situation is central, in

the vicinity of the principal commercial streets. The various lines of stages for the North, South, and West, leave this house daily. The accommodations are large, and sufficient for the reception of one hundred persons.

An extensive livery stable is convenient to the house, where strangers, wishing to take a survey of the beautiful scenery surrounding the city, can at all times be accommodated.

COMMERCIAL COFFEE HOUSE,

In Milk-street, near Liberty-square, is a well known establishment, and has been under the management of the present occupant, Mr. Wm. Meriam, since 1817.

CITY TAVERN,

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

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

Kept by A. M. Brigham, No. 42, Hanover-street, has undergone recent improvements, and is calculated to accommodate from 60 to 70 persons. There are from 6 to 8 stages that leave this house daily—principally for Providence and the northward.

INDIAN QUEEN TAVERN,

By Preston Shepard in Bromfield-street, is a public house, advantageously known and of long standing.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

Kept by Messrs. Haskell and Davis, is a new house, built in 1824. It is situated opposite the Boylston

Market, 392 Washington-street, near another tavern, now marked by the *the sign of the Liberty Tree*.

EASTERN STAGE HOUSE,

By Col. Ephraim Wildes, No. 84, Ann-street, is a well known stand. The books of the eastern stages, are kept at this house.

LAMB TAVERN.

A Public House has been kept, for more than 50 years at the *Sign of the Lamb*, 369 Washington-street, and we believe the *Sign of the Lion* has been its constant neighbor, 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.

HOLLAND'S COFFEE HOUSE

Is situated in Howard-street,—is central and has been kept a public house about 10 years. Attached to this establishment is an excellent Livery Stable, for the accommodation of strangers.

Concert Hall, No. 95, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, by A. Eaton.

Elm-street Hotel, No. 9, Elm-street, by E. Thompson.

Patterson Hotel, No. 11, Elm-street, by Solomon Wildes.

Suffolk Hotel, Elm-street, by J. Hastings.

Farmers' Hotel, Salem-street, (late Back-street.)

Franklin Hotel, Merchants' Row, by Benja. Smith.

Adams Hotel, near Bowdoin-square, by Nathaniel Barr.

Warren Hotel, corner of Merrimack and Friend-street.

Mansion House Hotel, Milk-st. by Henry Holbrook.

Sun Tavern, Batterymarch-st. by Henry Goodrich.

Washington Hotel is in Washington-street near Roxbury.

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

Restoratory, by J. P. Bradstreet, corner of Milk and Atkinson street.

Boston Coffee House, corner of Milk and Devonshire-street, by Wm. Gallagher.

Boylston Hotel, School-street, next to the Latin School house.

Among the most fashionable and extensive *Boarding Houses*, are the following :

Julien House, by Miss Vose, No. 67, Congress-st. and 48 Milk-street. This is an extensive establishment with every convenience to accommodate 60 or 70 boarders.

Mrs. Trott's Boarding House is pleasantly situated in Pearl-street, No. 10, nearly opposite the Athenæum.

Mrs. Delano's, in Beacon-st. near the State House.

Mrs. Scollay's, at No. 1, Bowdoin-street.

Miss Wentworth's, Somerset-street.

Mrs. Lakain's, No. 3, Pearl-street.

Mrs. Goldthwait's, No. 17, Pearl-street.

STAGES AND POST COACHES.

Alphabetically Arranged.

N. B. For new lines of Stages, and the variations of those here inserted, we would refer the reader to Messrs. Badger & Porter's *STAGE REGISTER*, published every two months.

Albany, Troy, N. Y. Greenfield and Boston Union Centre Line, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover-street, Boston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m. and arrives in Albany 3d day to dine—dist. 160 m. Fare 6 00.

Andover and Boston Union Line of Stages, leaves Wildes' No. 11 Elm st. Boston, every day except Sunday, at half past 4 p. m. and arrives in Andover at half past 7 p. m.

