

DEARBORN'S
REMINISCENCES OF BOSTON,
AND
GUIDE THROUGH THE CITY
AND
ENVIRONS.



BOSTON:

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BY NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

In the clerk's office of the District Court of Mass.

PREFACE.

The compiler of this little manual has long been aware that some similar work has been needed, for the benefit of strangers visiting the city, and as a compact record of the doings of its enterprising, philanthropic and politic citizens.

Boston has been without such a publication for many past years, and travelers have been anxious to possess something which in its local details, would help them to see, study and understand, what sort of a people they are amongst, and what interesting objects here, may be worthy of their first attention.

The compiler of this Guide has aimed to make a suitable record of every public city association, with every prominent object within and about its boundaries, and hopes he has now presented a work worthy of its labor and collation, and of the kindly notice of Bostonians ; yet, if any institution, having for its views and acts, the promotion of the best good of the people, may not be found recorded in these pages, if correct information of its doings or printed report will be forwarded to the publisher, for some future number, it will surely have a place therein.

The present edition is less than one thousand copies, and if these may meet a ready sale, another will follow as the occasion may require.

THESE PAGES
ARE RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED
TO THE
HON. JAMES SAVAGE,

For his elevated character as a man, blended with the choice and bland proprieties of the gentleman; for his talents as an interesting writer and historian, and for his usefulness in prominently aiding the philanthropic and politic movements of his favored associates, through a long vista of years.

That his life may be continued in the enjoyment of health and happiness, and eventually adorn our record as the ripest inhabitant on this probationary sphere, are the aspirations of his

much obliged friend


and very humble servant,

NATHANIEL DEARBORN.

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OBJECTS IN AND ABOUT BOSTON WORTHY OF A STRANGERS FIRST ATTENTION.

The State House on the highest land in the City proper, northwest of the Common, in which is Chantry's Statue of Washington, and from the lantern or observatory of the building, above its dome, a most magnificent panoramic view of all that is beautiful and grand in a picture can be enjoyed:—in the eastern portion of the State House are the stairs, free for all: for description, see page 37. Next west of the State House is the John Hancock residence, in its ancient habiliment. Then the beautiful and spacious Common grounds with the fountain of Quochituat, which ascends to the lofty height of 95 feet. See page 17.

Faneuil Hall, the cradle of Liberty and Independence on Dock Square, and on the east of that, the Granite City market house, 535 feet in length, will well reward a visitor. See page 29.

The Literary Institution of the Boston Athenæum on Beacon Street, with its library, paintings and statuary, within their new red stone classical edifice, is eminently entitled to a visit, and where strangers can be introduced by any of its numerous proprietors. See page 45.

The Society of Natural History with its rich Cabinet of curiosities in their spacious building on Mason Street, leading from West Street, is celebrated for the richest enjoyment to a virtuoso, or literary enquirer after gems in science. Open every Wednesday afternoon to the public. See page 49.

Scientific or Literary Lectures are delivered during the fall and winter seasons under the authority of the Lowell Institute, every Tuesday and Friday, at Marlboro Chapel Place, Washington Street, at the Lowell Institute.

The Mercantile Institution of Merchants' Clerks and Apprentices, also have a course of lectures at Tremont Temple, every Wednesday evening, during the winter. See page 47 and 130.

The Mechanic Apprentices Association also have their scientific lectures at their Library Hall in Phillips' Place, Tremont street. See page 48 and 128.

Boston Museum by Moses Kimball on Tremont Street, contains an immense amount of curiosities worthy of examination. Theatrical entertainments in the evening. See page 81.

Harvard University, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles west from Boston, with its Library Building, Observatory and Botanic Garden, are worthy of the best bow from a traveler; Omnibusses from Brattle Street, every few minutes pass and repass to Cambridge for 20 cents each passenger; and by Rail Road from Fitchburg station, at 15 cents.

Mount Auburn Cemetery is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Harvard University, with its hundreds of monuments, some of

which are pre-eminently sculptured, affording pleasurable and monitory instruction. See page 165.

Fresh Pond is one half of a mile north of the Cemetery, where millions of tons of ice have been cut from its surface for transportation.

Fresh Pond House is agreeably situated on the margin of the Pond. It has long been in the care and management of Mr. Willard, and the pic-nic varieties there served up, has attracted large companies during the warm and sultry days of the season. Good sail-boats, nine-pin alleys, and swings are the concomitants of the house,

Mr. Cushing's celebrated seat in Watertown, is about one mile in a westerly direction, from the Pond, where 117 acres of choice land are cultivated in the Eastern style of magnificence and gorgeousness, and where persons of respectability are welcomed to view the beautiful grounds.

Charlestown, on the north of Boston, separated only by the River Charles, has the spacious Navy Yard, its massive Dry Dock, its superior Ropewalk, with other important objects of interest, where visitors are politely received. Bunker Hill Monument is directly in its neighborhood, (of which we give an engraving,) and should not be slightly passed by. On the western point of Charlestown is the States Prison.

The Harbor of Boston and the Bay of Massachusetts are studded with an hundred Islands, with innumerable water craft on the wing, or steaming a visit to its sea shore, and is ever interesting. From the dome of the State House it presents a beautiful view.

Nahant, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, north-east from Boston, is a celebrated watering place; its prominently rock-bound ledges, sixty and seventy feet in height, particularly mark it as a suitable place for a visit: good public houses may be found there, and at very many of the promontories on both sides of the bay, and plenty of fish of various tribes may be caught from its bosom, by the wily fisherman.

On a south-east direction, six miles from Boston, is Quincy, where a granite rock has grown (?) to a height of 500 feet, and where two Presidents of the U. States were born, viz. John Adams and his son, John Q. Adams.

Nantasket Beach, the pleasant town of Hull, in summer, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant by water; Hingham, 14 miles, and Cohasset, 20 miles, are interesting watering places, on the south-eastern coast of the harbor, and all with excellent public accommodation houses: the new lighthouse on Cohasset rocks, supported with six iron pillars imbedded in the rock, having two rooms, each 12 feet diameter, 7 feet high, one above the other, with a lantern above, about 4 feet: the lower flooring of the room being 65 feet above high water line, the whole rocks with a high wind to such a degree and force, as to nearly empty a standing bucket of water.

Roxbury, adjoining Boston on a south-west line, with Dorchester on its south-east, and Brookline on its north-west, presents to the eye, every thing admirable and beautiful in the horticultural and floral departments, with almost every variety of country seats, cottages and hamlets, built and adorned with taste and beauty.

Milton, adjoining Dorchester on its south, 7 miles from Boston, is a handsome village or town, and the extended and varied views from its hills; its everlasting blue encircled hills, fully compensate the visitor for ascending to their topmost height.

Brighton, famous for its Cattle shows and market, 5 miles west from Boston:—Newton, 3 miles, and Watertown, 7 miles, adjoining, are all capable of arresting the visitors eye with a pleasurable compensation for the jaunt, and where famous public houses supply the inner man with inspirations, poetical and prosy.

BOSTON.

The Neck of land or Peninsula of Boston, comprising about 600 acres at its earliest date, was first occupied by Wm. Blackstone, an Episcopal clergyman from England, in the year 1625 or 6: he assumed about six acres of land at the western end of Beacon St., on Charles St. and cultivated the same for an orchard, &c.

Gov. John Winthrop and party, commenced the settlement of Charlestown in 1629, but on being invited by Blackstone, to cross the river Charles, for a better site for a town, they, all but seventeen persons, in 1630, left Charlestown and commenced this favored settlement; the Indians had called it "Shawmut," for its good springs of water: the Europeans had named it "Trimount," for its three contiguous hills on Mount Vernon, and the new settlers named it for Boston, in Eng., being the original name fixed on in England by the emigrating party, and not as has been often reported, on account of the Rev. John Cotton; for he did not come to New England, till 1633. Rev. John Wilson was their first pastor.

The Winthrop party (men and women) were all rigorously religious: dissenters from the thirty-nine articles of the English church: and on account of their abandonment of all the pleasures of home, for the worship of God according to the principles of Calvin, in this wild Indian territory, they were called "Puritans:" their singleness of thought being centered in the observance of the religious forms and belief in their secular creed, cramped their otherwise intelligent minds, and led them into similar errors, which they had deprecated in the principles and government of the Church of England: the tyrannic powers of bishop Laud, they had escaped by emigration, but by attempting by force of laws, to be a select puritan family here, they committed the same ex-

cesses, they had detested and abhorred, and fled from its midst in the parent country. Mr. Blackstone soon began to experience the difficulties, in embryo, which at maturity might surround him. This probably determined him to remove from Boston, and for the purpose of placing his property in the most correct way for a disposal of it, in 1633, the inhabitants of Boston in Town meeting granted or confirmed to him, fifty additional acres of land (our present Common) near to his then garden and house on Beacon St.

There has been a tradition handed down through past generations about the Common, that it was a bequest from some legator, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Town : on condition of its being kept free from building on : but the name of the donor has never been announced, or can any record be discovered to give the least credence to that report.

That it was the fifty acre lot confirmed to Blackstone as his property in 1633, there is no doubt; and if seeking for a reason for that lot being located as a "Cow pasture and training ground;" as no other lot or square was ever reserved for the benefit of the inhabitants, or any wide Streets laid out, or public building erected by them, we may be permitted to surmise, at this day, for want of proof to the contrary, that their strong prejudices to the religious principles of the man, rendered it repugnant to the feelings of the Puritans to apportion the lot out to "people of quality," and others of their clan, and they chose to lay it down as a Cow pasture, for a condemning memento to his memory.

Mr. B. said that he left England, because he did not like the "Lord Bishops," and he would not join the church here, for he would not be under the "Lord's Brethren:" and as the Church of England could never be wedded to that of Calvin, or to its disciples in the bonds of friendship, he re-sold his 50 acre lot to the people of Boston, for £30; which they were assessed for, not

less than 5s. each, in 1634; he then removed to Cumberland, R. I. and there raised the first orchard of the yellow sweeting apple; cultivated a park, and named his favorite spot "Study hill;" on which he was buried, where a flat stone gives record of his death on the 26th of May, 1675: the place has since been known as the "Whipple farm;" and the canal from Worcester to Providence, called by his name. Mr. Blackstone, was a gentleman of education and refinement: he often on the Sabbath, walked from his residence to Providence to preach; and treated his young parishioners to his beautiful fruit, such as they had never before enjoyed; and when too far advanced in years for such a walk, as he never owned a horse, he rode on a tamed bull on his benevolent errand.

As the party who first formed the settlement of Boston were mostly driven from their homes and paternal friends by the severe dealings of the Church of England, when they had become familiarly acquainted with the particularly religious principles of Mr. Blackstone, it may readily be supposed that harmony could not exist between such opposite religious opinionists, and that their relative situations would become extremely irksome, and in all probability would have resulted in a serious rupture by the year 1635, when Roger Williams was banished from the state, on the charge and conviction of heresy, for advancing the obnoxious sentiment that the disciples of the Saviour should be allowed to go down into the river and be there baptised.

On the 10th of May, 1830, the City authorities, by resolve, forbade those grounds being used by the cows: a wooden two-rail fence surrounded the lot: in 1836 that fence gave way for the present imposing iron picketed enclosure, at a cost of \$82,159,85; its border inhabitants paying \$16,292,00, and the City the balance: its length is 5932 feet; about one mile and an eighth: the area of the Common contains about fifty acres, and the garden west of Charles St. 24 acres: this

garden was formerly the site of "Fox hill," and flats of the Common, on which six ropewalks were built in 1794.

Six ropewalks were burnt to the ground, located on a line with Pearl Street, on the 30th of July, previous, with nearly one hundred houses and stores, extending to the waters edge at Russia wharf: the suffering owners of the ropewalks, by the kind feelings of the town authorities, were allowed to erect their rope walks there, without rent or taxes, which they gladly acceded to, and six were built: on the 18th of Feb. 1806, they were burnt to the ground: then five were rebuilt, which were burnt down in 1819. They had then been in quiet possession of the land for twenty-five years; long enough to sustain the *just rights* of a "squatter;" and those rights they assumed and intended to put in force, by a sale of the land for building lots. This excited the "Bostoneers" to a blaze of fury, and they determined that not one stone should remain upon another on that cherished public spot; the *squatters* were thus induced to leave their claim out to referees, who awarded them fifty thousand dollars for their asserted *title* to the grounds, which the City authorities paid; this was a severe penalty for a neglect of *judicially* holding on to the City's landed property.

The Common previous to 1795, was fenced on three sides, North, East and South; and its West was bounded by flats, and the waters of the Western bay and River Charles. It contained, according to the vote of the inhabitants of the Town, in 1633, fifty acres; as the burial ground on its south line was not then part of the lot, it would appear probable that the north line of that Cemetery, was the south line of the Common; for in 1787, Oct. 8, the Town then bought of Wm. Foster, two acres and an eighth of that section of the Common, bounding on Boylston Street. The size of the area as now fenced in, contains about 50 acres; subtracting $2\frac{1}{8}$ as the amount purchased, and then adding what upland was westerly, the amount of 50 acres may be made out, according to the vote of the citizens in 1633. The waters

from the West Bay flooded most of that length of Charles street, and the six ropewalks there built in 1794, were propped up by spiles driven into the flats, excepting at their southern front entrance, which was near the Boylston street line: at that end, they rested on made solid ground. Nearly the whole area of the Public Garden has been reclaimed from tide water flats of the Common.

The great Elm Tree near the "FROG;" "CRESENT," and now "FOUNTAIN POND," was planted by Captain Danl. Henchman, in 1670, under whose branches many sad fisty-cuff battles have been fought, and one with small swords took place between Henry Phillips and Benj. Downing, which resulted in the death of the latter: Phillips was concealed for a time, and then smuggled on board a vessel for France, in which country he died. Here too, it was, a captain of a militia company used to drill his men: with "eyes right:—eyes front;—heads up;—look like the debil: look like me!"

In 1740, Rev. George Whitfield preached his farewell sermon under this tree, to an audience of 30,000 persons. On his last visit to Boston, Dr. Chauncy, who disliked the man, went down Long wharf to see him land, and greeted him with "Mr. Whitfield, I am very sorry to see you come back again;" when Mr. Whitfield answered, "So is the Devil!"

This tree in 1820, was fast decaying at its trunk, with an opening nearly to its centre, quite capacious; but timely care, nutritious earthing, and a proper enclosing picketted fence, caused that aperture to become sound, and its large extending limbs have been braced with *iron clamps*. The "Frog Pond" was a favorite place for the sports of youth, for sailing their miniature water-craft in summer, and for skating in winter. When the City built a granite wall around its shores, it was named "Crescent Pond;" on the 25th of October, 1848, when the grand and pure "Quochituat"* flowed through viaducts of

* In the Ancient Records of Massachusetts, the name of the Pond is spelt Quochituat, which pertains closer to the Indian dialect.

brick masonry, 18 miles west, from Framingham to Boston, and ascended from its centre, a perpendicular height of 95 feet, all proclaimed it aloud, as "Fountain Pond ;" so mote it be forever ! This glorious Fountain,—the best and purest quality of heaven's liquid blessing, with various apertures and tubes affixed in every angular projection, distributes the main mass to fall in beautiful cascades, on a wide spreading willow-like water spout, at a height of 25 or 30 feet. The ground was first broken the 20th of Aug. 1846 : a conduit of brick masonry laid in hydraulic cement, an extent of 15 miles, 6 1-3 feet high inside, and 5 feet wide, from the pond to the Brookline reservoir : and from thence by two ranges of iron tubes, 30 inches diameter it is brought to the City ; one tube supplying the denizens direct ; the other to convey the water to a reservoir on Beacon hill, of a capacity to hold 2,500,000 gallons, and pipes of different sizes to an extent of 62 miles, guide it through the streets of the City. There are 600 fire plugs at most suitable places and 733 stop-cocks, to shut off the water when alterations or repairs are needed : the inclined plane of the conduit is three inches to a mile ; the Quochituat pond is 123 feet above a flood sea : its area 659 acres : greatest depth 69 feet : length nearly 4 miles : Worcester railroad crosses its southern extremity : by calculations it is expected to discharge 10,000,000 gallons per day if required ; and its natural force, will reach the roofs of most of our buildings from the fire-plugs through a hose. The expense of introducing water into Boston has been about \$4,500,000.

THE PENINSULA OF BOSTON

Was estimated to contain about 600 acres of land at the time of its settlement in 1630, and then South Boston was part of Dorchester, and the present ship channel, which divides the two segments, was fordable, dry shod, at low water ; this was dug out in 1796 by a chartered company for that purpose.—if the same could now all be filled in solid, for warehouse lots, and a ship chan-

nel opened on the south of South Boston, into the south end cove to Roxbury, a large amount of flats and land, useless now, would become of value in the market and afford great facilities for wharfage and for mercantile pursuits. Seven hundred acres of land have been reclaimed from the tide waters during the past sixty years: originally the narrow strip of land connecting Boston with Roxbury, at any high tide, the waters from the west and east coves would meet, and cover it with a depth of three or four inches. It was there the Fortification-gates were planted for protection against the Indian forces, outside of which, was the gallows: at this time there are four broad public roads, parallel to the first one, (Washington St.) and some few millions feet of land, made from the tide waters, now on sale by the City. About 70 acres of land were made on the north mill cove, where are now the Fitchburg, and Boston and Maine Railroad Stations: and an equal amount on the south cove, at the Worcester, and Old Colony Railroad Stations.

THE FAMOUS STAMP OFFICE OF 1765.

An epistolary communication, some few months past, was addressed to the Mayor and Aldermen of this City, by the owner of the building at the corner of Essex Street, wherein it represents that the obnoxious Stamp office of Secretary Oliver, was located in that neighborhood; and that a mob collected there and destroyed the building, with a request, that the said communication may be recorded in the city books.

In Snow's History of Boston, page 109, it is thus recorded: "Oliver's Dock, not many years since, came up to Kilby street. On the side of the Dock stood the famous Stamp Office, occupied by *Lieut. Gov. Oliver*, (he was Secretary of the Province.) This small building was *tumbled into the water* by the patriotic mob of 1765, and with it was overthrown the scheme of taxation which led to the revolution."

On page 259 of the same work, is the following record:

"As soon as it grew dark, the mob, which had been gathering all the afternoon (at Liberty Tree,) came down in procession to the Town House, bearing the effigy of Oliver with them; and knowing that the Governor and Council were in session, they gave three huzzas by way of defiance, and passed on toward Kilby street, where Mr Oliver had lately erected a building, which the people supposed was designed for a Stamp Office. That they instantly demolished, and bearing, each man, a portion of the ruins upon his shoulders, they moved in solemn pomp to Fort Hill, where they made a bonfire in view of Mr. Oliver's house, and burnt the effigy upon it."

That the Stamp office was on Oliver's Dock, Liberty Square, Kilby Street, there can be no doubt, and that it was demolished, and a bonfire made with its ruins on Fort Hill, in which an effigy of Secretary Oliver was burnt, all within sight of Oliver's house, at the head of Oliver Street, leading from Milk Street to Fort Hill, and after that, they took possession of his house, broke most of its windows, and prostrated his garden fences; but why so many various accounts of its demolition should be made out, to be recorded as conflicting testimony, is quite an unsolved enigma.



THE FAMOUS LIBERTY TREE.


In Dr. Snow's History of Boston, published in 1825, page 258, it is recorded "Near the head of Essex Street, there used to be a grove of those majestic Elms, of the American species that form one of the greatest ornaments in the landscape of this country, which obtained for it the name of Hanover Square, or neighborhood of Elms."

One of this *grove* or *cluster of Elms* became a pet tree for the liberty boys to gather under, and there animadvert and commune together on their wrongs and grievances inflicted by the British government by various vexatious laws; the Tax levied on Tea, and the Onerous Stamp Tax on every piece of note paper or obligation-bond, between man and man; a collection of men would here be gathered of many hundreds or thousands of the inhabitants of the Town and its vicinity.

On the 14th of February, 1766, the Liberty Tree was pruned in the best manner, agreeably to a vote of the true sons of liberty, and it became a rallying point and even an idol of the party: here they hanged the effigy of an enemy to their country's welfare, and illuminated its branches with hundreds of lamps and made the cannon open wide its mouth, on any joyful occasion, under its umbrageous shadowing branches. On the 10th of May, cannon were fired under Liberty Tree for the repeal of the Stamp Act.

From this description and uses of the Tree, we may readily suppose it must have been in some open, spacious publicly exposed situation; probably in the centre of Hanover Square, as but very few buildings were then erected as far south as Essex St. At that day, the population of the Town was about 16,000 and those mostly residents at the north end. This Liberty Tree was cut down by the British army, under Lord Howe, in 1775, while he had possession of the Town, on the plea, that the refugees or Tories required wood for fuel; and in its fall a British soldier was crushed to death.

In Snow's History of Boston, at page 266, is an engraved representation of this tree, as he may have then understood its position, which engraving we have copied, to show that it is placed within a fence, on the line of Washington St., about 9 or 10 feet in front of the house, which house has a projecting  part from Essex Street; to the Washington Street line; this  has one window in the middle of its southern side, and the space on either side of the window, appears about equal to the width of the window; then, allowing three feet for the width of the window, it will give about 9 feet projection from the main building.

No one, on a careful consideration of these circumstances, can suppose for a moment, that the famous Liberty Tree was worshipped in such a narrow, contracted spot; for if it should have been illuminated, the projecting  of the building would have concealed part of the

Opposite to the south front of the Old South Meeting House, on Milk St., stands a handsome granite business edifice, having on its upper front, "The Birth Place of Franklin." This spot was the location of the building, our cut truly represents; which was occupied by Josiah and Abiah Franklin at the birth of their son, Benjamin, which occurred Sunday, Jan. 6, 1706, (old style,) answering to Jan. 17, (new style,) and on which day the little philosopher was christened at the Old South.

Benjamin, at the age of 10 years, assisted in wicking the candle-moulds of his fathers manufactory, at the sign of the Blue Bell, on the corner of Union and Hanover St.; in which avocation he became uneasy, and was inclining to a sea fairing life, when his father bound him as an apprentice to his brother James, as a "printer's devil;" James not being then married, Benjamin boarded out, and became a severe student. To obtain time and books for his improvement, he offered to take care of himself, for one half the amount James paid for his board: by that saving-habit he obtained something for a literary feast, being content to feast the body sparingly, with a tart and a few plumbs; the treasures of his mind accumulating with compound interest, at the age of 18 years, he re-issued its scrip, as editor of the fourth paper established in this country, entitled the "NEW ENGLAND COURANT."

In 1723, a disagreement with his brother, prompted him to leave for Philadelphia:—the year following, he was in England, as a journeyman Printer:—In 1726, he returned to Philadelphia, and soon after that commenced business with one Meredith:—In Sept. 1729, they jointly issued the Pennsylvania Gazette:—the next year, the copartnership was annulled, and Franklin alone continued the Gazette:—and the same year became a proficient in the French, Spanish and Latin Languages, without any teacher:—In 1732, his Poor Richard's Almanac was issued, to the calls for a third edition; this work he continued for twenty-five years:—In 1737, at the age of

31 years, he became Post Master for Philadelphia, and in 1753, was Post Master General.

In 1752, he received the honor of a diploma as Master of Arts, from Yale College, and in the following year, a similar honor from Harvard University :—he was unanimously elected a member of the Royal Society of London, unsolicited on his part, the society waving the usual fee of 25 guineas for membership, accompanied with a presentation of the Society's gold medal, and an address of welcome from its president, Lord Macclesfield : Franklin's dress when young, was of a remarkably neat and fashionable style :—his temperance, industry, probity and powers of intellect, carried him forward to a most exalted eminence in the respect and regards of his age and generation. When Plenipotentiary at the court of France, he was presented to five Sovereigns of different empires.

While the Doctor was Minister in France, in company one evening with the aristocratic party of that country, the question of free suffrage was argued with great warmth; the majority asserting that America could never prosper under such democratic rule; for wisdom resided only in a very *small minority*; after a lengthened dispute on that point, it was agreed to be disposed of by final vote, by the rising of all in the *affirmative*: the whole assembly, *but one*, stood up; "it is a vote," said many voices. Franklin exclaimed, "I rise gentlemen, upon your own asserted principle, as the *wise minority*, to decide the question against you."

His literary legacies to mankind, in moral Essays, extensive researches, with original thoughts and experiments in Electricity and the Mechanic Arts, are fraught with important, useful instruction; and his life and attendant honors, should act as a powerful appeal to the rising generation, to husband their time, and devote it to some useful purpose, that life may be fruitful of happiness and honor.

Josiah and Abiah Franklin came from England to Bos-

ton, in 1685: seventeen children were born to them, who all grew up to manhood and were wedded, yet no one is now living to perpetuate its geneological record.

The Doctor died April 17, 1790, aged 84 years and 3 months.

BOSTON STREETS.

The uncommonly crooked and narrow streets of Boston, is a constant theme for strangers; it seems singular that two years after the settlement of Salem and one after that of Charlestown, that the authorities of Boston did not enter on the duties of the civil engineer, with more wisdom than their public avenues indicated. Washington, the main street of the place, turned to the east, at Kneeland street to the shore, and followed that, as far south as Castle street; then it turned westerly, where another line of the street continued to the neck: in 1663, this street was continued in one line, after the decease of Deacon Colburn, who had owned the land from the eastern to the Western waters. Not a spot did they preserve for any public square or walk, save that of the Common, and that, also, would probably have been appropriated, had it not have been owned and vacated by Wm. Blackstone, an Episcopalian clergyman. Some few of their records directed the "payles" (fences) to be made straight, but their houses and shops, in general, were huddled together as if thorough fares and comfortable avenues, were of not the least account among them; the expences at this time, 1850, for widening and improving the streets are exceedingly great, but in general, the amount will be returned by taxes, paid on superior buildings, erected on the sites of those removed: the great error now complained of, is, that the owners of the lands, derive more benefit from these improvements, than is properly their share; as they claim a full estimate of its present value, when the lot remaining, is doubled or threbled in worth, by the improvements produced.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The rational claims of the citizen soldier, to a fair and commendable position in the public mind, are many and weighty; it is they only, who can be depended on, at the uprising of any formidable body of men: when Washington visited Boston in 1789, in answer to the Governor's reception address, at the Town house, he remarked; "I have observed too, with singular satisfaction, so becoming an attention to the Militia of the State, as presents the fairest prospect of support to the invaluable object of national safety and peace; long may these blessings be continued to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: " Whatever encouragement the wisdom of the Legislature of the State, may deem proper and prudent to be extended towards this "right arm of our defences" in troublesome times, and for the beauty of our processions and holydays, will be fully returned by a patriotic support of the Laws, for the preservation of peace, and the adornment of our social festivities.

To the young men, the soldier's drill and evolutions, are conducive to their own health, activity, manly bearing and precision; and if military meetings can be divested of intoxicating drinks and unnecessary expenses, their assemblings would be of great advantage to each individual, in addition to its being a public benefit; and would become the best school for exercise and gymnastics ever patronised.

The different fashions in the practice and details in military drill, in ancient and modern times, are exhibited by the following description of a military training, given in a letter from a Mr. Dunton, who visited Boston, about the year 1668, to his friends in England.

"It is the custom here, for *all* that can bear arms to go out on a training day. I thought a Pike was best for a young soldier, so I carried a pike: 'twas the first time I ever was in arms. Being come into the field, the Captain called us into order, in order to go to prayer, and then prayed himself, and when the exercise was done,

the Captain likewise concluded with a prayer. Solemn prayer on the field upon a training day, I never knew but in New England, where it seems it is a common custom. About three o'clock our exercise and prayers being over, we had a very noble dinner, to which all the clergy were invited."

Arthur Perry, in 1640, was Town Drummer for all public purposes: there not being a meeting house bell in the town, he supplied that office with his drum to collect the congregation together. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in that capacity, for which yearly services he received £5. The 2d additional musical instrument was a clarionet, performed on by a tall, strapping fellow with but one eye, who headed the Ancient and Honorables a few strides. A band of music was first used in Boston in 1790, at the funeral of Col. Joseph Jackson.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was formed in 1637, and obtained their Charter in 1638, under the title of "the Military Company of Massachusetts;" their first Captain was a Bostonian; 1st Lieut., from Dorchester; 2d Lieut., Charlestown, and Ensign, from Cambridge: the members are principally commissioned officers of the various companies in, and contiguous to Boston; their title has been changed by the people, during the 212 years of military duty; and the biographical lives of their members are interwoven with the historical events and glory of the State. The uniforms they appear in, are those of the particular corps for which they are commissioned; their anniversary has been highly appreciated by the people, as a very pretty and interesting public holyday, for then, the Governor of the State with his aids, appear in public on the Common, to receive the commissions of the officers of that company, for the year just passed, and invest those newly chosen, with a similar panoply for the year ensuing: their anniversary occurs on the first Monday in June, which has long been noted as a day for showers and

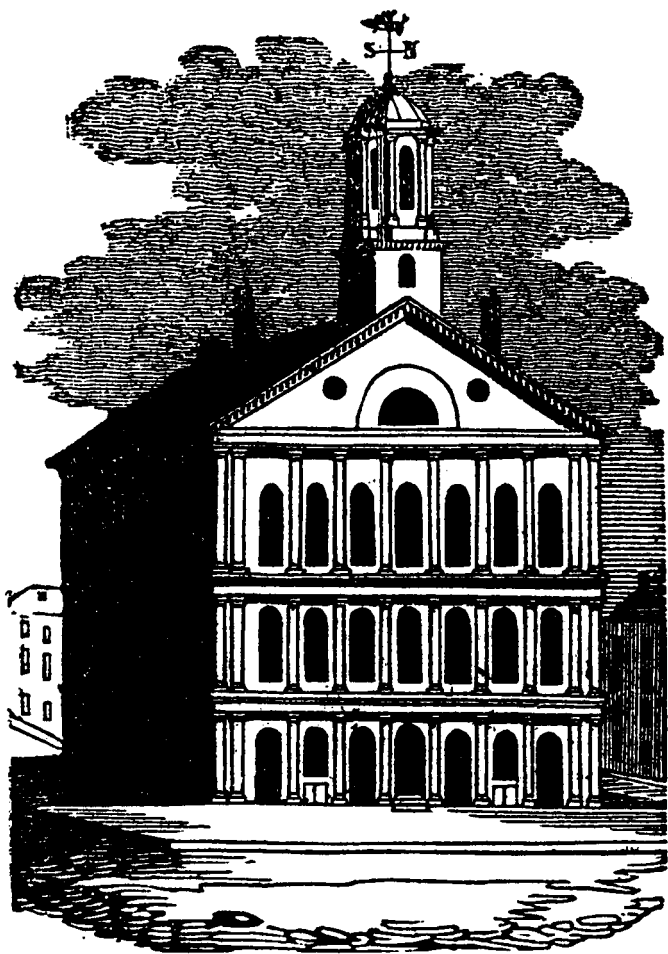
mixed sunshine, taking the starch from the dickeys of the boys, and flounces from the girls; it is now a pretty settled principle, that they must receive a good portion of "Heaven's liquid blessing," on that day, but on the 4th of July, our great national jubilee, we generally have a choice day of fine weather.

Some four years past, it was accounted an unnatural wonder, that on the eve of July 4th, an over-gorge of rain could descend just as the Fire works were being let off on the Common, making splosh of all the ignitable qualities of their composition: the blaze and reveberations in the upper regions of space, displayed their terrific majesty, with zig-zag lightnings and re-echoing thunders; and soon the shrill cry of Fire, the rattling of Engines, with blazing torch lights, lent their additional powers to make darkness visible, and give an impress to the tangled scene, dashing the pop-gun pyrotechnic exhibition of man, far into the shadow, if not into the mud of the picture. Fault was found with the Clerk of the weather, it being rumored that merely on account of changing his crown beaver, at the last Pavilion Quadrille party, and a superior one could not be had of Cook, on Court Street, till the fifth, he became wondrous wrathful, and burst forth in this scabrous exhibition of ill humor; but he promised to do better for the future, and to give through all time as good an element for the glorious 4th as he can scare up.

JULY 4TH, 1850, 4½ o'clock. Ye unsanctified Gods, Mars, Juno and Venus! just as we were penning the above description of the disappointment on a previous 4th, yet anticipating a glorious finish of this day's national jubilee, the envious Gods sent over us a mean, little, puny, black cloud, from the south, in shape something like a "Camel or a (J. C. C.) Whale," which poured its rebellious liquid over the Fire works on the Common, in gaunt spleen; converting them into a mushy, soft water concoction; while the pigmy, lilliputian, just born cities of Salem, Lowell, and Worcester exhibitions,

were uninjured, and went off with a vivifying sizzle, whizzle and a flam ! here, all our handsome city lads had no soul-winning sports, but to sigh, sigh with a-las ! *a-las* ! or throw off their own innate scintilations in sparkings, to light up love's social fire works, to a blaze of fun, frolick and hilarity ; they pray the "*uncorked bottles of heaven's liquid blessing*," for the future, to be kept neck side up, on the fourth, till the Fire works are over " loves chorus."

EAST VIEW OF FANEUIL HALL, IN 1850.



The inhabitants of Boston were supplied with meats and vegetables at their own doors, until 1734, when by

a vote of the town, a south end, and a north end market, with one in Dock Square, were established ; but so dissatisfied were the people with this arrangement, that the centre market house was destroyed by a mob three years afterwards; the south, altered into stores, and that at the north taken down, to build a work house with *its materials*.

In 1740, Peter Faneuil offered to build a market house at his own expense, and present it to the town : his proposition, on being offered to the people at a public meeting, there appeared 360 nays and 367 yeas, giving only seven voices majority, for the work to go on ; then, Faneuil hall was built of two stories, 40 feet wide, and 100 feet in length : this was gutted completely by fire, Jan. 13, 1761, and repaired March 4, 1763, the expenses being defrayed by a State Lottery ; in 1805, Faneuil hall building was enlarged to eighty feet in width, and twenty feet greater elevation : its length continued at one hundred feet.

GRANITE MARKET HOUSE.

Boston Granite Market House, at the eastern end of Faneuil hall, was commenced building Aug. 20, 1824 : its site being reclaimed from the tide waters, at the suggestions and on the plans of the elder Josiah Quincy : 525 feet long ; 50 feet wide : with a center building surmounted with an elevated dome : the floor of the market is brick, laid in Roman Cement : occupied by 128 stalls. Over the market, are two splendid halls : the whole expense of the building was upwards of a million of dollars : the rents accruing, have netted a full interest on the outlay, with a yearly overplus, which will soon liquidate the whole of the principal.

Since that date, stores for market places have multiplied in almost every section of the city, one on Beach street in the vicinity of the United States Hotel and Worcester railroad station, lately erected, ranks high in public estimation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first Conduit or Water Tank formed in Boston for holding water to be used in case of fire, was located nearly at the western entrance of Ann street, and that part of the street was then called Conduit street. This Tank was built by funds left by Robert Keayne, first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. He died March 23, 1656 : his will spread over 158 folio pages, in which he also bequeathed £500 towards building a Town House, which bequest was used for erecting the noted building at the head of State street.

In after times, wells for water were excavated, for filling fire-buckets, to be passed through lanes of men, boys, and sometimes women, under the direction of Fire Wardens ; the full buckets on one side, returned empty on the other. In after times, one hundred and thirty-two reservoirs were built with brick laid in Roman cement, to hold from three to four hundred hogsheads of water each, and by a suction hose from a fire engine being dropt into it, the engine would supply itself as fast as it could play out ; and after that date, *lanes of men and fire-buckets* became obsolete ; and now, since the grand Quochituat water supply, whose fountain head is 123 feet above flood tide ; its innate force and pressure sends forth a full stream to the roof of most of the buildings in the city ; consequently, the *suction hose* and *reservoirs* have nearly run their valued course. The city expenses of the fire department is rising \$50,000 yearly.

FIRES.

Boston has often extensively suffered by fire : the first fire was March 16, 1631, the chimney of Mr. Thos. Sharp's house took fire, "the splinters not being clayed at the top and taking the thatch burnt it down," the wind carried the fire to Mr. Colburn's house which, was also burnt. April 17 of the same year, Wm. Cheesborough's house was burnt, "all the people being present."

In 1653, a large conflagration took place near State St. ; but this is all the records of that time announce. In

1679, Aug. 8, 80 houses, 70 warehouses, with several vessels were burnt, near the Town dock; on Ann Street, valued at £200,000: in 1690, many buildings were burnt on Hanover, near Salem St.: In 1682, Dec. 18, the almshouse on Park St. was burnt: rebuilt on the same site, in 1686. In 1691, on the 19th of June, many buildings in the North Square and on Ann St. were destroyed: March 11, 1702, an extensive conflagration on Dock Square was only stayed, by blowing up three warehouses:—in 1711, Oct. 2, a fire commenced in Williams' Court in an oakum pickers tenement, where the woman suffered the fire "to catch the oakum she was employed in picking of;" all the houses and stores on both sides of Washington St. between School St. and Dock Square were laid in ashes: the first meeting house:—Four sailors ascended the steeple of the church to save the bell: the stairs burnt away, the roof fell in, and they were all crushed to death: (the rubbish was used to fill up for the Long wharf,)—the Town house was burnt out, with much damage to buildings on Pudding Lane, (Devonshire St.)—Dec. 9, 1747, the Town house at the west end of State St. was again burnt out: it was rebuilt inside, the next year.

1759, Nov. 14, a fire commenced south of Oliver's bridge, Water St. and swept off all the buildings east on that street and on Milk St.: about 20 in number.—1660, March 20, A fire lit up on Washington St. where three or four buildings were destroyed: it extended to Long wharf and to Fort hill, burning one large ship and eight or nine other vessels: the Quaker meeting house on Congress St. 183 dwelling houses: 63 stores: 66 shops, 36 barns: a total of 299 buildings: loss estimated at £71,112: 7s. and 3d.

1791, Jan. 13. A fire burst forth from a shop north of Faneuil hall, consuming all the buildings eastward to the dock, with that noble structure, which was a present to the town from Peter Faneuil, Sept, 10, 1742: the first

public use made of the hall was to pronounce a Eulogy on the character of the generous donor, who died about one month after its acceptance by the town.

1769, Jan. 30, the Jail on Park St. was burnt out: all the prisoners being saved.

1774, May 7. A barrack south of the Town dock took fire from cartridges, and devastated 30 buildings: some of them contained charitable donations of food, for the suffering inhabitants of Boston, while under the military power of Lord Howe with his 10,000 British soldiers in possession of the town.

1774, Aug. 10. At 11 o'clock at night a fire commenced in the lower part of a large brick house on Ann St., where three woman and two children were burned to death.

1787, April 20. A fire commenced in a malt house on Beach St. the wind brisk from the north east communicated the flames to many buildings at the same time. Hollis St. meeting house, fifty rods from its first eruption, was quickly in a blaze, and burnt to its foundation: 100 buildings, 60 of them being costly mansions: on both sides of Washington St. from Eliot to Nassau Sts. were swept off.

1794, July 30. The great fire of six ropewalks with 96 buildings on a line with Pearl St. consumed—this fire is alluded to on page 16.

1803, Jan. 15. Daniel Bowen's beautiful museum at the corner of Tremont and Bromfield Sts. was consumed, and its flames extended to a height to be seen at Portsmouth, a distance of 60 miles; and in 1807, Jan. 16, Bowen & Doyles' museum, where the Savings bank building on Tremont St. now stands, next the Chapel burial ground, was consumed by fire: the southern wall being forced out by the flames, fell into the cemetery grounds and crushed to death a number of young men.

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLING.

In 1635, Philemon Purmont was intreated to become an instructor to the young. In 1636, Daniel Mande was

regularly chosen for that office: and a voluntary subscription for its support was headed by "the Gov., Mr. Henry Vane, Esq., £10." Dep. Gov. John Winthrop £10; Mr. Rich'd. Bellingham, £10, with 42 other names for 4s. to 30s. each.—In 1641, the income from Deer Island was devoted to that purpose, and in following years, the rents of other islands were added:—£50 with a house, was voted to the master, and £30 to an usher:—In 1647, the Gen. Court enacted, that every town with fifty householders should have a free school, and if with one hundred, to have a Grammar school:—the Latin school of Boston was founded at this date:—Mr. Woodbridge was appointed a teacher in 1644: Mr. Woodmansey 1650: Dan'l Henchman, 1666:—Benjamin Thomson, 1667:—Ezekiel Cheever, 1671: so general an interest was elicited by the first settlers of Boston concerning free schools, that on a sale of a house and shop, by Leonard Buttall, (bricklayer) to Richd. Staines, (sailmaker) in 1656, one proviso was, "that the said Staines pay into the school at Boston, 6s. 3d. yearly."

