MISCELLANY.

Methodist Episcopal Churches in Boston.

The societies of this persuasion being all intimately connected, we shall notice them all under this one head. As early as the year 1766, when the British regiments were quartered in Boston, there were some of the soldiers who were Methodists, and soon gathered meetings. But the Rev. William Black is the first regular preacher who appeared in any of our pulpits under this denomination, unless Whitfield be considered so. Mr. B. arrived here in 1784. From that time the sentiments gradually gained friends, until they formed a regular society in August, 1792, which now bears the name of the

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society met in various places until 1796, when they had erected for themselves a convenient chapel in Methodist Alley, at North Boston; it was dedicated May 15th. This building was of wood—46 by 36 feet. The church at that time numbered 50 communicants. Regular and occasional meetings were constantly maintained in this house till September 18, 1828, when the new chapel in North Bennet street was dedicated. This is a handsome brick edifice, combining simplicity and neatness with the requisite grandeur and ornament.

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

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

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

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.

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

Longitude by Magnetic Telegraph.

Various plans have been adopted for settling the true longitude of places, and astronomy has contributed its valuable aid to the purpose. But the invention of the magnetic telegraph has provided a plan more certain than any previously devised. The time required for the passage of the magnetic fluid thousands of miles, is so unappreciable, that places may be compared and the difference noted with the nicest accuracy. By a series of experiments, performed in Washington by M. C. Walker, in Philadelphia by Professor Kendall, and in Jersey city by Professor Loomis, of our University, the difference of longitude of Jersey city and Philadelphia is shown to be four minutes and thirty seconds. The plan of operation was as follows:

"At ten o'clock in the evening, when the usual business of the Telegraph Company is concluded, the three Observatories above named are put in communication with each other. They then correspond in the ordinary mode of telegraphing, to ascertain whether the arrangements are perfect, and the observers are all ready. The observer at Jersey city then gives warning to prepare for the transmission of clock signals. At the commencement of a minute by his clock, he strikes a key (like the key of a piano) and a click is heard simultaneously at Jersey city, Philadelphia, and Washington. The observers at the three places record the time, each by his own clock. In ten seconds, Jersey city again strikes the key; a click is heard, and all record the time.—At the expiration of another ten seconds a third signal is given in the same manner, and so on, to the number of twenty signals. After a pause of one minute, Philadelphia repeats the same series of signals, and all three observers record the time. After a similar pause, Washington begins and gives another series of twenty signals. Thus the three observers obtain sixty comparisons of their clocks, which ought to give their difference of time with almost perfect accuracy. This method is beautiful in theory, and apparently very simple; but a great many disappointments have been experienced in reducing it to practice. The difficulties have, however, been surmounted. On the evening of the 19th ult. twenty clock signals were transmitted from Jersey city to Philadelphia, and the same number were returned. When the computations are completed for the exact determination of the time of the respective places, these observations will give the precise difference of longitude between Jersey city and the High School Observatory in Philadelphia."

It is said to be the intention of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, in the one time, to extend this method to all the principal cities along our coast. This method has not been attempted, as far as known, in any part of Europe.

MEDICAL.

DR. TOWNSEND'S

SARSAPARILLA

Most extraordinary Medicine in the World.

This extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is as sure from change, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickness or de-bilitating the patient.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE!

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it *Eradicates Disease* it invigorates the Body. It is one of the very best SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the private, but it *Opens New, Pure and Rich Blood*, a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 20,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. Many from

1,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
500 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,000 cases of the Liver Complaint;
2,500 cases of Disease of the Kidney and Dropsy;
2,000 cases of Consumption;

And Thousands of cases of Disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we too speak plain and unpretentious language, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Benthuysen, Esq., one of the most respectable citizens in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Prevention of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of many thousands last year.

5,000 CHILDREN THIS PAST SEASON!

As it removes the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

U. S. NAVY UNITED STATES OFFICE,
Washington, Feb. 1, 1847.

CAPT. G. W. MCLEAN, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It speaks its own story.

RAHWAY, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two, or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and strengthened entirely to the completing and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging, and recommending the Sarsaparilla. M. D. MOORE.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1846. Cor. of Grand and Lydius sts.

CORNICHE, Sept. 29, 1845.

Dr Townsend: To all whom this may concern—This is to hereby testify that my wife and one bottle of your Sarsaparilla previous to her confinement, under the most alarming and delicate circumstances, being troubled with the dropsy, swelling of the feet, ankles and legs, to a very great extent, and very low, with my permission, and the recommendation of three physicians, I got her to take your Sarsaparilla, which she did in faith; and suffice it to say, the medicine had the happy and desired effect, not only in the hours of confinement, but after the expiration of one week of her lying in. The dropsy and severe affection gave way to an astonishing degree, and her health is now better than it had been for a long time previous.

If this will be of any service to you for any use you may desire the success of the medicine, you are entirely welcome to it.

I subscribe myself your most obedient and obliged servant,
B. S. JARVIS.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suspect the existence of disease should neglect to try this. The mere *fact* of its prepared nature is sufficient to induce every lady to make use of it, as it is a certain preventive for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. That period may be delayed for several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable in the hour of suffering, attending childbirth, as it is calculated to assist nature by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed, this medicine is invaluable for all of the delicate complaints to which women are subject.

It brings the blood speedily and perfectly into a healthy state, and consequently removes the impurities of the body—and so far relieving the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the cause of most incidental labors for female weakness and disease.

GIRLS READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, or freckles, and are out of spirits or not in a healthy state of body, or troubled with pain in the side, pain in the back, general lassitude, lose of appetite, coated tongue, foul breath, costiveness, bad and cold as which bowels are subject to vomiting and bilious fevers, take Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and you will be astonished at the effect. It brings the blood healthy into the cheeks, gives a healthy state to the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation, which is the cause of most incidental labors for female weakness and disease.

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DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine, hitherto known discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva in decomposing food and stimulating the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Since I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in the worst form, attended with many of the most distressing symptoms of that complaint, I have found great relief in your Sarsaparilla. I have now a good appetite, can digest any food, and do work (what I could not) I have been unable to return but a small portion of my stomach. I tried the best remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was in great distress, and was induced to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence, but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the other symptoms of dyspepsia to leave me. I would gratefully recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.,
W. W. VAN ZANDT,
Staten Island.

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Read the following, and doubt if you can, that consumption cannot be cured. This is only one of the several hundred cases that Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured:

Dr Townsend: Dear Sir—I feel it my duty to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your Sarsaparilla. They were very afflicted very severely with bad sores; have only taken four bottles; it took them long, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.
ISAAC W. CRANE, 105 Wooster st.
New York, March 1, 1847.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—Your Sarsaparilla is a speedy and sure remedy for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhea, or Whites, Irregularity, Pain in the Back, Painful Menstruation of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of laborious cases or causes, produced by irregularity, of disease or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the female frame—it has produced wonders in my trade, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy instead of being weak and nervous. I usedto dread the severe pressure of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be rejected of us in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Barrenness has been changed to have children, infants, who, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blest with the blessing.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually with pain in the stomach, side and back, which prevented her work, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures; and she having tried everything else, I have described, I thought it worth a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. It is a short time, I may say, she completely restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging, and recommending the Sarsaparilla. D. MOORE.
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