Boston and Albany Mail Stage, via Northampton, leaves Earl's 36 Hanover st. Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Albany next day at 7 p. m.—dist. 169 m.—fare to Northampton 4 50, to Albany 3 75.

Boston and Albany Accommodation, via Greenfield, leaves Brigham's, 42 Hanover st. Boston, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 a. m. and arrives in Troy at 3, and in Albany at 4 p. m. the third day—fare to Albany 7 00.

Another leaves Earl's Coffee House 36 Hanover st. Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Albany the following days at 6 p. m.—fare 8 75.

Another, by Worcester, leaves Earl's Hanover st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 a. m. and arrives at Albany at 8 p. m. second day—fare 8 75.

Boston and Albany, via Springfield Mail and Accommodation Daily Line, leaves Boston every day except Sunday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Albany second day at 7 p. m.—fare 8 75.

Boston and Albany Express Line, via Northampton, leaves Earl's and Suffolk Hotel Elm st. Boston, every day except Sunday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Albany 2d day at 6 p. m.

Boston and Worcester Accommodation, leaves Earl's 36 Hanover st. Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m. and arrives in Worcester at 4 p. m.—dist. 42 m.—fare 2 00.

Boston and New York Mail Coach, leaves Earl's 36 Hanover st. Boston, daily at 1 p. m. arrives in Hartford next morning at 6, in New Haven at 2 p. m. and in New York at 6 second morning.

Boston, Hartford and N. Haven Middle Road, leaves Earl's Hanover st. Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a. m. and arrives in Ashford at 5 p. m. —leaves Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a. m. and arrives in New Haven at 5 p. m.—dist. 136 m. Fare to Hartford 5 50, do. to New Haven 7 50.

Boston and Albany Mail Stage, via Brattleborough, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover st. Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Brattleborough same evenings—leaves B. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 a. m. and arrives in Albany same evenings.

Boston and Duxbury Accommodation, leaves City Tavern, Boston, Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m.—fare 2 00.

Boston, Concord, Harvard, Fitchburg and Winchendon Accommodation, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover st. Boston, Tuesday and Thursday at 3 a. m. and Saturday at 5 a. m.—fare through 2 75.

Boston and Concord, N. H. via Londonderry, leaves J. Bernard's Stage Office, Elm st. Boston, every day at 7 a. m. and arrives at Concord at 6 p. m.—fare 3 00.

Boston, Keene and Charlestown N. H. leaves 4 Elm st. Boston, every morning at 4, and arrives in Keene same evening—leaves Keene for Charlestown next morning—fare to Keene 2 50, to Charlestown 3 00.

Boston and New Bedford Mail, leaves City Tavern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 7 a. m. and arrives in N. B. same p. m. dist. to N. B. 54 m.—fare 3 00.

Boston and New Ipswich, N. H. Accommodation, leaves No. 4 Elm st. Boston, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 a. m. and arrives in N. I. to dine.—fare 1 25.

Boston, Lancaster and Fitchburg Accommodation, leaves City Tavern, Boston, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and arrives at F. at 6, p. m.

Boston and Plymouth Accommodation, leaves City Tavern, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

Boston and Holden, leaves Suffolk Hotel, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m.