In 1683, the town voted to have a second school: the first writing school was opened by John Cole in 1684: a second Latin or grammar school (the Eliot) was opened on North Bennet St., Recompense Wadsworth, teacher. In 1717 a writing school (the Adams) was opened on Mason St., Amos Algier, master:—1718 a free writing school was opened on Tileston St., with Jeremiah Condy as teacher:—these five schools were the only public sources for education, previous to the revolutionary war; during the siege of Boston, they were all closed but one, kept by Elias Dupee, who continued to instruct the youth gratuitously, which employment gave him peculiar delight:—In 1776 the schools were re-opened:—In 1780, the school system was remodded; the north Latin school was discontinued as such; the reading department, separated from the writing; the whole placed under the supervision of a school committee of above fifty persons, delegated from the different wards, annually to be chosen.

"The Board for Primary Schools," was established June 11, 1817, being composed of an equal delegation from each ward, chosen annually by the people.

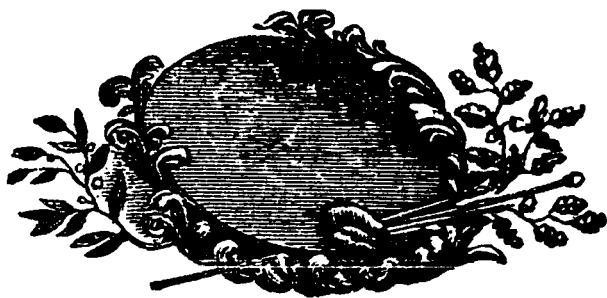
THE ENGLISH CLASSICAL, called the HIGH SCHOOL, commenced in May, 1821, at the Derne St. school house : removed to their new edifice, corner of Pinkney and West Centre Sts., in 1824.

All the schools are visited monthly by a sub-committee, and semi-annually by the general committee; the summer visitation is characterised as the CITY'S SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT, when recitations in Latin and English, and original compositions are given as specimens of improvement in oratory; and every other department puts forth its worthiest claim, to gain the "Franklin silver medal;" which is awarded to the best three, in every school; and the girls vie with each other for a similar token, for the same number, from the City Treasury.

The number of Primary Schools are 173, at a cost of about \$60,000 for the teachers, per year.

At the period of establishing the College at Cambridge, a School for Indian children was opened, but the advantages of it were not accredited by them, and after a fair trial, it was abandoned.

The annexed schedule, gives a general view of the present situation of the facilities for a good education for the rising generation of Boston.



Returns from the Schools of Boston, July 31, 1850.

Date of opening	School Houses.	Location	Cost of Building	Boys	Girls	Total.	Av. Attend.	Masters.	Subs.	Ushers.	Ass't.	Expense of Institution.
1847	Adams,.....	Mason street	\$35,000 00	360		360	293	1	1	1	3	\$5,204 00
1850	Bigelow.....	South Boston	42,642 17		341	341	266	1			5	
1821	Bowdoin	Derne street	44,980 14		497	497	402	2			7	5,162 00
1810	Boylston.....	Fort Hill	13,343 73	265	212	477	402	2		2	5	6,100 00
1844	Brimmer.....	Common street	34,151 21	324		324	301	2		2	2	5,726 00
1849	Chapman.....	East Boston.	28,022 79	197	200	397	287	2			6	
1845	Dwight.....	Concord street	29,500 00	290	203	493	442	2		1	8	5,700 00
1838	Eliot.....	N. Bennet st.	24,072 00	417		417		2		1	5	5,350 00
1840	Endicot	Cooper street	22,337 07	203	138	341	305	2		1	5	5,346 00
1785	Franklin.....	Washington st	24,526 89		520	520	401	1			8	4,191 00
1822	Hancock	Richmond pl	69,603 15		460	460	406	1	1		8	4,924 00
1823	Hawes	South Boston	7,289 29	316		316	248	1	1		4	5,908 00
1835	Johnson,	Tremont street	26,715 14		440	440	370	2			6	4,800 00
1837	Lyman	East Boston	20,596 27	216	422	638	425	2		1	11	7,325 00
1841	Mather	South Boston	21,314 80	249	251	500		2		1	6	5,934 00
1803	Mayhew.....	Hawkins street	35,792 59	410		410	328	1	1	2	4	4,937 00
1844	Otis.....	Lancaster st.	25,791 78	204	166	370	302	2		1	5	5,312 00
1845	Phillips.....	Pinckney st.	24,484 03	354		354	337	2		2	2	5,200 00
1849	Quincy	Hudson street	60,224 91	640		640	566	1	1	1	12	6,345 00
1834	Smith	Belknap street	7,485 61	24	40	64	25	1			5	1,887 00
1833	Wells,	McLean street	28,098 87		418	418	331	2		1	4	5,000 00
1836	Winthrop,	East street	23,897 00		397	397	325	2			6	4,800 00
1845	Latin and			96		96	92	1	1	1		6,272 16
	English High ...	Bedford street	57,510 81	165		165		1	2	2		7,910 00
Total			707,420 25	4730	4705	9435	6854	38	8	20	127	\$119,333 16

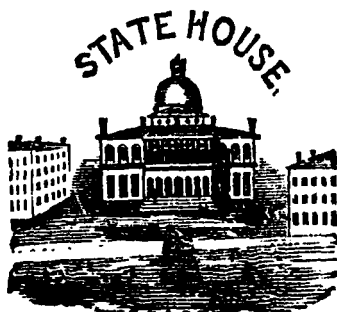
\$56,461 34 is yearly paid to Teachers in the Primary Schools at \$325, each, being 173 Teachers.

Deer Island has 68 Boys and 25 Girls.
Reformation School has 117 Boys.

The best pupils in the *High* and *Latin* schools, receive their "Commencement medals," from a fund provided by the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of 2000 dollars to each, the interest to be expended for that object. Dr. Franklin bequeathed 1000 dollars, the interest of which, to be expended for medals to the best pupils in the writing and grammar schools.

\$1000 was bequeathed by Rufus Webb: the interest of which to purchase books, &c., for the indigent pupils of the Franklin school.

Abiel Smith made a donation of \$4,700, the interest of which to be appropriated for the free education of the colored youths.



THE STATE HOUSE.

On the 4th of July, 1795, the corner stone of this agreeable and sightly building on Beacon street, was laid with great ceremony: it was drawn to its destined spot by fifteen white horses, that being the number of the then confederated states; and was laid by his Ex., Gov. Sam'l Adams, the hero for liberty; on land formerly owned by Gov. Hancock.

The building is 173 feet front length, and 61 deep; it appears externally to be of two stories; the basement 20 feet high, and the principal story 30 feet; this on the centre front, is continued with an attic, 60 feet front length and 20 feet high, covered with a pediment; over which is a dome, 50 feet diameter, and 30 feet high, ter-

minating with a circular look-out-house-lantern, which is capped with a gilded cone: the basement story is finished in a plain, neat manner, with a wing on each side of the centre compartments, $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet front length; the centre building is 94 feet, from which in front, it has a projection of 14 feet, supported by seven arches; affording support to 8 corinthian stone columns of thirty feet in length, thereby forming a beautiful veranda or walk: the corner stone is laid 100 feet above the waters, and the cone being 250 feet, makes it the most prominent object on approaching the City by water or land in every direction; and from its lantern, which is reached by 170 steps, one of the most beautiful panoramas in the world, presents itself to the eye; on the east, the spacious bay of the city and State, with its variegated shipping, water-craft and steamboats; its hundred Islands and Rocks; the country around, filling up the rest of the circle; with cultivated farms, hamlets, cottages, splendid buildings and country seats, rivers and ponds diversifying the scene. On the north is Charlestown; the Navy yard, Bunker hill monument, Medford, &c.; on the north-west, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is the city of Cambridge, with its many University halls, its superb and capacious Library building; Astronomical Observatory; Botanic garden, &c.;—Watertown, 5 miles; and Brighton, 7 miles, in the west and south-west:—the city of Roxbury, 2 miles, Dorchester, 4; and Milton, 7 miles, with its forever blue encircled hills in the south; with Braintree and Quincy, 8 miles, on the south-east: add to which, seven railroads, and seven bridges from Boston, penetrating the adjacent country in every direction, rivals that most splendid of all panoramas, of nature combined with art, which travelers have so much lauded in past years as being in the bay of Naples; this sight is to be seen from the balcony at the top of the dome, free for all visitors who sign their name in a book for that purpose, at the foot of the stairway, in the eastern wing.

The open centre of the first story of the State House,

is occupied by a colossal statue of Washington, chiseled from Italian marble by Chantry, at a cost of about 15,000 dollars ; this is free to public inspection.

A SKETCH OF CHANTRY'S WASHINGTON.



The western part of the first floor, with its basement, is improved by the Secretary of State and for the Adjutant General's office : the eastern wing of the first story, with a finely lighted basement room, is improved with the Library belonging to the State :—the Land office and the State Treasurer's room, —the second story of the east wing is divided into convenient sized committee rooms, and over those rooms is the splendid Senate Chamber. Between the eastern and western wing is the Representatives Chamber, being about 55 feet square, and in height terminating with the dome of the building :—in the western wing are numerous lobby rooms on the second floor, for committees, &c. On the third floor of the west wing, is the Governor's room and ante-chamber ; the fourth story is divided into three large committee rooms : the building cost \$ 133,333,33, and was first occupied in June, 1798.

Beacon Hill was north-east of the State House, about 200 feet ; its elevation was above the roof of that public building ; on top of the hill in 1635, was a beacon supporting a tar-barrel, to have been set on fire if Boston

should be attacked or beseiged ; but the occasion for this notice to the surrounding country never happened. The beacon was blown down in 1789, and in its place, a plain Doric column of brick and stone, encrusted with cement, with a large gilt Eagle at its top, was erected ; its elevation 60 feet—diameter 4 feet—pedestal 8 feet. The hill was 138 feet above high water mark, of a sugarloaf form ;—on the four pedestal sides of the column were statistical records of important events in the history of this country,—viz., on the south tablet, “To commemorate that train of events, which led to the American Revolution, and finally secured liberty and independence to the United States, this column is erected by the voluntary contributions of the citizens of Boston, MDCCXC.

On the west side :—Stamp Act passed 1765, repealed 1766, Board of Customs established 1767. British troops fired on the inhabitants, March 5, 1770. Tea destroyed in Boston, Dec. 16. Port of Boston shut and guarded, June 1, 1774. General Congress at Philadelphia, Sept. 4. Provincial Congress at Concord, Oct. 11. Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17. Washington took command of the Army July 2. Boston evacuated, March 17, 1776. Independence declared by Congress, July 4, 1776. Hancock President.

On the north side :—Capture of Hessians at Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. Capture of army at Saratoga, Oct. 17. Alliance with France, Feb. 6, 1770. Confederation of the United States, formed, July 9. Constitution of Massachusetts, formed 1780. Bowdoin, president of Convention. Capture of British Army at York, Oct. 19, 1781. Preliminaries of Peace, Nov. 30, 1782. Definitive Treaty of Peace, Sept. 1783. Federal constitution formed Sept. 17, 1787, and ratified by the United States, 1787 to 1789. New Congress assembled at New York, April 16, 1789. Washington inaugurated President, April 30. Public debts, funded, Aug. 4, 1790 : and on the east side, **AMERICANS, WHILE FROM THIS EMINENCE, SCENES OF**

LUXURIANT FERTILITY, OF FLOURISHING COMMERCE, AND THE ABODES OF SOCIAL HAPPINESS MEET YOUR VIEW, FORGET NOT THOSE, WHO, BY THEIR EXERTIONS, HAVE SECURED TO YOU THESE BLESSINGS.

At the cutting down of Beacon Hill for building lots, the four tablets were preserved and are to be seen in the eastern wing of the State House.

THE PROVINCE HOUSE, 1668.

This is a large brick building in the rear of stores, opposite the western end of Milk Street; it is of three stories; fifty feet back from Newbury (Washington) St.; it had a pretty lawn or garden-plat in front, with an iron rail fence; at the gate of which, two large trees imparted an agreeable shade and beauty to the place; the house was ascended by a flight of about twenty stone steps, a cupola surmounted the roof, which supported a bronzed figure of an Indian chief, with a Bow and Arrow as a vane; who, "when he *heard* the bell ring for dinner, invariably fired off his arrow and came down for his lunch;" this was told to *little men and women*, many of whom have narrowly watched for that event, only to be grievously disappointed: the front of the house was decorated with the King's arms, richly carved and gilt; this work is preserved in the hall of the Historical Society: the estate was a gift from the State, to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and the trustees of that institution leased it for 99 years: places for trade and business, have been erected on its front garden-plat, preventing its being seen, short of entering Province-house court: on a rail which surmounts the balustrade over the portico, are these letters and figures, 16. P. S., 79, which probably gives the date of its erection.

CHARLESTOWN BRIDGE, 1786.

The ever busy and enterprising people of Boston, not yet recovered from the dire effects of a seven years' war, which was but closed in 1783, undertook a remarkably

important and expensive public work, and one quite problematical as to its favorable results,—that of erecting a Bridge across the deep waters between Boston and Charlestown: it was the first ever attempted in America: John Hancock, Thomas Russell, Nathl. Gorham, Eben'r Parsons, and others, were incorporated for completing that grand project, March 9, 1785; and on the 17th of June, 1786, it was completed and opened for passengers: salutes of 13 guns were fired from Bunker and Copp's hill at sunrise: the eight bells of Christ's church gave a merry peal with national airs; and great preparations were made for a day of social joyful festivity; at one o'clock, the proprietors assembled at the Old Town House, and they, with the branches of the legislature and citizens, were escorted by the military, for a dedication of the bridge, when a salute was fired from the Castle: on their arrival at the bridge, the military opened right and left for the procession to pass through, as far as the draw of the bridge, which was up; the president of the corporation directed the draw to be lowered; when a salute from Copp's Hill, with shouts from 20,000 freemen made the welkin ring: the procession again formed, and ascended Breed's Hill, where another salute greeted them, and perhaps best of all, a plentiful dinner, "fit for the gods," on two tables of 220 feet length each: 800 sat down to the feast and the flow of wit and sentiment closed the scene of festivity and sobriety at 6 o'clock.

The abutment on the Charlestown side, from the landing, was 100 feet: space to the first pier, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet: 36 piers at equal distances to the draw, $622\frac{1}{2}$ feet; draw 30 feet: 39 piers on Boston side 672 feet; space to the abutment $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet; from that to the landing $45\frac{1}{2}$ feet; whole length 1503 feet.

The bridge is on 75 ranges of piers, each composed of seven heavy sticks of oak timber, united by a cap piece with strong braces and girts; the piers connected to each other by large string pieces and covered with four inch plank; the bridge is 42 feet wide, with a railed foot pas-

sage of 6 feet on each side ; the centre of the bridge is two feet higher than at the ends : the whole lighted by 40 handsome lamps : four strong stone wharves connecting with three piers each, are built at the sides of the bridge, to add to its strength, and for a convenience in landing lumber, &c.: the floor of the bridge, at the highest tide, is four feet above the water ; which generally rises, from 12 to 14 feet : the longest pier is 47 feet : the cost of the bridge about \$50,000, divided into 150 shares : the tolls doubled on Sundays, and forty years allowed for the extent of the charter ; paying yearly to the College at Cambridge, \$666,66 in consideration of their income loss, from ferrage, which was in their own right.

The forty years was subsequently extended to seventy, on account of building Cambridge bridge, and the double toll discontinued : We have been thus particular in these details, considering the work at that time a great undertaking, and presuming it will interest the sons, by showing the enterprise, foresight and public spirit of the father's ; for that property has netted so large an income, that the shares have been sold from 2500 to 3000 dollars each.

This bridge became unproductive in 1828, on account of building Warren toll-free bridge, and its draw was raised for a permanency. In 1839 a violent storm drove the ship *Columbiana* from her moorings in Charlestown, staving her through four ranges of the piers : in 1840, the Legislature of Mass. purchased the franchise and properties of the bridge, at 30,000 dollars, and "resolved" that the two Bridges should be put in the best state of repair and a sufficient toll taken, to pay the cost of the old bridge ; the repairs on both, with an extra fund, the interest of which would forever keep them in good order ; at this time both the Charlestown and Warren Bridges are free from toll.

CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE, built in 1793, and CRAGIE'S BRIDGE to East Cambridge, in 1807, with an arm to the States Prison at Charlestown, have been purchased by a

company, to be made free Bridges as soon as the tolls taken, become ample to pay for their cost, with a capital in addition, the interest of which will keep them always in good repair; which grand desideratum may probably be accomplished by the year 1855, and then all the avenues from Boston will be free from toll, excepting the Mill Dam from Beacon Street to Brighton: the tolls taken at this avenue have been so little in amount, that on a proposition being made to the Proprietors at a regular meeting, but one or two votes have been the cause of that Avenue not being free for some years past; and when all other roads can be passed by travelers, without any tax or toll being required, the traveling there, will not be of sufficient amount to make the collection, and of course that road must also be made free.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL LIBRARY, TREMONT ST.

Was incorporated Feb. 19, 1794; its library comprises about 8000 volumes, and its museum is rich, extensive, and is highly valued as a medium of conferring a great amount of pleasure and happiness to its reading community. This society has published 22 octavo volumes of its transactions and original productions, which are valuable to the scientific researcher: the hall for their meetings, with their library and museum, is over the Savings bank, next north of the Chapel burial ground on Tremont St., in the building with the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The number of the society (unfortunately for the public) is limited to sixty members: consequently the changes, and also, the improvements made, are slow: the fee for membership is \$8, with a yearly assessment of \$3.

THE BOSTON LIBRARY SOCIETY, FRANKLIN PLACE,

Was incorporated June 17; 1794.—The object of this association was to collect those works in general literature and the sciences, which were at too much cost for

individual purchase, and their enterprise and diligence have brought together rising 12,000 volumes, including a good selection from French authors: the extensive range of literary productions in this library, amply supply the desires and wants of every reading family, and there cannot be any richer fountain for enlightening information to be enjoyed, at so little expense.

Their building in the centre of the south range of dwellings, in Franklin Place, was a noble gift to this and to the Historical Society, unitedly; the late Chas. Bulfinch, and other gentlemen, who caused the Tontine buildings (Franklin Place) to rise up, on the basis of Joseph Barrell's pond of water, in 1793; thereby dating the first blocks of buildings, ever built in Boston: the building is now owned by the Boston Library Association, they having purchased the right of the Historical Society.

The shares in this library are held at \$25,00, but are often purchased of individuals at \$15,00: there is then, an annual assessment of \$3 only, for the expenses and preservation of, and for additions to be made to the collection of volumes.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM, BEACON STREET.

For several years a literary periodical, entitled the Monthly Anthology, had been conducted with uncommon acumen by a society of gentlemen, who issued proposals in 1806, for establishing a public reading room at ten dollars per year, to subscribers; this was so extensively patronised, they concluded to add a library thereto: in a little time they collected a thousand volumes, and then elected trustees for their infant institution; first located it on Congress St.; after a time, in Scollay's building: in 1810, on Common St., north of the Chapel burying ground: in 1822 on Pearl St., and in 1849, in their new edifice on Beacon St., where its favorable location, and conveniences of arrangement, must afford a most suitable retirement from the bustle and noise from public

business roads : and with a large open area of ground in its rear, covered with trees and foliage, which will probably be one monitory blank space in the topography of the city, even unto the end of generations to come, it being a dormant cemetery.

Hon. James Perkins in 1822, presented to the society, his princely estate on Pearl Street, and the proprietors then raised \$45,000 for building suitable halls for an exhibition of paintings and statuary. Thomas Handasyde Perkins, brother of James, and James Perkins, Jr., with John Bromfield, were generous donors to this growing institution, which is destined to be the pride of the City, in all that pertains to its Literature and fine arts.

Augustus Thorndike presented a valuable collection of Casts, from celebrated Statues, and Geo. Watson Brimmer, a magnificent collection of volumes on the Fine Arts. Their Library now contains 37,000 volumes and a choice and valuable collection of Statuary and Casts : their real and personal property is valued at \$ 342,000 : Wm. Smith Shaw, deceased, was the most active pioneer and importunate agent on commencing and advancing this momentous and interesting undertaking.

A share in the Athenæum is held at \$ 300, which is entitled to three tickets of admission ; a ticket for life is \$ 100 ; and any number of strangers can be admitted to its privileges, if they reside 20 or more miles from Boston, for the space of one month, by any holder of one of the above tickets ; yearly subscribers pay \$10 per year. The Library and Reading room is open from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M., every week day, and on the eve of Sunday. A season ticket to their annual exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture, for one person, is 50 cents, and for a single admission, 25 cents. This beautiful exhibition commences in May and closes in September.

THE STATE LIBRARY,

Is in the eastern wing of the State House, occupying the well lighted basement and the story above it, com-

prising 7,000 volumes: it is open during a session of the Legislature, every week day, from 9 A. M. till evening, except the afternoon of Saturday; expressly for the benefit of members of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches of the government; and from 8 A. M. till 2 P. M. daily, when the Legislature is not in session.

BOWDITCH FREE LIBRARY, OTIS PLACE.

The first free library ever known to be established in Boston, was founded in 1839, by Dr. Henry I. Bowditch: free to all who will comply with the few simple regulations for its safety and perpetuity. It comprises about 3000 volumes, at the residence of the Dr., No. 8 Otis Place, and volumes are delivered every Friday, from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, BROMFIELD ST.

Was founded March 10, 1820, for mutual benefits among Merchants' apprentices, and during its growth of twenty-eight years, hundreds of its members have reached manhood, ripened by its means and qualified for managing a commercial trade. This association has received a friendly aid and countenance from the merchants, and at this date, is on a very respectable standing: its library numbers about 9000 volumes, with about \$16,500 funded property.

Merchants' apprentices, are all fair candidates for admission, on the presentation of some useful volume to the library, and \$2 per year, towards the expenses and support of the institution. Their rooms on Bromfield St. are open every week day, from 1 till 10 o'clock, P. M. Scientific lectures are delivered to the Association, weekly, during the four winter months.

FREE LIBRARY FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The City authorities have appropriated \$2,500 for founding a free City Library for the benefit of all the inhabitants; and some few volumes in the French language have been presented for the same purpose, by Mr. Vattemare. Our worthy Mayor, John P. Bigelow, (a

true chip from the old block—Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford,) having suited the citizens exactly at the head of their municipal affairs, they privately contributed one thousand dollars for the purchase of silver plate, to be presented to him : the affair early reaching his ears, he promptly declined accepting that specified donation ; the amount then being tendered him for any other object, he generously added it to the commencing funds for the citizens public free library.

There are a few noble souls yet of the old stamp, capable and willing, who, if they gave a thought to this subject, would come forward and contribute to this literary fund. Come forth, ye scions of a patriotic race—come forth ! and build a living perennial fount of knowledge and intelligence, broad and expansive as your noble Quochituat, diffusing its invaluable and untold blessings through the perecraniums of the people, so long as the city may endure.

MECHANIC APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, PHILLIPS' PLACE.

Was founded by Mr. Wm. Wood, Feb. 22, 1820 : under the fostering wing of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association. This well conducted institution has been very serviceable in storing the mind of its young members with valuable knowledge and enlightening the craft on scientific subjects.

Their library is on Phillips Place, Tremont St., and numbers 6,000 volumes ; is open on Tuesday and Saturday evenings : and Friday evening is devoted to elocutionary exercises. Terms for membership, one dollar per year, and membership of the Elocution school 25 cents. The periodicals of the day and newspapers are on file in their Reading room.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES,

Are located as follows : H. G. Callender, 7 School St. ; E. P. Peabody, Foreign Library, 13 West St. ; C. Moore,

436 Washington St. Thos. O. Walker, 68 Cornhill. T. Hiller, 123 Hanover St. Mary Ashly, 124 Charles St. Boston library, 111 Washington St. Burnham & Brothers, 60 Cornhill.

THE NEW ENGLAND GENEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, was founded in 1845, and connected therewith, at No. 21 Court square, is their library. The main purpose of this institution, is collecting for preservation, all old ancient records, maps, writings, &c., of the past and passing years, relating particularly to our State and country.

They issue a valuable Historical and Geneological Register, quarterly, at two dollars per year; Samuel G. Drake, Esq. editor, which is worthy of extensive patronage and support, and a place in every library.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, was founded in 1779, and chartered May 4, 1780. Much public and private good has been effected by this ancient literary and scientific institution: the many quarto volumes issued of their doings and transactions, are monuments of learned achievements in the Arts and Sciences; their library numbers over 6000 volumes of choice productions on all the useful subjects they are bound to promote, which is located in the granite building, next north of the Chapel burial ground on Tremont St.; where the Society hold their meetings.

BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

In the winter of 1830, a few gentlemen of scientific attainments conceived the design of forming a Society, in Boston, for the promotion of Natural History. After several preliminary meetings, and communicating their designs to others, who they supposed would be favorably disposed toward them, a meeting was called on the 28th of April, 1830. It was organized by the choice of Dr. Walter Channing as Moderator, and Theophilus Parsons, Esq., as Secretary. Then they resolved to form them-

selves into a Society under the name of the "Boston Society of Natural History." On the 6th of May, a Constitution and Bye-laws were adopted; and on the 13th of the same month, officers were chosen. An Act of Incorporation was obtained at the next session of the Legislature, and bears date, February 24, 1831.

The great object had in view, in the formation of the Society, was to promote a taste and afford facilities for the pursuits of Natural History by mutual co-operation, and the collection of a Cabinet and Library. But it has always been understood, that special attention should be given to the investigation of the objects in our own immediate vicinity.

This Institution is now permanently established in Mason street, having purchased the estate formerly owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Medical College. The building and necessary alterations to adapt it to the purposes of the Institution, cost about \$30,000, which sum was obtained by subscription from the liberal citizens of Boston.

Any one becoming a member of this association, is subjected to a fee of five dollars, and a yearly assessment of three dollars. Any member paying into the treasury, thirty dollars, will be exempted from annual assessments. Public lectures are annually given by the society, on the several branches of Natural History, which are free to the members of the association.

Every Wednesday, all who desire it, have free access to the cabinet. Strangers visiting the city, who cannot conveniently come on that day, can obtain admission at any time, by application to any officer of the Society. There are nine rooms in the building, one of which is occupied by the Library, and each of the others by objects of interest in the different departments of natural history. The Society has published five octavo volumes of the Boston Journal of Natural History, each illustrated by costly engravings. They have also published three vols. octavo, of proceedings at their semi-monthly meetings.

Both these publications contain contributions from our most distinguished naturalists.

The officers elected at the last annual meeting in May, were as follows :

John C. Warren, *President* ; C. T. Jackson, D. H. Storer, *Vice Presidents* ; J. Elliot Cabot, *Corresponding Secretary* ; Samuel L. Abbott, *Recording Secretary* ; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, *Treasurer* ; C. K. Dillaway, *Librarian* ; C. C. Sheafe, *Cabinet Keeper*.

CURATORS—J. E. Teschemacher, of Botany ; Francis Alger, Mineralogy ; Samuel Kneeland, jun., Comparative Anatomy ; W. J. Burnett, Entomology ; W. O. Ayers, Ichthyology ; Jeffries Wyman, Herpetology ; T. T. Bouvie, Geology ; Saml. Cabot, jun., Ornithology ; William Read, Conchology.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE—D. H. Storer, Jeffries Wyman, C. K. Dillaway, S. L. Abbott, Samuel Kneeland, jun.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION,

Was instituted March 15, 1795. This institution comprises many hundreds of our most ingenious and respectable mechanics, and as a society, has done much for their individual benefit in raising the various useful crafts to an honorable standing in the community, and achieved important results and advantages to the public at large, by a triennial concentration of the best productions of genius in every department of the useful and fine Arts, by a great and glorious Fair, which once in every three years, fills the eye with delight by its grandeur, and the heart with a patriotic impulse of gratitude, and their own coffers with a fair compensation ; the last year, 1850, their seventh fair was opened with a generous display of the neatest handy-work of artists and artizans, in every department of choice work, accomplished by man or woman, in Faneuil and Quincy Halls.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY.

This Society was established Feb. 23, 1791. The object of its formation was to resuscitate life in any person who, by any accident, may appear suddenly to be inert and lifeless ; to encourage all rational means for restoring them to animated life, and to award medals of silver or gold, to all persons who may be the cause of saving any of his fellow creatures from drowning or other sudden death. See further remarks with a list of its officers.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE SOCIETY,

Was incorporated June 25, 1794. Its founders established this society on the broad basis for affording relief to unfortunate sufferers by fire in any part of the State, and to reward the inventor of any useful machine for extinguishing fires, and to patronise any one making extraordinary exertions in such a time of calamity.

A HOUSE FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN AND FEMALES.

A Society for affording a home to destitute children and females, supported by subscription. went into operation in Jan. 1847: their house is 26 Albany Street ; Mrs. Gwynn is matron. From 12 to 20 have been there provided for at a time, when from any sudden occurrence, they had been deprived of a home or shelter. It is under the government of 24 managers, and report speaks favorably of the aid and benefits conferred, having been judicious and opportune. Such a society must be deemed most worthy of support.

LADIES' HOME EDUCATION SOCIETY AND TEMPERANCE UNION.

This Ladies' society was formed in 1835, for aiding indigent parents to give a proper education to their children, to provide them partially or wholly with clothes, food and schooling, and attend to their wants in sickness or in health.

There are numerous widows, with one or more young children, whose means are not adequate to clothe, feed and send them to school, and if such sympathetic aid should be withheld, they surely would grow up with apparent neglect: in such sad cases, this notable Society of notable women, offer their services as far as in their power.

They now have twenty-three children at their HOME, 11 Hudson street, under their immediate, especial care, support and protection, and if means could be realized for such a result, as *many hundreds* would partake of their bounties and receive instruction. The numerous



**FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Corner of Washington and Asylum Streets, Boston.**

laboring but ambitious mothers, who cannot gratify their hearts' best wishes for their offspring but in a very scanty degree, here can place their young in safety, for hours, days, months or years, as the parent may choose, and the best care taken of them; tho' if the parent can assume any part of the expenses, it will be received to be laid out in aid to others who may be in equal need.

Mrs. Ebenezer Hayward is President of the Institution, and has been in some official capacity since the formation of the Society in 1835, to the present time. The Society was incorporated 1850, April 18.

The kind attention of the patriot and philanthropist is claimed in their behalf, to the Governess and her charge, to strengthen the power of the former, to save and protect many, very many of the forlorn youths, and guide them in the paths of virtue, and nurture them with intelligence and in the principles of morality; if either of the official agents—Mrs. L. Severance, or Mrs. P. Holway—offer for sale the periodical of the Association, bearing their official title, be sure to buy that freely; and if convenient, add another moiety, for the aid it will perhaps give to save some youth from ruin and disgrace, and convert him or her to the correct habits of social society.

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM,

Was instituted Sept. 25, 1800. This society was formed by a number of eminent ladies for the charitable and ennobling purpose of relieving, instructing, employing, assisting and protecting female orphan children. They were incorporated Feb. 26, 1803: their success in rescuing from ruin the fatherless children of the city, has equalled the most benevolent expectations of its founders; thousands of little parentless girls have been protected and supported by them through the weak and helpless years of childhood, and placed honorably in society as worthy and valued members. Their asylum was located at the corner of Lincoln Street, but re-

moved in 1846, to a spacious edifice on Washington St. built by their munificence and a determination to do their full share of good with the patriots of the day.

On placing the corner stone of their new building on its allotted spot, an engraved plate with the following record was imbedded there in proper form, viz.—

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN, Founded A.D. 1800;—Incorporated, 1803. This house was erected A. D. 1844, by aid of liberal contributions from citizens of Boston, under the superintendence of Wm. Lawrence, Henry Hall, George C. Shattuck, and Thomas B. Wales. *Architect*, Isaiah Rogers. Present Officers of the Society, Mrs. Wm. Prescott, 1st Directress. Mrs. Charles Tracy, 2d Directress. Mrs. Mary Otis, Treasurer. Mrs. Thomas B. Wales Sec'y. Managers—Mrs. Amos Lawrence, Mrs. Isaac Mansfield, Mrs. B. T. Pickman, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. Charles Barnard, Mrs. B. T. Reed, Mrs. J. K. Mills, Mrs. G. C. Shattuck, Miss M. F. Lamb, Mrs. Albert Fearing, Miss Jane Wigglesworth.

PENITENT FEMALE SOCIETY.

A "Female Society for Missionary purposes," for many years had been in operation; and on account of the duties and wants appertaining to their field of labors, was formed a separate institution, under the title of the "Auxiliary Society to the Penitent Female Refuge Society." This branch of the original Female Society commenced their philanthropic labors in 1825, auxiliary to the gentlemen's "Penitent Female Refuge Society," which was formed in 1821. Here was an union of all that is great, good and beautiful, for the exertions of philanthropic minds. For a number of years these two aids in the cause of moral training, by educational tasks and religious instructions, accomplished many uncommon reformatations, steadfast and immoveable; but the field of duty rapidly extended beyond their sustaining means; yet their hands were strengthened, and their hopes crowned with encouragement to go on, and save from polluted destruction, such as they could bring within their kind parental and purifying atmosphere of religious and moral instruction.

The exertions made in behalf of the institution in 1845, enabled them to build a suitable edifice on land given by the city for that purpose, and since then their labors

of Love and Mercy have been often met with a response from many who had a grateful sense of the commiseration and kindness extended towards, heretofore lost, but now saved sinners, in both a moral and religious sense.

The annual payment for membership to this Association of ladies, is one dollar, and twenty-five dollars constitutes a membership for life.

Their new house is on Rutland Street, rear of the Stone Church; Miss Howland, Matron: there are about 14 women now in charge of the establishment for a reform.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mrs. Wm. Minot, President; Mrs. Norman Seaver, Vice President; Mrs. M. L. O'Brien, Secretary; Miss M. C. Smith, Treasurer; Miss Georgina Otis, Ass't Secretary. Managers—Mrs. Daniel P. Parker, Mrs. Nathan Gurney, Mrs. J. C. Proctor, Mrs. Parker Fowle, Miss Sarah Stocker, Mrs. Eben. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Drury, Mrs. Lemuel Shaw, Mrs. Richard E. Eddy, Mrs. Edward S. Rand, Mrs. Samuel L. Gould, Mrs. Arthur Wilkinson, Mrs. H. B. Emerson, Mrs. Francis O. Watts.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY.

In the year 1839 a number of ladies formed an association for the benevolent purpose of assisting and reclaiming from the paths of folly and vice, the many young and unprotected females who throng the city for employment. There is generally in the youthful mind and feelings, powerful incentives to error; to depart from the sober and steady course through life marked out by wisdom and experience, and many are allured to participate in some present beckoning pleasure, which weakens the confidence of friends and the elevating, sustaining consciousness of innate innocence: the LADIES MORAL REFORM ASSOCIATION, on all occasions of this nature, which may come to their knowledge, exercise their benevolent exertions for their reformation at their appropriated Reform house; affording them shelter and support, with maternal solicitude for their future rectitude of conduct and usefulness; the number assisted by the society, the past year, was 257, and of that number, 117 are known to be doing well in conduct; some of whom have received protection and support at various times.

That this society has done much good, there is abundant evidence in the change of habits and manners of many of the females ; thereby showing, that they put a higher estimate on life and its uses, than to shorten it by intemperance and vice, and embitter its days with sad violations of the laws of God and man, of nature and of reason : when they seem also to realize, that the bodily system for a time, may seem to withstand the trials it is doomed to endure from reckless indulgences, yet, that the debtor and credit side of the account is being pretty regularly kept. and that a reckoning may, and will be called for, by sickness, a ruined system, and perhaps by death.

The noblest ladies of this democratic land, can never devote their time or their funds, for greater blessings to the community, or add more real dignity or honor to themselves, than in their holy, beneficent exertions, in saving from total depravation, the younger members of their sex, who may have swerved, and perhaps with the strongest of temptations, in some instances, from the narrow and strict moral path of purity and spotless innocence : "While there is life, there is hope," says the medical faculty, and the same must be true in all moral philosophy.

The Ladies Moral Reform Association is governed by a President. Mrs. John Kilton :— 25 Vice Presidents—9 Managers—an Executive Committee of 9—Secretaries, &c : all acting under the influence of one of their beautiful resolves, viz. "that would we raise the fallen we must sympathize with them."

The Society's Reform building is No. 98 Tyler Street, Mrs. Blaisland, Matron ; and their office for help, is at 13 Bedford Street, Mrs. H. B. Emerson, Agent : during the past year, 1169 families have been supplied with help through their office, and 1205 females provided with employment.

THE STRANGERS RETREAT.

This establishment is for the convenience and protec-

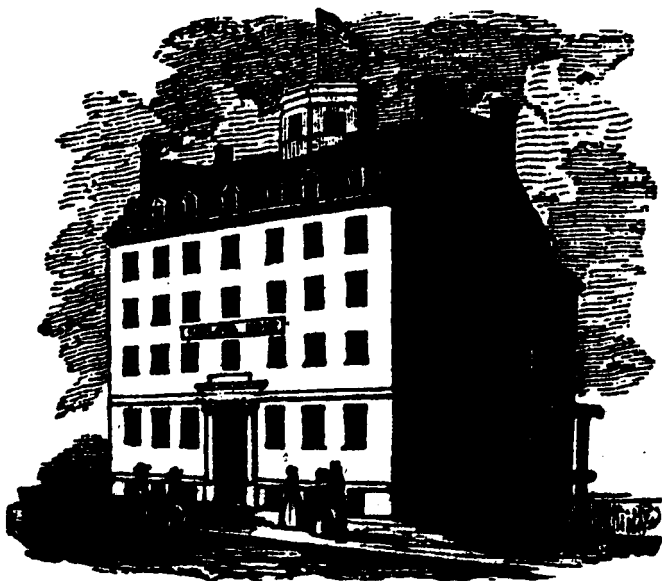
tion of females, coming to the city for employment, and where ladies, on business, may find a safe and quiet retreat, at a reasonable charge. It was commenced and is yet governed by the **NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MORAL REFORM SOCIETY**, and has been the means of doing much good, in protecting young females, destitute of the means of support and assisting them to situations where they can take care of themselves. The Strangers Retreat is at No. 6 Columbia Street; Mrs. Cummings, Matron; the asking price for board, is \$1.50 per week, for those having means to meet it; yet its doors are freely opened to the seeker for protection, during all the untoward circumstances which may attend females in the pursuit of an honorable and moral life—the institution is full worthy of the confidence of those whose aid it is desirous of, and merits the benificent care and support from the affluent, religious, philanthropic and moral part of the community.

BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

For nineteen years this society has continued to befriend the seamen by acts of kindness and instruction: they commenced religious services in the arched building on Central wharf in 1828, and built a mariner's Church on Purchase St. in 1830, size, 46 by 60 feet: this association for the benefit of the mariner, was but the second formed on this continent, and they have been the cause of great good to that portion of our Citizens: in 1845, they erected a stately edifice for boarding mariners, affording them as great conveniences and comfortable lodgings, as is enjoyed by others. the house is at the corner of Belmont and Purchase street: it contains 91 rooms: Reading room, Dining room and parlors included: forty-three of the rooms have been furnished by ladies' associations or by individual ladies, and each is titled over the door, with a name given to it by the kind donor: on the top of the building is an observatory affording a view of the harbor and of the surrounding country:

this is truly a comfortable house for the mariner, and the society must unavoidably be the means of accomplishing a vast amount of good in their day and generation. The annexed cut gives a good view of the

SEAMENS'S HOME, PURCHASE STREET.



THE SEAMENS'S AID SOCIETY.

This society is composod of about 500 Ladies whose benevolence and patriotism prompts them to a laborious and important undertaking for the welfare of seamen : this Seamen's Aid Society, aims to accomplish two important purposes, viz. to give good, and fair priced employment to seamstresses, who are in need of it for their support, and to furnish the seamen with better made garments, and at as low a price as can be purchased at the slop-shops : at the Mariners' House in North Square, is a store well stocked by them, with every article of dress for a Sailor, manufactured and made in the most thorough manner; and if every reader of this article, who wishes to befriend a sailor, will direct him to that establishment for a supply of all his wardrobe, he will accomplish thereby a double act of charity—benefit the poor widow, and do a friendly act to the sailor.

THE BOSTON PORT SOCIETY

Was formed in 1828, for the benefit of the marine interests, and afford comfort and instruction to seamen : the society comprises about 200 of our most active merchants, and contributes its united and individual aid to all societies, auxiliary with them, for promoting the interests of seamen : their meeting house is in the North Square, "the Bethel of Father Taylor," and under the Bethel is a clothing store, for supplying seamen with every good article of clothing, made in the best manner and afforded at the same, or even at a less price, than the slop-garments are sold, at the common places for such trade.

MARINER'S HOUSE, NORTH SQUARE.

This is a noble edifice of 4 stories, erected by the BOSTON PORT SOCIETY, and leased to the SEAMANS' AID SOCIETY : it contains 40 rooms over the basement story : the building is 40 feet square, with a wing extending 70 feet of three stories ; in the basement is a storage room for seamens' luggage, kitchen, laundry and bathing room : in the wing, is a spacious dining hall for seating an hundred persons : it has a chapel for morning and evening services and where social, religious meetings are held every Wednesday evening under the care of Rev. E. T. Taylor : a reading and news room, with a good library to which accessions are daily making ; and a store for the sale of sailors' clothing : the building and land cost about \$38,000, and it has been furnished at a cost of about \$21,000, by the generous contributions of the Unitarian Churches of Boston and vicinity ; a good supply of water is on the estate, and two force pumps supply each of the stories with hot or cold water, as required:



STREETS, LANES, ALLEYS, AND PLACES, IN BOSTON.

A st, S.B. across 4th to Boston whf.
 Acorn, Willow to W. Cedar st.
 Adams, Sudbury to Ivers st.
 Adams place opens 11 Bridge street
 Adams place, from E. near 3d, S.B.
 Adams court or lane, Wash-near 73²
 Aetna place at 7 Kingston street
 Alba court, at 17 School street
 Albany, Beach to Troy streets
 Albion, Dover to W Castle street
 Alden court, W. of Alden street
 Alden, 139 Court to Sudbury street
 Allen court, 37 Allen street
 Allen, Chambers to Brighton street
 Allen place, 39 Allen street
 Allston, Bowdoin to Somerset st.
 Allston place, Allston street
 Almont place, 18 Blossom street
 Andover, Causeway to Minot street
 Andover court, 6 Andover street
 Ann, Union to Commercial street
 Arch, Franklin pl. 28 Summer st.
 Arch place 113 Hanover street
 Arnold, Washington to Suffolk st.
 Ash, 6 Oak to Bennet street
 Ashburton pl. 48 Bowdoin to Som.
 Ashland, Leveret to Chambers st.
 Ashland av. 680 Wash. 319 Har. av.
 Asylum, 570 Wash. st. 191 Har. av.
 Atlantic, 4th to Telegraph Hill
 Athenaeum court 72 Atkinson street
 Athens, 2d to Dorchester street
 Atkinson, Milk to Purchase street
 Auburn, Brighton av. Livingst'e st.
 Auburn court, 70 Cambridge street
 Avery, 387 Washington to Mason st.
 Avery place N. side Avery street
 Avon, E street
 Avon place, 264 Washington street
 B st. S.B. across B'way to the water
 Baker's alley, from 99 Broad street
 Baldwin place, 100 Salem street
 Barre pl. N. of Eliot, n. Tremont st.
 Barrett, 77 Ann to 6 Fulton street
 Bartlett. 187 Hanover to 304 Ann st.
 Bartlett place, 82 Salem street
 Barton, Leveret to Lowell street
 Bath, Milk, opp Pearl to Water st.
 Battery, 378 Corn'l to 199 Hanover
 Batterymarch, Liberty sq. to Broad
 Bay, at 62 Fayette street
 Beach, 410 Washington to Sea st.
 Beacon hill pl. Bowdoin to Mt Ver.
 Beacon, Tremont to Western av.
 Bedford, 290 Wash'n to Summer st.
 Bedford place N side Bedford st.
 Bedford court, S.W. Bedford street
 Becher lane, Fort Hill to Broad st.
 Belknap, Beacon to 56 Camb'ge st.
 Belknap place, 11 Belknap street
 Belmont, Wash'n sq. Fort H. wharf
 Belmont sq. Sumner to Marginal st.
 Bennet av. N Bennet to Prince st.
 Bennet, 462 Wash'n 91 Har'n av.
 Bennet (N) 208 Hanover 151 Salem
 Bennet place, 2 N Bennet street
 Bennet place, 20 Bennet street
 Bennington place, Bennington st.
 Bennington, E. B. Central square
 Bessom court, Webster street
 Beverly, Causeway to Cha'stown st
 Billerica, Causeway to Minot street
 Billings court, 9 Friend street
 Blackstone, Clinton to Haym'kt sq.
 Blackstone sq., n. 772 Wash'n st.
 Blake's ct., 740 Wash. 405 Har. av.
 Blanchard court, 705 Wash'n street
 Blanche court 38 Tyler street
 Blossom, 91 Camb'ge to Allen st.
 Blossom place, 15 Blossom street
 Bolton, 2d to Dorchester street
 Bond, Milford to Hanson street
 Border, E.B. Sumner to Condor st.
 Bowdoin, Cambridge to Beacon st.
 Bowdoin court, 57 Bowdoin street
 Bowdoin sq. Camb'ge and Court st
 Bowen court, 5 Belknap street
 Boylston, Boylston mkt. to back bay
 Boylston pl, 54 Boylston op. bury. g
 Boylston sq. So. Boylston market
 Bradford, Waltham to Medford ct
 Bradford place, Mason street
 Bradley place, Endicot, opposite 32
 Branch av. Spruce to Charles street
 Brattle, Dock square to 77 Court st
 Brattle square, Brattle to Elm st.
 Broad, 88 Broad to 88 India street
 Bremen, from Summer street
 Bridge, N. 115 Camb'ge st. to hosp'l
 Bridge st. court, opp. 20 Bridge st.

PLAN OF THE City of Boston.

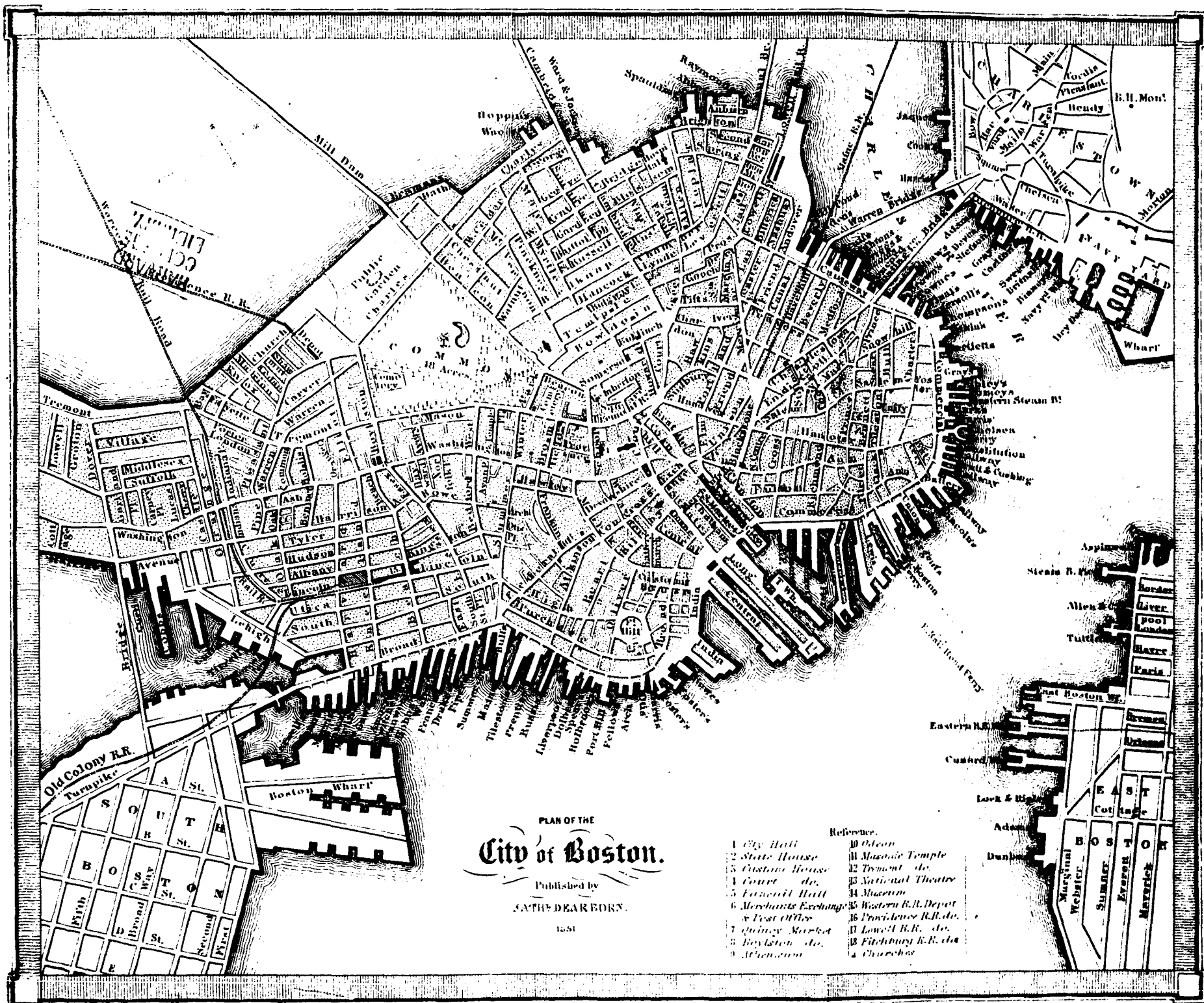
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1851

- 1 City Hall
- 2 State House
- 3 Custom House
- 4 Court do.
- 5 Faneuil Hall
- 6 Merchants Exchange
- 7 Quincy Market
- 8 Bevilston do.
- 9 Athenaeum

Reference.

- 10 Olden
- 11 Masonic Temple
- 12 Tremont do.
- 13 National Theatre
- 14 Museum
- 15 Western R.R. Depot
- 16 Providence R.R. do.
- 17 Lowell R.R. do.
- 18 Fitchburg R.R. do.
- 19 Church



Bridge court, W Cedar n Camb'ge
 Briggs place, Suffolk n Dover street
 Brighton, Allen to Lowell R.R. Sta
 Brighton st. av. Bright'n Auburn st
 Brighton court, Brighton ne. Allen
 Brimmer place, 22 Essex street
 Broad, State to Sea, bottom Sum'r.
 Broadway, Turnpike to K Street
 Bromfield, 209 Wash'n to Tremont
 Brookline, 503 Harrisoe av. to Tre.
 Brooks, Condor to Border street
 Bulfinch, Bowdoin sq. to Allston st.
 Bulfinch pl. Bulfinch and Bowdoin
 Bumstead Ct, W end Boylston mkt.
 Bumstead place, Trem. n Bromfield
 Burroughs place, Hollis street
 Bussey place, opposite 5 Arch street
 Butler square, Chatham street
 Butolph, 84 Camb'ge to Myrtle st.
 Buttrick place, N. Margin street
 Byron, River street to the water
 C street, 7th to 1st street
 Cambridge, Bowd'n sq to W.B b'ge
 Camden, 805 Wash'n to Tremont st
 Camden place, 808 Washington st.
 Canal, Haym'kt sq. to Causeway st.
 Canton, 483 Har. av. to Tremont st
 Canton st. court, 1 Canton street
 Canton st. place, Canton n Wash'n
 Capen place, 49 Hanover street
 Carlton place, 51 S side Eliot street
 Carnes court, S side 15 Hawkins st.
 Carney place, 679 Washington st.
 Carroll place, 96 Salem street
 Carver, 73 Pleasant to 74 Boylston
 Castle, 161 Har. av. to Tremont st.
 Causeway, Leveret to Chart'n bdge
 Cedar (S), 104 Pleasant to the water
 Cedar (W), 57 Chesnut to Camb'ge
 Cedar st: place, 10 S Cedar street
 Central, 32 Kilby to 10 India street
 Central court, 240 Wash to Avon pl
 Central place, 15 Winter street
 Central sq. junc Meridian Bening'n
 Centre, Orleans to Marginal st E.B.
 Centre (W), 122 Camb'ge 65 Pinc'y
 Centre (N), 85 Hanover to 78 Ann
 Chambers, 39 Camb. to Spring st pl
 Chambers st. court, 22 Chambers st
 Champney pl. W Centre, n. May st
 Change av. 54 State to Market sq.
 Channing, Federal to Atkinson st.
 Chapel place, 231 Washington st
 Chapel place (N). 45 Friend street
 Chapman place, 34 School street
 Chardon, Bowdoin sq. to Hawkins
 Chardon st. place, Chardon street
 Chardon st. court, E side Chardon
 Charles, Boylston to W. B. bridge
 Charles (N), Livingstone to the w'tr
 Charlestown, Haym'kt sq. to Cause
 Charter. 230 Han. to Commercial st
 Chatham, 21 Merchant's row Com'l
 Chatham row, 12 Chatham to L wf
 Chauncey place 43 Summer street
 Cheever place, Sumner, abv. Cot'ge
 Chelsea, Tremont to Suffolk street
 Chelsea, Mav'k sq. to bridge, E. B.
 Cherry, from 663 Wash. to Suffolk
 Chestnut, 8 Walnut to Charles riv.
 Chestnut pl. 88 Mt Ver. 59 Chest't.
 Chessman place, 170 Hanover st.
 Chester, 645 Har. av. to Tremont st
 Chilson place, Lyman place
 Choate, Pleasant st. n the Common
 Christian court, Canal street
 Church, Marion to Boylston street
 Church place, E side Church street
 Church av. Broadway btwn D & E
 City Slip, 157 Ann street.
 Claffen place, 40 Pleasant street
 Clark, 185 Hanover to 290 Com'l st.
 Clarke alley, 125 Hanover to Ann st
 Cleveland place, 19 Snowhill street
 Clifton av. Suffolk to Middlesex st
 Clifton place, 833 Washington st.
 Clinton, Merch. row to Commercial
 College court, 8 Fruit street
 Colony, Swan street to the Water
 Columbia, 75 Bedford to 62 Essex
 Commercial, L wf. to C'town b'dge
 Commercial court, Com'l n. Foster
 Commercial st. av. Com'lop. Rip wf
 Commercial pl. 448 Commercial st.
 Common, 549 Wash'n. to Tremont
 Concord, crosses Washington at 787
 Condor, Border to Knox street
 Congress, 31 State to Milk street
 Congress sq. betw'n 31 & 9 Cong st
 Coolidge avenue, 34 Temple street
 Cooper, Cha'stown to 90 Salem st.
 Cooper st court, N. side Cooper st.
 Coral court, Andover street
 Corey avenue, Ash near Bennet st
 Corn court, S. side Fanenil Hall
 Cornhill, 23 Wash'n to Court street

Cornhill court, 77 Wash. to Court av.
 Copp's Hill avenue 9 Prince street.
 Cottage, Marginal to Maverick st.
 Cottage place, 684 E. side Wash'n.
 Cotting, 39 Lowell to Leveret street
 Cotting court, 3 Cotting street
 Cotting place, 14 Chambers street
 Cotton place, 91 Purchase to Broad
 Court av. 87 Wash. to Court square
 Court, 69 Washington to Bowd'n sq
 Court sq. City Hall to Court street
 Cove, East to Lehigh street
 Cove place, Cove street
 Creek square, btw'n Union & Bkstin
 Crescent cburt, opens 82 Friend st.
 Crescent place, opens 5 Green street
 Cross, Border to New, E. B.
 Cross, City Scales to 24 Com'l st.
 Crust place, 30 Pearl street
 Curve, Harrison av. to Lincoln st.
 Custom House st. 70 Broad to India
 Cyprus, from 119 Camb'dge to Fruit
 Cyprus st place, 16 Cyprus street
 D street, 1st to 7th street
 Deacon, Portland to Merrimac st.
 Decatur, Wash. st. to Har. avenue
 Decatur, Liverpool to Orleans, E.B.
 Dedham, 463 Har. av. to Tremont
 Dedham court, E. Dedham street,
 Derne, Bowdoin to Hancock st.
 Devonshire, 25 State to Milk street
 Dillaway place, 65 Charter street
 Distil-House sq. Sudbury to Ivers
 Dix place, 501 Washington street
 Doane, 10 Kilby to 7 Broad street
 Docksquare, Elm to Wash. op. F.H.
 Doherty court, Everett, n. Lamson
 Dorchester, 1st st. to Dorchester line
 Dove, Dorchester, near 2d street
 Dover, S. B. old bridge to Tremont
 Dover place, Dover st. to Har. av.
 Dupee place, 13 Friend street
 E street, 8th street to the water
 Eagle, Border to Chelsea street
 East, 36 South to Sea street
 East st. place, opp. 16 East street
 Eaton, N. Russell to 46 Chambers
 Eaton place, 8 Gouch street
 Eaton court, 4 N. Bennet street
 Eddy, next 99 Tyler street
 Edinboro' Essex to Beach street
 Eighth, Turnpike st. to S. B. point
 Eliot, Pleasant to 481 Washington
 Eliot place, Eliot near Tremont st
 Elm, Dock square to 29 Hanover st
 Emerald, Dover to Castle street
 Emery place, E. side Warren st.
 Endicot, Han. & Salem to Ch't'n bdg
 Endicot court, Endicot street
 Endicot street place, 75 Endicot
 Erin alley, Liverpool to Border, E.B.
 Essex, 378 Washington to South st
 Essex place, Essex, opp. Columbia
 Eutaw, Border to White street
 Everett, Jeffries to Orleans street
 Everett court, Everett st. E. B.
 Exchange, 36 State st. 30 Dock sq.
 Exeter place, Rowe street
 F street, 8th street to the water
 Fabin, between Dedham & Canton
 Fayette, 80 Pleasant st to the water
 Fayette court, 403 Washington st.
 Federal, 77 Milk to Purchase street
 Federal court, at 45 Federal st.
 Federal court (N) 78 Hanover st.
 Ferry, 54 Fulton to 119 Ann street
 Fessenden court, Webster street
 Fifth, Turnpike to S. B. Point
 First, Turnpike to S. B. Point
 Fleet 185 Hanover st. to E. R. R. wf
 Florence, Wash. st. to Har. av.
 Ford place, Everett street
 Fort avenue, Harr. av. to Wash. st.
 Foster, Charter to Commercial st.
 Foster place, 6 Foster street
 Foster pl. (S) W Tre. n. Boylston
 Foundry, 4th st. to N. bridge
 Fourth, S. bridg to D. heights, point
 Franklin, 184 Washington to Fed.
 Franklin avenue, 31 Court 36 Cornh
 Franklin pl. Hawley st B. Theatre.
 Franklin sq. Wash. n Cem & Bkline
 French place, 23 Essex street
 Freeman place, 15 Beacon street
 Friend, 62 Hanover to Causeway
 Friend st pl., W. Friend n. Causewy
 Fruit, 32 Blossom to Cyprus street
 Fruit street court, Fruit n. Blossom
 Fuller, Church street
 Fulton, Clinton to Lewis street
 Fulton court rear 109 Ann street
 Fulton place, 76 Fulton street
 Furnace, Sea, near Kneeland street
 G street S.B. n. Mt. Washington st
 Garaux place, 17 Portland street
 Garden, Camb'ge to 21 N. Myrtle ,

Garden ct. st., N. sq. to Fleet street
 Garden st. ct., Garden n. May st.
 Gardier, Tremont to Emerald st.
 Gardner place, 124 Broadway
 Garland, 683 Washington to Suffolk
 Gates, Mercer to 8th street
 Genesee, 238 Harrison av. to Alb'ny
 Gilman place, W. side Friend st.
 Gold, Dorchester to A street
 Gorham place, 741 Washington st.
 Gouch, 11 Green to Merrimac st.
 Gouch place, 10 Gouch street
 Graphic court, 219 Washington st.
 Gray place, 8 Portland street
 Green, Bowdoin sq. to 43 Chambers
 Greenough av. 25 Charter to Com'l
 Gridley, High to Purchase street
 Groton, 711 Wash. to Tremont st.
 Grove, 138 Cambridge to May st.
 Grove (N) 127 Camb'ge to Med. Col.
 Grove ct. or pl., head of Grove st.
 Grove place, near 27 Grove street
 H street, South Boston next to G
 Half-Moon place, 123 Broad street
 Hall place, 137 Hanover street
 Hamburg, 748 Wash. st. to Harr. av.
 Hamilton, Battery march Wash. sq.
 Hamilton pl. Tremont opp Prk. st. ch.
 Hamilton alley, Hamst n. Bat'march
 Hamilton court, N. side Ham. street.
 Hamlen place, 142 Pleasant street,
 Hammond av. 99 Chambers to Lev.
 Hancock Mt. Vernon to Cambridge,
 Hancock, av. Beacon to Mt. Vernon
 Hancock row, Marshl. st. Creek sq.
 Hanover, Court to Winnisimmet Fry
 Hanover court (N.), 152 Hanover st.
 Hanover court (S.), 15 Hanover st.
 Hanover place, 140 Hanover street
 Hanover av., 191 Han. to Ann st.
 Hanson, Suffolk to Tremont street
 Harding court, 5th between A & B
 Harlem place, 347 Washington st.
 Harmony court. S. side Canal street
 Harrison avenue, Essex to Rox'y line
 Harrison place, Friend, n Causeway
 Hartford place, S. High, n. Fort Hill
 Harvard, 448 Wash. South street
 Harvard court, opp. 10 Harvard st.
 Harvard place, Wash opp Old South
 Hatters' sq. Ann to Marshall street
 Haven, Suffolk near Rutland street
 Haverhill, Warren bri'e Haymkt sq.
 Havre, Sumner to Bennington st.
 Havre place, Havre street
 Hawes, 50 Congress to Kilby st.
 Hawkins, Sudbury to Ivers street
 Hawley, Trinity ch. Sum'r. to Milk
 Hawley place, 170 Washington st.
 Haymarket sq. N. E. City Scales
 Haymarket place, Avery street
 Hayward place, 348 Washington st.
 Head place, Boylston street, N. side
 Henchman lane, 35 Charter to Com.
 Hersey place, opp. 12 Essex street
 High, Summer st. to Fort Hill
 High street court, 87 High street
 High street place, 40 High n. Atkinsn
 Highland place, Summer n. Cottage
 Holden place, 21 & 23 Belknap street
 Hollis, 517 Wash. to Tremont st.
 Hollis place, Hollis street
 Hooton court, Everett street
 Hotel, Maverick sq. to Paris street
 Howard, Court to Bulfinch street
 Hudson (N.) Hull to Snowhill street
 Hudson, from Beach to Curve street
 Hudson place, 27 Hudson street
 Huff place, Tyler n. Curve street
 Hull, 164 Salem to Commercial st.
 Hull street court. Hull n. Salem st.
 Humphrey place, E. side Hamilton
 I street, South Boston, next to H st
 India, Long wf. to India wf.
 Indiana, 548 Wash. to Harr. avenue
 Indiana place, opens 611 Wash. st.
 Iron, N to S. bridge, South Boston
 Ivers, Hawkins to Merrimac street,
 Jackson place, 14 Winter street
 Jackson avenue, Charter to Com'l
 Jackson court, rear school h N Marg
 James place, W. side W. Centre st.
 Jasper place, 157 Ann street
 Jefferson, Fayette to Tremont st.
 Jefferson place, 17 Bennet street
 Jeffries, Marginal to Maverick st.
 Jenkins pl. Com'l opp Bartlett's wf.
 Joy pl. Belknap, btw Beacon & Mt V
 K street, next to I st. South Boston
 Kellam place, 667 Washington st.
 Kelley place, Everett street
 Kennard av. 32 Poplar to Allen st.
 Kennard court, 1 Kennard av.
 Kentle, Suffolk to Trem. n Rox line
 Kilby, State to Milk street
 Kingston, 57 Summer to Beach st.

Kingston pl. or ct. Kingston street
 Kneeland, 432 Wash. to sea st.
 Kneeland pl. Kneeland street
 Knox, rear 25 Fayette street
 Khun place, 74 Tremont street
 L street, next to K st. S. Boston
 La Fayette av. 77 Prince to Endicot
 La Grange place, 451 Washington
 Lamson, Belmont sq. to Everett st.
 Lamson court, Lamson street
 Lancaster, Merrimac to Causeway
 Lancaster ct. S. side Lancaster st.
 Lane pl. Belmont, n. Wash. square
 Langdon place, 179 Ann street
 Langdon court, W. sid Langdon pl.
 Lathrop place, 155 Hanover street
 Lawrence place, 105 Cambridge st.
 Lee place, Southac, n. W. Cedar st
 Lehigh, S. end Albany to Cove st.
 Lenox, 817 Wash. to Suffolk street.
 Leveret, 29 Green st. to Cragie's b.
 Leveret lane, 67 Leveret street
 Leveret court, 26 Leveret street
 Lewis, 95 Commercial to Ann st
 Lewis, E. B. ferry to Sumner st.
 Lexington place, Lexington street
 Lexington, Border to Eagle street
 Libertysq. junc Kilby, Water, Batry
 Lime, Charles. to water [march sts
 Lime alley, Charter to Commercial
 Limerick place, 217 Hanover street
 Lincoln, 65 Summer to Lehigh st.
 Lincoln court, 39 Fayette street
 Lindall, Congress to Kilby street
 Lindall place, 154 Cambridge street
 Linwood place, 10 South street
 Liverpool, Sumner st. to Central sq.
 Livingston, Brighton to the river
 Livingston place, 15 Livingstone
 London, Sumner to Bennington E.B.
 Louisburg sq. betw. Pink'y & Mt. V.
 Lovett place, 34 Poplar street
 Lovis, Gold to 5th near E street
 Lowell, Causeway to Lowell R.R. S
 Lowell court, Lowell place
 Lowell place, S. side Boylston st.
 Lucas place, 661 Washington street
 Lyman place, 17 Leveret to 15 Green
 Lynde, Cambridge to 38 Green st.
 Lynde place, 9 Lynde street
 Lyndeboro' place, 84 Carver street
 M street, next to L street S Boston
 Madison place, 150 Pleasant street
 Mahan place, opp. 142 Pleasant st.
 Malden, 742 Washington to Maldn.
 Malden place, Malden street
 Maple place, 123 Harrison avenue
 Margaret, 27 Prince to Sheafe st.
 Margin (N) 52 Salem to Endicot st.
 Margin (S) Pitts to Prospect street
 Marginal Lewis to Jeffries street
 Marion, 98 Pleasant st. to the water
 Marion, Chelsea to White st. E. B.
 Market, Portland to Canal street
 Market (N) N. side Quincy market
 Market (S) S. side Quincy market
 Market sq. S.W. & N. sides F. Hall
 Market place, 415 Washington st.
 Marshall, 24 Union to Hanover st.
 Marshall place, 76 Charter street
 Marston place, 71 Chambers street
 Mason, West to Avery street
 Maverick, Jeffries to New street
 Maverick sq. junc. Lew. Chel. Sum.
 May (S.) 712 Wash. 355 Harr. av.
 May, S. Russell to Charles street
 May court, May, n. W. Cedar st.
 May place, rear 12 Oak street
 May st. pl. May, near West Cedar
 McLean, Chambers to Blossom st.
 McLean court, 8 McLean street
 Mechanic, 115 Hanover to Ann st.
 Medford, Charlestown to Causeway
 Medford court, 721 Washington st.
 Melrose place, 56 Poplar street
 Melville place, 22 Spring street
 Merchants' row, 90 State to 27 Ann
 Mercer, Dorchester street
 Meridian, Maverick sq. to Condor st
 Meridian court, Meridian, n London
 Merrimack, Haym'ktsq. Causeway
 Middlesex, Castle to Suffolk street
 Milford, S. Suffolk to Tremont st
 Milk, Old South to 24 India street
 Milner place, 456 Washington st.
 Milton, Spring to Brighton street
 Milton place, 59 Federal to Fed. ct.
 Minot, 81 Leveret to Andover st.
 Monmouth, Meridian to Brooks st.
 Montgomery place, 96 Tremont st.
 Moon, North sq. to Fleet street
 Moon st. court, S. side Moon street
 Morton, 44 Salem to Endicot street
 Morton place, Milk, near Hawley
 Morton court, 11 Morton place
 Mount Vernon, Beacon to Charles

Mt. Ver. av. 103 Mt. V. to Pinckney
 Mt. Ver. pl. Hancock av. to Belknap
 Mt. Warren, 4th to the beach
 Mulberry place, 25 Portland street
 Murray place or court, 38 Prince st.
 Murray court, Orleans street
 Myrtle, Hancock to Centre street
 Myrtle court, W. end Myrtle street
 Mystic, Malden to Brookline street
 N street, next to M st., S. Boston
 Nashua, Causeway to Minot street
 Nashua court, Nashua street
 Nashua place, Nashua, n. Causeway
 Nassau, 103 Harrison av. to Ash st.
 National, 4th near Dorchester street
 New, Sumner to Maverick street
 Newbern place, 61 Carver street
 Newbury place, 364 Washington st.
 Newland, btwn Suffolk & Tremont
 New Prince, Hanover to North sq.
 Newton, Tremont to 537 Harr. av.
 Newton court, Tyler, near Oak st.
 Newton place, opens 5 Beach street
 Noble place, N. side Sumner street
 Norfolk avenue, 185 Washington st.
 Norfolk place, 330 Washington st.
 Northampton, 801 Washington st.
 North Federal court, Union street
 North sq. btwn. Han., Fleet & Ann
 North Hanover court, 152 Hanover
 North Hudson, Snowhill to Hull st.
 North Margin, 74 Salem to Endicot
 North Margin place, 29 N. Margin
 North Market, N. side F.H. market
 North Russell, 65 Cambridge street
 Norwich, first south of Malden st.
 Noyes place, 110 Salem street
 O street, next to N street, S. Boston
 Oak, 514 Washington to Lincoln st.
 Oak place, S. side Oak, opp. Ash st.
 Ohio place, 603 Washington street
 Old Harbor, Dorchester near 4th st.
 Old Road, 3d street to Point
 Olive Place, 732 Washington street
 Oliver, 105 Milk street to Wash. pl.
 Oliver place, S. side Essex st op 38
 Oneida, 218 Harr. av. to Albany st.
 Ontario, Swan st. to the water
 Orange, 625 Washington street
 Orange (E.), 192 Harr. av. to Lehigh
 Orange lane, Wash, to 157 Harr. av.
 Orange avenue, 46 Orange to Castle
 Orange court, rear Plymouth street
 Orleans, Marginal to Bennington s
 Osborn place, 36 Pleasant street
 Oswego, 228 Harrison av. to Albany
 Otis place, Summer, opp Kingston
 Oxford, 41 Essex to Beach street
 Oxford place, 18 Harrison avenue
 P street, across 4th st S. B. Point
 Page's court, 312 Ann street
 Page's court, Broadway, btw D & E
 Paine place, 470 Washington street
 Paris, Sumner to Bennington street
 Paris court, Paris, near Decatur st.
 Paris place, 27 Merrimac street
 Paris place, Paris opp. Hotel st.
 Park, Tremont to Beacon street
 Park place, Hanov. st. n. Board alley
 Parkman's place, 144 Hanover st.
 Payson court, Broadway, btw D & E
 Pearl, 97 Milk to Broad street
 Pearl place, E. side Pearl street
 Pemberton sq. Tremont to Somerset
 Pembroke, W. side Suffolk street
 Phillips place, opp. Chapel, Trem.
 Phipps place, 48 Charter, n. Foster
 Piedmont, 112 Pleasant street
 Pike's alley, 52 Poplar street
 Pinckney, 63 Belknap street
 Pinckney lane, Pinck'y to Mt. Vern.
 Pine, 520 Wash. to 139 Harr. av.
 Pine place, opp. 1 Pine street
 Pitts, Green to Merrimac street
 Pitts court, 4 Pitts street
 Pitts place, 6 Pitts street
 Pleasant, 80 Boylston to 589 Wash.
 Pleasant st. court, 140 Pleasant st.
 Pleasant st. place, 133 Pleasant st.
 Plymouth, Northampton, opp Har av
 Plymouth place, 47 Harrison avenue
 Plympton court, Lenox street
 Pond street place, 75 Endicot street
 Poplar, 60 Chambers to Chs. river
 Poplar court, opp. 54 Poplar street
 Poplar place opp. 24 Poplar street
 Porter, W. Pleasant st. n. Tremont
 Porter, Chelsea st. to Central square
 Portland, 38 Hanover to Causeway
 Portland place, 19 Portland street
 Post Office avenue, 20 Congress
 Powars court, 328 Ann street
 Prescott, Chelsea to White street
 Prince, Hanov to Charlest'n bridge
 Princeton, Meridian to Chelsea st.
 Prospect, 21 Lyman pl. to Merrimac

Prospect court, South Margin st.
 Providence, Pleasant to the water
 Province, 30 School, 25 Bromfield
 Province House court, 165 Wash.
 Purchase, Summer to Broad street
 Purchase place, 88 Purchase street
 Putnam, Cottage to Condor street
 Q street, next to P st. S. Boston
 Quiet place, 77 Purchase street
 Quincy, D and E street
 Quincy place, N. side High street
 Revere place, 14 Charter street
 Richardson place, 81 Tremont street
 Richmond, 97 Salem 57 Commercl.
 Richmond place, opp. 17 Richmond
 Ridgeway lane, Cambridge to Derne
 Ringgold, South Lowell street
 River, 69 Beacon to foot of Mt. Ver.
 Robinson alley, 220 Hanover street
 Rochester, 248 Harr. av. to Albany
 Rollins place, May, n. Garden st.
 Rowe, S. side Bedford to Essex st.
 Rowe place, 14 Rowe street
 Russell (N.) Cambridge to Eaton
 Russell (S.) Cambridge to Myrtle
 Russell court, 20 N. Russell street
 Rutland, 785 Washington street
 Salem, 104 Hanover to Charter st.
 Salem place, 24 Salem street
 Salem court, Salem, n. Tileston st.
 Salt lane, 29 Union st. to Creek sq.
 Salter place, 56 Prince street
 Salutation, 195 Hanover to Comm'l.
 Saratoga, Central sq. across Chelsea
 School, 137 Wash. to Tremont st.
 Scott court, 8 & 9 Union street
 Scott alley, Creek sq. to Ann street
 Sea, Summer to North Free Bridge
 Seabury place, 33 Blossom street
 Sears' place, W. Centre, near May
 Seaver place, 68 Tremont street
 Second, 67 Leveret street
 Second (2d) Turnpike to K street
 Second street place, 11 Second st
 Seneca, Har. Av. to Albany st.
 Seventh (7th) S. B. Point Turnpike
 Sewall place, Milk street
 Shawmut, 116 Pleasant to Church
 Shawmut place, 826 Washington
 Sheafe, Salem to Snowhill street
 Sherman place, May street
 Shoe and Leather, Ann to Fulton
 Short, 13 N. Bennet to Tileston st.
 Short Second, Second to Brighton
 Sigourney pl, Hanov. N. of Com'l.
 Silver, Turnpike to G street
 Sister, Williams to Channing st
 Sixth, (6) Turnpike to Dorchester
 Smith court, 25 Belknap street
 Smith place, 15 Belknap street
 Snelling place, 2 Hull street
 Snowhill, 21 Prince to Charter st.
 Snowhill court, 10 Snowhill street
 Snowhill place, 8 Snowhill street
 Snowhill avenue, 7 Snowhill street
 Somerset, Beacon to Howard street
 South, Summer to Lehigh street
 South st. ct. South, opp. Essex st.
 South st. place, W. side South st.
 Southac, Butolph to St W. Cedar
 Southac court, W. end Southac st.
 Southac place, 6 Southac street
 South Margin, Pitts to Prospect st.
 South Market, S. side F. H. markt.
 South Russell, 78 Cambridge street
 South Suffolk Dover st. to Roxbury
 South Williams, Wash. to Suffolk
 Spear alley, 83 Purchase street
 Spear place, Pleasant n. Wash. st.
 Spring, 61 Leveret to 44 Allen st.
 Spring st. court, 59 Spring street
 Spring st. place, 18 Spring street
 Spring lane, 134 Wash. to Devonsh.
 Springfield, Tremont st. to Harr. av.
 Spruce, 32 Chesnut to 40 Beacon
 Standish place, 7 Pitts street
 Staniford, 13 Cambridge to 28 Green
 Staniford court, Staniford place
 Staniford place, 11 Staniford st
 State, 68 Wash. to Long wharf
 Steele's court, (see Hammond av.)
 Stillman, 46 Salem to Cha'stown st.
 Stillman pl. Stillman to Cooper st.
 Stoddard, Howard to Court street
 Story place, 27 State street
 Strong place, 126 Cambridge street
 Sturgis place, 40 Pearl street
 Sudbury, Court to 30 Portland st.
 Sudbury square, N. end Sudbury st
 Suffolk, Castle to Dover street
 Suffolk (S.) Dover st. to Roxbury
 Suffolk place, 300 Washington st.
 Sullivan place, 39 Federal street
 Summer, 226 Wash. st. to the water
 Sumner, Marginal to New st. E. B.
 Sumner place, Sumner street
 Sun et. street, North sq. to Ann st.

<p>Swan, Turnpike to the water Sweetser court, 340 Washington st Taylor, Groton to Milford street Telegraph, Dorchester to Tel. Hill Temple, 26 Cambridge to Mt. Ver. Temple place, Masonic Temple Temple avenue, 307 Washington st Terrace place, Webster street Thatcher, 71 Prince, to Cha'stown Thatcher avenue, 34 Thatcher st. Thatcher st. court, 29 Thatcher st. Theatre alley, Milk st, to r. Theatre Third (3d), 2d to K street Tileston, 214 Hanov. to 161 Salem Tileston place, 6 Tileston street Townsend pl. (N.), Commercial st. Townsend place (S.), 6 Carver st. Trant's alley, 153 Ann street Travers, Merrimac to Cha'stown st Tremont, Court to Roxb'y by Com'n Tremont place, r. Tremont House Tremont row, Beacon to Court st. Trenton, Meridian to Eagle street Troy, 258 Harr. av. to Albany st. Trumbull, Newland to Tremont st. Tyler, Beach to Curve Tyler court, Harr. av opp. Pine st. Tyler place, Tyler, n. Kneeland st. Turnpike, N. Free Bridge, S. Boston Union, Dock sq. to Haymarket sq. Unity, Charter to 14 Tileston street Unity court, 3 Unity street Utica, south from South st. place Utica place, Utica to South street Vernon, 89 Leveret to 70 Lowell st. Vernon place, 23 Charter street Village, opp. 27 Dover street Village place, W. Castle to Orange Vine, N. Russell to Cyprus street Walnut, 38 Beacon to 28 Mt. Ver. Wall, Minot to Cotting street</p>	<p>Waltham, Tremont to 395 Harr. av. Warren, 581 Washington to Eliot Warren pl 54 Warren 69 Pleasant Warren sq. Merrimac to Friend st. Washburn place, 74 Charter street Washington, Dock sq. to Roxbury Washington ct., 733 Washington st Washington square on Fort Hill Washington place, Wash. avenue Washington av. Purch. to Wash sq. Water, 128 Wash. to 37 Broad st. Waverly place, 18 South street Webster, Sumner st. to Tuft's works Webster place, 13 Fleet street Well, Custom H. to Wharf street Wendell, Oliver to Hamilton street Wesley, Chelsea to Meridian street Wesley place, 192 Hanover street West, 333 Wash. to Tremont street West Cedar, Chestnut to Cambr. Western av. Charles to Brookline Weston, Tremont to Suffolk street Wharf, 100 Broad to 43 India street Wheeler's court, 40 Pleasant street White, Border, to Trenton street Wilberforce place, Southac street Willard place, 815 Washington st. Williams, 70 Federal to Atkinson Williams court, thro' arch 103 Wash Willow, 37 Chestnut to 70 Mt. Ver. Wilson lane, 26 State to 32 Dock sq Winslow place, 55 Chamber street Winter, 271 Wash to 129 Tremont Winter pl. opens at 20 Winter st Winthrop place, 50 Summer street Winthrop, Maverick sq. to Paris st Worcester, Tremont to 601 Harr. av. Woodward, E street to Dorchester Wordsworth, Saratoga street Wright's ct. Broadway, opp. Episch Zone, Grove pl. r. W. Cedar street</p>
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SOUTH BOSTON.