- Boston, Amherst, Windsor and Burlington Mail, leaves City Tavern every morning at 7, and arrives in Burlington 3d day at 5 p. m.
- Boston and Providence Citizen's Stages, leave Marlboro' Hotel, to meet the boats at Providence every morning at 5. Mail Stage leaves same place every morning at 7.—fare 2 50.
- Boston and Providence Citizens' Commercial Line, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover st. every morning at 5, except Tuesday, and on that day at half past 7.—fare 2 50.
- Boston, Haverhill and Concord, N. H. leaves J. Barnard's 9 Elm st Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Concord at 6 p. m. where it connects with the Pilot Line for Burlington and Montreal.—dist. to Concord 68 m.—fare 3 00.
- Boston, Haverhill, Dover, N. H. and Portland, leaves Wildes' 45 Ann st Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 a. m.—fare to Haverhill 1 50, to Exeter 2 25, to Dover 3 00, to Portland 6 00.
- Boston, Westborough, Centre and Worcester Accommodation, leaves Wildes' 11 Elm st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 a. m. and arrives in Worcester at 4 p. m.—fare 2 00.
- Boston and Lowell Accommodation, leaves Wildes' Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half past 9 a. m.
- Boston, Newburyport, Exeter and Dover, N. H. leaves Wildes' 45, Ann st. every morning except Sundays, at half past 7—arrives in Newburyport at 1 p. m. in Exeter at 4, and in Dover at 7 p. m.—leaves Dover next morning at 7, and arrives in Portland at 4 p. m.—fare to Dover 3 25, to Portland 6 00.
- Boston, Newburyport and Amesbury Accommodation, leaves Wildes', 45 Ann st. every day except Sundays, at 2 p. m. and arrives at Newburyport at 7, and in Amesbury at 8.—fare 2 00 and 2 25.
- Boston, Bolton, Lancaster, Stealing, Princeton, Barre, Sunderland and Bloody Brook Accommodation, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 a. m. and arrives at Barre at 6 p. m.—fare to Carre 2 62.
- Boston, Portsmouth, N. H. and Portland Accommodation, leaves Wildes' 45 Ann st. Boston, every morning except Sunday at 8, and arrives in Portsmouth at 5 p. m.—leaves next morning at 8 (on lower road) and arrives in Portland at 5 p. m.—fare 3 00 and 6 00.
- Boston, Plymouth and New Bedford Mail, leaves City Tavern Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in N. B. same p. m.—fare to Plymouth 2 00, to N. B. 3 50.

- Boston and Newport Mail Stages, via Taunton, leave Shepard's, Bromfield st. every day except Sundays, at 5 a. m. and arrive in Newport at 6 p. m.
- Boston and Concord N. H. Merrimack, daily leaves Marlboro' Hotel Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 a. m. and Suffolk Hotel Elm st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the same hour, and arrives in Concord at 5 p. m.
- Boston, Lowell and Middlesex Village, leaves Barnard's Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 a. m. and arrives in M. Village at 2 p. m.
- Boston and Burlington Mail Pilot, leaves Barnard's 9 Elm st. every day at 7 a. m. and arrives in Burlington 3d day at 4 p. m.—dist. 220 miles—fare 8 50.
- Boston and Bristol Mail Stages, via Taunton, leave Shepard's Bromfield st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 a. m. and arrives in Bristol at 4 p. m.
- Brookline and Boston, leaves Marlboro' Hotel every day except Sunday, at 10 a. m. and at 2 and 5 p. m.
- Beverly and Boston, leaves City Tavern at 4 p. m.—fare 1 00.
- Bridgewater, Randolph and Boston, leaves Shepard's Bromfield street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12 noon—dist. 27 miles—fare 1 50.
- Cohasset, Hingham and Boston Accommodation, leaves City Tavern Monday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.—dist. 20 m.—fare 1 00.
- Charlestown and Boston Hourly Coaches, leave 45 Brattle st. at 6 a. m. and continue to leave every hour through the day until 8 p. m.—every day, Sundays excepted.
- Canton and Boston, leaves Riley's, Elm st. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.—fare 75.
- Cambridgeport and Boston Hourly, leaves 45 Brattle st. at 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 a. m. and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 p. m.
- Cambridge and Boston Stage, leaves Brigham's 42 Hanover st. every day except Sunday, at noon and at 6 p. m.—fare 25 cents.
- Dorchester, Milton and Boston Stage, leaves Wilde's Elm st. every day except Sunday, at 5 p. m.
- Dorchester, South Boston and City Coach, leaves Marlboro' Hotel at 12 noon, and at half past 4 p. m.
- Dedham and Boston, leaves No. 9 Elm st. every day except Sunday, at 4 p. m.—fare 50 cents.