Dorchester Point, comprising about 600 acres of good land, and on which in 1800, there were not three houses, was connected to Boston in 1804, as an integral part of the City :—in 1776, the heights and hills on its eastern part, afforded the American army under Washington, a chance to rout the 10,000 British forces under Lord

Howe and drive them out from Boston ; which chance was successfully improved : and as the young child had caused so great a good to the parent stock, it was kindly taken into the great family with a free parental adoption ; that section of the city, numbers now about 12,000 inhabitants, with about 1400 Buildings : mostly occupied by the owners thereof ; they have large manufactories in various branches of useful articles of merchandize and machine work, and are progressing rapidly in all that enriches society in the useful arts.

The present dividing line by water between South Boston and Old Boston, was formed by a chartered company for that purpose in 1796 : it was then flats, over which shipping craft could pass at high tide to Roxbury ; it was dug and cleared out by that company for a ships' channel ; in the course of time, the tide washed away the land on each side, to its present large opening : if it may have been a work of public utility to have opened it at that date, it would be a much greater one at this time to close it entirely, and a bee-line of solid land made from Liverpool wharf to the city lands at South Boston ; and open a ship channel through the flats and bogs on a south-and-west line, south of South Boston, into the south end and Roxbury cove : the land thereby formed would be more valuable for building-lots than for wharves, and the gain from tide-water, form extensive landed estates where now wharves and water space are the only value.

EAST BOSTON.

This now integral part of Boston comprising about 700 acres, was first known as Noddle's Island : it was assumed in 1629 by an early emigrant of the name of Samuel Maverick, and was afterwards granted to him by the general Court on the payment of £10, or by a fat wether or hog, yearly, to the Governor :—in 1636 it was annexed to Boston :—in 1650 George Briggs held its title :—in 1668 it became the property of Sir Thomas

Temple ; and it appears that the heirs of Col. Samuel Shrimpton, (Mr. Williams,) had the fee simple of it, and sold it to a company in 1831 for about \$70,000 :—they laid it out with streets for a speculation ; but before any returns were realized for their great outlay, it proved ruinous to some of the projectors—but at this day, 1851, one of their best wharves could not be had for what the whole Island cost :—in 1810 but 18 persons inhabited the whole area.

The rapid building up of the place may be attributed in a great measure to the Eastern R. Road Station being there, and the Cunard British line of Steamers arriving and departing every fortnight during the summer months. and monthly during the winter months, from their fine deep-water-wharf on the South-western part of the Island, fronting old Boston :—the manufacturing interests are greatly extending there, and enterprise is prominently marked on their movements :—they have been but poorly supplied with the purest quality of water, but at this date, the grand Quochituat gives forth its blessed pure liquid streams in abundance to the Citizens.

The population of East Boston is about 7000 : the houses are generally well built, many neat and elegant ; and in time will cover their land with works of art, and for art, “ as the waters cover the seas :” The map of the city in this work shows its geographical situation.

SOUTH COVE CORPORATION.

The Charter of this incorporation is dated Jan. 31st, 1833 ; the shares were \$500 each. and 829 being subscribed for, produced the sum of \$414,500 ; the filling up of the cove commenced May 3., 1834, and 77 acres of good land completed in Nov. 1837.—55 of that amount wholly reclaimed from the dock tide waters ; the whole of this practical part of the concern under the management of Francis Jackson, who acquitted himself with great credit, and for the stock-holders, great profit.

Five artesian wells were sunk, all of which furnished an inexhaustible supply of good, soft water, the average cost of which was about \$500, and their average depth 95 feet: cast iron tubes eight inches diameter were inserted, through which the water rises to within eleven feet of the ground surface, and a pipe 12 inches diameter and twenty-five feet in length at the upper part of the well, with distributing tubes, supplied 40 houses each, with the water by the use of pumps.

The Worcester and Western Rail Road corporation, occupy 7 1-3 acres on the South cove lands; and also the Old Colony Rail-Road corporation, have their station adjoining the former; and prosperity now crowns both enterprises: here too is the United States Hotel, that has accommodated in a comfortable manner with board and lodging, 600 persons at one time.

Nearly the whole extent of Lincoln Street: all of Utica and Short streets, all of Albany, Hudson, Tyler and nearly the whole of Harrison Avenue, have been formed out of Dock occupancies.

In conversation with a middling-interest man in 1844, he said that he had subscribed and paid for 10 shares in the Western Rail Road \$5000, and that it had not then netted him one cent in return; and he made out his story at first, with all pretended lamentation, quite grievous to a friendly ear; but then—he added, I'll tell you how I get my interest money—my houses that used to let for \$250 per year and glad to get that for them, now freely pay \$300, and my butter is but 12 or 14 cents which before cost me 20 to 25; good milk 4, former price for bad, 6 cents—eggs at 12, former price 20—pork 6, former price 8 to 10, &c., &c.—and he added, when I go down to the station, and see such an immense quantity of stock, merchandize and produce coming into the city over that road, it does my heart good, and I don't care if it never pays me one cent back: and so then, said I, you would not hesitate to put down \$5000 more for any great projected improvement in the city, would you? no,

said he, I would put it down with all my heart, and free as water ;—this man was George Hills ; and now in addition to the merit of being a public spirited citizen, he reaps a fair percentage on his whole investment and which will increase with the increasing trade and travel over that ever busy road.

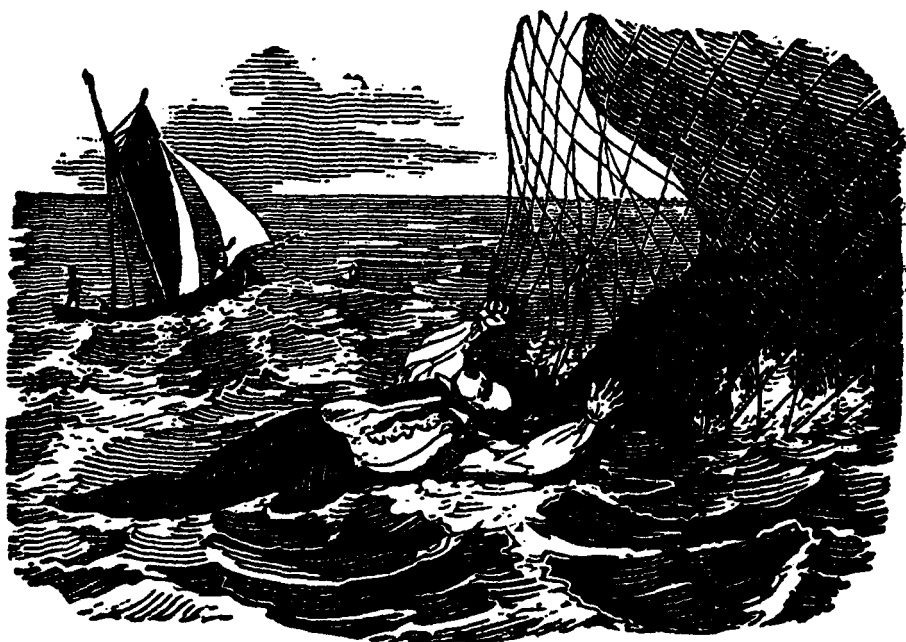
BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Lewis A. Lauriat says, that he has ascended in his Balloon 48 times from various places between the British Provinces and Mexico, and the highest altitude he ever attained, was upwards of 24,500 feet, admeasured by the Barometer and Revolving Index ; that being 300 feet beyond the upper clouds : there the Thermometer ranged from 12 to 15 degrees below freezing point, and at that elevation the air was so rarified as to cause the gass in the Balloon to expand nearly a third more in capacity, than it was on leaving the earth ; and the difficulty of breathing was such as to cause three times respiration to one below :—his pulse before starting being at 70, rose to 110 a minute ; causing small blood-vessels to swell and strain for vent, producing great pain in the forehead ; at last streams of blood from his nose gave relief to his head : still, owing to the extreme lightness of the atmosphere, a constant and free evaporation through the pores of his body created an incessant thirst that water would be constantly desirable.

On his ascension on June 17th, 1839, from Chelsea, the wind blowing strong from the west, carried his balloon with great rapidity down the harbor, and perceiving that he was going a greater distance than was desirable, he made many attempts by dragging on the plains and passing through trees near point Shirley, in hopes they would bring him to an anchorage ; but he was finally blown off on the ocean and there dragged for an hour and a quarter, he holding on to the broken netting-work outside of the balloon, for a distance of 30 miles, towards Cape-Ann ; there he was rescued from his perilous sit-

uation by Capt. John Pierce of wellfleet, who took him on board the vessel: on doing this, the Balloon being somewhat released, it escaped from out of the remaining net-work and went off on the wings of the wind with greater rapidity than a steam-engine, and was a total loss: it cost one thousand dollars.

MR. LAURIAT RESCUED BY CAPT. PIERCE.



CITY HALL.

The City Hall on School Street, formerly the Court House (with the cognomen of Johnson Hall, it being on the site of the house of Isaac Johnson, in 1630,) whom Thomas Pemberton styled "the founder of Boston;" Eliot calls him the "Father of Boston, a holy and wise man; he died in sweet peace, Sept. 30, 1630, about one month after the decease of his beloved wife, the Lady Arbella," who died at Salem, about five weeks after setting her foot on N. England ground. This Hall was built in 1819; it consists of an Octagon centre, 55 feet wide, with two wings 26 by 40 feet each, and each hav-

ing entrances from the front and rear : the length of the whole building is 140 feet ;—the basement, is occupied by offices for the City Marshall ;—Overseers of the Poor ; Directors of the House of Industry ;—Auditor of City Accounts—and Treasurer ;—The next story above, is the Mayor and Aldermen's apartment ; —City Clerk ;—Overseers of the House of Correction ;—Supertendent of Public Buildings ; ditto of Public Lands—of Burial Grounds, Streets and Common Sewers. the third Story is the Hall for the Common Council ;—office for the Clerk of ditto ;—and Assessors room. The cost of the building was \$92, 817.16 ; the lower floor is brick. The Registry of Deeds office, is in the rear of the City Hall, in a fire proof building.

COURT HOUSE, COURT STREET.

Was commenced building in 1831, and completed in 1836 ; its size is 176 feet by 64, its height 57 feet, of 3 stories ; the front and rear entrances are ornamented with a portico and four granite fluted pillars ; the basement is occupied as the Justices and Police Court room, United States Marshall ;—Clerks of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts ;—the story next above, is for the Supreme and United States Court Rooms— Offices for the Clerks of ditto — and the Law Library ; the third story is the Municipal Court Room, with rooms for the various Juries and witnesses : this building stands on the site of the old Court House and Jail.

THE OLD AND NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House in Custom House St., was 60 feet square, of two stories, with a colonnade 60 feet long and 10 feet depth, supported by 10 granite columns of the Doric order, 14 feet in length : the front crowned with a pediment, on the top of which was an Eagle. It cost about \$30,000 ; the business of the Customs is now transacted at the costly granite pillared new Custom House, at the head of Long Wharf, erected at an

outlay of rising one million of dollars. The accompanying Engraving is a good representation of the new Custom House.

BOSTON ALMSHOUSE, 1660.

The Old Alms-house, Wcrk-house and Bridewell with a Granary, occupied the whole length of Park street: the first proposal for an Almshouse on the Boston Records, was made in Nov. 1660: and it is noted that in Feb. 1665, "a person was admitted:" The Granary was a long wooden building for storing 12,000 bushels of grain, to deal out to those who bought by small quantities, at an advance of 10 per cent on the cost: the Alms-house was two stories, built of brick in the form of an L, with a gable roof: the Work-house was also two brick stories for dissolute and vagrant persons: The Bridewell was a prison for the disorderly: a part of the building was for insane persons: the Almshouse was burnt down Dec. 18th, 1682, and re-built June, 1686: the Work-house was built 1738.

The new Alms-house in Leverett street near the Lowell Depot, was erected in 1800: 270 feet front length by 56 feet depth—of 4 stories: well built with brick: basement for workshops and three large kitchens: over those, were 48 rooms 24 by 22 feet: in the centre of the range, was a Hall 40 by 50 feet: and over that a chapel of the same size, with large arched windows finished with fluted pilasters of the Ionic order: the front and rear yards were 80 by 280 feet: the inmates of this building were removed to the city lands and public establishment on South Boston Point in 1825, and the lot sold to private individuals.

The present imposing buildings of granite for a House of Correction, House of Industry, House for Juvenile offenders and House for Insane persons at South Boston, have been erected at various dates, as required by the occasion; the two first in 1821, and others after that date, on the city lot of upwards of 100 acres of land: the establish-

ments there, in all their separate compartments, enjoy a high reputation for their judicious management by competent and careful officers; the houses of Correction and Industry are each 200 feet long, 43 feet wide and 29 feet high.

The County Jail in Leverett street, and House of Correction connected with it, was finished in 1822; in 1823 the Old Jail on Court street was taken down and its materials partly used in constructing a Gun-house and Ward Room on Thatcher Street.

A new County Jail, at a cost of \$450,000 has been erected on Cambridge street, north-east of Cambridge bridge, nearly fronting Charles St., to which those confined in the Leverett street prison are to be removed.

SAVINGS BANKS

Have a very happy tendency, to encourage industry and sobriety among the laboring classes: where the little amounts they have earned and to spare, is honorably preserved for them, till at a future time, it may be needed for some important object.

The Suffolk Savings Bank and the Provident Institution for Savings, on Tremont Street, have been in operation a number of years, where thousands have deposited their one or more dollars, with undoubted safety, and not only free from any expense to the depositors, but with an actual compound interest and profit to them, as soon as the amount deposited, may be five dollars; of 4 per cent, semi-annually computed, with also, a proportional share of the extra dividends of interest-money accruing, if the amount deposited, remains in the bank for the term of five years.

The Suffolk Savings Bank is open daily from 9 till 1 o'clock, and deposits received, and payments are made daily, at their banking house under the Boston Museum.

The Banking house of the Provident Institution for Savings, is in the granite building next south of the Museum, and is open daily, from 9 till 1 o'clock; deposits

are to be made there, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and deposits withdrawn, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

These two establishments are governed by honorable high minded and influential citizens, who devote their time and talents for the best management of the institutions, without fee or reward ; to secure to the industrial classes any amounts they may have earned, and economically preserved for any future time of need ; to encourage them in a prudent course of habits ; of living, of temperance, frugality and of a rational life. Here a few dollars saved and deposited, is sacredly preserved for its owner without any doubt of its safety ; but in former times, when some one had been entrusted with the savings of industry and frugality, it had many a time and oft been swept away, a total loss to its owner, by mismanagement or fraud :—these two Banks have given a test of care and security of the funds for the working classes, for about twenty years, in all which time, the depositors have never lost one cent, and have received a fair interest on the amounts in addition.

THEATERS.

The first Theatrical exhibition before a Boston audience, was in 1792, in a roughly built wooden amphitheater on Hawley street : this was opened for one or two seasons. The performances were announced as *Moral Lectures*, to evade the strenuous and onerous laws then in force against theatrical entertainments. The people, generally, at that date, favored the enactment of plays, and considered the Laws against it “as unconstitutional, inexpedient and absurd ;” a petition was extensively signed for their repeal, which had the desired effect.

The *Federal Street Theater* was commenced building in 1793, and the first performance there was on Feb. 3 1794, under the management of Mr. S. C. Powell : soon after this event, a serious misunderstanding occurred between the manager and the proprietors of the build-

ing, when Mr. Powell withdrew from the establishment; and he then built a capacious wooden Theatre on Common street, a little north of the Winthrop House, with the title of *the Haymarket Theater*; this not proving a profitable investment, and being considered dangerous to the neighborhood, if it should be fired, was staved to pieces and carted off for firewood.

The next establishment opened for Theatricals, was the Washington Garden, for Vaudevilles and light entertainments, at the corner of Common and West streets, in the year 1819; this soon lost ground in public favor, when it was razed level with the earth, and apportioned out for house lots.

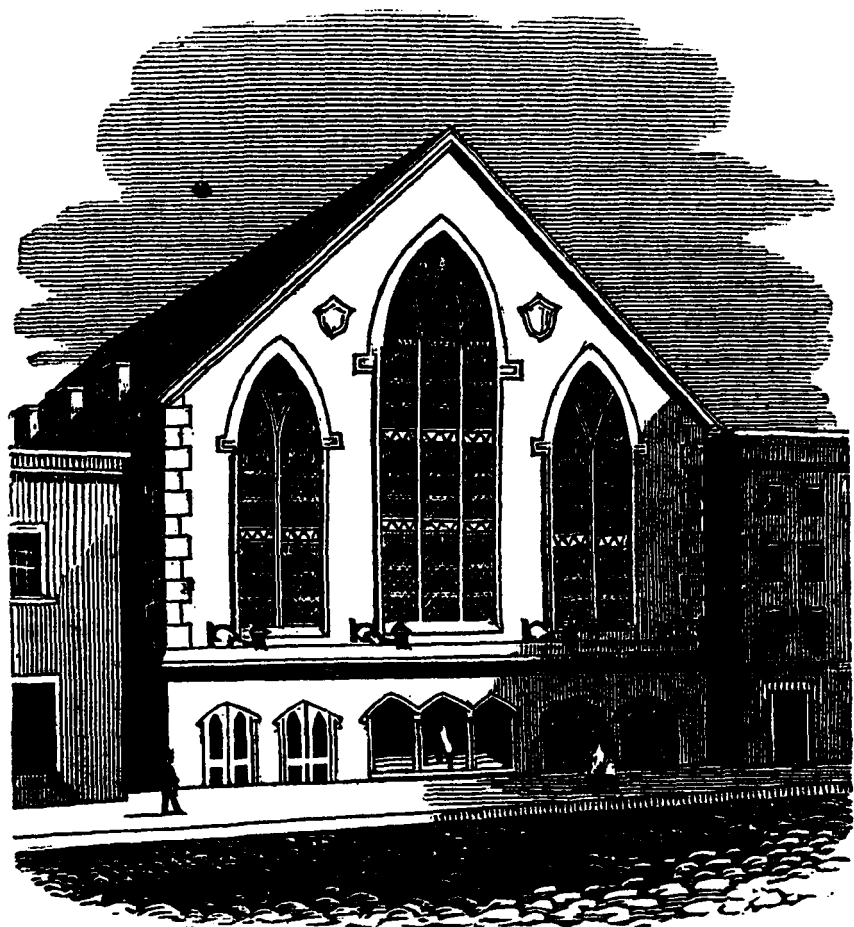
Tremont Theater was erected on Tremont street in 1827, and opened for Theatrical performances Sept. 27, of the same year, under the management of Mr. Wm. Pelby. It continued to be a Theater, with very variable circumstances, until 1842, when it was sold to a Baptist society for \$50,000; Then an entirely new arrangement of its component parts was effected, at a cost of \$24,000. It was dedicated to the worship of God, Dec. 4, 1843.

The *Lion Theater* was built on the site of the Lion Tavern, on Washington street, which was opened to the public, June 11, 1836, under the management of Mr. Barrymore: this soon proved a losing concern, when it was altered for another purpose, and is now known as the Melodeon.

The *National Theater* on the corner of Portland and Traverse streets, was first built on a small scale, in 1831 and opened in February, 1832, under the joint management of two brothers, by the name of Stewart: this, also, proved a losing concern: the house was transferred to Mr. Wm. Pelby, who made additions to its size and conveniences, and changed its name to *Warren Theater*. Under this new cognomen, and Mr. Pelby's management, it flourished, and in 1836, he rebuilt the whole concern, with enlarged arrangements, to hold 1100 per-

sons, and changed its name to that of NATIONAL THEATER; he continued proprietor and manager, until his decease in 1849, and since that time it has been under the control of his talented widow.

HOWARD ATHENÆUM THEATRE, HOWARD STREET.



The *Howard Athenæum Theater*, on Howard street, was built in 1846, on the site of the Miller Tabernacle, and was opened for public performances in the fall of that year: this, at particular times, has been a pet establishment with the public, and with judicious management will maintain its elevated value with the admirers of good histrionic exhibitions. Messrs, Baker & Eng-

lish have assumed its control with flattering appearances of being a successful experiment. The house will hold about 2000 persons.

Boston Museum on Tremont street is a regular Theatrical establishment, in addition to its extensive Museum, and is in great favor with the people of Boston. Its capacity will hold 1600 persons, if well stowed together.

A building for Theatrical performances was erected on Beach Street, in 1848, under the title of the *Beach Street Museum*; which has been opened and closed for want of patronage a number of times: this will probably be altered, if not converted to some other purpose; its name has been changed for that of the Olympic, and will hold about 1000 persons.

Yet another building for Theatricals was opened on Sudbury Street, with the title of the *Odeon*, in 1849; its renown for talent or profit is dubious, or yet to be chronicled.

A building for Equestrian performances was erected in 1850, on Merrimac Street, near the Maine Rail Road Station, which was opened for the public exhibition of Circus feats, Horsemanship and its concomitants, under the management of Mr. C. C. Pell and Mr. John Tyron.

HALLS FOR CONCERTS.

The Melodeon on the site of the Lion Theater, Washington Street, is esteemed the best calculated for Concerts in the city: it accommodates about 1500 sitters.

The Masonic Temple lecture room on Common Street, will accommodate about 700 persons and is esteemed a good concert room.

The Tremont Temple, formerly Tremont Theater, on Tremont Street, owned and used by a Baptist society, where concerts are favorably given to an auditory of 2500 persons. Here it was that Jenny Lind electrified the citizens with her sweetest notes for six evenings, the last being for the benefit of charitable institutions, when 7,200 dollars were disposed of, by that eminent lady, for that purpose.

MUSEUMS.

In the year 1791, Mr. Daniel Bowen commenced collecting articles for the formation of a public Museum, at a building on State Street, nearly opposite to Kilby Street. The collection was soon removed to Hollis Street Schoolhouse chambers: large additions having been made to it by the year 1795, it was removed to an extensive hall, at the south corner of Bromfield and Common Streets: here it was extensively encouraged as a fashionable and instructive exhibition: on the 15th of Jan., 1803, the whole building with its contents was destroyed by fire, illuminating the heavens so extensively, as to be seen distinctly at a distance of 70 miles. This misfortune was in some measure remedied by the generosity of munificent friends, which enabled Mr. Bowen to commence another collection, at the corner of Milk and Oliver Streets.

In 1806, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Wm. M. S. Doyle, Portrait painter, when they erected a brick edifice of five stories, on the lot adjoining north of the Chapel burying ground: here their articles became extremely numerous and valuable, and was opened to the public on Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 27, of that year; but on the 16th of Jan. 1807, the whole was destroyed by fire; the next day, the south wall giving way, fell over into the cemetery, killing or crushing many persons, who had assembled to view the ruins.

The proprietors were again assisted by kind friends to retrieve their loss, and to rebuild the edifice with two stories, and here a collection of appropriate articles were displayed for public inspection, June 2, 1807. Mr. Bowen soon after that date, relinquished the concern to Mr. Doyle, who continued its management until it was transferred to Mr. E. A. Greenwood, Jan. 1, 1835, who then had established the New England Museum.

In the year 1804, Feb. 28, a Museum was opened for public inspection by Mr. P. Woods, in the large build-

ing opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall, on Ann St. this location being unpopular to critical taste, it went off under the hammer in 1822; the best part being purchased as additions to the New England Museum.

In 1812 a "New York Museum" was opened in Boylston market hall, which continued a few years and was sold to Mr. E. A. Greenwood: and having also purchased Mr. Mix's New Haven Museum, in 1821, he became possessed of the most extensive and valuable collection, ever previously collected together in Boston.

In 1832, Madame Duschane opened a Museum on Court Street, opposite the western end of Howard Street, the principal feature of which, was a large and accurate model of a West India Sugar plantation: this was continued for one year, and soon after that, was sold at public auction.

In 1839, the New England Museum collection on Court Street, was purchased by Mr. Moses Kimball, from the assignees of Mr. E. A. Greenwood, and many of its articles were removed to Lowell, for the formation of a Museum there.

Mr. J. Harrington, Ventriloquist, established a Museum in the rooms previously occupied as the New England Museum, on Court Street, with the principal part of a Philadelphia Museum, in the year 1840. This was very neatly arranged, but failing to meet with a suitable support, was sold by an auctioneer's hammer, at a great sacrifice, in 1842.

Early in 1841, Mr. Moses Kimball opened the Boston Museum, in connection with scenic and stage representations, in the large building on the north corner of Common and Bromfield Streets, now the Montgomery House, with a pledge from its enterprising proprietor, that decency and propriety should prevail within, and around its borders, which sounded as a talisman for a generous support from the best disposed and most respectable part of the community. This experiment proved decidedly productive, inasmuch that Mr. Kimball expended

nearly 200,000 dollars in erecting a beautiful building on Tremont Street, to which his extensive collection of curiosities was removed in the fall of 1846, and where a more commodious stage, with a well chosen stock company of performers, to personate the excentricities of life and character, shoot folly as it flies, and give the past and present picture of its age, without any clap-traps to feed the appetite of licentiousness, has obtained for it a good name and elevation in public opinion, which will continue to be the pride of the proprietor as well as for his interest to perpetuate.

OLD MUSEUM, CORNER OF BROMFIELD STREET.



Early in 1846, Mr. Peters from New York, opened a Chinese Museum at the Marlboro, Chapel, on Washington Street. This collection was large, rich and well dis-

played, yet it soon ceased to be attractive and profitable, and the next year was removed to Philadelphia.

Pemberton Hall is part of the old New England Museum premises, on Court Street, No. 75 : it has been used for theatrical exhibitions and will hold about 500 persons ; it has a small stage, parquette and gallery.

BATTLE BETWEEN A SMALL SWORD AND A BROOM.

A Fencing master arrived in Boston about the year 1770, and loudly vaunting on his unequalled skill with swords, concluded to dazzle the eyes of the yankeys, with his stage style of strutting, and for this purpose, erected an elevated platform at the head of State Street, front of the Town house, where he paraded, sword in hand, for three days, publicly challenging all creation for a trial of his skill.

At this time, three of the English judges, who signed the death warrant for beheading Charles the first, in England, had escaped to Boston, and were concealed and protected by the people of this state, and that of Connecticut ;—Gen. Wm. Goffe, Edward Whalley and Col. John Dixwell, for whom dead or alive, Parliament offered £100 each.

Our Fencing master made so great a stir among this people, it soon reached the ears of Goffe, who was concealed in or about the woods of Hadley, when he came to Boston, and faced the braggart with a birch broom for a weapon, and a white oak cheese, around which he had a napkin cloth, through which he thrust his arm for a shield ; after he had well soaked his broom in a mud puddle, he mounted the public platform for battle. The gladiator ordered him off from the stage in a contemptuous manner, but Goffe moved not :—the choler of the champion became wrathful ; he made a pass at Goffe with the sword, which was neatly parried, and then commenced the battle ; after a few well parried thrusts, the cheese received a home lunge, when Goffe with the broom, painted the gentleman's mouth with a dirty pair

of whiskers ; during the enactment of this tragicomical battle, the people had assembled from all quarters, and rent the air with shouts and huzzas, for the greatest of all Fencing masters, had found even more than his match. When that part of his face was well smeared, the sword was withdrawn ; but unluckily for the great fencer, after a few more fierce directed thrusts, his sword again got stuck into the immortal cheese, amid the deafening shouts of the multitude : Goffe raised the birch broom to his eyes and gave them a quixotic daub : as soon as the sword could be withdrawn, and a few more thrusts were made, the cheese again sheathed its point, and then his whole face was besmeared with the dirty puddled water from the broom ; and the huzzas and shouts for the old cheese, were irresistible side-painers. The swordsman on the third time unsheathing his deathly instrument, laid by the tiny blade, and grasping a broad sword, was attacking Goffe with furious temperament, when he cried out, "Stop sir ! hitherto you see, I have only played with you, and have not attempted to hurt you ; but if you come at me with the broad sword, know that I certainly will take your life." The firmness with which this was spoken, disarmed the gladiator of his courage, who, horror struck, exclaimed, "Who can you be ? you are either Goffe, Whalley or the devil, for there was no other man in England could beat me." Goffe immediately left the field of combat, amidst shouts of applause from the spectators ; and the great swordsman, bidding adieu to all his greatness and occupation in these parts, slunk into obscurity, with the chagrin of a defeated braggart charlatan.

WITCHCRAFT IN BOSTON.

"An instance of the delegated power of the prince of darkness as many then believed, occurred in the worthy family of John Goodwin, a sedate man and good liver at the north end : he had four good children, of ingenious minds, religiously educated, and esteemed as with-



Battle with Broom and Sword.

out guile : the eldest daughter about 13 or 14 years of age, charged a washerwoman with taking away some of the family linen : the mother of the laundress was of the wild Irish character, and a bad woman : she used abusive language to Miss Goodwin on account of the charge, and soon Miss G. went into fits ; which the people *said* were of a *diabolic* character : the other sister and her two brothers were soon taken the same way, all tormented in the same part of their body, although in different rooms and ignorant of each others complaint : their afflictions were only in the day time : their nights were spent in sweet peace : they would faint at sight of the assemblies catechism, Cotton's milk for babies, and some other godly books, but could read in Oxford's jests, Popish and Quakers books and in the common prayers without any difficulty : sometimes they would be deaf, then dumb, then blind, and then again all these together would come upon them : their tongues would be drawn down their throat, and then pulled out to their chin : their jaws, neck, shoulders, elbows and other joints would appear to be dislocated and they made pitious noises as of being burned, beaten, cut with knives, and marks of wounds were seen, or at least, 'twas said they were seen."

"The ministers of Boston and Charlestown, kept a day of Fasting and prayer in the troubled house, after which the youngest child made no more complaints, the others continued in their afflictions ; then the magistrates interposed, and the old woman was apprehended and brought before them on the charge of witchery, but she would neither deny nor confess, and appeared crazy : Physicians examined her and pronounced her *compos mentis*, and she was executed ; declaring at the scaffold, that the children should not be released."

"The eldest daughter was taken into a minister's family and for a while was orderly, but again went into fits : in time, the whole recovered a serene and pleasant behaviour, grew up professors of religion, and no discovery

of fraud in the transaction could be made : an account of it was published with a preface by Mr. Baxter, who said, "the evidence is so convincing, that he must be a very obdurate sadducee, who will not believe ;" Mr. Hutchinson says, "it obtained credit sufficient, together with other perparatives to dispose the whole country to be easily imposed upon by the more extensive and more tragical scene, which was presently after acted at Salem and other parts of the county of Essex." The Rochester Knockings are but of this character.

HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

President John Adams was Minister to England in 1785, and often met with Sir Benjamin West, the American painter : one day Mr. W. asked Mr. A. if he should like to see the cause of the Revolutionary War which gave freedom and independence to America : and if so, a short walk would exhibit it to him ; this being an interesting subject, they walked to Hyde Park, near the serpentine river ; when Mr. W. observed, that King George the III, came to the throne while a young man, surrounded with flattering courtiers, who declaimed against the mean appearance of his palace, as wholly unworthy of the monarch of England ; adding that there was not a sovereign of Europe, who was lodged so poorly ; that his sorry old brick palace of St. James more resembled a stable, and that he ought to build a princely edifice, suited to his station, and an honor to the kingdom : the King was fond of show and of architecture, and readily listened to their suggestions, which were in fact all true.

This spot, said Mr. W. you now see, was selected for the site of the new palace : the King applied to the minister, (Lord North,) on the subject, and he enquired what sum would be required for the purpose : the King answered that he could begin with one million : Lord N. said the expenses of the French war had produced poverty in the treasury, but that his Majesty's wishes should be taken into full consideration. Some time afterwards, the King was informed that the calls on the treasury

were too urgent to supply him from their present means, but that a revenue might be raised in America, to supply all his wishes; this suggestion was followed by action, and the scheme for taxing the colonies, was carried into effect, for the purpose of building a palace for his Majesty; but as the Americans did not agree to build it, the old brick building yet stands, with all its accredited qualities.

NEWSPAPERS.

1704. The first newspaper published in the colonies commenced in Boston; it was printed on a half sheet of Pot paper, with small pica type, folio, and was entitled "The Boston News Letter. Published by authority. From Monday April 17, to Monday April 24, 1704."

John Campbell a Scotchman and Bookseller, was proprietor: "Boston, printed by B. Green, Sold by Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old meeting house:" at this time, there were licensers of the press, and what was printed, was under their approval: the first number had the following prospectus: "This News Letter is to be continued weekly, and all persons having any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Farms, Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, &c. to be sold or lett, or Servants Run-away, or Goods Stoll or Lost, may have the same inserted at a Reasonable Rate; from Twelve Pence to Five Shillings and not to exceed: who may agree with *Nicholas Boone* for the same at his shop next door to Major Davis' Apothecary in *Boston*, near the Old Meeting House."

"All persons in Town and Country may have the said News-Letter Weekly upon reasonable terms, agreeing with John Campbell, Postmaster for the same."

1719, Dec. 21. The second newspaper issued in New England was the BOSTON GAZETTE, published for Wm. Brooker who succeeded Campbell as Post Master; printed on half a sheet of printing paper, foolscap size, with a small pica type, folio, by J. Franklin, and was

continued on a half a sheet for several years, excepting at times it would be issued with some blank page or pages, owing to a scrutinizing power of "the licensors" of the press; as nothing could be issued but "by authority," in that age of surveillance to the ruling powers of the crown.

1721, Aug. 21. A third newspaper entitled the **NEW ENGLAND COURANT**, appeared at this date, printed and published by James Franklin, on half sheet, crown-size printing paper, with a small pica type: Imprint; "Boston printed by James Franklin, in Queen St. where advertisements are taken in:" supposed to have been at the cor. of Franklin Av., Court St.; the Courant was mostly occupied with original essays, in which men in office and the clerical opinions of the day were attacked: they were written by a society of gentlemen, by some of the community called "a set of free-thinkers," and by others "the Hell-fire club:" it had warm advocates and zealous opposers, and at last drew the attention of the government, and J. Franklin was imprisoned for a month, and forbidden to print it afterwards; his brother Benjamin, who was author of many of those essays, issued it in his own name; it continued to be published nearly six years, but Benj. Franklin left the establishment in 1723.

The fourth newspaper called the **NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL** came out March 20th, 1727; on a half sheet of Foolscap, folio; Imprint, "Boston, Printed by S. Kneeland, at the printing house, Queen street, where advertisements are taken in;" the character of this paper was short literary essays on miscellaneous subjects by a private society.

PERIODICALS NOW PUBLISHED IN BOSTON.

DAILY ISSUES. Advertiser, Nathan Hale, 6 Congress st. \$8. Courier, E. B. Foster & Co., 10 Congress st. \$8. Herald, John A. French, Williams court, \$3. Journal, Sleeper & Rogers, 12 State st. \$6. Post, Beals & Greene,

21 Water st. \$8. Transcript, Dutton & Wentworth, 37 Congress st. \$4. Chronotype, Eleazur Wright, State st. Bee, Bradbury, Harmon & Co. 7 State st. \$3. Atlas, Schouler & Brewer, 5 Old State House, \$8. Times, Roberts & Garfield, 3 State st. \$3. Mail, John N. Bradley, 14 State st. \$3. Traveler, Henry Flanders & Co., 8 Old State House. \$5.

SEMI-WEEKLY ISSUES. Traveler, Henry Flanders & Co. 3 Old State House, \$3. Shipping List, Learned, Thompson & Co. 86 State st. \$6. Courier, E. B. Foster & Co., 10 Congress st. \$4. Atlas, Schouler & Brewer, 5 Old State House, \$4. Advertiser, Nathan Hale, 6 Congress st. \$4. Journal, Sleeper & Rogers, 12 State street, \$4. Press & Post, Beals & Greene, 21 Water st. \$4.

WEEKLY ISSUES. Advent Herald, Rev. J.V. Himes, Ed. 8 Chardon st. \$2. Odd Fellow, Cochran, Cole & Co., 66 Cornhill. \$2. Zions Herald and Wesleyan Journal, Rev. Abel Stevens Ed. \$2. Youths Companion, Nath. Willis 22 School st. \$1. Weekly Messenger, Nathan Hale, 6 Congress st. \$2. Yankey Blade, Matthews, Stevens & Co., 12 School st. \$2. Olive Branch, Rev. Thos. F. Norris, Ed. 5 Washington st. \$2. Uncle Sam, George H. Williams, 52 Washington st. \$2. Waverly Magazine, Moses A. Dow, 27 Devonshire st. Well Spring, Rev. Asa Bullard, 11 Cornhill. Real Estate Advertiser, Clark & Brown, 5 Congress square. Punitan Recorder, Woodbridge, Moore & Co., 22 School st. \$2. Pilot, Patrick Donahoe, 1 Spring lane, \$2.50. Statesman, Beals & Greene, 21 Water st. \$2. Star Spangled Banner, J. Jones, 82 Washington st. \$2. South Boston Gazette, A. J. Wright. 3 Water st. \$1. Sunday School Advocate, Charles A. Peirce, 5 Cornhill, 50 cents. American Cabinet & Athenæum, H. Mason, 128 Washington st. \$2. Herald, John A. French, Williams court, \$1.50. Horticulturalist J. Breck & Co. 51 N. Market st. \$3. Christian Watchman & Reflector, Rev. J. W. Olmstead and William Hague, Washington, corner of Water st. \$2. Christian Register, David Reed, 22 School st. \$2.50.

New Englander, Wm. A. White and Charles W. Slack,
 30 School st. Museum, C. A. V. Putnam & Co., 12
 School st. \$2. Massachusetts Ploughman, W. & W. J.
 Buckminster, Quincy Hall, \$2. Liberator, Wm. Lloyd
 Garrison, 21 Cornhill, \$2. American Union, R. B. Fitts
 & Co. 22 School st. \$2. American Sentinel, B. Perley
 Poore, 142 Washington st. \$2. Atlas, Schouler & Brew-
 er, 5 Old State House, \$2. Bee, Bradbury, Harmon &
 Co. 7 State st. \$1.50. Christian Times, Rev. D. Clarke,
 and J. O. Choules, 22 School st. \$2. Boston Merkur,
 M. Hoffman, 12 Water st. \$3. Boston News Letter, J.
 B. Hall, 66 Cornhill, \$1. Dollar Times, Roberts & Gar-
 field, 3 State st. \$1. Courier, E. B. Foster & Co., 10
 Congress st. \$2. Christian Freeman & Family Visitor,
 Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, 40 Cornhill, \$2. Christian Observ-
 atory, Rev. A. W. McClure, 22 School st. Medical &
 Surgical Journal, J. V. C. Smith, 184 Washington st. \$3
 Missionary Advocate, C. H. Peirce, 5 Cornhill. Week-
 ly Mail, J. N. Bradley, 14 and 16 State st. \$1. Congre-
 gationalist, 122 Washington st. \$2. Evening Gazette,
 W. W. Clapp, Jr. 144 Washington st. Flag of our Un-
 ion, 24 and 26 Tremont st. Museum Building, \$2. In-
 vestigator, Horace Seaver, Ed. J. P. Mendum, 36 Wash-
 ington st. \$2. Journal of Music, H. W. Day. 8 Court
 sq. \$1.50. Littell's Living Age, Bromfield st. corner of
 Tremont, \$6. Sunday News, J. A. Adams & Co., 19
 State st. Cultivator, Otis Brewer, 22 N. Market st. \$2.
 Christian Witness and Church Advocate, J. B. Dow,
 138 1-2 Washington st. \$2. Emancipator and Republi-
 can, H. Wilson, 5 Water st. \$2. Index, George Adams,
 91 Washington st. Weekly Journal, Sleeper & Rogers,
 12 State st. \$2. Life in Boston, Williams court, \$2.
 Weekly Traveler, Henry Flanders & Co. \$2. Trumpet
 and Universalist Magazine, Rev. T. Whittemore, 37
 Cornhill, \$2. American Railway Times, Robinson &
 Co., 27 Devonshire st. \$3. Domestic Advertiser, Blodg-
 et & Co. Chapel place. Express List, Snow & Wilder,

5 Washington st. New England Farmer and Boston Rambler, Reynolds & Nourse, Quincy Hall, \$2. Gazette Francaice, Alfred Gaudet, Ed. 12 School street.

SEMI-MONTHLY. Gospel Teacher, T. H. Miller, 32 Congress st. \$1. New England Rail Road Guide, Steamboat and Express Journal, G. R. Holbrook, 37 Court sq. Sunday School Journal, Henry Hoyt, 9 Cornhill, 25 cents. per year. Youth's Penny Gazette, Henry Hoyt, 9 Cornhill, 12 1-2 cents per year.

MONTHLY ISSUES. Ladies Album, A. H. Davis and J. M. Prentiss, 3 Cornhill, \$1. Boys and Girls Magazine, Bradbury & Guild, 120 Washington st. \$1. Law Reporter, Little & Brown, 112 Washington st. \$3. Bankers Magazine and Statistical Register, J. T. Homans, 111 Washington st. \$5. Child's Companion and Youth's Friend, Henry Hoyt, 9 Cornhill, 25 cents per year. Father and Mother's Manual, H. G. Park, 138 1-2 Washington st. \$1. Freemason's Magazine, C. W. Moore, 21 School st. \$2. Guide to Holiness, D. S. King, 3 Cornhill, \$1. Ladies Repository, A. Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, \$2. Magazine of Horticulture, C. M. Hovey, 7 Merchants row, \$2. Mothers Assistant, Wm. C. Brown, 21 Cornhill, \$1. Religious Magazine, F. D. Huntington, 111 Washington st. Missionary Magazine, Rev. S. Peck, 33 Somerset st. \$1. Macedonian, W. S. Damrell, 16 Devonshire st. New Church Repository, Otis Clapp, 23 School st. \$3. New Jerusalem Magazine, Otis Clapp, 23 School st. \$2. Path Finder Railway Guide, Snow & Wilder, 5 Washington st. Universalist Miscellany, Rev. T. H. Miller, 32 Congress st. Prisoner's Friend, Rev. C. Spear, 25 Cornhill, \$2. People's Magazine, Bradbury & Guild, 120 Washington st. \$1.

BI-MONTHLY ISSUES. Christian Examiner, Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington st. \$4. Common School Journal, W. B. Fowle, 138½ Washington st. \$1. Fruits of America, C. M. Hovey, 7 Merchants row, \$6.

QUARTERLY ISSUES. North American Review, Little & Brown, 112 Washington st. \$5. Brownson's Review, B. H. Greene, 124 Washington st. \$3. Homœopathic

Journal, Otis Clapp, 23 School st. \$3. New England Historical and Geneological Register, S. G. Drake, 56 Cornhill, \$2. Universalist, A. Tompkins, 38 Cornhill, \$2.

YEARLY ISSUES. Boston Directory, George Adams, 91 Washington st. every July. Boston Almanac, Mrs. S. N. Dickinson, every January. American Almanac, Little & Brown, 112 Washington st.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Six ineffectual attempts had been made at various times by a portion of the citizens for a charter government, with City powers for the town of Boston; the first attempt was in 1651; the second in 1708, and the third in 1784; at this last period the subject was debated and masterly handled by various speakers, and the meeting concluded with raising a committee of thirteen, to report a better plan of government than that of town powers, if needful; and also a better regulation for the police:—On the 4th of June the committee made their report with two forms, one vesting the power in a Mayor, Recorder, 12 Alderman and 24 councilmen; the other to delegate nearly the same powers to 12 selectmen, one from each ward; joined with a president and six selectmen chosen at large: the discussion of these propositions was elaborate and lengthy, and the meeting closed with a vote to print the documents and adjourn the decision thereon to the 17th of June: on that day the meeting began in disorder and ended in tumult: the general cry was vociferous; “*no corporation,—no Mayor and Aldermen,—no innovations,*” this constituted the chief sounds from unceasing roaring: as soon as the moderator (Hon. Thos. Dawes) could put a motion for acceptance or non-acceptance of the plans to the people, it was largely voted down in the negative.

In 1785, the subject was again revived, and with less ceremony from the people, it received a *quietus* for that time: In 1792, another attempt was made under diff-

erent auspices, and propositions made ; the principal effect of which would have been, to lessen the number of meetings, and this time the vote was ; nay 701, yea 517: eminent persons of both political parties, which at that time assumed a distinctive character, were on each side, of the discussion : Hon. Benj. Austin on the major party, and Gov. Sullivan on the minor.

In 1804, on the 12th of Jan., two persons were chosen in each ward to form a committee to devise some improved plan of government to take with the Boston people, and they reported to the town, their best suggestions on the 9th of April; but which were rejected : these repeated trials for a city charter, ever ending in a strong, loud voice of rejection, it was thought would put "that spirit" to sleep for many years ; and 17 summers did pass by, before the subject was again brought forth for consideration: the mass of the people now called for more energy and decision in the management of the town affairs, and Boston surrendered its ancient charter and with it, its primitive administration of the laws and of civil polity, and decked itself in the mystical emblazonment of a city robe and vestment.

On the 7th Jan., at a regular meeting of the citizens, a city charter was voted for, by a majority of 600, and on a final decision of the whole subject, on the 4th of March, the major vote for acceptance swelled to 916; which was established and made known by a proclamation from the governor, on the 7th of that month. According to the letter of the charter, the selectmen divided the town into twelve wards, with as near an equal number of inhabitants to each, as could be conveniently apportioned, and the various parties proceeded to organize and officer the wards : there was no very great difficulty in finding candidates for all the offices, if there were duplicates ; for each of the political parties were to share, and balance the scale ; but that of Mayor, was alone, solus ; and could not be divided : Messrs. H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy and Thomas L. Winthrop were candidates for the Mayoralty,

and it resulted in not electing either: on the 16th of April, the Hon. John Phillips was chosen Mayor by nearly a unanimous vote.

The 1st of May was named in the charter as the political birth-day of the city government, and preparations were made in Faneuil Hall for inducting the Mayor and other officers in their new stations: two of the galleries were filled with ladies, and the hall in all its parts crammed to excess: the Rev. Dr. Baldwin addressed the throne of grace with prayer: Chief Justice Parker administered the oaths of allegiance and of office to the mayor elect, who qualified the Aldermen and members of the Common Council:—the chairman (Mr. E. Williams) of the selectmen, then addressed the new officers and delivered to the Mayor the city charter, enclosed in a superb silver vase, and the ancient act for incorporating Boston as a town, nearly two centuries previous, with the books of its records:—the Mayor replied with judicious remarks on the past government, it having safely and prosperously protected the citizens under its panoply: and on the subject of a change in the form of it, he observed, that if the charter as then granted by the legislature, was not perfect in all its developments, or the best rules to meet the hearty co-operation and approbation of the citizens, that on a little experience of its details and provisions, whatever may be found wanting would be speedily supplied from the great fountain of the delegated wisdom of the people: after the address, the boards withdrew and in convention, elected Samuel F. McCleary, city clerk.

In 1823, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., was elected Mayor of the city, with a plurality over Hon. Geo. Blake of 325 votes, and in 1824 he was re-elected by almost a unanimous vote of the citizens; and this became a pretty busy year for that gentleman's talents, ingenuity, foresight and perseverance: the bold and public vices of a certain large section of the city, he placed under the bans of law and order: many of the crooked ways and roads of the

city he made straight: and all of them were cleared of rubbish, inconvenient nuisances and dirt; and the great achievement for building a city Market House was arranged: the corner stone laid on the 27th of April, 1825, and completed in 1827, of two stories; 535 feet 9 inches front length: the ground floor under the title of City Market and the story above as Quincy Hall.

Mr. Quincy continued to be elected Mayor of the city for six successive years, and in that time placed his finger for reform on many subjects which will long continue to have an important bearing on the general features of the city: he had not long enjoyed the repose and quiet of a private citizen, when he was called to preside over the *alma mater* of Harvard University at Cambridge, which he governed with parental affection and dignity till 1844, and then resigned the charge to Hon. Edward Everett, the affectionate and favored son of the institution and of intellectual Belles Lettres:

MAYORS CHOSEN.

John Phillips, 1822,	one year.
Josiah Quincy, 1823,	six consecutive years.
Harrison G. Otis, 1829,	three do.
Charles Wells, 1832,	two do.
Theodore Lyman, 1834,	two do.
Samuel T. Armstrong, 1836,	one year.
Samuel A. Elliot, 1837,	three successive years.
Jonathan Chapman, 1840,	three do.
Martin Brimmer, 1843,	two do.
Thomas A. Davis, 1845.	died Nov. 25th same year.
Josiah Quincy, Jr., 1845,	three years.
John P. Bigelow, 1849,	present Mayor.

During the elder Quincy's first mayoralty year, the organization of the city government was changed from May, to the first Monday of January, in each year.

To the honor of S. F. Mc Cleary, for gentlemanly bearing, and attention to the arduous duties of city clerk, he has enjoyed the approbation of his citizens for twenty nine successive years, with an almost unanimous vote at every yearly balloting for that office.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF FOWLS.

On Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1850, commenced a second public show of the generic of Fowls, with most of the tribe of oviparous animals, which attracted very general attention: the extensive collection, with its beautiful plumage and useful variety, created wonder and admiration: the Pheasants appeared as gaily decorated, as the most fashionable ladies, decked in their prettiest habiliments for a promenade.

But little attention has been heretofore devoted to an improvement of this useful and profitable property, for a well conducted farming establishment: it is a fact, that an hundred well-selected fowls, divided into four or five lots on a farm, will net a profit sufficient for the support of an economic farming family, if located near a good market for fowls and eggs: where Geese, Turkeys, &c., can be raised with little trouble, an especial attention to the selection of a good quality of the breed, will well reward the enquirer after profit, comfort or honor.

The two yearly exhibitions of this cackling and crowing part of creations work, have afforded a fund of pleasure, combined with useful information, which must incite a repetition for an annual show; particularly, as the country farms and rural scenes, are removing further off from the city every year; the crowing of Chanticleer has music in it, to the ear of the citizens, most forgotten or unknown—The show was continued for three successive days; on the last of which, an auction sale was made of those intended to be sold, which brought prices satisfactory to all parties.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The benefits derived from the individual and combined efforts of the members of this association, have been felt and appreciated by every class of citizens: they have made the desert to bloom and blossom as the rose,

and to bring forth fruit and flowers, with the beauty and richness of the primeval paradise, and in part to restore mankind to the gorgeousness and loveliness of Eden, if not to remove in some measure, the punishment for partaking of the fruits of the vineyard.

The science of grafting trees bearing indifferent fruits, with slips and scions from more valued qualities, is an important part of the duties of the horticulturalist: for a knarled, sour or unpleasant fruit by this simple operation, is at once transformed to bear an entirely different quality, partaking of the beauty and flavor of that, from which the grafting slip is taken.

A certain horticulturalist engrafted all the upper limbs of his very ordinary fruit trees, with slips from the best kinds of Apple, Pear, Peach, and Plum, delicious to the taste; and often in the shades of darkness, his trees were visited by strolling passengers, for an exquisite taste of his favorably known orchardizing; but they all proved but sour grapes, for the lower limbs were left ungrafted, to preserve the better fruits above.

It is certainly gratifying to witness the lively interest taken on this subject, to plant or engraft with the best stocks; for they require no more attention than those of an indifferent product, and the net gain pays by far the best interest of any article of an equal cost, on the whole farm; and it must be considered as a remarkable circumstance, not very creditable to yankee wisdom and thrift, that in Boston we pay as much for a good apple or pear, the year round on an average, as we do for a good orange, brought above a thousand miles to our market, attended with considerable expense.

The Horticultural Society building is on the south side of School street, where are exhibited, the most perfect samples of fruits and flowers, in their appropriate seasons, and where the patriots of the day with the fashion and beauty of the land, mingle with delight over their exuberant, beautiful, toothsome productions.

Officers of the Horticultural Society.

Samuel Walker, *President*. Benjamin V. French, Cheever Newhall, Edward M. Richards, Joseph S. Cabot, *Vice Presidents*. William R. Austin, *Treasurer*. Eben. Wight, *Corresponding Secretary*. Daniel Leach, *Recording Secretary*. John Lewis Russell, *Professor of Botany & Vegetable Physiology*. T. W. Harris, M. D., *Professor of Entomology*. E. N. Horsford, *Professor of Horticultural Chemistry*. Joseph S. Cabot, *Chairman*, Eben. Wight, Josiah Lovett, Joseph Breck, C. M. Hovey, J. S. Sleeper, W. C. Strong, *Committee on Fruits*. David Haggerston, *Chairman*. Alex. McLellan, E. A. Story, F. Lyman Winship, H. W. Dutton, Parker Barnes, Azell Bowditch, *Committee on flowers*. Aaron D. Weld, *Chairman*, Augustus Parker, James Nugent, S. W. Cole, A. B. Moore, A. D. Williams, D. T. Curtis, *Committee on Vegetables*. C. M. Hovey, *Chairman*, H. W. Dutton, R. M. Copeland, Joseph Breck, Geo. Wilson, *Committee on Library*. M. P. Wilder *Chairman*, P. B. Hovey, Robert Manning, Josiah Lovett, Joseph S. Cabot, *Committee on Synonyms of Fruit*. The President, *Chairman*, Treasurer, Marshall P. Wilder. E. M. Richardson, Otis Johnson, *Executive Committee*. Joseph S. Cabot, *Chairman*, David Haggerston, Aaron D. Weld, Josiah Lovett, P. B. Hovey, *Committee for establishing Premiums*. Marshall P. Wilder, *Chairman*, Josiah Stickney, Otis Johnson, *Finance Committee*. Eben. Wight, *Chairman*, Josiah Lovett, Joseph Breck, *Recording Secretary*. Jos. S. Cabot, David Haggerston, Aaron D. Weld, *Committee of Publication*. Jos. S. Cabot, *Chairman*, Joseph Breck, W. R. Austin, A. D. Weld, Josiah Lovett, *Committee on Gardens*.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The object of this association is to qualify women for the practice of Midwifery, and so far as the public wants may require, for the practice of medicine; and educating them to become good nurses.

The Society was organized Nov. 23, 1848, and incorporated in 1850 for this purpose, with Enoch E. Rolfe, M. D. as President and Lecturer;—Samuel Gregory, A. M., Secretary, and Mr. Bela Marsh, Treasurer; since which period of time, about 1500 persons have joined the association, comprising eminent physicians, legal and other professional gentlemen, clergymen of different denominations, editors, legislators, with many ladies and gentlemen in the quiet and retired walks of life.

Many talented public men highly appreciate this plan of educating females for attendance upon their own sex, as being more natural, efficacious, and in many cases

important, for imparting health and strength, particularly in nervous or weakly disposed patients.

Dr. Winslow Lewis, previous to his leaving this city, for a sojourn in Europe, offered his house, with its furniture, and his valuable medical library, for their occupancy and use; and there the association with animated hopes of doing great good, have recommenced their labors.

The Female Medical Society's building, is on the north junction of Carver and Pleasant Streets, opposite the south-west opening to Boston Common; where applications may be made for a course of medical education, for female Physicians or for Nurses.

The present Officers of the Society are—Timothy Gilbert, *President*; Timothy Gilbert, Willard Sears, Samuel E. Sewall, Dexter S. King, Simon G. Shipley, *Directors*; Samuel Gregory, *Secretary*; John P. Jewett, *Treasurer*. Office of Secretary and Treasurer at No. 17 Cornhill, (bookstore of John P. Jewett & Co.)

MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

From the 18th Annual report, made up to May 30, 1850, of this pre-eminently useful institution, we learn that they have officially assisted 264 Sunday schools the past year: of that number, 226 have school libraries, ranging from 100 to 1100 volumes, suitable for the moral and religious instruction of young minds:—that 36,349 children is the aggregate of the scholars, and that the outlay attending their publications has been rising \$16,000 during the year, and sales made to an equal amount. The works published by this society, have an instructive, moral and religious tendency; they are well printed, on good paper, and issued as a gift, or vended, at the lowest prices from their Depository, No. 13 Cornhill street, Boston.

Officers of the Sabbath School Association, 1850.

Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Jr., *PRESIDENT, Boston.*

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., *Springfield*; Hon. Lewis Strong, *Northampton*; Rev. John Nelson, D. D., *Leicester*; Hon. Charles Kimball,

Ipswich; Rev. Amos Blanchard, *Lowell*; Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, *Stockbridge*; Rev. Silas Aiken, *Rutland, Vt.*; Hon. Wm. T. Eustis, *Boston*. Rev. Asa Bullard, *Cor. Sec'y. Boston*; C. C. Dean, *Treasurer, do.*

MANAGERS.

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, *Boston*; Samuel H. Walley, Esq., *do.*; Charles Scudder, Esq., *do.*; Moses L. Hale, Esq., *do.*; Rev. George W. Blagden, D. D., *do.*; Philip Greely, Jr., Esq., *do.*; Charles T. Russell, Esq., *do.*; Rev. J. B. Waterbury, *do.*; Rev. J. A. Albro, D. D. *Cambridge*; Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, *Cambridgeport*; Rev. W. I. Budington, *Charlestown*; Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Jr., *do.*; Rev. A. R. Baker, *Medford*.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.

Rev. Geo. W. Blagden, D. D., C. Scudder, Esq., C. T. Russell, Esq.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATIONS.

Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Rev. J. A. Albro, D. D., Rev. A. R. Baker, Rev. W. I. Budington, Rev. Wm. A. Stearns, Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., Rev. Benjamin T. Tappan, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON DEPOSITORY.

S. H. Walley, Esq., M. L. Hale, Esq., P. Greely, Jun., Esq.

COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTING CHARITIES.

S. H. Walley, Esq., Rev. J. A. Albro, D. D., Rev. W. I. Budington, C. T. Russell, Esq., Rev. A. Bullard.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized May 29, 1841.

This society issued their ninth annual report to May 29th, 1850: During the year they obtained a Legislative charter for organizing a board of Trustees for the promotion of Collegiate education in Liberia, co-operative with the parent colonization society. The existence of an University, complete in all its parts, and in successful operation, implies the existence of Academies, Schools, Churches, a well ordered government, with all that may be essential to a christianized community: from small beginnings and with perhaps a proportionally slow progress, this result will be reached.

The amounts received by the Mass. Colonization Society, ending April 30, 1849, were \$4,801.59, and for the year ending April 30, 1850, the amounts were \$6,205.59: the parent society received during the year 1849, \$32,620.30:—the number of emigrants they sent to the Liberian settlement was 422: of those, 124 were free born:—249 were slaves, manumitted by the society, and 49

whose condition was not stated :—since Jan. 1850, 381 had been sent previous to April 30, 63 of whom were free born, and 318 whose bonds were purchased by the society.

The Legislature of Virginia in 1849 made provision for the removal of free persons of color from their state, of \$30,000 annually for five years ; but allowing only 15 dollars for each child, and 25 dollars for each adult, to be paid to the colonization society, when they shall have been embarked : an additional resolve was passed, levying a tax on each free colored male from the age of 21 years to 55, of one dollar each, the proceeds of which tax, to be added to the previous amount of \$30,000 for that specified purpose : the sum granted for each emigrant is less than half of the expenses for transportation, and it in anticipation that the friends of that measure, will increase the bounty to emigrants, for their own benefit as well as for that of the colored race.

The extinction of the slave trade on 400 miles of the Liberian sea coast, has been accomplished : the last hold of the slave traders, towards Tradestown having been subdued by a force composed of French, English and American vessels of war, with 500 militia under the command of General Lewis.—A purchase has yet to be made of Gallinas, and the country adjoining on its north, as far as Sherbro river : the British Government are desirous that this purchase should be made, and the natives are willing to part with it for \$20,000 : the necessary funds are now offered, viz \$5000 from a gentleman in London : \$5000, from a gentleman in Cincinnati, and \$10,000 has been bequeathed for this purpose by Mr. Hoff of Pennsylvania ; thus affording every reasonable expectation that this important part of the territory will soon be added to that Republic, when every Port from which the blacks can be profitably shipped, will be within the controlling power of the government.

We have exceeded our intended limits in giving a synopsis of part of their important yearly statement ; by

which it would appear, that the plans of the Colonization societies, to check the trade of the slave dealers, at the original *home market*; and return to it what improved colored population they honestly can, is the only safe, equitable and patriotic method for lessening the evils of this now unpopular and abhorrent traffic; which but a few years past, was the means, direct or indirect, of adding to the property of very many of our affluent citizens; the Constitution of the confederacy acknowledges its existence, and the laws of our country are shaped to protect the citizens in all their constitutional rights. The man-umitted slave, returned to his natural home, with an intelligence he never could have received, if having lived there all his days, may then not much regret the scenes of servitude he had passed through, and by his enlightened mind, be a means among his degraded countrymen, of doing much good in forming a great and growing civilized community, for useful agricultural, manufacturing and commercial employments.

Officers of the Mass. Colonization Society.

Hon. Simon Greenleaf, *President*.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D., Rev. Herman Humphrey, D. D., R. A. Chapman, Esq., Rev. Wm. M. Rogers, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D., Rev. Charles Brooks, Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D.

Rev. Joseph Tracy, *Secretary, General Agent and Treasurer*.

Eliphalet Kimball, *Auditor*.

MANAGERS.

Rev. G. W. Blagden, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Albert Fearing, T. R. Marvin, James C. Dunn, Hon. Abraham R. Thompson, Thomas Tarbell, Daniel Noyes, B. C. Clark.

Office, Joy's Building.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY.

Organized May 27, 1809.

The 41st annual report of the Bible Society of Massachusetts, states, that 5,825 Bibles and 12,790 Testaments have been circulated by their association during the year ending May 27, 1850:—17,642 of these, were in the English language, and 941 in Foreign languages:—

of the above issues, 3,037 Bibles and 3,403 Testaments were gratuitously distributed to destitute families or individuals.

At no previous period has the sale and circulation of the Bible been so extensive as at the present time. Voltaire, elated by the rapid progress of infidelity in France, to which result his writings and examples gave an impetus, predicted, that in the nineteenth century, the Bible would only be known as a relic of antiquity : at that time, it was estimated that there were about 5,000.000 of Bibles throughout the world, and at the lapse of fifty years after that prediction, it is estimated that there are 50,000.000 of Bibles distributed throughout Christendom : France has continued to cherish radical and socialist principles, and has reaped the fruits thereof, and America and England have chosen and cherished the Bible as their principles of Faith and works, and they have also reaped the fruits thereof.

Officers of the Mass. Bible Society.

Hon. Simon Greenleaf, LL. D., *President*. Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D. *Vice President*. Rev. Nathl. L. Frothingham, D.D. *Cor. Secretary*. Rev. George Richards, *Rec. Secretary*. George R. Sampson, Esq. *Treasurer*. Samuel May, Esq. *Auditor*.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. William Jenks, D.D. Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D. Rev. Daniel Sharp, D.D. Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D. Rev. William M. Rogers. Rev. George W. Blagden. John Tappan. William Worthington. Albert Fearing. Heman Lincoln. Samuel May. Amos A. Lawrence. Jacob Sleeper. Charles T. Russell. Francis O. Watts. T. R. Marvin. Thomas Tarbell. Wm. Appleton, jun. Esqs.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To whom applications are to be made for Bibles.

Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D. Rev. George Richards. and George R. Sampson, Esq.

AMERICAN AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Founded in 1815.

From the 34th annual report of this Institution for educating young men for the ministry, we learn, that the whole number of candidates educated wholly or in part, by the parent society and its auxiliary branches, during

the past year, was 439 :—that 229 of those, were for a theological course of education, and 210 for a clasical course :—that 117 new candidates have applied for aid through a collegiate course, and that the whole number received and aided since the formation of these societies, have been 4,107 :—the young men asisted through a college of their own choice, were at 21 different Universities, and those for a theological education, were at 8 different Incorporated Evangelical Seminaries.

The members composing the twenty four educational auxiliary societies, for the advancement of ambitious or precocious talent, must unquestionably feel a pure and elevated enjoyment in reflecting on the great good they have accomplished by their noble, philanthropic exertions :—the youths of our republic, from the abodes of penury, will oftentimes become shining lights in science, morals and divinity, where the offspring of the affluent, may too often use educational priviledges, and advantages, merely as a pastime, content with the provisions at command, for a life of enjoyment ; while the former class, must sternly rely on proficiency in their studies and improvement, accompanied with a steady and moral deportment, to elevate them to the useful standard with their compeers for distinction and honor.

Officers of the American Education Society.

Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D. *President.* John Tappan, Esq. *Vice-President.* with 27 Honorary Vice-Presidents by Election.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. George W. Blagden, D.D. Ebenezer Alden M. D. Rev. William A. Stearns. Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D. Hon. Joel Giles. Julius A. Palmer, Esq. Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D.D. Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, D.D. Rev. Bela B. Edwards, D.D. Rev. Seth Sweetser.

Stephen T. Farwell, Esq. *Treasurer.* Hardy Ropes, Esq. *Auditor.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Rev. George W. Blagden, D.D. Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D. Rev. William A. Stearns, Hon. Joel Giles. and the Secretary.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Joel Giles. Ebenezer Alden, M.D. Julius A. Palmer, Esq. and the Treasurer.

BOSTON PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTING ASSOCIATION.

A number of amateurs in Pitman's science of Phonography, formed themselves into a society in 1847, under the above title ; for their individual improvement, and to excite a more general interest for this important and useful branch of education and for professional employment : some of our orators pronounce one hundred and sixty words in a minute, and it requires a very rapid penman to stenograph every word truly as delivered ; yet, it has been done with this system of short hand writing, and so methodically correct, that other stenographers have read it with ease ; and the orators were surprised with its powers and capacity. The delivery of words by Hon. Danl. Webster is about sixty per minute, and the Hon. Rufus Choate from 100 to 160 per minute.

If we revert to the patriotic times of 1763 to 1783, we must seriously regret the absence of this rapid medium for communicating the speeches of Samuel Adams, James Otis, John Hancock, with a host of others, in the sacred cause of Freedom and of qualified liberty, and for advancing the glorious destinies of their country ; as it would have supplied a vacuum in our present literature, which if it could be truly and faithfully filled, would enlist the best feelings of the present age, towards their progenitors, and add a rich stock of information and of animation, to our original literary materials, we must ever mourn the want of.

The Boston Phonographic Association, hold a meeting every Saturday evening, at 115 Court Street, Boston.

Any person of good moral character, who can write 100 phonographic words, legibly, per minute, will be greeted as a member of the society.

Any one who can write 30 phonographic words per minute, can become an initiatory member, by paying one dollar fees, and an assesment of one dollar per year.

Officers of the Phonographic Society.

Dr. James W. Stone, *President*. Ebenezer Smith, Thomas Ranney, *Vice Presidents*, R. Leighton,, *Recording Secretary*. Henry M. Parkhurst, Matilda Goddard, *Correspondent Secretaries*, John Wilson, D. F. Chessman, Clark Cuykendall, *Standing Committee*. D. Edwin Leigh, Joel P. Bishop, Elizabeth S. Emmons, *Trustees of the Funds*.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPORT OF AGED INDIGENT FEMALES.

This society commenced its beneficent and charitable work, for the protection and support of aged indigent females, May 1st 1850, by founding an asylum for their latter days, and to supply them with the necessaries and comforts, suitable for their declining years.

From the very appropriate address, delivered by the President of the association, Henry B. Rogers, Esq. at the first meeting of its members, we learn, that similar institutions have been in active operation for a number of years, in Philadelphia, New York, and other cities of our country; we here quote his observations on the Hospital at Paris.

“The Hospital “La Salpetriere” in Paris, is one of the largest and most magnificent establishments of that city, its existence dates from the reign of Louis XIV. It is one thousand six hundred and eighty feet in length, and one thousand one hundred and sixty-four in breadth, and all its arrangements, inside, and out, are upon a scale that is calculated to call forth the wonder and gratitude of the beholder. The Institution is exclusively devoted to the reception of aged indigent females, who are divided into five classes. The total number of inmates is upwards of five thousand. I know not that in all my sight-seeing abroad, I was ever more impressed with the beneficent effects of charity, than when walking through the spacious halls, or loitering in the shady walks of this noble retreat.”

Officers of the Society for the support of Indigent Females.

Henry B. Rogers, *President* Moses Grant, Artemas Simonds, Daniel Sufford, Simon G. Shipley, *Vice Presidents*. Thomas Tarbell, *Treasurer*. Frederick R. Woodward, *Clerk*.

Managers, Ladies. Mrs. Judge Shaw, Mrs. Andrew Bigelow, Mrs.

Susan Collins, Mrs. A. H. Everett, Mrs. H. G. Lithgow, Mrs. Wm. Howe, Miss Matilda Goddard, Mrs. John Wheeler, Miss Mary Jones, Mrs. Levi Tucker, Mrs. Michael Tombs, Miss Mary May.

Managers, Gentlemen. Wm. R. Lawrence, M. D., Thomas Hollis, Wm. H. Thayer, M. D. Rev. Charles F. Barnard, Wm. G. Hannaford, M. D., Andrew Bigelow, D. D., Charles D. Gould, Henry Plympton, Ebenezer Dale, Rev. Lewis E. Caswell, Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr., Andrew Cushing, Moses Mellen, Jacob Sleeper, Stephen G. Deblois, Wm. Appleton, Jr., George H. Kuhn, George Callender.

Standing Committees.—Committee on Supplies. Messrs. Plympton, Tarbell, Kuhn, Woodward; Mrs. Lithgow, Miss Goddard, Mrs. Wheeler. *Committee on admission of Inmates.* Messrs. Bigelow, Shipley, Hollis; Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Howe. *Committee on Finance.* Messrs. Rogers, Grant, Safford. *Visiting Committee.* The whole Board, in the order arranged. *Committee on supplying Religious Instruction.* Messrs. Barnard, Caswell, Cushing. *Attending Physician at the Home.* W. Henry Thayer, M. D., 24 Harrison Avenue.

MASSACHUSETTS HUMANE SOCIETY,

Instituted 1786. Incorporated 1791.

On Page 51 of this work, the Humane Society have a passing notice, but the important beneficent works they have been the means of accomplishing, for the relief and benefit of many unfortunate classes of their fellow men, demands a more extended record.

In the year 1786 this society was organized, and it was established by Incorporation, in 1791; within one month after the formation of the society, they were called upon to reward Andrew Sloane for signal exertions in saving a lad who had fallen through the ice at the mill-dam, and since that date, upwards of four thousand rewards have been paid to individuals for exertions made to save drowning persons and to resuscitate life in inert bodies.

In 1789, they caused Huts to be erected on exposed situations, where the shipwrecked mariner could find a shelter from storms, which they supplied with fire wood and various comforts for the body: thirteen of these houses were on as many promontories of our coast, which have been repaired, rebuilt and replenished to the present date, for the relief of the stranded seamen.

In the year 1795, a committee of their body reported in favor of procuring subscriptions for a public Dispensary, from which source, the present beneficent institu-

tion sprang into existence ; and which has done a large share of good to the poor, in times of sickness ; and its greater power to benefit them, in future years, will be increased by a bequest from the late Benjamin Dearborn Esq., of the whole of his real estate, amounting to \$90,000, which the society will come into possession of, at the decease of all the legatees.

In the year 1816, the Humane Society subscribed \$5,000 towards establishing the Insane Hospital, and in 1820, \$750, to the Mass. General Hospital, and also to pay for six Charity beds, which was continued at their expense till 1834 : in 1830 they gave \$5000 towards the establishment for Lying-in women, and since that date, a sum equal in amount for the same establishment.

In 1807 they gave attention to the subject of Life boats, as a means for saving the shipwrecked mariner, and caused one to be built and stationed at Cohasset, till 1813, in 1840, the Legislature of this state, granted \$5,000, and 1841, \$1,350, to their use, for this especial purpose, with which sums, they built thirteen boats, with a house for each, and five additional boats, they had built from their own funds, making 18 in all, which have been the means of saving many lives, from vessels wrecked upon our coast : each life boat, has an organized body of eight men ; and whenever they are the cause of saving any of their brethren of the human family, they are handsomely rewarded by the Humane Society, : one of the boats at Hull, had saved thirty six periled lives previous to 1845.

The eighteen life Boats are stationed as follows.

One at Edgertown Marthas Vineyard. 2 at Nantasket. and one at each of the following places, viz. Chatham :—Nauset Beach :—Eastham :—Wellfleet :—Cohoon Hollow :—Truro, near the Light-house :—Race Point :—Plymouth :—Scituate :—Cohasset :—Nantasket Beach :—Lynn :—Marblehead :—Gloucester :—Rockport :—Annisquam :—and Plum Island ; this last under the care of the Marine Society at Newburyport.

Officers of the Humane Society.

Rev. Francis Parkman, D.D., *President*. Robert G. Shaw, *Vice President*. John Homans, M.D., *Corresponding Secretary*. Samuel Hooper, *Recording Secretary*. Charles Avory, *Treasurer*.

Trustees.—Abbot Lawrence, Robert B. Forbes, David Sears, Samuel Austin, J. C. Warren, M.D.

HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Was organized June 1, 1812, and incorporated Feb. 16, 1818. Their object of association, was to find out and administer to the wants of the sick and infirm; more particularly, that class who are not entitled to any special commiseration from the churches through membership; in the winter season, a load of wood dropped at the door of an unfortunate family, or that of a poor woman, is an important blessing to the receiver, and cannot fail of raising their voices to grateful sentiments in return for such generous beneficiaries; it cheers the heart and prompts to virtue.

Officers of the Howard Benevolent Society.

Moses Grant, *President*. Thomas Tarbell, *Treasurer*. Artemas Simonds, *Secretary*.

Standing Committee—by the old line of wards. 1, Thomas Hollis, 30 Union st. 2, Benjamin F. Whittemore, Hanover, opposite Tileston st., 3, Deacon Thomas Thwing, 4, Salem st. Court, and Rev. Lewis Caswell, 36 Leverett st., 4, A. A. Wellington, East Boston. Webster st., and S. G. Shipley, Union, near Hanover st., 5, Paul Adams, 127 Cambridge st., 6, Andrew Cushing, 38 Myrtle st., 7, Thomas Tarbell, 11 Avon place. 8, J. W. Warren, Jr, 10 Channing st., 9, Daniel T. Coit, 12 High st., 10, Rev. C. F. Barnard, 5 Warren st., 11, Rev. S. B. Cruft, Suffolk and Newton st., 12, Alvan Simons, South Boston.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM,

Organized, 1835.

Nos. 2 & 3 Tremont Temple, entrance south gate.

Information is there given of all the Benevolent Societies in the city. No pecuniary aid is there given; but all applicants for charity may be sent to that office, where they will have the proper sources of relief pointed out to them.

It is supported by Subscriptions, Donations and Fees, paid by families. Subscriptions and Donations are respectfully solicited.

There are two separate Employment offices, one for Males, the other for Females;—free to all persons of good character, in want of employment. Places obtained for Girls and Boys to be brought up in families or to learn trades, either in the city or country. Families or others in want of Servants, or any description of male or female help, in any respectable occupation, are invited to call and make a selection, from a large number of American, Foreign Protestant, and Catholic help; and those discharging men or women from their service, who can be well recommended should refer them to this office.

Annual subscribers are for the time being, members of the Society, and are entitled to the use of the employment offices free of charge, if they wish it.

All communications should be addressed, post paid, to F. R. Woodward, Secretary and General Agent.

Extracts from the Circular of the Society.

“Some idea of the extent of our business, may be gathered from the fact, that from 1840 to 1850, or in ten years, 24,574 girls and women have been supplied with places; and of these, there have been sent out of the city, 11,142. On an average, nearly 2,500 places have been furnished, and more than 1000 of our applicants have been sent into the country, each year. This is a very satisfactory result. Suppose for a moment that these large numbers had not been thus provided for, and you can readily imagine how much poverty and evil have been prevented.”

“It will be remembered that our Office has been principally devoted to the benefit of Females. Another association, the “Boston Employment Society,” was instituted Oct. 1, 1842, for men and boys. From its commencement, to Oct. 1849, or during seven years, the Managers report that they found places or work, for 7,083 individuals, and permanent homes in the country for about 700 lads. This again, was a clear benefit.

Their pecuniary resources proved less prosperous than our own. That office has been closed since last October, and despairing of being able to open it, the government have lately transferred to us their subscription list, papers, &c. in the hope that we may continue their good work."

"We propose to do so, by taking another office in addition to our own, distinct from it, though close by it. Our present experienced and efficient agent can take the general oversight of both departments. An additional Clerk and office boy will be needed. Our annual expenses are about \$1300 now: six or eight hundred dollars more, would be an ample provision for all the changes and additions that are desirable."

"We are confident that our own resources, the office fees, and the patronage of the community, public or private, will justify the attempt. Each office, under our sole charge, and in immediate proximity to the other, would undoubtedly do more than has hitherto been done by them singly. Where enquiry is made for one of either sex, to work in the country especially, it is likely the applicant will know of neighbors who may want help of the other sex. We propose also to pay increased attention, as we can by having more agents, to keeping the Offices well advertised. We might expect before long, perhaps, to direct at least 5000 individuals to the means of self support, each year. Our own success, and that of the Employment Society, warrant the expectation of such an extension in our operations; and it is certain that every approximation towards it, renders it more reasonable. It is not here as in alms-giving, too often, the more you do, the more you must do; but rather as in all true benevolence, the more you can do, the more you will do."

"Besides serving as a well-regulated Employment Office, our Room has been made the place of general reference for cases appearing to require attention. Many, who would otherwise have become dependent upon pub-

lic or private charity, have been enabled to provide for themselves ; and some of the highest aims of the society have in this way been fully met. In all applications for relief, it is of the highest possible advantage to be able to refer to new or otherwise unknown and unattainable means for *selfsubsistence*. We possess records of such cases of great interest at the Office. We keep the address, directions, &c. of every Charitable Association in the city, for the benefit of those who may require immediate relief. The Delegates from the Benevolent Societies also use our Office for their meetings once a month, during the winter part of the year, to report and confer upon the cases they have aided, and upon general or particular philanthropic questions and movements. A great deal has been done in this way to check imposition and injudicious charity."

"Two very important measures may be specified as the doings of this Office: the first, is the establishment of the Home for Aged Females ; and the second, the appointment of a Joint Committee from some of the principal Societies to consider a more comprehensive and systematic distribution of aid for the city. The former of these is completely under way : the other will undoubtedly lead to something satisfactory. Should any better mode of alms-giving be adopted, our two Offices will become still more indispensable and valuable."

"We beg your consideration of these views, and should be happy to enroll you among our patrons and subscribers. Donations of \$20 or more, constitute Life-membership, and the annual subscription is \$2. Any contributions will be gratefully received. And all subscribers and contributors are entitled to a free use of the Offices, and will be supplied with Reference Tickets. Other persons using the Office pay 25 cents, or more, for each supply. Every thing is free for those who wish to be employed or helped."

"May we not depend upon an intelligent and liberal community to enable our Society to accomplish more?"

Government of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism.

Moses Grant, *President*. Thomas Tarbell, Rev. Chas. F. Barnard *Vice Presidents*. Artemas Simonds, *Treasurer*. F. R. Woodward, *Secretary and General Agent*.

Managers.—Rev. Wm. Howe, Thomas Thwing, Andrew Cushing, Rev. Lewis E. Caswell, Rev. Andrew Bigelow, Rev. S. B. Cruft, Rev. S. H. Winkley, Joseph E. Barry, Rev. Phineas Stowe, J. P. Robinson, Wm. Perkins, David Pike, R. B. Storer, Henry Plympton, Walter Channing.

WARREN STREET CHAPEL, BOSTON.