- Duxbury and Boston Stage, leaves City Tavern Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a. m.
- Dudley and Boston Accommodation, leaves City Tavern Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.—dist. 58 m.—fare 2 87.
- Eastern Mail, leaves Wildes' 45 Ann st. every morning at 2, and arrives in Portsmouth at 10 a. m. and in Portland at 8 same evening—dist. 120 m.—fare through 8 00.
- East Cambridge and Boston, leaves 45 Brattle st. at 8, 10 and 12 a. m. and 1, 3, 5 and 7 p. m.
- Fitchburgh, Leominster, Lancaster and Boston Accommodation, leaves Brigham's, 42 Hanover st. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrives in Fitchburgh at 3 p. m.
- Francistown, Amherst, Nashua, N. H. and Boston, leaves Suffolk hotel Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7, and arrives in Francistown same afternoon.
- Gloucester and Boston mail, leaves City hotel every day except Sunday, at half past 11 a. m. and arrives in Gloucester, at 5 p. m. fare 2 00.
- Haverhill, Mass. and Boston Accommodation, leaves Wildes', Elm st. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 10, a. m. and arrives in Haverhill, at 5 p. m. ; distance 30 miles—fare 1 50.
- Hingham and Boston, leaves No. 9 Elm st. every day except Sunday, at 4 p. m.
- Jamaica Plains (Roxbury) and Boston, leaves Marlboro' hotel, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 5 p. m.
- Lowell and Boston, leaves Wildes', Elm st. every day, Sunday excepted, at 2 p. m.—fare 1 25.
- Lexington, West Cambridge and Boston, leaves 45 Brattle st. Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 4 p. m.
- Marshfield and Boston mail, leaves City tavern, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at half past 9 a. m. and arrives in Marshfield at 4 p. m. ; distance 33 miles—fare 1 75.
- Marshfield, Scituate, Cohasset, Hingham and Boston, leaves City tavern Mondays, at 3 p. m. Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 a. m.
- Marblehead and Boston, leaves City tavern every day, except Sunday, at half past 4 p. m.
- Medford and Boston, leaves Wildes', Elm st. every day, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and half past 5 p. m.

Northampton and Boston Accommodation, leaves Boston Monday Wednesday and Friday, at 11 a. m. and arrives in Northampton next day at 6 p. m.

Newburyport and Boston, leaves Wildes' 45 Ann st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8.

New Bedford and Boston mail, leaves Shepard's, Bromfield st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 a. m. ; dist. 60 miles--fare 3 00.

Newton U. F. and Brighton's Manufacturers' Line, leaves Suffolk hotel, Elm st. every day except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Plymouth, Falmouth, Barnstable and Boston mail, leaves City tavern, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 a. m.--fare through 4 00.

Quincy and Boston, leaves No. 9 Elm st. every day except Sunday, at half past 5 p. m.

Roxbury and Boston Hourly Coaches, (*old line*) leaves Marlboro' hotel every day except Sunday, at 8 a. m. and continue to leave every half hour, until 8 p. m.

Randolph and Boston, leaves No. 9 Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.

Scituate and Boston Citizen's Stage, leaves Suffolk hotel, Elm st. Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.

Salem and Boston Stage Coaches, leave City tavern every day Sunday excepted, at 9 and half past 11 a. m. and 3, 4, 5 and 6 p. m.

South Boston and Boston Coach, leaves Washington Coffee House Washington st. at 9 and 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4 and 5 p. m.

Taunton and Boston Accommodation Stages, leave Shepard's, Bromfield street, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 noon.

Another, new Line, leaves same place every day at 2 p. m.

Uxbridge and Boston, leaves Wildes', Elm st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at noon--fare 2 00.

Accommodation Line, leaves Wildes', Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 p. m.

Woburn and Boston, leaves No. 9 Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at half past 4 p. m.

Weymouth and Boston, leaves Wildes', 11 Elm st. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.

Waltham, Watertown and Boston mail, leaves Wildes', 11 Elm st. every day except Sunday, at 4 p. m.

Wahham and Boston, leave Suffolk Hotel every day except Sunday, at 12, and 5 p. m.