The thirteenth annual report of this invaluable institution was made April 21st 1850:—from which report we gather the pleasing and satisfactory information that the philanthropic and politic labors of its most excellent head, (Rev. Charles F. Barnard) with the aid of numerous Ladies and Gentlemen as associate instructors, are as earnestly devoted to the great and noble work of sowing the seeds of knowledge and virtue in the plastic minds of young children as on the first primeval years of this good Samaritan Chapel.

In the two sewing schools are 160 pupils guided by 22 teachers:—at their evening schools are 118 lads and young men, and 86 girls and women, total 304.

In their infant daily schools are 75 pupils: the simple idea to be carried out in this department being to provide an asylum for young children of the laboring classes; for those whose mothers would be obliged to lock up in the house, during her absense, to keep them from roaming the streets, exposed to accidents and the vulgarity and ills which attend a life of vagrancy, while here they contract a habit for school going, with the rudiments of virtue, religion and morality. The singing school is generally attended by one hundred pupils.

The sabbath school is attended by 235 boys and 301 girls, total 536:—divided into six departments, with 37 teachers, besides the Principal: the ages of the scholars are from two to eight years; they are allowed to carry home for reading, the books from the Chapel library.

About 1500 pupils yearly, attend instruction at the Chapel, and the cost for its support, is about \$3,000 per year, or two dollars per pupil ; and where, when, or how can any similar amount be laid out or expended, for a greater good to result to the city. The children generally, here instructed, have no other means provided for them, from any other quarter, and there never has been an institution established in Boston, where greater good has resulted from its measures for years past, than from this Chapel, in so extensively caring for and protecting the young children of the indigent working classes.

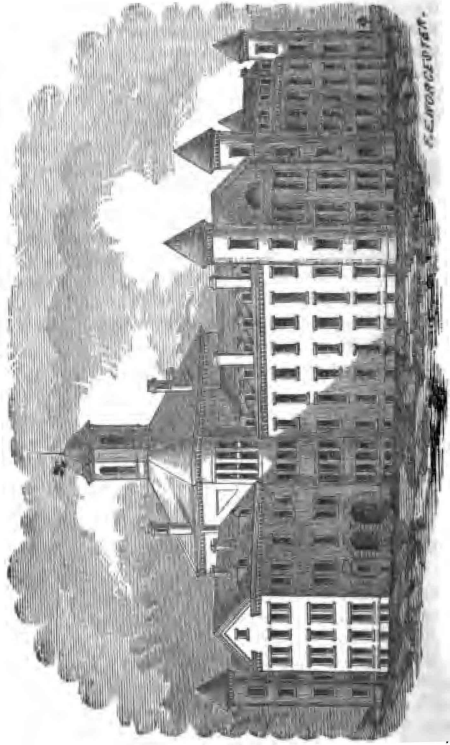
This favorite establishment now needs the aid of the affluent and patriotic portion of the community, for upholding it in its onward progress of doing the greatest good to the largest numbers ; to save from ruinous neglect, very many of the young, whose parents have not the faculty or means for taking proper care of their progeny, and many others, who are bereft of parents, who would grow up as weeds in the garden of the body politic, if not scourgers on the well being and proprieties of a well ordered community.

As it is with fire, unmolested, which threatens the destruction of an extensive property, but which if attended to in season, this mournful result may be averted ; just so it is with youth ; its plastic form and bent of mind, may be by judicious training, gathered safely into the fold with the worthiest of the land, an honor to themselves, and adding honor and comfort to the benefactors of their being and for their education.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Of the city Lamps, 1,243 are fed with Oil, and 782 with Gas, on an average of 21 nights per month ; the Gas costing \$ 16,050.86, and Oil \$14,907.55 :—twenty-eight Lamp-lighters employed, at a cost of \$ 8,631.89.

The cost of the new Jail, near Cambridge Bridge, is estimated at about \$480,000, and it was expected to have been occupied at the close of the year, 1850.



NEW ALMS HOUSE, ON DEER ISLAND, Erected in 1850.

The quantity of land made and being made from tide occupancy, at the south end, is estimated at over 2,000,000 square feet, and all of the city public lands are especially pledged for the reduction of the city debt.

The new Alms House and Wharf at Deer Island, is estimated to cost about \$154,000, and it was expected to have been so far completed as to be occupied in 1850.

The cost of the Quochituat water works was about \$4,600,000, exclusive of that to East Boston.

The cost of Grammar Schools and schoolhouses, for the year, ending April 30, 1850, was \$311,494.95, for the city of Boston.

Total value of Real Estate in Boston, for 1849, was \$102,827,500, and of Personal Estate, \$71,353,600; total \$174,180,200, add the tax levied was \$6.50 on \$1000—and the number of Polls being 28,363, at \$1.50 each, was \$42,544.50.

The Iron fence around Franklin and that around Blackstone Square, cost about \$10,225, and about \$5000 more has been expended for grading, planting trees, for fountains, &c.

Fire Department. The annual payments made to the Chief Engineer, assistant Engineers, Officers. and members of the various Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hydrant companies of the city, were upwards of \$50,000. The department consists of one Chief Engineer, nine assistant Engineers, and twenty companies, including two Hook and Ladder and four Hydrant companies. Each Engine company has one Foreman, one assistant Foreman, one Clerk, a Steward and thirty-six men. The Hydrant companies have sixteen men each, with the same officers as the Engine companies. The pay of the Chief Engineer is \$1200 per year;—the assistant Engineers \$200—Foremen, \$125—assistant Foremen, \$100—Clerk, \$100—Steward, \$100—and the Members \$80 each, per annum. All the Engine Houses, Hose and Fire apparatus of every description, belong to the city.

Cost of Paving Stones, Stone blocks, Flag stones, Edge stones, Bricks, Gravel, &c., used in grading, paving and repairing streets, drains, &c.;, for the past year, was \$64,103.74, and to the master Pavers was paid \$34,103.74

The repairs on Faneuil Hall, with new window frames stone sills, renovating and painting inside and out, and introducing Quochituat water, was \$9,394.96.

The police employed by the City, day and night, is at a cost of about \$39,500.00 per year:—whatever complaints are made to the courts for any infractions of the city laws, no pecuniary benefit can be derived therefrom by the members of the police.

The cost of widening Bromfield Street, to the city, was \$84,000.00, and for widening other Streets and Alleys, about \$26,000.00. This amount was expended in the year ending April 30, 1850.

The city Watchmen and Constables of the night receive about \$75,000.00 yearly salary.

The rents accruing to the city for Stalls in the Granite Market House, outside stands, &c. amount to \$31,000.00 per year; and the Old State House at the head of State Street, rents for \$7,185.75, yearly.

The number of Hydrants for supplying the Engines in case of fire, is 780 in the city proper, and 244 at S. Boston.

No graves are allowed to be dug in any Cemetery or lands in the city proper, but tombs are yet used for inhumation of the deceased.

The Boston Aqueduct from Jamaica Plains, Roxbury, was Incorporated in 1795: the stock divided into 100 shares at \$1000, per share: no dividend was made till 1807, and then but \$20, a share, as the profits for 12 past years, being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Deer Island was so named, for being a place of safety for Deer, when chased by wolves; sixteen deer have been taken in a day from that Island.

Pullin Point, the opposite shore, was so named, for the tide was there so rapid, boatmen were obliged to land, and pull their boat through the stream by a line.

A piece of Plymouth Rock, on which our Pilgrim Forefathers landed, Dec. 20, 1620. in Plymouth, was cloven off from the main mass, and consecrated with the corner stone of the Methodist Church in Bromfield street, April 15, 1806. near its northeast corner.

The Cockerel vane, on the Hanover street Church was placed there in derision of Mr. Thacher whose christian name was Peter ; he was pastor of the new north Church, from which this society seceded in 1719.

The Cannon, Ball, now in the westerly front wall of Brattle street Church, was fired from Cambridge by the American Army, on the night previous to the embarkation of 10,000 British Troops from Boston, under Lord Howe, March 17, 1776 : two of his regiments were quartered in a building next east of the Church, and Lord Howe's quarters, were in that square, west of the Church.

The prominent Stone, in the Building No. 9 Marshall street, well known as the "BOSTON STONE," was an old fashioned paint mill, imported in 1700; its length, 2 feet 10 inches, and height, about 14 inches, and the circular mullar or stone ball, for grinding paint, within the cavity of the mill box, was 18 inches diameter : in 1737 it having past its date of usefulness in that occupation, was placed at the corner of the house, bottom upwards, and on its top was placed its old companion, the muller: BOSTON STONE was lettered conspicuously on its front, and it became an important land-mark on threading the mazy streets of the town. In 1835 the old building was taken down, and on erecting a new one, the old mill-box and mullar, were engrafted into the new wall, and the carved COAT OF ARMS, on the upper front of the old building, was retained in nearly its ancient position, as a memento of the ancient days of the "City of Notions."

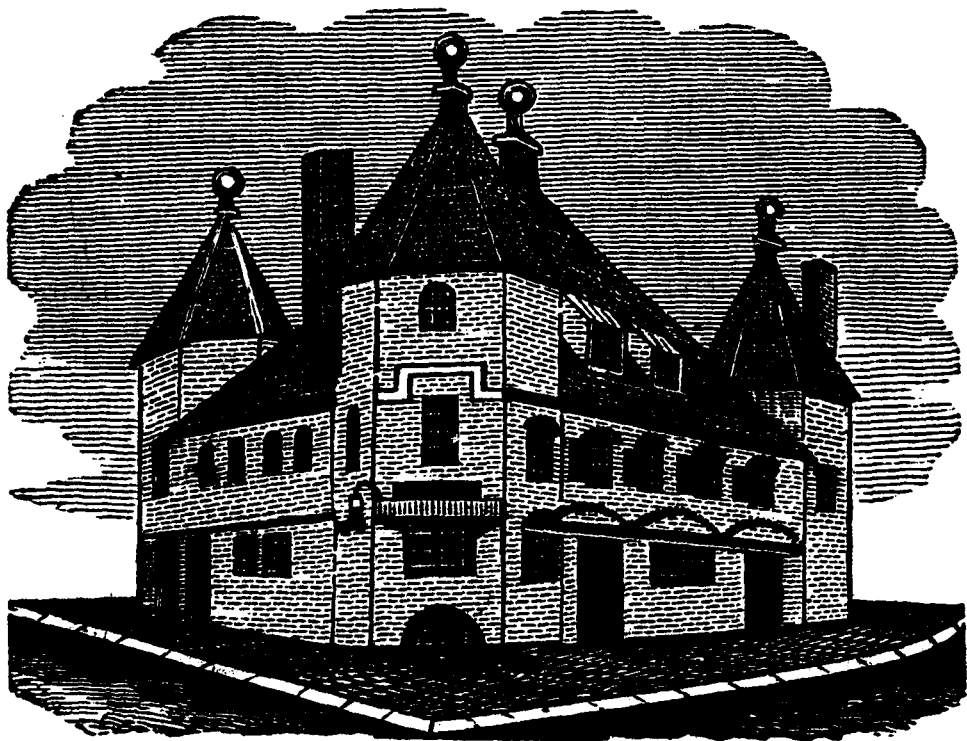
The old Hancock House, Corn Court, is said to have been, in part, occupied by citizen Phillippe for teaching the French language, who afterwards became citizen King of France.

King's Chapel, at the corner of Tremont and School streets was four years being built, on account of the stone

material of the building, being imported, most probably from England :—in 1750 the corner stone was laid, and in 1754, the building was completed: from 1677 to 1689, Episcopal Church services were held in the old Town house : at which latter date a wooden edifice was raised on the present site of the Church grounds, probably granted for that purpose by Sir William Andros, the then Governor of the State, under Charles II, as lord of the soil.

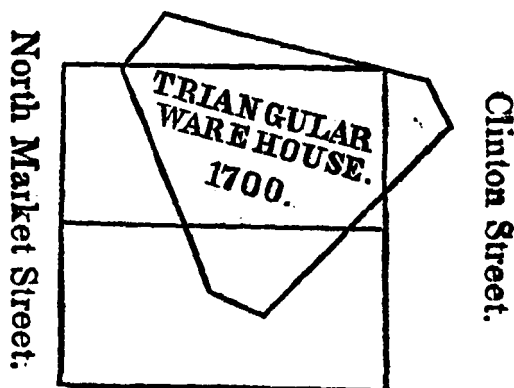
In 1700, on a peak of low land, northeast of Faneuil Hall, a triangular building was erected, probably by Dutch Tea Merchants, as they had been in the habit of supplying the inhabitants with teas, at a less price since 1660, than could be afforded by the London East India Company, as most of the Teas from Holland were smuggled into this market.

TRIANGULAR WAREHOUSE.



It measured on Merchants Row 51 feet: and 15 feet of its south-west projection is in that street :—on Clinton street it extended 55 feet, and a few feet of its northeast corner is in that street :—North Market street side, measured 48 feet, and the mass of its area, is covered by the two western stores on North market street :—our wood cut gives a general outside appearance of that Triangular Warehouse, and the Diagram shows the present disposition of the ground ; the building was taken down in 1824, to make room for the City Market improvements.

Merchants' Row.



ANCIENT BUILDING.

In 1680, A singularly shaped building of two stories, with many peaks to its roof: each story projecting over the other some two or more feet into the street, was erected ; this building at the corner of Ann street and Dock Square yet stands, after a lapse of 171 years, with its original everlasting oak timbers, seemingly to uphold it as firmly as ever ; the outside facing of this building, was plastered rough cast, with broken glass imbedded in the mortar which has withstood the pelting, piked storms with imperturbable gravity: the size of the building is 32 by 17 feet, ground area ; built on the margin of Bendall's Dock, which extended to Wilson's Lane and to Brattle street.

BUILDING CORNER OF ANN STREET AND DOCK SQUARE.



BOSTON EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

This is a new Association, organized in April 1850, and composed of natives and foreigners, Protestants and Catholics. The design of the Association is, to aid newly arrived emigrants in finding their friends, in procuring lodgings and employment, and more especially, in emigrating to the interior of the country of the fertile West, for permanent settlements, instead of dropping into the cellars and filthy holes, of the city, to be sufferers themselves, a burden to their fellow emigrants already here, and often a nuisance to the community.

Such a society, if well managed, may prove an invaluable helper to thousands of friendless emigrants who yearly land at our wharves, in protecting them from fraud and imposition of every kind, and counseling them

* * * On page 118, for *William*, read *Edmund Andros*.

for their best interests. That the Boston Emigrant Society has began well, is evident from the report made of its doings during the eight months of its existance.

Upwards of three hundred letters have been written by its clerk, to obtain information for newly arrived emigrants; places have been obtained for upwards of 120 females, and over 40 men and boys have procured permanent employment through this agency. Over 400 emigrants have been forwarded to the Western country; and \$800 have been expended in paying board and traveling expenses of destitute emigrants.

Officers of the Emigrant Society.

Patrick Donahoe, *President*. Dennis W. O'Brien, *Vice President*; Arthur McAvoy, *Treasurer*. W. S. Baxter, *Secretary*. John Wilson, E. Ryan, *Agents*.

THE AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Was Organized Dec. 18, 1839 and Incorporated Feb. 5, 1841.

The great object with this society is in treasuring and preserving the Commercial, Agricultural, Manufacturing and Social Statistics of the United States, and all that relates to the glory, happiness and prosperity of the country.

They now possess a Library of about 1500 volumes and many valuable statistical tables and documents in Manuscript.

They have issued one volume of their Transactions, and have in contemplation the issuing another, as soon as that may be matured.

At the annual meeting of this Association, the following officers were elected for the year:—

George Shattuck, *President*; Edward Jarvis, Samuel Swett, *Vice Presidents*; Joseph B. Felt, *Recording Secretary*; William Brigham, *Home Secretary*; Joseph E. Worcester, *Corresponding Secretary*; Lyman Mason, *Treasurer*; John P. Bigelow, Bela B. Edwards, C. Francis Adams, Samuel H. Riddell, Charles Brooks, Theoph. R. Marvin, Joseph S. Clark, Nath. B. Shurtleff, James M. Robbins, *Counselors*; Joseph E. Worcester, Rufus Henderson, Joseph B. Felt, J. Wingate Thornton, Henry Wheatland, *Publishing Committee*.

FATHERLESS AND WIDOWS' SOCIETY, 119 WASHINGTON STREET.

Mrs. Jas F. Baldwin, *President*; Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, *Treasurer*.

ORTHODOX SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

The annual meeting of this Union was held in the Central Church. By an abstract of the reports of the Superintendents, we learn that the Salem street Church School, contains in the senior department, 350 pupils, in the infant department 70, teachers 42; Pine street School, seniors 240, infants 40, teachers 27; Park street, 220 scholars, teachers 21; Mason street School, 200 scholars, 27 teachers; Bowdoin street school, 237 scholars, teachers 30; Fort Hill School, Mariner's church, 167 scholars; Old Colony School, (a branch of the Central Church School) 220 scholars, about one-third of whom are Catholics, and 29 teachers; Central Church School, 325 scholars, 30 teachers; Mt. Vernon School, 363 scholars; Edwards School, attendance from 285 to 308, teachers 32; Essex street, 250 scholars, 34 teachers, Shawmut School, 234 scholars, 28 teachers. Two or three schools were not reported. The following are the officers for the year 1851.

William Ropes, *President*; William Gordon, *Secretary*; George W. Ware, Albert Day, B. F. Whittemore, J. W. Kimball, S. I. Leavitt, Z. Allen, Joseph Robbins, *Standing Committee*.

PRISONERS' FRIEND ASSOCIATION,

Formed July, 1848.

This charitable society, works in a new field for beneficial results with a politic beneficence; that of receiving females at the gate of the House of Correction on expiration of the term of their imprisonment, and for a time supporting them; and then placing them in the country, giving a chance and opportunity for them to repent and reform: what can be expected of a lone female, without friends, character or funds, who has once been publicly punished for violating the wholesome laws and restraints on society, but to be an out-cast, despised and rejected, if no attempt to reclaim and encourage them in the ways of well-doing, does not present itself from any quarter.

Capt. Robbins, the Overseer of the House of Correc-

tion has been in that office for 20 years, and during that time he has caused many reformatations to take place among the prisoners: and with the additional philanthropic aid of this institution, in seeking for their future benefit on leaving that place of punishment, there is a probability of a great good to result therefrom.

This Association had assisted 223 out of 500 females, discharged from the prison, previous to April 1850. (the time of publishing their Circular :) many of whom are now known to have returned to the paths of rectitude, sobriety, industry and repentance. An intelligent woman acts in the capacity of Agent, who is ever on the alert to receive these punished females, and to use all necessary means for their future propriety of conduct and to remove them from the City's contagious atmosphere and influences, as inducing a life of vice, folly and infamy.

The subscribers to the funds of this Society rank foremost among the most renowned and respectable housewives, and that the society may continue to do their Howardian god-like work, in bringing forth backsliders, to a repentant state, donations must be made of clothing, food and funds from a more extended source, which will be thankfully received and faithfully appropriated, if left at either of the following places.

Mrs. Samuel May, 88 Atkinson street; Mrs. Otis Everett, 740 Washington street; Mrs. B. H. Greene, 77 Dover street; Mrs. S. Hall Jr., 4 High street; Mrs. O. H. Mather, Asylum street; Mrs. A. G. Farwell, 12 Bulfinch street; Misses Thayer, 111 Harrison Avenue; Miss M. E. Tompkins, 66 Dover street; Mrs. Isaac Jenkins, 583 Washington street; Mrs. Frank B. Fay, Chelsea.

Officers of the Association.

Frank B. Fay, *President*; E. L. Everett, *Secretary*; Miss M. W. Dickson, *Agent*.

FRAGMENT SOCIETY.

Mrs. Daniel P. Parker, *President*, 40 Beacon st. Miss Margaret C. Smith, *Secretary*, Blackstone Square. Miss Mary Otis, *Treasurer*, Beacon near Spruce street.

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

George E. Head, *President*. Benjamin F. Edwards, *Corresponding Secretary*. Benjamin Perkins, *Treasurer*.

**OFFICERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL
AT BOSTON, AND MC'LEAN ASYLUM, SOMERVILLE. 1851.**

William Appleton, President; Robert Hooper, Vice President; Henry Andrews, Treasurer; Marcus Morton, Jr. Secretary.

Trustees.—Nathaniel I. Bowditch, over Suffolk Bank. William S. Bullard, 39 India Wharf. George M. Dexter, 11 1-2 Tremont Row. Thomas Lamb, Washington Ins. Co., State st. Amos A. Lawrence, 17 Milk st. Francis C. Lowell, Mass. Hospital Life Ins. Co. John A. Lowell, 71 Milk st. Charles H. Mills, 39 Milk st. Henry B. Rogers, 39 Court st. G. Howland Shaw, 51 Commercial Wharf, J. Thomas Stevenson, 11 1-2 Tremont Row. Edward Wigglesworth, 16 India Wharf.

Board of Consultation.—James Jackson, M. D., John Jeffries, M. D., George C. Shattuck, M. D., Edward Reynolds, M. D.

Officers of the Hospital.

Richard Girdler, Superintendent.

Visiting Physicians.—Jacob Bigelow, M. D. D. Humphreys Storer, M. D. John B. S. Jackson, M. D. Henry I. Bowditch, M. D. John D. Fisher, M. D. George C. Shattuck, Jr., M. D.

Visiting Surgeons.—John C. Warren, M. D. George Hayward, M. D. Solomon D. Townsend, M. D. Henry J. Bigelow, M. D. Samuel Parkman, M. D. J. Mason Warren, M. D.

Samuel L. Abbott, M. D., Admitting Physician. John E. Hathaway, Apothecary.

House Physicians.—Calvin Ellis, M. D. Waldo J. Burnett, M. D.

House Surgeons.—Chas. D. Homans, M. D. Charles G. Adams, M. D.

Officers of the McLean Asylum.

Luther V. Bell, Physician and Superintendent, Chauncey Booth, Jr. M. D., Assistant Physician and Apothecary. Columbus Tyler, Steward. Mrs. Mary E. Tyler, Matron. Homer Goodhue, Male Supervisor. Miss Relief R. Barber, Female Supervisor.

Committees.

Messrs. Rogers and J. A. Lowell, Free-bed Standing Committee. Messrs. Rogers and Wigglesworth, Committee on the Warren Fund. Mr. Rogers, Committee on the Book of Donations. Messrs. Lamb and F. C. Lowell, Committee on Finance.

Visiting Committee.

Messrs. Dexter and Lawrence, in January. Messrs. Lawrence and F. C. Lowell, in February. Messrs. F. C. & J. A. Lowell, in March. Messrs. J. A. Lowell and Rogers, in April. Messrs. Rogers and Shaw in May. Messrs. Shaw and Bowditch, in June. Messrs. Bowditch and Mills, in July. Messrs. Mills and Lamb, in August. Messrs. Lamb and Stevenson, in September. Messrs. Stevenson and Bullard, in October. Messrs. Bullard and Wigglesworth, in November. Messrs. Wigglesworth and Dexter, in December.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Peter Wainwright, President. Mr. Knott, Vice President. John Bacon, Treasurer. George Greig, Secretary.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

See also page 49.

The Society met for the choice of officers for A.D. 1851, when the following were unanimously elected:—

Rev. Joseph B. Felt, *President*; Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M. D., *Vice President*; Samuel G. Drake, *Corresponding Secretary*; Charles Mayo, Esq., *Recording Secretary*; Frederick Kidder, *Treasurer*.

The Society is in a prosperous and promising condition, and has recently secured fine apartments at 11 1-2 Tremont Row, where their library and other collections are arranged.

MASSACHUSETTS MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

See also page 51.

The following gentlemen are the officers for the year.

Jonas Chickering, *President*; Wm. C. Bond, *Vice President*; Osmyn Brewster, *Treasurer*; Frederick H. Stimpson, *Secretary*; Robert Marsh, Joel Wheeler, Fred. W. Lincoln, Jr., Theo. R. Marvin, Samuel Adams, Hiram Bosworth, Granville Mears, Mathew Binney, Joa. M. Wightman, John Cowdin, Charles G. King, Elias W. Goddard, *Trustees*; George Yendell, Rolland Cushing, W. R. Bates, Thomas Richardson, Henry Hutchinson, Robert Ripley, Thomas Nair, Stephen Shelton, Simon G. Cheever, *Committee on Relief*.

YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—OFFICERS FOR 1851,

S. A. B. Bragg, *President*; F. H. McLellan, S. P. Butler, *Vice Presidents*; J. A. Ames, *Treasurer*; J. L. Coe, *Recording Secretary*; W. T. Adams, *Corresponding Secretary*.

The Society is in a prosperous condition, and through its weekly meetings at Mechanic Hall, and a series of Lectures on Sunday evenings, is exercising a healthy influence.

BOSTON FEMALE ASYLUM. See Page 53.

Madam Prescott, *First Directress*. Mrs. Tracy, *Second Directress*. Mrs. T. B. Wales, *Secretary*. Miss Otis, *Treasurer*.

Managers.—Mrs. Amos Lawrence, Mrs. Henry Hall, Mrs. William Reynolds, Mrs. Isaac Mansfield, Mrs. B. T. Pickman, Mrs. B. T. Reed, Mrs. James K. Mills, Mrs. Chas. F. Barnard, Mrs. Albert Fearing, Miss M. F. Lamb, Miss Jane Wigglesworth, Miss Elizabeth B. Inches.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Francis Jackson, *President*. Edward Quincy, *Corresponding Secretary*. Robert F. Wallcut, *Recording Secretary*. Samuel May, Jr., *General Agent*. Office 21 Cornhill.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1815, by 31 associated members; their first government was Thomas Smith Webb for President; Amasa Winchester, Vice President; Nathaniel Tucker, Treasurer; and Mr. M. S. Parker Secretary, with a board of Trustees.

Their meetings were held at Mr. Graupner's Hall in Franklin Street, and afterwards at the hall in Bedford Street: the expenses of the institution being defrayed from their own resources: the first public performance of an Oratorio, took place at the Stone Chapel, on Christmas eve, 1815; when upwards of 1000 persons attended and were delighted with the selections from Haydn's Creation and from Handel's compositions; their success at the time was all that could be expected, and their course from that date to the present, has been onward, and upward, and the patronage from the public has been most ample and honorable. The society was incorporated Feb. 9th, 1816. It increased so as to require a larger hall, and Boylston Hall was occupied by them from Feb. 11, 1817 to 1839: when, having about 160 effective singers, and an orchestra of 35 instruments, with a powerful and melodious organ, from the manufactory of Thomas Appleton, they removed to the capacious Melodeon building, and their first performance there was on the 20th of December, 1839: there they have aimed successfully to improve and give to the public a course of 8 or 10 performances on Sabbath evenings during the winter; of the most grand and sublime strains from the greatest masters of magic sounds.

Officers of the Handel and Haydn Society for 1851.

Charles C. Perkins, *President*; A. O. Bigelow, *Vice President*; Joseph G. Oakes, *Secretary*; Matthew S. Parker, *Treasurer*.

Board of Trustees,—John Dodd, John S. Farlow, Isaac Cary, T. B. Frothingham, Harvey Jewell, Josiah L. Fairbanks, John G. Hovey, Dexter W. Wiswell, Samuel C. Ware.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

William Jay, *President* George C. Beekwith, *Corresponding Secretary*. William C. Brown, *Recording Secretary*. John Field, *Treasurer*.

FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This Society interferes not with prices for labor. Its objects are, mutual improvement, the formation of a library for the use of its members, and for the relief of sick or distressed brethren. It is a worthy institution, and beneficial to every "type-sticker" who benefits the Society by his presence and fees of membership. The following officers were chosen for the year 1851 :

Ambrose H. Goodrich, *President* : George B. Watson, *Vice President* : S. T. Damon, *Secretary* : Thomas J. Lillie, *Treasurer* : C. G. Estabrooks, *Librarian* : Gilman Merrill, F. C. Still, Louis E. Fisher, *Library Committee* : R. J. Cushing, H. J. Fisher, Wm. A. Parker, Wm. Marden, H. A. McGlennen, J. Marks, W. Bradford, G. A. Langford, *Directors*.

OFFICERS OF THE BOSTON PRINTERS UNION.

George Wadham, *President*. Charles H. Woodwell, *Vice President*. Charles G. Easterbrook, *Treasurer*. Samuel T. Damon, *Recording Secretary*. W. Tremaine Clark, *Corresponding Secretary*. Francis C. Still, James Carey, and Henry J. Fisher, *Committee of Inquiry*. Charles T. C. Brooks, James Marks, and John W. Dole, *Auditing Committee*.

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See page 48.

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See page 52. — Officers for the year 1851.

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See page 54.

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BOSTON & LOWELL, R.R. op. 1835; Shares \$500; station, Lowell street
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" Universalist Church, Roxbury,	$2\frac{1}{4}$
" Providence Station, south west,.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
" Worcester Station, south east,.....	$\frac{2}{3}$
" Lowell Station, north west,.....	$\frac{2}{3}$
" Maine Station, north,.....	$\frac{1}{3}$
" Eastern Station, north east,.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
" Massachusetts Hospital, north west.....	$\frac{5}{8}$
" McLean Asylum, at Somerville, do	2
" Charlestown Square, north,	1
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Around the Common,	$1\frac{1}{8}$

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS IN BOSTON.

Founded					Location.
	Name	Denomina'n.	When Settled	Pastors.	
1630	First Church,	Cong. Unit.	1815	Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D. D.	Chauncy place.
1650	Second Church,	Cong. Unit.	1833	" Chandler Robbins,	Masonic Temple.
1664	Friend's Meeting house,	Quaker.			Milton place.
1665	First Baptist Church,	Baptist.	1837	" R. H. Neale,	Hanover, c. Union.
1669	Old South Church,	Ortho. Cong	1836	" George W. Blagden,	Washington, c. Milk.
1686	King's Chapel,	Cong. Unit.	1846	" Ephraim Peabody, D. D.	Tremont, c. School.
1699	Brattle street Church,	Cong. Unit.	1834	" S. K. Lothrop,	Brattle street.
1714	New North Church,	Cong. Unit.	1849	" Joshua Young.	Hanover, c. Clark.
1719	New South Church,	Cong. Unit.	1825	" Alexander Young, D. D.	Summer, c. Bedford.
1722	Christ Church,	Episcopal.	1840	"	Salem street.
1727	Federal street Church,	Cong. Unit.	1824	" Ezra S. Gannett, D. D.	Federal, c. Channing
1732	Hollis street Church,	Cong. Unit.	1848	" Thomas Starr King,	Hollis street.
1734	Trinity Church,	Episcopal.	1842	Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D. }	Summer, c. Hawley.
				Rev. Thomas M. Clark,	
1737	West Church,	Congrega'l.	1806	" Charles Lowell, D. D. }	Lynde street.
1743	Second Baptist Church,	Baptist.	1837	" Cyrus A. Bartol,	
1785	First Universal't Church	Universalist.	1849	" Levi Tucker, D. D.	Baldwin place.
			1824	" Sebastian Streeter,	Hanover, c. Bennet.
				Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, D.D. }	
1788	Ch. of the Holy Cross,	Rom. Cath.		Rev. A. Manahan, D. D.	Franklin street.
				" Nicholas J. A. O'Brien,	
1788	Chap'l of the Holy Cross,	Rom. Cath.		" J. J. Williams,	Franklin street.
1792	First Meth. Episco. Ch.	Methodist.	1849	" Joseph Cummings,	Hanover street.
1804	First Christian Church,	Christian.	1844	Elder Edward Edmunds,	Summer, c. Sea.
1805	African Baptist Church,	Baptist.		Grimes,	Belknap street.
1806	Second Meth. Church,	Methodist.	1849	Rev. Loranus Crowell,	Bromfield street.
1807	Third Baptist Church,	Baptist.	1812	" Daniel Sharp, D. D.	Charles street.
1809	Park street Church,	Ortho. Cong	1849	" Andrew L. Stone,	Park, c. Tremont st.

1916	St. Matthew's Church,	Episcopal.	1938	" Joseph H. Clinch,	Broadway, S. B.
1816	Second Universalist Ch.	Universalist	1817	" Hosea Ballou, }	School street.
1818	New Jerusalem Church,	Swedenborg	1848	" A. A. Miner, }	Bowdoin street.
1819	African Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist	1828	" Thomas Worcester,	May street.
1819	Hawes Place Church,	Cong. Unit.	1844	" Samuel Snowden,	South Boston.
1819	Union or Essex st. Ch.	Ortho. Cong	1834	" George W. Lippitt,	Essex, c. Rowe st.
1819	St. Augustine's Church,	Rom. Cath.	"	" Nehemiah Adams, D. D.	South Boston.
1820	St. Paul's Church,	Episcopal.	1842	" T. Fitzsimmons,	Tremont, n. Winter.
1822	Bulfinch street Church,	Cong. Unit.	1839	" Alexander H. Vinton, D. D.	Bulfinch street.
1823	Phillips Church.	Ortho. Cong	1846	" Frederick T. Gray,	Broadway, S. Boston
1825	Twelfth Congrega'l Ch.	Cong. Unit.	1846	" John W. Alvord,	Chambers, c. Allen.
1825	Bowdoin street Church,	Ortho. Cong	1825	" Samuel Barrett, D. D.	Bowdoin street.
1825	Thirteenth Cong. Church	Cong. Unit.	1846	" Jared B. Waterbury, D. D.	Harr. Av. c. Beach.
1826	Pitts street Chapel,	Cong. Unit.	1842	" James I. T. Coolidge,	Pitts street.
1827	Salem street Church,	Ortho. Cong	1846	" Samuel H. Winkley,	Salem street.
1827	Pine street Church,	Ortho. Cong	1844	" Edward Beecher, D. D.	Washington, c. Pine.
1827	South Congrega'l Church	Cong. Unit.	1849	" Henry M. Dexter,	Washing'n, c. Castle
1827	Rowe st. Baptist Church	Baptist.	1842	" F. D. Huntington,	Bedford, c. Rowe,
1828	Bethel Church,	Methodist	1848	" Baron Stow, D. D.	North square.
1828	Mariner's Church,	Ortho. Cong	1828	" Edward T. Taylor,	Purchase street.
1829	St. Stephen's Church,	Episcopal.	1849	" Geo. W. Bourne,	Purchase street.
1829	Grace Church,	Episcopal.	1844	" E. M. P. Wells, }	Temple street.
1830	Fourth Universalist Ch.	Universalist	1844	" Mr. Pollard, Assistant. }	Broadway, S. Boston
1831	South Baptist Church,	Baptist.	1848	" Charles Mason,	Broadway, S. Boston
1834	Third Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist.	1844	" T. D. Cook,	Church street.
1835	Warren street Chapel,	Cong. Unit.	1846	" G. W. Bosworth,	Warren street.
1835	Fifth Universalist Ch.	Universalist.	1849	" J. D. Bridge,	Warren street.
1835	Central Church,	Ortho. Cong	1849	" Charles F. Barnard,	Winter street.
1835			1835	" Otis A. Skinner,	
1835			1845	" Wm. M. Rogers, }	
1836	St. Mary's Church,	Rom. Cath.		" George Richards, }	
				" J. McElroy }	
				" B. Pacciarini, }	Endicot street.
				" P. P. Kroes, }	

Founded					Pastors.	Location.
	Name.	Denomina'n	When Settled			
1837	St. Patrick's Church,	Rom. Cath.		"	Thomas Lynch,	Northampton street.
1837	Maverick Church,	Ortho. Cong	1846	"	R. S. Hitchcock,	East Boston.
1838	Zion Church,	Methodist.				West Centre street.
1839	Fourth Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist.	1849	"	Mark Trafton,	North Russell street.
1839	Harvard street Church.	Baptist.	1846	"	Joseph Banvard,	Harr. av. c. Harvard.
1839	Tremont st. Baptist Ch.	Baptist.	1846	"	Nathaniel Colver,	Tremont Temple.
1839	Suffolk street Chapel,	Cong. Unit.	1846	"	Samuel B. Cruft,	Suffolk, c. Rutland.
1839	German Evang. Luth'n,	Lutheran.	1845	"	F. Schmidt,	Suffolk street.
1840	Bowdoin sq. Baptist Ch.	Baptist.	1848	"	Pharcellus Church, D. D.	Bowdoin square.
1840	Fifth Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist	1848	"	H. V. Degen,	South Boston.
1840	Sixth do do do	Methodist.	1848	"	H. E. Hempstead,	East Boston.
1840	Sixth Universalist Ch.	Universalist.		"	C. H. Webster,	Jones' Hall, E. B.
1840	German Evang. Church	Germ'n Prot	1849	"	Louis B. Schwarz,	Shawmut, n. Pleas'nt
1841	Church of the Disciples,	Cong. Unit.	1841	"	James F. Clarke,	Freeman pl. Beacon.
1842	Mount Vernon Church,	Ortho. Cong	1841	"	Edward N. Kirk,	Ashburton place.
1842	Church of the Adventists.	Sec'd Adv'nt	1842	"	Joshua V. Himes,	8 Chardon street.
1842	Seventh Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist.	1848	"	M. Dwight,	Richmond street.
1843	Church of the Messiah.	Episcopal.	1845	"	George M. Randall,	Florence street.
1843	Free Will Baptist Ch.	Free Will.		"	E. Noyes.	Boylston Hall.
1844	East Boston Baptist Ch	Baptist.	1847	"	Miles Sanford,	East Boston.
1844	Church of St Peter, and St. Paul,	Rom. Cath.		"	Terence Fitzsimmons, }	Broadway, S. Boston.
1844	St. John's Church,			"	Peter Hammill, }	
1844	Church of the Advent,	Rom. Cath.		"	George F Haskins,	Moon street.
1844	Church of the Holy Trinity.	Episcopal.	1844	"	William Croswell,	Green street.
1844	Ch. of the Holy Trinity.	Rom. Cath.		"	G. Eck,	Suffolk street.
1844	Church of St. Nicholas.	Rom. Cath.		"	C. McCallion,	East Boston.
1845	28th Congrega'l Society.	Cong. Unit.	1846	"	Theodore Parker,	Melodeon.
1845	Church of the Saviour.	Cong. Unit.	1845	"	Robert C. Waterston,	Bedford street.
1845	Union Baptist Church,	Baptist.	1845	"	William Howe,	Merrimac street.

1845	Broadway Church,	Cong. Unit.	"	Joseph Angier,	South Boston.
1845	Payson Church,	Ortho. Cong	"	Joy H. Fairchild,	Broadway, S. Boston
1845	Boston Baptist Bethel,	Baptist.	1845	Phineas Stowe,	Lewis, c. Commere'l.
1845	South Universalist Soc'y.	Universalist.	"	D. D. Smith,	Canton, c. Suffolk st.
1845	Seamen's Chapel,	Episcopal.	"	J. P. Robinson,	Ann street.
1845	Indiana st. Cong'l Ch.	Cong. Unit.	1845	Thomas B. Fox,	Indiana street.
1845	Suffolk st. Union Church.	Ortho. Cong	"	Mr. Foster,	Suffolk street.
1846	Pilgrim Congrega'l Soc'y	Ortho. Cong	1846	"	Marlboro' Chapel.
1846	Wesleyan Methodist Ch.	Methodist.	"	Henry Stockman,	Cochituate H. ll.
1846	East Boston Church.	Cong Unit.	1846	L. J. Livermore,	East Boston.
	Society of Unionists.	Congregat'l	"	Wm. H. Channing,	Bromfield street.
1846	Eighth Meth. Epis. Ch.	Methodist.	1849	B. K. Peirce,	Suffolk street.
	First Presbyterian Ch.	Presbyterian	"	Alexander Blaikie,	19 Milk street.
	St. Vincent de Paul's,	Rom. Cath.	"	M. Galligher.	Purchase street.
1844	Synagogue of Israelites.	Jewish.	1849	B. Wurmser,	503 Washington st.
1849	Beach street Church,	Rom. Cath.	"	A. Manahan,	Beach street.

A PLAGIARIST PREACHER.

A young preacher, who concluded he might adopt the cogitations of better sermonisers than himself, without detection from any of his parishoners, gave free latitude to that habit; yet, he was not undiscovered by some few of the older part of his church: on one occasion, he dilated in fine glowing language, on the character of the christian, when an old gentleman, said in a low tone of voice, "That is Tillotson;" the preacher continued on for a few more passages, when he was heard to say, "That's Masillon," at the close of another strain, "That's Channing," and at another, "That's Dr. Dodd," and at another, "That's Blair,"—for he knew them all by heart—the minister being provoked at thus being exposed, leaned over the pulpit, and said to him, "I wish you to take a seat farther off from the sacred desk, for you interrupt the services!" The gentleman looked the parson full in the face and muttered, "That's his own, and all of the sermon that is."

PUBLIC HOUSES IN BOSTON.

<i>Names of Houses.</i>	<i>Locations.</i>	<i>By whom kept.</i>
Adams House,	371 Washington street,	Daniel Chamberlin.
Albany Hotel,	Albany, c. Kneeland st.	Isaac Hall, Jr.
Albion House,	Treinont, c. Beacon st.	J. W. Barton.
Amer. Change Hotel,	184 and 186 Harrison av.	A. Hathaway.
American House,	42 Hanover st.	Lewis Rice.
Bedford House,	Indicot, cor. Cross st.	S. Wilson.
Ben Franklin,	3 Morton place,	Chas. M. Martin.
Bite Tavern,	8 Market sq.	Thomas Davis.
Bromfield House,	Bromfield st.	S. Crockett.
Buffalo House,	37 Lincoln street,	J. Merritt.
Castle Point Hotel,	Fourth, S. B.	H. Walker.
Central House,	9 Brattle sq.	Benj. True.
Chestnut Cottage,	15 Portland st.	B. Graffam.
City Hotel,	Brattle st.	Geo. W. Gage.
Commer. Coffee House	Milk, cor. Batterymarch,	Whitney & White,
Concert Hall,	Hanover, c. Court st.	P. B. Brigham.
Congress House,	Pearl, c. High st.	E. Jones.
Cornhill Coffee House,	Cornhill court.	
Davenport's Inn,	3 Cornhill square,	C. F. Davenport.
Eagle Hotel,	24 Ann st.	H. Rogers.
Eagle Coffee House,	Lewis, c. Fulton,	Girard Terhorst.
East. Exchange Hotel,	Eastern av. E. R. R. wf.	J. B. Carter.
Eastern R. R. House,	115 Commercial st.	G. Nassou.
East. Steamboat House	23 Commercial street,	J. G. Nott.
Elm St. Hotel,	9 Elm street,	Oscar Knox & Co.
Empire House,	E. R. R. wharf,	A. Salisbury.
Exchange Coff. House	Congress sq. & Devon. st.	McGill & Fearing.
Fire Department Hotel	South Boston,	T. Hutchinson.
Fitchburg Exchange,	Canal, cor. Causeway st.	
Fountain House,	Beach, cor. Harrison av.	William Wildes.
Franklin House,	44 Merchants row,	Cross, Sampson & Co
Freeman's Inn,	Sea st. near the bridge,	Jeremiah Brown.
German Coffee House,	155 Pleasant st.	C. Pfaff.
Gibbs' Hotel,	Mass. Block, Court Sq.	H. E. Wood.
Globe Hotel,	Hanover, c. Commers'l st	S. C. Brooks.
Golden Queen,	First street,	J. L. Fisher.
Hancock House,	Corn Court,	J. A. Duggan,
Hanover House,	50 Hanover st.	Wilson & Gilman.
Hope House,	26 Ann street,	Thomas Reed.
Jefferson House,	16 Ann street,	L. Clark.
La Grange Hotel,	17 Union street,	J. A. Drew.
Lowell House,	Lowell, cor. Barton st.	C. Ober.
Mansion House,	95 Hanover st.	E. Gunison.
Mariner's House,	North Square,	William Brodhead.
Marlboro' Hotel,	229 Washington st.	Proctor & Parks.
Massachusetts House,	Endicot, cor. Cross st.	D. Harvey.
Massachusetts Hotel,	40 School street,	J. B. Gibbs.
Maverick House,	Maverick sq.	D. Bryant.
Mechanics Hotel,	112 Cambridge st.	H. Bates.

<i>Names of Houses.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>By whom kept.</i>
Merchants Ex. Hotel,	State st.	Henry Dooley.
Merchants Hotel,	13 Change av.	Ephriam Hayes.
Merrimac House,	Merrimac c. Friend st.	Solomon Hayes.
Middlesex House,	47 Portland street,	F. A. Stone.
Montezuma House,	52 Kneeland street,	Samuel M. Bancroft
Montgomery House,	Tremont, c. Bromfield st.	Parker & Wilson.
National House,	Blackstone, cor. Cross st.	Hiram Tubbs.
New England House,	Clinton street,	L. Maynard.
Norfolk House,	25 Elm street,	J. A. Hobart.
Old Colony House,	South, cor. Kneeland st.	Patrick Holly.
Orb Hotel,	8 Avery street,	William Stuart.
Park House,	Boylston cor. Tremont,	B. D. Morrill.
Pantheon House,	439 Washington st.	John Holton.
Patterson House,	11 Elm street,	M. & M. Wildes.
Pavilion,	41 Tremont row,	W. E. Russell.
Pearl Street House,	Pearl, cor. Milk st.	Hitchcock & Huggins
Pemberton House,	Howard street,	U. W. Carr.
Phoenix House,	Pleasant, opp. Eliot st.	J. Reed.
Quincy House,	1 Brattle sq.	Wheelock & Long.
Railroad House,	Turnpike st. S. Boston,	T. Leavitt.
Readhead's Hotel,	86 South, c. Kneeland st.	A. T. Readhead.
Revere House,	Bowdoin sq. c. Bulfinch st	P. Stevens.
Richmond House,	Richmond st	A. S. Clark.
Sailors Home,	99 Purchase st.	John O. Chaney.
Shades,	2 Cornhill sq.	Mrs. Thomas Bates
Shades,	2 Morton place,	T. D. Park.
Slade's Hotel,	5 Tremont row.	James L. Hanson.
South Boston Hotel,	73 Fourth street,	S. McIntire.
Stackpole House,	38 Milk street,	Alex. McGregor.
St. Charles Hotel,	Beach, cor. Lincoln st.	Manning & Lyford.
Traders Hotel,	22 Union street,	John Bryant.
Tremont House,	Tremont street,	J. L. Tucker & Co.
Tremont Street Hotel,	Tremont, cor. Canton st.	G. W. Haseltine
Twelfth Ward Hotel,	Fourth st. cor. Turnpike	G. Holmes
Union Hotel,	Maverick sq. E Boston.	B. Haynes.
Union House,	175 1-2 Hanover street,	M. J. Brockway.
United States Hotel,	Beach, cor. Lincoln st.	Spooner & Silsby.
Vermont Cent'l House,	Canal, c. Causeway, st.	A. D. Pattee.
Washing. Coff. House,	158 Washington st.	E. S. Goodnow,
Washington House,	831 Washington st.	Azariah Cooley.
Western Avenue Hotel,	Mill Dam,	D. W. Hopkins.
Western Hotel,	94 and 96 Cambridge st.	E. H. Doolittle.
Western R. R. Hotel,	11 Albany street,	Alba Hathaway.
Whitney's Hotel,	Lincoln street,	Charles Whitney.
Winthrop House,	Tremont cor. Boylston st	R. W. Holman & Co



IMPROVEMENTS IN BOSTON.

FRANKLIN PLACE.

The *first* BLOCK of buildings erected in Boston, was the range called the "Tontine" in Franklin Place. Up to the year 1792, it had been a slough or quagmire, and to build there, was deemed quixotic : it was first drained and laid out as a garden ; a fish pond formed, and stored with gold and silver fish by its owner, Joseph Barrell. A number of persons associated and made investments for building, and at the expiration of a number of years, the property was to be divided among the surviving subscribers : they petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation, but which was refused. The corner stone for the two crescent rows of 15 buildings each, of three stories height, was laid Aug. 8, 1793 : the centre building of the south row, has an arched passage-way, for carriages through into Arch street, which building is the property of the " Boston Library Society." In the centre of the area between the two crescent rows, is an enclosed grass-plot of 300 feet. in the form of an ellipse, and in the centre of the plat is a monumental Urn to the memory of DR. FRANKLIN : as the whole of these grounds will probably be cleared off to make room for the strides of modern improvement, the principles of economy exemplified in the Doctor's hieroglyphic card, or *art for making money plenty in both pockets*, may with propriety be introduced, for the benefit of those minds not well drilled on that beneficial subject of ethics, or it may become an useful gymnasium-puzzle to interpret its emblems.

The second block of brick buildings erected in Boston, was on the west side of Court street, between Howard street and Bowdoin square, in 1800, called West row. South row, next to the Old South Church, was built at the same time ; and the North row on the west side of Fish (Ann) street in 1802 ; and about that time, four buildings next the Park street Church, were erected : by the fall of 1804, the houses at the corner of Park

and Beacon streets were built—Hamilton Place in 1806—Bumstead Place immediately after—Pinckney, Hancock and Myrtle streets and the whole extent of Mount Vernon, which in 1799 presented a repulsive, dreary waste, on which only three decent houses were to be seen, were soon covered with extensive ranges of handsome and fashionable blocks of dwelling houses;—in 1806, that part of the “village” had become the residence of many wealthy and prominent families; Beacon hill and all the eminences west of it were leveled, and the subtracted earth was used to fill up the mill-pond where the Maine R. R. Station is now located; this was done by the BOSTON MILL CORPORATION, incorporated March 9, 1804; and certain associated persons were incorporated as the POND STREET CORPORATION, for making a street (Endicot) across the mill-pond from Middle (Hanover) street, to the old Charlestown Bridge, March 11, 1806, a distance of 1980 feet. Charlestown street was soon after made, and with astonishing rapidity that whole area of 42 acres of made land, was covered with work shops and dwellings. About this time Copp’s hill was being razed and brick buildings erected in Lynn (Commercial) street: those were the principal improvements going on at the North part of the town. Sundry persons associated for building a street, under the title of the “Broad street association,” and were incorporated Feb. 14, 1805, and while this was progressing, another company projected and finished India Wharf; India st., from India wharf to the head of Long wharf, with the stores on it, were ready for occupancy in 1807, 8 and 9. The range of four story stores from State street to Purchase, on the west side of Broad street, a distance of 1473 feet was quickly completed; Central Wharf was built in 1816, 1240 feet in length by 150 in breadth, having 54 stores on it: in the centre building is a spacious Hall which has been used as a Chapel for the benefit of Seamen. over which is a furnished observatory.

While these great works were progressing, Mr. Cot-

ting, who was the eminent projector of many of them, was planning Market (Cornhill) street: in 1817 a block of stores was erected on each side; the north side being 432 feet and the south 436 feet in length, on a curved line; they were the first buildings with granite pillars, united to brick walls, erected in the "village:" in 1819 Brattle street was opened, and a block of elegant four story houses built with granite front, on its north line, being the first built of stone. Fort-hill was put in good shape, and the town lots there sold for dwelling-house lots and called Washington Place, surrounding a fenced-in green plat, 200 feet diameter, ornamented with trees: North Russell, Vine and Poplar streets, and the neighborhood of the Mass. Hospital nearly to Cragie's Bridge, which had been marsh and pasture ground, or improved only for Ropewalks, was converted into good building lots, and was soon covered with substantial houses: Beacon street presented a busy scene of building elegant private single houses, according to the taste of the owners; and Colonnade row on the east of the Common in 1814, presented an elegant and imposing range of 24 buildings of an uniform size and style; besides many courts, rows, squares and places, comprising from 6 to 12 buildings each, were erected in various parts of the town about that time.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, 1808.

The old Exchange Coffee House, covering 12,753 square feet of ground, was completed in 1808; the present building bearing that title, stands on part of the ground. it was destroyed by fire Nov. 3, 1818; it was the most extensive establishment of the kind in the United States: the building was commenced for a speculation, based on the circulation of Farmers Exchange Bank bills, which had no actual capital, worth nothing; the house cost upwards of half a million of dollars, and unfortunately, the bills were so current as to permit it to be built with seven stories instead of four, as originally designed. When on

fire at its attic, it was beyond the reach of engine power; and as Benjamin Austin expressed himself, on learning the result, "it was conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity, but it is now purified by fire."

To the top of the dome of the building, was 100 feet, and the diameter of that dome 100 feet 10 inches: the house contained 210 rooms, with a dining room to seat 300 persons: the principal floor was intended for a public exchange, but never used for that purpose: it had a reading room, an observatory, billiard rooms, bar, &c.&c.

The next morning, the whole isolated front wall on Congress street, 90 feet high and 80 wide, seemed tottering; the opposite buildings were only 28 feet from the wall, but in the course of that and the succeeding day, it was leveled without any damage to the buildings, or the thousands of spectators who were witnesses to that sublime wreck of matter.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING.

2 This edifice is near the centre of State Street, erected in 1824; the building extending with a public walk or thoroughfare through its entire extent into Lindall St. a length of 170 feet: besides an entrance at each end of the building, is one on its west centre, from Congress Street: it is advantageously situated and arranged for the trading, traveling community: in it, is the Post Office department: Merchants' public Reading Room: a Hotel, kept by Henry Dooley, with various Offices for public concerns: the only indifferent feature about the whole concern, is the sculptured vignette over its front portico, which forcibly reminds one of the old primmer cuts, where many things were crowded together without any relation to size or propriety, if they could only be wedged in.

A brick block in Alden's lane, comprising three handsome houses, were built in 1844, by Ezra Trull.

In 1845, the CRUFT BLOCK of four granite front Warehouses of four stories, on Pearl street, and six convenient

dwelling houses in their rear, were erected by Mr. Cruft on the spot previously occupied by his house and garden plat.

OREGON BLOCK of three spacious warehouses of four stories, with granite front, was built by John Fairbanks in 1846, on Pearl street.

BROOKS BLOCK also of four stories with granite front, and four stores, was erected in 1847, on Pearl street.

MILK STREET BLOCK, fronting Federal street, of four granite front stores, was built in 1845 by Mr. Wm Goddard.

BOWDOIN BLOCK, on Milk street, erected in 1845 by Andrew Carney, comprising three Warehouses.

SEWALL BLOCK of three stores, erected in 1846 of four stories on Milk street by I. E. & N. Brown.

MORTON BLOCK of five superior Warehouses on Milk street, was erected in 1845 by Mr. Pliny Cutler and others.

LAWRENCE BLOCK of two Warehouses, on Milk street, erected in 1844 by Hon. Abbot Lawrence.

OLD SOUTH BLOCK of three spacious Warehouses of superior style and value, was built in 1845, on the Parsonage house site, with one other building belonging to the Old South Church Society.

A BLOCK OF STORES on the corner of Milk and Hawley streets and one on the corner of Milk and Atkinson streets were erected in 1845; the latter on the Justice Stephen Gorham Estate, who became poor by building the Pearl street Public House.

BATH STREET, leading from Congress and Water street on a curving line east to Milk street has been lined on both sides with Stores and Warehouses of four stories.

On **FEDERAL STREET**, a superior Block of two granite Warehouses was erected on the site of the Baptist Church in 1845; by Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of four stories—the Church Society having a new building on the corner of Bedford and Rowe streets. Also, another Block of three Warehouses on Federal st, nearer the Theater, erected in 1844 by Hon. Abbot Lawrence, of four stories.

SANFORD BLOCK, on Federal, fronting Franklin street, of six stories, was erected by Samuel Sanford in 1846.

The **MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY** in 1844 erected a handsome building for their useful and noble purposes on School street, on the site of the Latin School house, with an extensive Hall for their exhibition of Fruits and Flowers, with one for a Library and the society's meeting room, for interchanging ideas and improvements in the science of Farming and Horticulture, and for disseminating valuable information of their progress and doings to the farming interest.

At the junction of Sudbury and Court streets. is the **DERBY RANGE** of Stores, and the Derby House of entertainment ; built in 1846.

DIAMOND BLOCK of wooden stores, corner of Union and Hanover streets, was erected by Mr. Diamond in 1845.

HANOVER STREET has been greatly improved by many handsome modern style edifices, some few quite unique and harmonious in their proportions and embellishments ; the attractions, by neat stores for business purposes and varieties of merchandize for the wants of the community for the retail trade, bespeak for that section of the city, a full proportion of active business, where the rents are within due bounds.

RICHMOND STREET, from Hanover to Fulton st. has been made considerably wider, affording a handsome avenue from Salem street to Commercial street.

ANN STREET, which has of late years housed the most degraded part of the city population is under the leveling application of the pick-axe and the broom, for cleansing the Augean stable ; the clearing off the old rubbish has began, and in its place, the beautiful **GERRISH BLOCK**, with granite front, erected in 1846, and the **HITCHBORN BLOCK** in the same street, and a new block on the site of the **OLD EASTERN HOTEL**, which spot is well known throughout our country towns, as the most extensive Stage office in Boston.—May enterprize speed the time when no such extensive evidence of depravity, and

wretched squalid vice and stench-pool, shall greet the eye or nostrils of the passenger. At the corner of Bartlett and Ann streets, an elegant large stone building has been completed.

In the NORTH-WEST part of the city, great additions have been made of land reclaimed from the tide waters, and extensive rows of handsome brick buildings erected; North Charles, Livingston and Auburn streets, are entirely new made land.

LOWELL, BILLERICA and NASHUA STREETS, near the Lowell R. R. Station, were all formed and built on from 1835 to 1840, with handsome rows of dwellings, their entire length and on both sides of each street.

NORTH HUDSON STREET, rear of Commercial, near old Charles River Bridge, was built upon with handsome and convenient dwellings in 1846.

COPP'S HILL CEMETERY, at the extreme north part of the city, has been much improved, by laying out neat paths in every suitable direction, and by planting trees and shrubbery to beautify and hallow the spot.

FULTON STREET, in 1838, was increased in value, beauty and conveniences, by the erection of several blocks of rich buildings for trade and commerce.

FERRY STREET, from Ann to Fulton; Barrett street, and Shoe & Leather Dealers streets are covered with four story brick Warehouses, all erected in 1844.

RAIL ROAD WHARF, next but one north of Commercial wharf, was mostly reclaimed from tide water, and built on in 1845 and 1846, having a long range of granite warehouses of four stories on each side, an elegant Hotel on the south range, facing the east, containing 80 sleeping rooms, extensive Halls, Baths, &c.; the East Boston Ferry Boats ply from this wharf.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BLOCK of four stories, fronting on Court square, extending on William's court, 150 feet, containing 70 good sized rooms, &c., was built in 1847, a spacious entry through the whole extent, gives it an airy, healthy and prepossessing appearance; this build-

ing took the place of a number of old dilapidated shanties, too miserable for use.

DEARBORN BLOCK, erected on Federal street in 1848, of four granite stories, built by that enterprising scientific mechanic, George W. Gerrish, who purchased the land from the legatees of the late Benjamin Dearborn: this block of superb buildings is the fourth that Mr. Gerrish has built, and all are ornamental to the city and first-rate business concerns.

The Granite building, of three stories, numbered 13 on Winter street, was erected in 1846, by Thomas Wigglesworth.

The Granite building, of three stories and one store, 234 Washington street, was built in 1845 by Benjamin F. Blaney. Occupied by John Doggett & Co.

The Granite block of three stories and three stores, numbered 281, 285 and 287 on Washington street, was erected in 1845 by Franklin Dexter.

The Granite building on the south corner of Washington and Essex streets, was built in 1832. Three stories, and has three stores.

The Granite block on the corner of Washington and Boylston streets was built by David E. Mosely. in 1845, of four stories, with three stores, the Boylston Bank occupying a chamber.

The two stores north of the Mosely block was built in 1845, by John I. Brown; four stories; and the block of three stores north of this, was erected the same year.

The Granite block of four stores, on State street, was built by the of the Merchants' Bank in 1845; the edifice is of three stories.

The Granite block on the corner of School and Washington streets, was built by David S. Greenough in 1843, of four stories with three stores.

The Granite building, numbered 122 State street, fronting Broad street, was built in 1823 by Benj. Loring, of four stories, and one store, which he occupies under the firm of Benj. Loring & Co.

The granite block on Washington street, numbered 94 and 78, was built by David Sears, of three stories, with two stores.

The Granite building on the corner of Washington street and Spring lane, was erected in 1845, by O. Goodwin, of three stories and one store.

The DALTON BLOCK on Congress street, numbered 65, 67, 69 and 71, was built in 1845, by Thomas Wigglesworth, with two stores.

The Granite block on Washington street, of three stories and two stores, numbered 95 and 97, was built in 1831 by John Borland.

The Granite block, corner of State and Broad streets, of four stories, with two stores, was erected in 1845 by Jonathan Phillips, and occupied by S. Thaxter & Son.

The Granite block at the corner of West and Washington streets, known as AMORY HALL was built in 1835 by Henry Codman, of three stories, having three stores on the lower floor, and two large halls above, for public meetings; one hall to accommodate 600 persons and the other for 300, with five rooms for offices.

The beautiful Granite block at the north-west corner of Washington and Winter streets, was built in 1846, by Rev. R. M. Hodges of Cambridge, of four stories, comprising three lower stores and large halls above.

The Granite building, numbered 91 on Washington street, being the second south of Joy's building, was erected by Rollins & Demeritt in 1845, of four stories, with one large store.

The Granite building, 129 Washington street, was erected in 1846, of three stories with one store.

The Granite building, numbered 192 Washington st. was built in 1840 by the late Col. Henry Sargent, of two stories, occupied by G. W. Warren & Co.

The Granite building adjoining Mr. Hodges' block, corner of Winter and Washington streets, north, was erected by Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven, four stories with one store.

The three Granite buildings north of Prof. Salisbury's on Washington street, were erected in 1846 by Mr. Thos. Wigglesworth, of four stories with three stores.

The Granite block, Nos. 237 and 241, on Washington street, was erected in 1846, of four stories and four stores.

The handsome Granite block of two stores, numbered 117 and 121 on Washington street, was erected by Wm. D. Sohier and E. V. Ashton, of four stories, 100 feet in depth, 22 feet front, each; finished with French window frames and plate glass, and were well built in every respect.

The Granite block of six stores, north of Amory Hall, was built in 1834 by Kittredge & Blake, of three stories.

The Granite block, south but one, of West street, on Washington, was erected in 1845, of three stories and three stores.

The Brick range of four story buildings on Washington street, corner of Eliot street, comprising six stores, was raised bodily three feet, by windlass Jacks, in 1845, and granite posts or pillars inserted to sustain it; adding the three feet to the lower story; this great exploit seemed to have been accomplished without shaking a brick from its correct position.

The MASONIC TEMPLE, on Tremont street, fronting the Mall, was erected in 1831 by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, comprising a spacious Hall for public meetings, concerts, &c., and will seat 750 persons; it has several school rooms, and rooms for other purposes; the Masonic Lodges hold their meetings in the upper part of the building.

TEMPLE PLACE was completed building on, in 1844, comprising twenty-two very elegant dwelling houses, built by various persons.

The Brick block on the west corner of Marshall and Hanover streets, was erected in 1847 by C. E. Wiggin, of four stories and two stores.

The Granite front block, on the north-east corner of Wilson's lane and Washington streets, was erected in

1845 by U. & J. Ritchie, of four stories with three stores.

Brazer's building, on the east corner of Devonshire and State streets, was erected in 1842, owned by Miss Sarah Brooks of Princeton, it being of three stories with two stores.

The Granite front block on the west corner of Devonshire and State street, was built in 1845 by Geo. A. Otis, of three stories and four stores.

The Brick block on the corner of State street and Chatham Row, was built in 1847 by M. Tisdale, of five stories and three stores.

The Brick block at the corner of Chatham row and Butler's square, was erected in 1847 by M. Tisdale, of five stories with two stores.

The Granite block, numbered 52, 54, 56 and 58 on Pearl street was built in 1846, by Dodge & Tucker, of four stories with two warehouses.

The Granite front block between Brook's block and the Pearl street House, was built in 1846, of four stories, comprising eighteen stores by various owners.

The Brick block on the corner of Howard and Court streets was erected in 1845, owned by the heirs of the late George Redding, of four stories and three stores.

The superior Granite front block, at the corner of Bulfinch and Court streets, was built in 1846, by Gardner Chilson, of four stories with three stores.

The two Brick blocks on Tremont street, between Beacon street and the Engine House, north, were erected in 1835 and 6, comprising twenty-eight stores of three and four stories, by various owners.

The Granite building on State street, numbered 72, was erected in 1827, by Andrew J. Allen, of four stories and improved by himself, under the title of A. J. Allen & Son.

Two blocks of Brick dwelling houses were erected in 1845, one on each side of Chilson place, leading from Lyman place, comprising five buildings, all by Gardner Chilson.

On the north-west corner of State and Washington streets, a seven story pagoda building has just been erected of a truly unique and elegant style: the use of Iron pillars and ornaments on its exterior and particularly in its first story, imparts quite a light and airy effect, and allows of an almost uninterrupted inside view of a superb store of goods. Joseph Lyman is owner of this superb edifice, which we are informed has been leased at about \$7,500 per annum. George Snell was its Architect. This is the spot on which the first shop in Boston was opened by J. Coggan.

The proprietors of the Times newspaper have erected on the south side of State street a building of 6 stories, on the site of their previous occupancy, having a beautiful appearance and possessing the greatest conveniences for a publishing establishment. Cost of the building, \$16,000.

The imposing Granite structure on the northern side of Summer street, owned by J. P. & J. H. Thorndike, and occupied by Chandler & Co. and Henry Pettee & Co., is one of the most enduring, capacious and convenient warehouses in the city.

On the Athenæum estate, Pearl street, an expensive granite block of warehouses has been erected, titled **ATHENÆUM BLOCK**; owned by Edward Brooks; designed by G. J. F. Bryant, architect.

A superior specimen of architecture is exhibited on the corner of Fayette court and Washington street, built for James Parker from designs by G. J. F. Bryant, occupied on lease, by Hallet, Davis & Co. for a Piano Forte manufactory.

Nearly opposite Merchants row on State street, is a beautiful structure, erected in 1850 for the Bank of Commerce: Charles E. Parker, Architect: and just below, the Bank of North America occupy a splendid new building, owned by Henry Lee, built from designs by Edward C. Cabot, Architect.

The **SIMMONS' BLOCK** on the corner of Water and Congress streets, just erected, is an honor to the enterprise

of John Simmons who occupies it for an extensive clothes establishment, in which vocation he has honestly reaped an almost princely fortune.

The building erected in 1849, on the south corner of Essex and Washington streets, owned by David Sears, is an achievement honorable to its proprietor and to the city.

A free-red-stone edifice was completed in 1850, on West street, for a society of gentlemen, as a retiring lounge for leisure hours: beautiful in its exterior and splendid in its interior.

Long Wharf was built about the year 1712.

The Old State House at the head of State street, was built about the year 1670, being commenced with a bequest from Robert Keayne, of £500; deceased in 1656: he was the first commander of the Massachusetts Company, chartered in 1638,—now known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

The Grasshopper on Faneuil Hall, placed there by the builder and donor of the building, seemed to be a favorite vane with him; for he had a similar one on his summer-house, probably copied from that on the Royal Exchange, London, which burned down twelve years ago.

George's Island 6 1-2 miles, South-east from Boston, has been ceded to the United States Government and on which it has built one of the strongest and best constructed forts in the world: for 12 years the work has been progressing and is yet unfinished; there is something uncommonly imposing and grand, possesses the beholder on viewing such a mass of human labor expended within the confined limits of such an Island.

Castle Island, Fort Independence, which for a series of years was appropriated for the confinement of burglars and convicts at nail making, and where the noted Stephen Burroughs exercised his ingenuity in making three nails per day, and throwing the rest of the material into a well to deceive his keepers; that Island has on it, one of the best built forts on the continent: the Island has been celebrated in our annals from the earliest date of the

settlement of Boston, as bearing a part in most of its public concerns, in protecting the town, and protecting the Crown officers from the town; the residence of convicts; and at last, a decided good position and place, for the protection of our harbor and the flag which waves over it.

SMALLPOX AND KINE-POCK.

In the year 1649, 1665, 1678 and 1691, the small pox spread among the inhabitants of Boston with great destruction of life; in 1702, 313 persons died under its power: in 1721, 5759 persons had it the natural way, and that number was a large half of the whole population: of whom 844 died: at this time Dr. Zabodiel Bbylston dared to inoculate three of his own household, which resulted in complete success; this experiment was violently opposed by the rest of the medical faculty, who carried public opinion with them: the clergy were in favor of inoculation, and most fortunate and happy results crowned his genius and their prescience.

In 1730 about 4000 cases of small pox occurred; one-tenth of whom were inoculated: at this time, it carried off about 500. In 1752 it again appeared amongst the then 15,684 inhabitants: 7669 were supposed to have then received the disease: many of the citizens removed from the town, and all residents but 174, had it either by inoculation or the natural way: 2124 were treated by the first method, of whom 30 died; 5545 were seized with it, of whom 539 died: it again made ravages in the years 1764, 1776, and 1778; but with less painful circumstances: from 1811 to 1820, but six deaths occurred by small pox: from 1821 to 1830, eight deaths: from 1831 to 1838 thirty nine deaths, and those mostly at Rainsford Island: a law was then in force for removing all infected persons with small pox, to the hospital at that place: and they were treated with proper care and attention, and on that healthy spot they were generally restored; in 1836, a resistance was made to that law as being unconstitutional, which occasioned its repeal; and

in 1839 sixty deaths occurred : in 1840, 115 deaths, and since then, about 200 have died with it. 182 deaths occurred by small pox in 1850 in Boston.

Vaccination with the virus from Cow-pock matter, was a discovery made by Dr. Jenner of England, and introduced here about the year 1800, by Dr. Benj. Waterhouse, which proved an effectual substitute for, and preventive against the small pox ; life is not endangered by it or the face disfigured, and the city authorities have made provision for a free vaccination of all who apply for it by the Port Physician, who safely operated on 3965 persons, during the years 1844 and 5 ; in 1846, on 5592 ; and in 1847 on 1263 ; and the cases examined with a view to test a safety from previous vaccination, have equalled the above in number—the cases of small pox which came under the care of the Port physician in 1846 were 142, and in 1847, 71.

THE MOST PROMINENT AND IMPORTANT FIRES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE CITY SINCE 1823.

1824. *June 20.* — Fire burst out from Andrew Morton's stable, on Hawley street, near to Trinity Church ; and so rapid was its destruction, that the stable, with 15 horses and a cow, were consumed. The houses of Samuel Billings and Dr. Jeffries were burnt out, and Mr. Morton's house much injured. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Insured for \$7,000.

June 23. — Fire burst forth from the fourth story of the extensive Type and Stereotype Foundry of T. H. Carter & Co., on Salem street, next to Christ Church. The third and fourth stories were burned out, and the second story greatly damaged. Loss \$60,000 ; Insurance \$40,000.

July 7 — At 1 o'clock P. M., an accidental fire occurred in a carpenter's shop on Charles street, between Chestnut and Beacon streets. The wind from the west was nearly a gale, with the speed of fifty miles per hour ; the flames quickly grappled with a block of brick dwellings on Charles street, to a block on Chestnut

street, and to one on Beacon street. The heat, smoke and flames, with a large supply of wind-dust, rendered the labors of the firemen and citizens almost futile ; and serious apprehensions arose that the whole of Beacon st. would be laid low. Lanes of men were formed to the Frog Pond and also to the Mill-dam Basin, for passing water to the engines, by fire-buckets. The houses in danger, were covered thickly with carpets, blankets, &c., which held the water played upon them ; and thus, by the best exertions of wisdom, prudence and industry, its rage was stayed. Sixteen valuable buildings, with many out-buildings and barns, were burned. The Common, after the fire, presented the sad spectacle of elegant costly furniture, damaged and broken by an impetuous removal from an extensive range of buildings on Beacon street and its precincts. The loss was estimated at upwards of \$150,000 ; insurance \$40,000. Burning flakes were blown to the easterly extent of Bedford st., firing several buildings in their path, but stayed from serious damage, by timely attention and an application of the water-cure discipline.

1825. *April* 17. — At 10½ P. M., fire burst from a wooden building on Doane street, occupied in part, by Mr. Purkitt, Inspector General of Fish, which destroyed six store-houses on State street, most of the south row of buildings on Doane street, and all the stores on the east side of Kilby street, as far as Commercial Coffee House, being about sixty buildings. Loss upwards of \$500,000.

1825. *Nov.* 10. — Fire burst forth from a building on Court street, and destroyed nine large brick buildings and several wooden dwellings on both sides of Court st., from Tudor's corner to Washington street. Law books at a cost of \$20,000 were destroyed.

1829. Fires 88 ; False Alarms 46.

Jan. 11. — A building on Dock square, occupied by J. Brooks & Co. and others, was on fire about 11 A. M. Loss about \$25,000, nearly covered by insurance. ▲

man named Fitzgerald, of Engine Co. 14, died in consequence of exertions at this fire; he was buried at the city's expense, and \$50 given to his orphan daughter.

21. — The property of Perez Loring, on Essex street, was destroyed by fire. Four previous attempts had been made to fire the same property.

Nov. 29. — A fire broke out at 1 o'clock P. M., from a building near the corner of Summer street, and extended to some buildings in its rear, which were destroyed. M. and H. T. Salisbury and seven others were the occupants. The loss was about \$30,000.

1830. Fires 63, False Alarms 24.

Sunday, Jan. 31. — Rev. Dr. Beecher's meeting-house, on Hanover street, took fire from a defect in the furnace flue; and was destroyed. Loss about \$30,000.

Aug. 24. — The machine shop of J. B. Holmes, Pitts street, was on fire at 3 1-2 o'clock P. M., which spread to a carpenter's shop, and to a block of three two-story wooden dwelling houses. Loss about \$3000; Insurance \$1,400.

1831. Fires 25; False Alarms 18.

May 4. — A building on Broad street, occupied by L. Maynard, Baker, and seven Irish Families, was destroyed. Five lives were lost. Damage \$5,000 dollars; no insurance.

June 4. — South Boston Bridge was set on fire. Damage \$100.

Dec. 25. — A fire broke out at midnight, in the building 362 Washington street, occupied by Griffin & Co., Printers. Loss \$18,000; Insurance \$14,500.

1832. Fires 50: False Alarms 60. Amount of loss \$61,863 34, Insurance \$24,078 34.

Jan. 14. — The New England Museum, Court street, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$4,000; covered by insurance.

July 4. — A building occupied by Blish & Foster, and

others, was broken into and set on fire, at 1 o'clock A.M. Loss \$4,000 ; no insurance.

James Brown's Cooper's shop, Spear's wharf, was burned, and a brig with two schooners, nearly destroyed. Loss \$10,000 ; no insurance.

July 7, 11 o'clock P. M. — A carpenters' shop occupied by Mr. Washburn, a brick dwelling, the residence of Ebenezer Davis, the Warren Hotel and stables attached to it, and two sixteen-foot wooden houses, on Friend st., were destroyed by fire. Loss \$17,250 ; insurance \$9,550. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Nov. 21. — The City Hall building, head of State st., took fire by sparks from a building opposite, lodging under the slating of the roof. Loss \$3,500 ; no insurance.

1833. Fires 71, False Alarms 42, Losses \$89,970, Insurance \$57,040.

Jan. 18. — Several ten-foot buildings and carpenters' shops, situated on Portland street, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$5,000 ; insured \$1,000. While this fire was raging, the grocery of Clement Williams, corner of Federal and High streets, was entered and set on fire by Joel Thayer, who was caught in the act by watchmen Beaton and Davis.

Jan. 20, 7 o'clock A. M. — The sugar-house of Wm. T. Andrews, Atkinson street, burned down. Loss \$17,000 ; Insurance \$9,000.

July 2. — A building occupied by Manasseh Knight, Griffin & Co., and others, 45 Washington street, took fire from a stove in the attic. Several members of the fire department were severely injured by slates falling from the roof.

Sept. 23. — A fire broke out in engine house No. 10, on Union street, which communicated to several wooden buildings extending into North Federal court. Loss \$7,000 ; Insurance \$4,650.

Nov. 1. — A fire was discovered at 4 A. M., at 164

Washington street, in a building occupied by Samuel H. Parker and three others. Loss \$27,000; insurance \$21,000.

1834. Fires 36, False Alarms 42, Losses \$36,640.

April 14. — Six three-story wooden dwellings on D. street, South Boston, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000; Insurance \$3,000.

August 30. — The brass foundry of Oliver Fernald, on Cross street, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$7000; no insurance.

1835. Fires 55, False Alarms 53.

Jan. 6. — The dwelling of Henry Oxnard, near the State House, was on fire at 2½ P. M., occasioned by the furnace of an adjoining building, igniting a quantity of charcoal in the cellar. Damage about \$2,000; insured. Albert G. Dawes, clerk of 18, was severely injured by falling through the cellar floor.

Jan. 14, 10 3-4 o'clock, A. M. — Fire broke out from the distil-house of Mr. Bowland, Distil-house square, which communicated to the dwelling of Mr. French. Loss \$11,000; insurance \$6,000.

Jan. 18. — Fire commenced at 4 1-2 P. M., in a carpenters' shop on Blackstone street, caused by a spirit-lamp bursting. The flames spread to several of the adjacent buildings on Cross and Pond streets, which were destroyed. Loss \$50,000; Insured \$24,000. So much for one spirit-lamp scrape.

Sept. 24. — A baker's shop on Court street, took fire. The flames spread to the neighboring stores, occupied by seven persons. Loss \$8,000; Insurance \$6,000.

October 23. — A house in South-street Place, tenanted by Irish families, was set on fire by Crockett and Russell, who were convicted of the crime, and hanged March 16, 1836.

Nov. 20. — A house occupied by Irish families, on Hobbs' wharf, burned down, and a woman and child perished in the flames.

1836. Alarms 208, False Alarms 70.

Alarms out of the city 27; losses \$151,635; insurance \$62,800. Supposed number of incendiary fires 44.

April 6. — The India Rubber factory on Pitts-street Court, was burned at 3 P. M. The fire caused by upsetting a barrel of turpentine. Loss \$20,000.

April 21. — The store of Libby, Congress street, was burned out. Loss \$16,000.

1837. Fires 126, False Alarms 34.

May 4. — Hollis-street Church was struck by lightning, and again on June 5th. Damage of small amount.

July 3. — The State House on Beacon street, was set on fire in the dome; but as speedily extinguished.

July 15, 6 o'clock. — Ship Dalmatia lying at Towne's wharf, was struck by lightning, and burnt. Loss \$20,000; Insurance \$20,000.

September, 1837 to September, 1838.

Department called out 105 times. Losses \$32,052; Insurance \$20,138.

May 29. — A house occupied by Mr. Harmon and others, corner of Suffolk and Dover streets. Loss \$4,000; Insurance \$2,500. A man confined to his room by sickness burned to death.

September, 1838 to September, 1839.

Department called out 96 times. Loss \$140,004; Insurance \$61,791.

Dec. 17. — A saw-mill was burned out near Roxbury line. Loss \$25,000; Insurance \$5,000.

Dec. 19. — A house corner of Grove and Southac streets, was burned down. Two women were badly injured, and two others perished in the flames.

Jan. 24. — Fire broke out in the night, at Turner and Haskill's foundry, Haverhill street. It spread with great rapidity, and destroyed about twenty buildings, chiefly occupied as mechanics' shops. Loss \$70,640; Insurance \$21,900. The night was extremely cold, and a number of men were severely frost-bitten.

April 26. — The Howard House was discovered to be on fire. Several of the inmates narrowly escaped with their lives. Loss \$5,700; Insurance \$1,200.

June 14. — A building on India street, occupied by Josiah Marshall and others, was burnt. Loss \$20,400; nearly covered by insurance. A member of Engine Company 5, was seriously injured by slates from the roof.

September, 1839 to September, 1840.

Department called out 113 times. Losses \$77,973; Insurance \$58,632.

Feb. 15. — A building on Central street, occupied by Isaac Waters and two others, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$6,000; nearly covered by insurance.

April 22. — The bake-house of the House of Correction, at South Boston, was burnt. Loss \$4,000.

September, 1840 to September, 1841.

Department called out 140 times. Losses \$102,920; Insurance \$36,920.

Dec. 6. — Fire broke out from the building owned by the Warren Associates, South Boston. Loss \$9,000. The fire caused by the bursting of a flue.