Watertown and Boston Accommodation, leave Suffolk Hotel and Wildes' every day except Sunday, at 12, and 5 p. m.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

In the fall of 1827, a company was formed for establishing a line of Packets between Boston and Liverpool. The first rate ships were provided, equal it is said, to any ever built, for strength, swiftness and accommodation. These are commanded by experienced and skilful navigators. A Packet sails from Boston on the 1st, and another from Liverpool on the 20th of each month. The *Amethyst*, Jabez Howes, master, commenced the line by leaving Boston on the 1st of November, 1827. The first Packet left Liverpool for Boston on the 20th of December. Mr. Geo. G. Jones, No. 41, India Wharf, is their agent, to whom application may be made for freight or passage.

A steam Boat runs during the summer season, between this city and Portland, Me. three times a week; fare \$5.

A steam Boat also plies between Boston and Plymouth three times a week.

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.

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 harbor on the east, to Charles River on the west, separating North

Boston from the main peninsula. It is known by the name of *Canal Creek*, is substantially built with stone walls, and is of sufficient breadth to allow the Middlesex Canal boats to pass each other. The conveniences it afforded in former times had been considerable; but it has become of so little use, that the city has determined on filling up the easterly end.

ROXBURY CANAL.

A navigable communication for small vessels, between Boston harbor 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 superintendence 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 this state,) 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 Merrimack, 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 Merrimack 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 height, thence through Bow Canal, 25 feet 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 18 Banks, which employ a capital of \$14,150,000. 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.

UNITED STATES BRANCH BANK.

State st. corner of Wilson's Lane.

Commenced operations in Boston, Feb. 1817, and the amount of capital employed here is \$1,500,000.

Gardiner Greene, Pres.—Saml. Frothingham, Cashr.

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, \$900,000.

John T. Apthorp, President.—Joseph Chapman, Cashr.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

No. 64, State st.

Incorporated June 23, 1812.—Capital, \$800,000.

William Parsons, President.—Samuel Payson, Cashier.

UNION BANK.

No. 40, State street.

Incorporated June 28, 1812.—Capital, \$800,000.

Thos. L. Winthrop, President.—Chester Adams, Cashr.

NEW-ENGLAND BANK.

No. 67, State st.

Incorporated Oct. 1813.—Capital, 1,000,000.

Samuel Dorr, President.—Philip Marett, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.

No. 41, State street.

Incorporated Feb. 18, 1814.—Capital, \$750,000.
Isaac Stearns, President.—James Dalton, Cashier.

SUFFOLK BANK.

No. 65, State st.

Incorporated Feb. 11, 1818.—Capital, \$750,000.
Henry B. Stone, Prest.—Matthew S. Parker, Cashr.

CITY BANK.

No. 63 State street.

Incorporated Feb. 23, 1822.—Capital, \$750,000.
Geo. Brinley, President.—Eliphalet Williams, Cashier.

EAGLE BANK.

No. 19, State street.

Incorporated Oct. 21, 1822.—Capital, \$500,000.
Titus Welles, President.—J. J. Fisk, Cashier.

COLUMBIAN BANK.

No. 54, State st.

Incorporated Feb. 20, 1822.—Capital, \$500,000.
Joseph Tilden, President.—William Coffin, Cashier.

AMERICAN BANK.

No. 70, State st.

Incorporated in 1824.—Capital, 750,000.
Geo. Odiorne, President.—John S. Wright, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

No. 47, State st.

Incorporated Feb. 20, 1824.—Capital, \$500,000.
J. Buffinton, President.—Charles Hood, Cashier.

GLOBE BANK.

No. 40, State street.

Incorporated June, 1824.—Capital, \$1,000,000.

Isaac C. Pray, President.—Charles Sprague, Cashier.

NORTH BANK.

No. 26, North Market street.

Incorporated June, 1825.—Capital, \$750,000.

John Binney, President.—Gurdon Steele, Cashier.

WASHINGTON BANK.

Washington st. corner of Beach st.

Incorporated in 1825.—Capital, \$500,000.