Dec. 18. — A house burnt out on Hanover Avenue, and two children were burned to death.

Jan. 28. — A building occupied by S. H. Beal, and others, was set fire to by a man named Mariott, who was convicted of the crime and sent to the State Prison. Loss \$6,000; Insured.

July 5. — Several buildings on Orange lane and Castle streets, comprising shops and dwelling-houses, were burnt down. Loss \$3,700; partially insured.

September, 1841 to September, 1842.

Department called out 194 times. Losses \$90,008; Insurance \$44,533.

Jan. 25. — A building belonging to the Eastern Rail Road Company, East Boston, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$14,000; no insurance.

March 29. — Buildings occupied by Oliver Tenny and eighteen others, on Atkinson street, were burnt to the ground. The fire originated in a large wooden building used for storing cotton. Loss \$13,230; Insurance \$3,480.

April 28. — Fire broke out in the premises of R. Lovejoy, and spread to several other buildings on Pleasant, and Washington streets and Oak Place. Loss \$40,465; Insurance \$22,506. Supposed work of an incendiary.

September, 1842 to September, 1843.

Department called out 232 times. Losses \$128,666; Insurance \$90,086.

Oct. 21. The steamer North America, lying at Long Wharf, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,272; insured.

Jan. 31. — A building situated on the corner of Blackstone and Ann streets, with seven occupants, took fire from a stove. Loss \$5,166; Insured \$4,716.

Feb. 7. — Fire broke out from a building on India st., occupied by Thomas Crehore and others, caused by timber being built into the flue of the chimney. Loss \$6,765; partly insured.

March 25. — A building at the corner of Washington and School streets, took fire, and was partially destroyed. Loss \$18,450; insurance \$14,050. A man and two boys were severely injured by the gutter falling on them.

June 4. — A number of tenements on Federal street and Theatre Alley, owned by the heirs of the late Benjamin Dearborn, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000; Insured \$500.

September, 1843 to September, 1844.

The Department was called out 267 times; Losses \$184,083; Insurance 95,352.

June 25. — Fire burst out from the Steam Planing Mill of Hamilton & Co., Washington street, and destroyed twenty buildings, including the Franklin School House. Loss \$64,766; Insurance \$29,666.

Aug. 18. — Fire broke out from the carpenter's shop of Samuel Jepson, South Margin street, and extended with great rapidity to other buildings; about 20 were wholly or partially destroyed. Loss estimated at \$60,000; on the stock no insurance; the buildings were insured for \$19,100.

September, 1844 to September, 1845.

The Department was called out 223 times; Losses \$231,191; Insurance \$172,840.

Sept 11. — The stable of John E. Brown, rear of Water street, in Congress square, was set fire to; the flames extended to Water street, with damage to several buildings. Loss \$5,300; Insurance \$3,200.

Nov. 12. — A building occupied by Edward Brinley and others, on Dock square, was destroyed. Loss \$51,500; Insurance \$47,500.

May 11. — A fire broke out in Church street, and extended to Piedmont street and before it was conquered, had destroyed twenty-five buildings. Loss \$31,750; Insurance \$18,100.

May 24. — Leverett street Jail was set on fire, by a boy named Leonard A. Wise, who was sent to the House of Reformation. Damage \$500.

Aug. 15. — The hotel and stable of Lucius Doolittle, Brattle square, were set fire to; damages \$8000; William G. Roulstone and Emerson G. Thompson, Firemen, were killed by the falling of a wall; several others were seriously injured by exertions to save the horses.

September, 1845 to September, 1846.

The Department was called out 289 times; Losses \$226,338; insurance \$155,305.

Sept. 14. — The Suffolk Lead Works in Gold street, South Boston, consisting of five buildings, together with six dwelling houses were consumed, and a row of dwelling houses considerably damaged. Loss \$49,050; Insurance \$42,450.

Jan. 22. — Lyman School House and two dwelling houses in Meridian street, East Boston, were consumed. Loss 18,150, Insurance 1,800.

Feb. 23. — The Millerite Tabernacle, site of the Athenæum (Theater) on Howard street, was completely destroyed by fire. Loss \$7,050; partially insured.

September 1846 to September 1847.

The Department was called out 270 times; Losses \$172,993; Insurance \$87,159.

Dec. 1. — The "Diamond Block," Hanover street, was set on fire. Damage \$13,000; Insurance \$7,850.

Jan. 21. — A fire at 10 1-2 P.M. broke out in the "Neptune Bowling Saloon," Haverhill street, and spread with the utmost rapidity, destroying upwards of 80 buildings—dwelling houses, stables and mechanics' shops; embracing the square bounded by Haverhill, Causeway, Medford and Traverse streets. Loss \$65,630; Insurance \$26,000.

April 13. — The dwelling house of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, was destroyed by fire; a poor old man named Tucker perished in the flames. Loss \$7,000. Insured.

September, 1847 to September, 1848.

The Department was called out 282 times; Fires 150; False alarms 132; Losses \$222,273; Insurance \$162,885;

March 10. — A block of buildings on Washington street, near State street, occupied by Damrell & Moore, Printers, and 16 others, were destroyed. Loss \$73,100; Insurance \$39,435.

July 12. — The stable of Cook & Adams, with fourteen buildings were consumed by fire. Loss \$32,069; Insurance \$13,644.

September 1848 to September. 1849.

The Department was called out 339 times; 208 Fires; 131 False alarms; Losses \$300,525; insurance \$216,992;

September 8. — The Catholic Church on Broadway, South Boston, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$70,000. Insurance \$43,000.

November 9. — A fire broke out in buildings 103 and 105 Hanover street. The Quochituat water, was applied for the first time, at this place, by Engine Com'y No. 18.

February 26. — 19 unfinished houses, on Lenox street, were fired, and consumed. Loss \$10,000; Insurance \$5000.

September 1849 to September 1850.

The Department was called out 242 times; Fires 143; False Alarms 99; Losses \$123,920; Insurance \$59,777.

Dec. 9. — Headley & Spaulding's stable with several contiguous buildings were burned down. Loss \$10,786; Insurance \$5,286.

July 7. — A large wooden building occupied by C. C. Page, and twelve others on Second street, South Boston, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$26,400; Insurance \$6,200.

Nov. 5. — A conflagration took place at the extensive building owned, and occupied as a store-house, by the Boston & Maine Rail Road Co., and Harrold & Furnace, as a mahogany warehouse, on Causeway street. Loss on the building \$23,000; railway merchandise \$92,332; Insurance \$10,000; Harrold & Furnace's Loss \$38,100 Insurance \$20,000.

THE MILLER TABERNACLE.

A singular shaped one story building, with an elevated roof, was erected on Howard street, Boston, and dedicated May 4th, 1843, by a special class of worshippers of Deity, who had mathematically calculated the exact day and hour when the Son of God would appear to them;—when this globe would melt with fervent heat, and the glory of the Lord be seen and enjoyed by *them* with an exclusive joy. Thousands and tens of thousands of deluded mortals in this country and in England, were impatiently looking forward for the great day, when *they only* were to be called for righteousness, and to ascend bodily to the triune God-head; but when the stated time arrived, it passed off with nature's smoothest

grace, save only the sound of unusual screams and exclamations of those weak and noisy disciples, many of whom lost the balance of their reasoning powers, and became inmates of an insane hospital; and many more as recklessly wasted their property and substance, who are struggling in the morass of poverty, or what is tantamount to it, in the labyrinths of the law, trying to get it back again. About a year after the first great excitement, they prophesied a second specified time, and the deluded followers *prepared ascension robes* to pass from earth to Heaven in; and again the only commotion was among themselves. Hundreds of these unfortunate fanatics have been in the Hospitals; and in the official report from that of Worcester, the number there on account of *religious frenzies*, nearly equals the number caused by *intemperance*: yet the leaders of this party, continue to cry aloud on their unholy ground, their knowledge of the determined doings of the Lord, and continue that excitement, notwithstanding the extensive ruin they have already caused to many individuals, and to the cause of a rational and peaceful religion, which acquiesces in the works of Providence with a grateful happy spirit, and which forestalls not the designs of God with impious threats, if their particular code is not acknowledged to be, at least equal, to that of the Divine Law-giver.

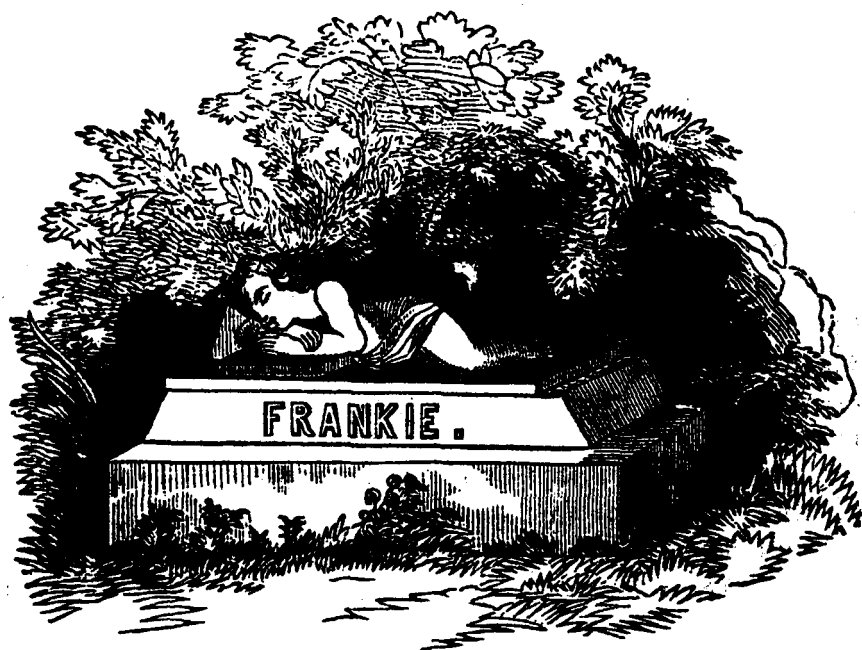
Soon after the latter time of disappointed hope deferred, they let their building to a company of Ethiopian Singers and Banjo players; after which, on the 13th of October, 1845, it was opened for Theatrical performances and in a little time it was burnt down to the ground. On that site now stands the Athenæum Theatre.

MOUNT AUBURN CEMETERY

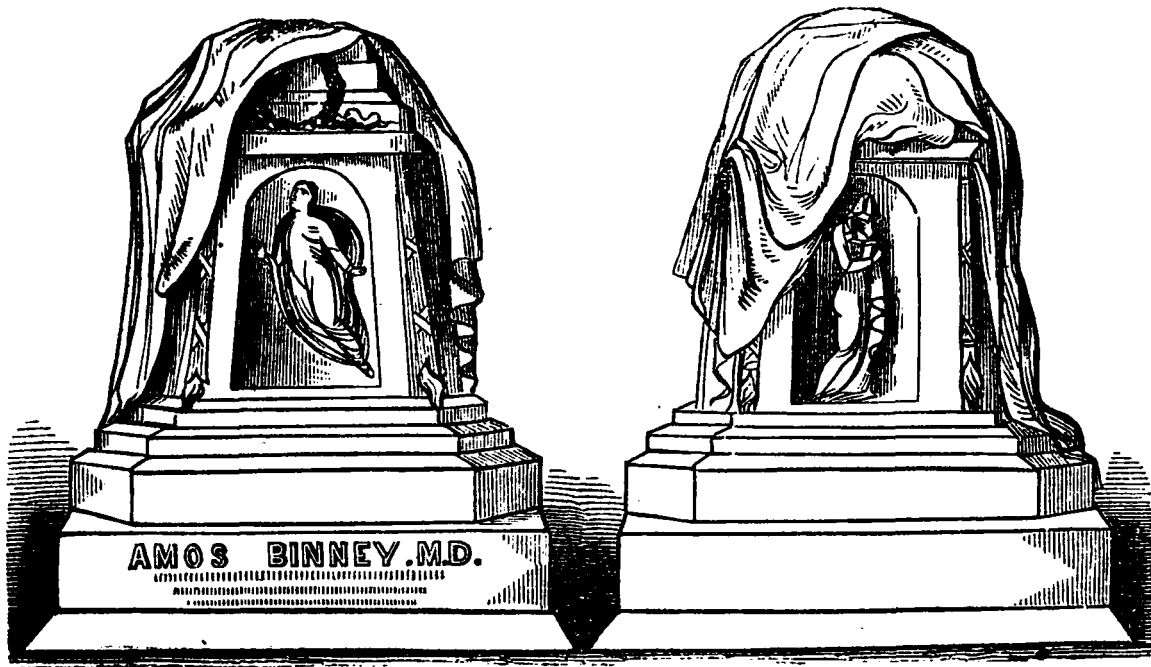
Is situated $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles west from Boston or $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Harvard University.

The grounds comprise $110\frac{1}{3}$ acres of beautiful woodland, variegated with almost every character of forest

trees, elevated hills and ponds:—In 1831 it was consecrated as a Garden Cemetery, and its magnificent appearance at this time, may claim for it the additional title of Sculptured Cemetery, as the eye is constantly arrested by some Mausoleum of a correct and pleasing order of design and workmanship, among the four hundred reared; eighteen hundred lots have been sold and fenced with many varieties of patterns of cast iron. All funds received from sales of lots or from any other source have been, and are forever, to be expended in the care, safety and adornment of the grounds: the cost of a lot of 300 superficial square feet, is generally \$100, yet some few chosen sites may be held at a small additional sum.



The entrance gate was chiseled in Quincy granite, at a cost of \$10,000: the beautiful Chapel for funeral ceremonies in the Cemetery, cost \$25,000; and thus far, the Iron fences have cost \$15,157: the whole area was originally purchased for \$9, 766.89: the value of the whole concern cannot be estimated at less than half a million



**TWO FRONT VIEWS OF DR. BINNEY'S MONUMENT,
AT MT. AUBURN CEMETERY. Page 167.**

of dollars. The body of Hannah Adams, our eminent historian, was the first inhumation, and since then 4646 have been added to this place of rest: ninety-eight lots were purchased during the year 1850: the grounds are of a full capacity for 20,000 lots: the Avenues and Paths if measured in a straight line, would extend to a distance of thirty miles, so that a guide is necessary for a stranger to thread his way, for any chance of success to view the clusters of monuments on a circumference of from two to three miles, which guide may be generally purchased at the gate. The mausoleum to Dr. Binney, on Heath Path, erected in 1850, is one of high excellence as respects the marble or the beauty of the sculpturing: it has two fronts and is an honor to the arts and to the Italian artist who formed such life-like figures. The chiseled form of Frankie is another beautiful specimen of sculpture, worthy of a visit.

Visitors to Mount Auburn can be conveyed there by Omnibus from Brattle street, at 20 cents, or by Rail Road from the Fitchburg Station, Haymarket Sq., at 15 cents.

Members of the Corporation.

Jacob Bigelow, *President*. George William Bond, *Treasurer*, Office 55 Kilby street. Henry M. Parker, *Secretary*. Office 46 Washington st.

Trustees. — Jacob Bigelow, Summer street. Geo. W. Crockett, Central Wharf. Charles P. Curtis, 16 Court street. Benjamin R. Curtis, 16 Court street. John J. Dixwell, 56 State street. Benjamin A. Gould, 20 Union Wharf. John C. Gray, 30 Court street. Isaac Parker, 2 & 4 Pearl street. James Read, 29 Milk street.

Committee on Lots. — Jacob Bigelow, Charles P. Curtis, Isaac Parker. Rufus Howe, *Superintendent*.

TWO DEATHS BY A NORTH EAST STORM;

From the town records.

"1640, 10th Mo. Dec. 15, one of Roxbury, sending to Boston his servant maid, for a barber chirurgeon to draw his tooth, they lost their way on the road, and were not found till many days after; and then the maid was found in one place and the man in another, both of them frozen to death."

As the above is the only known record of the death of

a chirurgion on such an errand; that, probably gave rise to the following observations, on page 118 of Snow's History of Boston. "A Barber by the name of Francis Lisle, kept opposite to where the Old South stands:" a note at the bottom of that page, reads thus: "It is not certain whether he was the barber chirurgion who lost his life in a snow storm while on his way to Roxbury to draw a tooth." From this, an inference has been drawn, that Lisle *was* the barber immolated, and geneologists at this day have made such a record; but it is not a fact; Lisle was member of the Artillery Company in 1638, and a living member of the Church in 1668; after the latter date, he sold his property here and returned to England, and was Surgeon there of the Earl of Manchester's Life Guard.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Merchants Bank on the corner of State street and Wilson's Lane, was built on the site of the old Boston Custom house, where on its circular steps were stationed, eight of the British troops on the 5th of March, 1770, to protect the building; who fired on the inhabitants at about 9 o'clock, P. M. fatally wounding five men, who were all buried in one grave in the Chapel Cemetery.

The massive granite building at the S.E. corner of Water and Devonshire sts., was removed about four feet to the east, to widen Devonshire street, on Friday, June 30 1848: Iron rollers were inserted beneath the foundation walls, on which it was moved by Jack Screws; heavy timbers were placed under the walls and also inside, from wall to wall, that both should move equally; the feat was accomplished without changing the position of any granite block in the building, at the cost of about \$500.

This peninsula is supposed to have been thickly populated with the Indian race at some period of time previous to the arrival of the Europeans, and that they cut down most of the trees, for cooking and for council fires. Their burial place or golgotha was on Tremont street;

Dr. Mather stated that three hundred human skulls had been dug up on the east side of Mount Vernon, when he was a youth.

John Josselyn visited Boston in 1638, and again in 1663: he published an account of the place, and although he has been often quoted as good authority, very little dependence can be placed on any of his statements; he describes the N. E. Moose thus, at page 270. "A creature or rather you will, a monster of superfluity: A full grown Moose is many times bigger than a English Oxe, their horns very big and branchlet out into palms, the tips whereof are sometimes found to be two fathoms (12 feet) assunder, and in height, from the toe of the fore feet to the pitch of the shoulder twelve foot, both of which hath been taken by some of my *sceptique* readers to be monstrous lyes: of the Porcupine, at page 274, he says "The Porcupine, likewise I have treated of, only this I forgot to acquaint you with, that they lay eggs and are good meat."

The Old State House is at the western end of State street: this site first served for the location of the first public market: at about 1670, the spot was covered by a State House, being in part built by a bequest of £500 left for that purpose by Capt. Robert Keayne, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; deceased in 1656, which served for the meetings of the Legislature till 1795: the Main Guard of the British troops was stationed there March 5, 1770,—The subscription Shipping Telegraph is in the Lantern of the building.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AT THE WEST.

The Fifth annual meeting of the Ladies Society was held at the house of Samuel Johnson, Esq., 24 Pemberton square, Boston, Feb. 1st, 1850. Twenty-three teachers have been provided for by this society the past year, eighteen from the state, making in all forty-one. They have reported the hopeful conversion of one hundred and

forty-four scholars in the day schools ; and nearly two hundred Western young ladies have been fitted for teachers of common schools, and many more are now in a course of training for the same honorable employment.

Rule 1st. Ladies wishing to go out for the Ladies Society, must be members of Orthodox Congregational Churches in New England. They are not expected to be less than seventeen, nor more than thirty-six years of age ; no candidate accepted without the consent of parents or guardian.

2nd. Offers of services and testimonials from ladies wishing to go West in the Autumn, must be sent to the Committee through the Secretary during April, May and June ; and those wishing to go in the Spring must send in October, November and December. The Ex-Committee meet on the second Thursday of those months, to accept and designate teachers.

3d. This society furnishes teachers for such locations as are named in applications ; it has no power to choose them, or to transfer a teacher from one location to another. It is therefore desirable that candidates be willing to go where their talents and acquirements promise the greatest usefulness.

4th. The society pay traveling expenses, and aid in an outfit for one year to those destitute of means. Beyond this, the society does not become responsible: everything will be found in this notice which a candidate may require to know before offering her services ; therefore, if letters of inquiry are as numerous as heretofore, a Report containing similar information will be forwarded instead of a letter. The Reports may be had gratuitously by persons wishing to become acquainted with our rules and operations, at No. 13 Cornhill, Boston.

5th. The constitution does not provide for refunding the traveling expenses ; but when a good salary is paid, a teacher naturally wishes to remit, and she can do it any time in the form of a *donation*, but not as a *debt*.

Teachers are not required for any given time, but un-

less a lady intends teaching two or three years, would she use the society's money to travel to a distant portion of the country? and if married within a year after she commences a school, ought she not to remit a sum sufficient to convey a teacher to the school she leaves?

6th. Weighty responsibility rests upon those who recommend teachers to the Ladies Society; no lady should be recommended who does not possess *firm principles, consistent piety, good common sense, and a practical mind.*

7th. Persons residing in the West who wish for female teachers from the Ladies Society, are requested to send for them as early as possible before they wish the school to be opened. Many applicants have failed of a teacher by requiring them to start at too short notice; several ladies also have failed of a situation they wanted, from delaying to offer their services, or failing to be ready at the time required.

Teachers have been recently called for, competent to teach the Piano skilfully— French, Italian, Drawing, Painting and fancy work, with the common and higher English branches. The salaries corresponding to the branches required: For vocal and instrumental music, French, Italian, Painting, etc. *five hundred dollars and board* is offered in a healthy and pleasant location. For Music and French, Painting and English, four hundred, and down to one hundred with board.

The Treasury is overdrawn and a small debt incurred. The friends of the cause are requested to solicit subscriptions and forward to the Treasurer, Mrs. S. D. Warren, 11 Bulfinch street, Boston.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASH-HOUSE FOR THE POOR.

A Company for establishing a cheap Bath and Wash-house was Incorporated in 1850, and will probably accomplish the intent of their formation the approaching Spring; all approximations to cleanliness bespeak health and strength to the laboring and poor classes, and the plan now proposed by our vigilant City Marshal, Francis Tukey, Esq. meets the hearty approbation of the citizens.

ANCIENT AND MODERN NAMES OF THE STREETS IN BOSTON, WITH A MAP OF BOSTON FOR 1722.

I. The Streets from the Fortification over the draw bridge (Hanover st.) to Hudson's Point (Thompson's wharf,) at the north end.

From the gate to Eliot's cor. (Essex st.) Orange st. } PRESENT NAME.
To Bethune's corner, (West st.) Newbury st. } At this time they
To Haugh's corner, (School st.) Marlborough st. } are all Wash-
To Colson's stone house, (Dock Square) Cornhill. } ington street.

To Sun Tavern, (Corn ct.) thence to Jackson's }
and Brooks' corners and back to Hutchinson's. } Dock sq. same now.

From Jackson's corner, (Ann st.) over the draw bridge
to the Cross Tavern, Ann st. }
Thence to the Swan Tavern, near Scarlet's wf. Fish st. } All Ann st.
To the North Battery, Ship st. }

To the old Ferry way at Hudson's point, (Thomp- }
son's wharf) Lyn st. } Commercial
street.

II. Streets from Frog Lane, (Boylston st.) at the south end of the common, over the Mill bridge, (Hanover st.) to Lyn st. (Commercial)

From Frog Lane (Boylston st.) to Clarke's cor. Common st. Trem't st.
Thence by Jekyl's to the orange tree, (Court st.) Tramount st. Trem. r
To the Mill bridge, (Blackstone st.) Hanover st. }
To Clarke's corner, (Prince st.) Middle st. } All
Thence across Lyn street to the sea. North street. } Hanover st.

III. The Streets, Lanes and Alleys branching from the Streets above reckoning from the southward.

1. From Orange street.

Crossing Orange street, both east and west Castle st. The same.
Running north-westerly by the new church, Harvard st. Hollis st.
Opposite to Harvard st. (Hollis) to the sea, Bennet st. S. Bennet st.
The next running east to the sea, Hollis st. Harvard st.
The next running east by Loring's to the sea, Beach st. The same.
From Welles' cor. west to the sea, } Frog lane, Boylston st.
at the bottom of the Common }
Eliot's cor. east, to Windmill Point, - - Essex st. The same.

2. Leading from Newbury st.

From Barrill's corner, west, to the Common, Sheaf's lane. Avery st.
Betw'n Blin's and Durant's, N. W. to Common, Hogg alley. Built on
From Cowell's corner, west to the Common, West st. The same.
Wheeler's corner to Blind lane, - - Pond st. Bedford st.
Ellis' corner, north-west to the Common, Winter st. The same.
Bethune's corner, east to the sea, - - Summer st. The same.

3. Leading from Marlboro' st. (Washington)

From Brisco's cor. N.W. to Common st. Rawson's lane. Bromfield st.
South Church corner, eastwardly to the sea, } Milk st. The same,
formerly Fort st. - - - - }
From Hallowel's corner in Milk st. S.E. }
by S. Battery to Gibb's lane, - - - } Batterymarch. The same

- Haugh's corner N.W. to Whitcomb's cor. School st. The same.**
Thence by the north side of the Common to sea, Beacon st. do.
- 4. Leading from Cornhill, (Washington)**
 From Clarke's corner, east to Jolliffs' lane, Spring lane. The same.
 Phillip's corner, east to Mackril lane, - Water st. The same.
 Webster's Arch, westward. - - - Savage's ct. Williams' ct.
 Round the old Church, (Joy's Building) Church sq. Cornhill sq..
 From W. end of the Town house, E. to Long whf. King st. State st.
 Deering's corner, N.W. to the orange tree, - Queen st. Court st
 Thence north to the end of Cold lane, } Sudbury st. The same.
 (Portland st.) to the Mill pond, - }
 The way leading from Bill and Smith's }
 corner into Cambridge st. - - } Hawkins st. The same.
- 5. Leading from Dock Square.**
 From Sun tavern, east to Merchants' row, Corn Mark't. Fan. Hall sq.
 Between Hutchinson's and Colson, to Brattle }
 st., thence south to Queen st. (Court) and } Brattle st. { Part
 north to Wing's lane. (Elm st.) } Franklin
 Avenue.
 From Pollard's cor. Brattle st. W. to Green }
 and Walker's cor. in Queen st. (Court) } Hiller's lane. Brattle st.
 From Brooks' corner, west to Hanover st. Wing's lane. Elm st.
 From the Conduit at Dock head N.W. cross- }
 ing Hanover st, to the Mill pond. - } Union st. The same
- 6. Leading from Ann street.**
 From Pitts' corner round on the dock }
 to Pitts' wharf. - - - } Fish Market. N. Market st.
 Checkley's entry, N.W. to Creek lane, Scottow's alley. Scott alley
 Tyler's corners to the wharffes, Swingbridge lane. Part of Merch. r.
 Simpkins' corner, east to the wharffe, Royal's alley. Blackstone st.
 Tyler's corner, west to Middle st. Paddy's alley. N. Centre st.
 Allen's cor. east to the wood wharffe, Wentworth's lane. Barrett st.
 At north end of Ann st. from the sea N.W. to }
 the Mill pond (Hay Market sq.) - - - } Cross st. The same.
- 7. Leading from Fish street.**
 From Dr. Clarke's cor. N.W. to Middle st. Gallop's al'y. Mechanic al
 Edward's corner, N.W. to Middle st. Wood lane. Richmond st.
 Mountford's corner by the east side of }
 N. Church* to Fleet st. - - - } Moon st. The same.
 Gardner's corner, N.W. to the N. Church, Sun Court, The same.
 At the north end of Fish st. from Scarlet's whf. }
 to the upper end of Middle st. (Hanover), } Fleet st. The same
- 8. Leading from Ship street.**
 From Richards' corner west, by new }
 N. Church to North street - - - } Foster st. Clark st.
 Bill's corner, west to North st. - - - Whitebread al. Bartlett st.
 Salutation tavern, west to North st. Salutation al. The same.
 Parkman's corner, west to North st. - - - Battery al. Battery st.

* The Church referred to, was the second Church in Boston, in the North Square, which was staved to pieces by the British, in 1774, for the benefit of fuel.

9. Leading from Lyn street.

Through Greenough's ship yard,	}	Greenough's al.	The same.
S. W. to Charter street,			
From Aves' corner, S. to Charter st.		Henchman's lane.	The same.
By Williams' S.W. to Charter st.		Sliding alley.	Foster st.
From Atkins' lime kiln S.W. to N. burying place.		Lime al.	Lime st.
From the west end of Lyn st round the beach to Ferry wharffe,	}	Ferry way.	Commercial st.

10. Leading from Hanover street.

From Harris' corner N.W. to Mill pond,		Cold lane.	Portland st.
Ballantine's cor. S. to Fitch's c. in Union st.		Marshal's l.	Marshall st.
Star tavern, north to the mill,		Link alley.	Union st.

11. Leading from Middle street.

From the mill bridge, N. to Gee's cor. in Prince st.		Back st.	Salem st.
Wales' corner to Back street,		Beer lane.	Cross st.
Morrill's cor. N.W. to Charlestown ferry,		Prince st.	The same.
Wadsworth's cor. east to N. Church, (N. Square)		Bell alley.	Prince st
End of Middle st. N.W. to Salem st.		Bennet st.	North Bennet st.

12. Leading from North street.

From Stephen's cor. N.W. to Salem st.		Love lane.	Tileston st.
Rainsford's corner, running by N. side of the burying place to ferry way.	}	Charter st.	The same
From Ruck's corner in Charter st. W. to } Harrod's cor. in Prince st.		Salem st.	The same.

IV. Other cross streets and Lanes.

1. From South end to Dock Square.

Leading from Essex st. S.W. to Beach st.		Rainsford's l.	Harrison a.
The next running north to Pond st.		Short st.	The same.
Crossing the east end of Essex st. from Hill's wharffe, north to Summer st.	}	South st.	The same.
Leading from Summer st. from Clarke's cor. N.W. to Brown's corner in Milk st.	}	Bishop's al.	Hawley st.
From the new South Church W. to Pond st.		Blind lane.	Bedford st.
Mercy's corner, N. E. to Fort hill,		Cow lane.	High st.
The ropewalk running N. E. out of Summer st. to Batterymarch.	}	Belcher's l.	High st.
The bottom of Summer st. S. to Windmill point,		Sea st.	The same.
From the bottom of Summer st. N E. by the sea and running to the ropewalk,	}	Flounder l.	Broad st.

Ways leading from Belcher's lane N. to Cow lane.	}	1. Crooked alley.	Brick alley.
		2. Gray's lane.	Atkinson st.
		3. Gridley's lane.	Gridley st.
		4. Tilley's lane.	Pearl st.
		5. Gibb's lane.	Belmont st.

Ways leading from Cow lane north to Milk street.	}	1. Long lane.	Federal st.
		2. Atkinson st.	The same.
		3. Hutchinson st.	Pearl st.
		4. Oliver st.	The same.

Ways leading from Long lane into Atkinson st. easterly.	}	1. Round lane.	Williams st.
		2. Bury st.	Channing st.

- From Round lane N. into Bury st. Sister st. The same.
 From N. E. side of Fort Hill to Battery-march, Sconce l. Hamilton st.
- Ways from Milk st. E. to Water st. } 1. Jolliff's lane. part Devon. st.
 } 2. Tanner's lane. Bath st.
 } 3. Cooper's alley. Kilby st.
- From Drummer's corner, in School st. } Governor's al. The same.
 S. W. to Rawson's lane, }
- From Beacon st. N.W. to Allen's orchard, Davies lane. Walnut st.
 From Alford's corner to Century hill. Century st. Belknap st.
 From Beacon st. north to Cambridge st. George st. The same.
- Ways from King st. S. to Water st. } 1. Pudding l. Devonshire st.
 } 2. Leverett's l. Congress st.
 } 3. Mackril l. Kilby st.
- From Maccarty's corner turning into Pudding lane. Half Court sq.
 From Mackril lane, east to the dock, - Lobster alley. Doane st.
 From Mackril l.E. by Hallowel's whf. to the sea, Crab l. The same.
- From King st. northerly to Dock sq. } 1. Wilson's lane. The same.
 } 2. Shrimpton's l. Exchange st.
- From King st. into Corn Market, Peirce's alley. Change al.
 From Faneuil's cor. round to Wood- Merchant's row. The same
 mansies wharffe, - - -
2. From orange tree in Queen street to the western part of the town,
 leading from Sudbury st. north-west.
- From Bowdoin's corner west, Southac's court. Howard st.
 Emmon's cor. running by the windmill to the sea, Camb'ge st. Same
 Leading out of Cambridge st. S.W. to Howard st. Stoddard's l. Same
 The new way leading N. E. from Cambridge st. } Alden's l. Same.
 by Copelin's into Sudbury st. }
- From Welle's cor. N.W. to Barton's point, Green st. The same.
- Leading from Cambridge st. north } 1. Staniford st. }
 into Green st. - - - } 2. Lynde st. } The same.
 } 3. Chamber st. }
- From Green st. N. E. to the millpond, - Gooch lane. Gooch st.
3. From Dock square to the north end, leading from Union st.
- From Royal's house, W. - - - Minot's court. Scott ct.
 Webb's corner, east to Creek lane, Marsh lane. The same.
 Bow's corner, east to do. - - - Salt lane. The same.
- From Jephson's cor. in Marshal's lane, } Creek lane. Creek sq.
 east to Scottow's alley, - - - }
- From N. W. end of Cross st. by the millpond } Old way. Endicot st.
 side north, - - - - - }
- The space on south side of the north Church. Clark's sq. North sq.
 From Bell alley cor. north to Fleet st. Garden court. The same.
- From Salem st. N.W. to Snow st. } 1. Sheafe st. The same.
 } 2. Hull st. }
- From Travis' cor. to Prince st. N. to Hudson's pt. Snow st. Snow'h'l
 The number of streets are 60. Lanes 41. Alleys 18. Besides Squares
 Courts, &c.

LAWS AGAINST QUAKERS.

A law against Quakers, was published in Boston by beat of drum, bearing date Oct. 14, 1656. The preamble is couched in emphatic language, viz :

“Whereas there is a cursed set of heretics lately risen up in the world, which are commonly called Quakers, who take upon themselves to be immediately sent of God, &c.” The Statute inflicts a fine of £100, upon any person who brings one of them into any harbor, creek, or cove, and compels him to carry such Quaker away : the Quaker to be put in the House of Correction and severely whipped : no person to speak to a quaker ; £5 penalty for importing, dispersing or concealing any book containing their devilish opinions ; 40 shillings for maintaining such opinions, and £4 for persisting ;—and the House of Correction and banishment for still persisting.

Hazard II. p. 589, gives an extract from the law for the special punishment of two Quakers, Peter Pearson, and Judah Brown, —That they shall by the constable of Boston, be forthwith taken out of the Prison, and stripped from the girdle upwards, by the executioner, tied to a cart's tail and whipped through the town with twenty stripes : then carried to Roxbury and delivered to the constable there, who is also, to tie them or cause them to be tied in like manner to the cart's tail, and again whip them thro' the town with ten stripes : and then carried to Dedham and delivered to the constable there, who is again in like manner to cause them to be tied to a cart's tail and whipped with ten stripes through the town, and thence they are immediately to depart the jurisdiction, at their peril. The Legislative designation of the Quakers was Quaker rogues, heretics, accursed rantors and vagabonds.

In 1657, Hutchinson I. p. 107. “ An additional law was made by which all persons were subjected to a penalty of 40 shillings for every hour's entertainment given to a known quaker, and every quaker after the first con-

viction, if a man, was to lose an ear, and for a second time; to lose the other ear: if a woman, each time to be severely whipped, and the third time, man or woman, to have their tongues bored with a hot iron.

In 1658, 10 shillings were levied on every person present at a Quaker meeting, and £5 for speaking at such meeting. In October of that year, the punishment of death was decreed against all quakers returning into the colony after banishment: the ears of Holden, Copeland and Rouse, three quakers, were cut off in prison. June 1, 1660, Mary Dyer was hanged for returning after banishment. Several persons were brought to trial "for adhering to the cursed sect of Quakers, not disowning themselves to be such, refusing to give civil respect, leaving their families and relations and running from place to place, vagabond like," Daniel Gold and Robert Harper were sentenced to be whipped and with Alice Courtland, Mary Scott and Hope Clifford banished, under pain of death, William Kingsmill, Margaret Smith, Mary Trask and Provided Southwick were sentenced to be whipped and Hannah Phillips admonished, John Chamberlain came to trial with his hat on, and refused to answer, the jury gave a verdict of "much inclining to the cursed opinions of the Quakers."—Wendlock Christopherson was sentenced to death but allowed to fly the jurisdiction.—March 14th, 1660. William Ledea "A cursed Quaker," was hanged. Deborah Wilson, Hutchinson says, I p. 204 "went through the streets of Salem naked as she came into the world, for which she was well whipped." at last an order came from the King prohibiting the capital and even corporal punishment of the Quakers. Sept. 9, 1661.

PRIMITIVE ITEMS.

Sept. 28, 1630. It is ordered that no master Carpenter, Mason, Joiner or Bricklayer, shall take above 16 pence a day for their work, if they have meat and drink,

and the second sort not above 12 pence a day, under pain of £ 10, both to giver and receiver. The law was repealed in 1631.

Nov. 9, 1630. Mr. Clark is prohibited cohabitation and frequently keeping company with Mrs. Freeman, under pain of such punishment as the court shall think meet to inflict. Mr. Clark and Mr. Freeman hath bound themselves in £20 a piece, that Mr. Clark shall make his personall appearance at the next court to be holden in March next, and in the mean time to carry himself in good behaviour towards all people and especially towards Mrs. Freeman, concerning whom there is strong suspicions of incontinency.

1631, March 4. Nicholas Knopp was fined £5, for taking on himself to cure the scurvy with a water of no value, yet selling it at a dear rate; to be imprisoned till he has paid the fine or else be whipped, and be liable to any man's action of whom he had received money for said water.

May 3, 1631. It is ordered that John Legge, servant to Mr. Humphrey shall be severely whipt this day at Boston, and afterwards so soon as convenient may be at Salem, for striking Richard Wright, when he came to give him correction for idleness in his master's work.

July 26th, 1631. Lucy Smythe is bound as an apprentice to Roger Ludlowe for 7 years, during which he is to find her meat drink and clothes, and at the end of her years to give her the sum of £5.

1631, Aug. 16. Court of Assistants at Boston, present, Gov. Deputy Gov. Mr. Ludlow, Nowell, Pyncheon and J. Bradstreet. Four men fined six marks apiece (a mark was 13 s. and 4 d. sterling) for drinking too much aboard the Friendship and at Mr. Maverick's house at Winsemet.

Oct. 18th, 1631. It is ordered that if any man shall have carnal copulation with another mans wife they both shall be punished by death; this law was confirmed the first month 1637, or 1638.

The first night watch in Boston, was appointed Feb. 1635 : In 1653, in lieu of a watch, a bellman was provided, to go about from 10 till five in the morning.—In 1649 it was ordered that no person should play at shuffle-board, bowling or any other play, about a public house, under pain of forfeiture of 20 shillings from the keeper, and 5 from every person playing ; also, if any one deny the scriptures, to be the word of God, to be fined £50 or whipped 40 stripes, unless he publicly recant ; in which case, his fine is £10, and whipped if he pay not that ;—and if the said offender after said recantation or punishment, shall the second time obstinately maintain the said wicked opinion, he shall be banished or put to death as the court shall judge.

2d of 9th month, November 1638. And leave is granted to Paulinge a plasterer to buy Peter Johnson's the Dutchman's house, and to become an inhabitant of this town.

LADIES DRESSES REGULATED. 4th of 7th month, 1639, Boston. No garment shall be made with short sleeves whereby the nakedness of the arm may be discovered in the wearing thereof, and such as have garments already made with short sleeves, shall not hereafter wear the same, unless they cover their arms to the wrist with linen or otherwise : and that hereafter no person whatsoever shall make any garments for women, or any of their sex, with sleeves more than half an Ell wide in the widest place thereof, and so proportionable for bigger or smaller persons.

1640. Edward Palmer was hired to build a pair of Stocks, and on being adjudged as asking a great price for them, was sentenced to be put in them for one hour.—and Capt. Stone was sentenced to pay £100, to Justice Ludlow, for calling him a just-ass, and also, prohibited from coming into Boston without the Governors leave, upon pain of death.—Josias Plastow, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians ; was ordered to return eight baskets, to be fined £5, and to be called Josias, and not Mr. Josias in future.