Aaron Baldwin, President.—D. A. Sigourney, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.

State street.

Incorporated in 1828.—Capital, \$500,000.

John Pickens, President.—Benj. Dodd, Cashier.

FRANKLIN BANK.

South Boston.

Incorporated in 1823.—Capital, \$100,000.

Henry Gardner, President.—Marcus Whiting, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There are eighteen Insurance Companies in this city, the aggregate capital amounting to *five and a half 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 not 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.	}	
————— Fire and Marine	“	\$400,000
————— Hospital Life	“	500,000
American	“	300,000
Atlas	“	300,000
Boston Marine	“	300,000
Boston	“	300,000
Boylston Fire and Marine	“	300,000
Columbian	“	300,000
Commonwealth	“	300,000
Franklin	“	300,000
Globe Fire and Marine	“	300,000
Manufacturer's	“	300,000
Mercantile Marine	“	300,000
Merchants'	“	300,000
New-England Marine	“	300,000
Suffolk	“	300,000
United States	“	200,000
Washington Fire and Marine	“	200,000
		<hr/>
		\$5,500,000

RECENT AND PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS.

In surveying the general appearance of Boston, many valuable changes are presented which show the progressive industry of the municipal authorities since 1822. 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. The new Market and the elegant edifices on either side, would do honor to any city in the world. When prejudice has grown cool, and each individual contemplates this beautiful structure, and fully realizes its growing utility, a feeling of proud satisfaction will pervade the city.

Within 10 years about 40 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 six years, that strangers who were once familiar with the city, scarcely recognize their former haunts.

Congress appropriated eighty-seven thousand dollars for a wall for the preservation of Deer island, in Boston harbor, in 1828. The work has been commenced, under the immediate superintendence of Capt. Smith, the engineer who constructed the wall round George's island. It will probably require three years to complete the undertaking. The city have deeded the land on which the wall must stand to the General Government, and leased the whole island to the engineer, till the labor is finished.

Private wealth and individual enterprize appears to be extensively engaged in the general improvement of our city and vicinity. Buildings are continually 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.

Among the recent improvements, we take pleasure in mentioning those by the

BOSTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

The erection of their works was commenced early in the spring of 1828, and so far advanced as to commence lighting in December following. 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 capacious. The necessary apparatus, consisting of retorts, with their various appendages, and a large gasometer, containing 20,000 cubic feet, which is surrounded by a strong curb or tank, of much larger capacity, is placed at one end of the building having sufficient space for another gasometer of the same size with the present, should the demand of our citizens for gas require it.

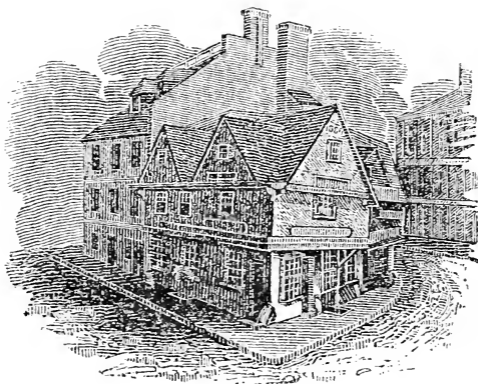
ANCIENT BUILDINGS.

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.

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 plate, p. 124.

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 is a well built wooden house, of three stories, of which the two upper project, in the fashion of those times, almost a foot and a half in front of the lower. It has been the residence of the Mathers 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, of which there is some account in the History of Boston, p. 156.



It was built in 1630, 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 is now, a monument of the fidelity with which our forefathers constructed their tenements 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 silver-smith:" 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.

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 60 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-Sq. 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,

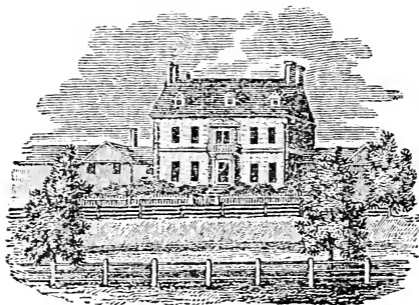
"An honest silversmith lives here."

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,

HANCOCK HOUSE.

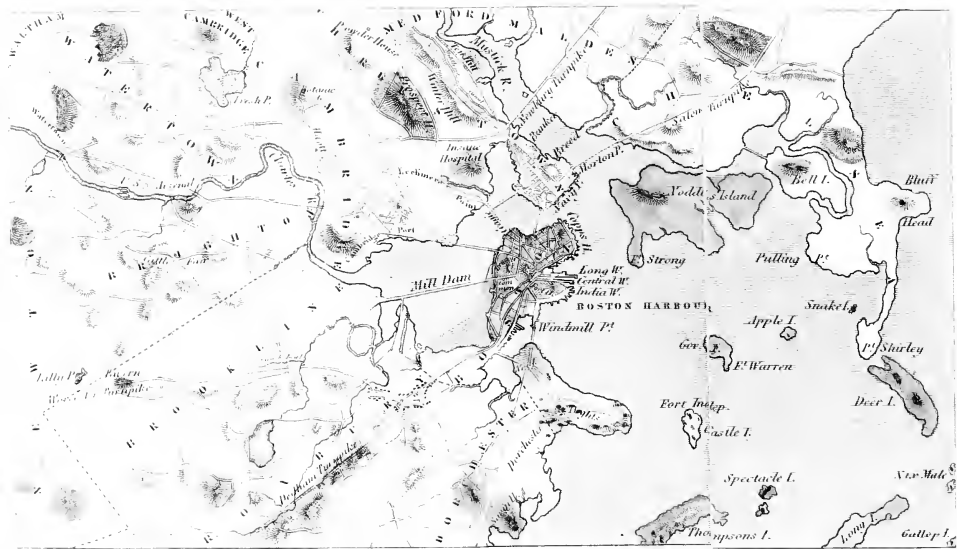


At the southerly part of the city we have the Bull tavern at the bottom of Summer-street; one or two old buildings in Essex-street, the elder Dr. Byles' estate in Common-street, and the MANSION HOUSE of the late Gov. Hancock, in Beacon-street.

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 Franklin house, which disputes the honor of giving birth to 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.

CITY SEAL.





ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.

Probably there is no city in the United States that can boast 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 theatres 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 House of Correction, which are two similar buildings, of rough dimension stone, 220 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 20 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.

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 two 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 further northerly, is the country seat and highly cultivated farm of the Hon. Josiah Quincy. The southwest part of the town, from the Common, 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 now 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 3 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 about 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 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and averages about 1 1-4 in breadth. At present it contains 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 4000. They have a town house, three 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. 23, 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. At the north-west part of Dorchester, near Roxbury, the land rises to the height of 385 feet above the sea, affording a delight-

ful 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.

ROXBURY.

This town was incorporated Sept. 23, 1630. The centre of the town is 2 1-2 miles from Boston market. 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. John Flagg, and Rev. Thomas Gray, D. D. ministers; one baptist society, Rev. Wm. H. Levere'tt, minister; and a universalist society, Rev. Hosea Ballou 2d, minister.

The Bank of Norfolk is located here, and an extensive Hotel known by the name of

NORFOLK HOUSE.

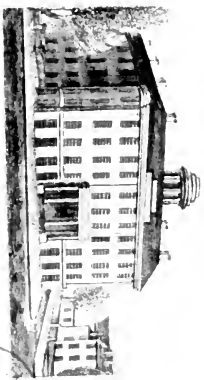
It is about two miles from Boston, is situated on an eminence surrounded by fruit trees and shrubbery, commanding a fine view of the city. The establishment is large, has several parlors, about thirty lodging rooms, and a splendid Assembly room, called HIGHLAND HALL. A line of coaches runs from this place to Boston every half hour through the day.

BROOKLINE,

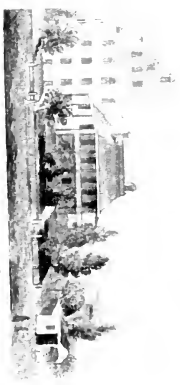
Next to Roxbury on the west, was formerly considered part of Boston. This town contains about 4400 acres of land. Several gentlemen of Boston have their country seats here. The number of inhabitants by the last census was 900. This town lies on the west of the bay, and its hills and woodlands form a pleasing portion of the scenery in the view from Boston Common. In a direct line, Brookline is four miles from the city.

BRIGHTON

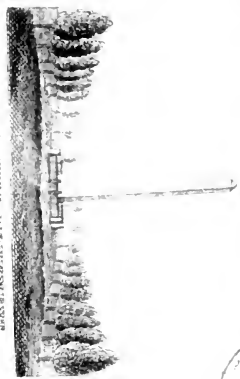
Was formerly part of the town of Cambridge and known by the name of Little Cambridge. It lies between Cambridge and Brookline. A cattle fair was commenced here during the revolutionary war and has been increasing in importance ever since. Most of the cattle for the supply of Boston market are brought 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 Man-



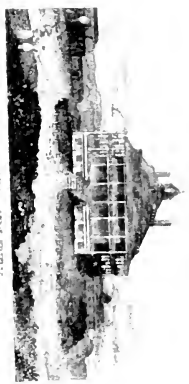
FREMONT HOUSE.



KIRKCALDY HOUSE.



BOYLSTON MILLS.



KIRKCALDY MILLS.

Views and Surroundings for Rivers of Boston

ufactures, 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 702 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE

Is celebrated as the seat of Harvard College. This institution was founded in the year 1636, 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 are a new stone building lately erected and 3 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 8 houses of publick worship.—There are three principal villages, Lechmere's point, Cambridgeport, and the neighborhood of the Colleges.

CHARLESTOWN.

This village, which contains about 7000 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 is a peninsula, 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 six houses for public worship, an elegant market house, a spacious alms house ; a bank, called the Bunker Hill Bank, and many other public edifices. One of the principal Navy Yards in the United States occupies near 60 acres, in the south 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 ware house, 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. A Dry Dock is in progress at this place. It is 335 feet 6 inches long ; and the chamber in which the vessels are to lie 201 feet long, by 80 feet wide, and of the depth of from 16 to 20 feet. The head of the chamber, the whole of which is of hewn granite, is circular, and about 50 feet in width, where the bows of the vessel come. The entrance is 84 feet in length, by 60 wide, built also of hewn granite. The gates open outward, (like those of a canal lock,) having an outer slide gate to break the motion of the sea. The outer gate which is to slide in crevices on either side, is made hollow so as to float when the water is kept out of it, or sink when let in.

The Massachusetts State Prison, erected in 1805, is situated in the west part of this town. It is built of granite, 200 feet long, and 44 wide, and 5 stories high. The yard is 500 by 400, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high. There are usually about 200 convicts. The McLean 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, is rising 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 the monument is to rise 220 feet. This great work is advancing under the superintendence of Mr. Solomon Willard, the Architect.

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 700,

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 more than one million 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 Estab-

lishment, and a mill for sawing marble. A few of the inhabitants are employed in sawing and hammering stone, of which there are inexhaustible quarries; and some 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 and convenient harbor, with several wharves. It is nine miles from Boston and five from Salem, and contains about 6000 inhabitants. The public buildings are, an elegant hotel, a town house, a bank, a post office, eight school houses, and six houses for public worship—two Congregational, two 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 Mirror. 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 3 or 4 miles into the sea, and is situated 14 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 chert, 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 accom-

moderate 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. This establishment is owned by Dr. Edward H. Robbins, of Boston.

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, 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* 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. *Lechmere Point Redoubt*, one hundred yards from CRAIGIE's bridge, displays more science in its construction, and has 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 N. 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 carefully 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 cannon were placed which fired upon the advanced lines 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 be seen 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 of Dorchester, 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 re-appear.

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.

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 condi-

tion, 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 labor 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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