KINGSTON, CANADA, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1842.

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the following.

RTON, Esq., late M. rtiOn, esq. late M. rtiOn, late M. rtiOn, late M. late

a, do hereby certify the Messrs. J. P. Ingle the McCurdy, whose u certificate, that they

certificate, that they and respectability, as given to the said e eof, I have hereunts used the seal of the xth day of December ERT WHARTON,

The Universe ahoy!

GREAT WONDER IS FORTH. A LEVIATHAN NEWSPAPER, OR DRUPLE BOSTON NOTION, WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,

MCH in point of size, beauty of paper, & ngs, will far surpass that of any ever from any newspaper establishment subscriber, publisher of the Boston

subscriber, patients of the Boston is a degree of honest pride in being ounce that he is now making the most of a STUPENDOUS PRINTED QUADRUPLE NOTION:

the has every confidence, from the nature SIZE, BEAUTY AND VALUE,

ious efforts at newspaper publishich he will challenge the world to

plain green, drab, and Damasks, whites, white, red, blue nels, Tweeds, Kersey white Cottons, Prints

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INGSTON.

der the impression that it will be he friends of Temperance in this as the public at large, to hear of yof the Total Abstinence Society in an agreement; and under the fond will tend in a small measure to do a santher the society in the santher t apathy that apparently exists with of the Society in this Metropolis; em up to a more lively sense of so good a cause; I have taken the as good a cause; I have taken the sing you a brief statement of a meet-bore Society which took place on the at the Methodist Chapel in Wilton doubt be in the recollection of the the day was ushered in under somising aspects, on account of the sil in torrents during the previous all as in the morning; which in the many persons almost precluded the setting an audience under such uncopects.—But, sir, I rejo ce to say, was worthy zeal of our Temperinthe country, that they were not from the field, or prevented from the field, or prevented from a good a cause, by a little cold water ently descending from the clouds, & & P.M. they was allorder.

feeling that appeared to reign in the hearts of

the multitude.

James M. Rorison, Esquire, was requested to preside, and he called on the Rev. Mr. Jones to open the meeting with prayer. He explained the object of the meeting in very appropriate language. Shewing that the Temperance cause was of infinite importance to the Human Family—that it was doing much good in the earth, and from what he could learn, it was greatly gaining ground in all the civilized world. He expressed much pleasure at seeing so respectable an audience; especially, where under the then existing circumstances on account of bad weather, it circumstances on account of bad weather, it

circumstances on account of bad weather, it could hardly be expected that persons from a distance could make it convenient to attend.

He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Jones to address the meeting, who was followed by Mr. Timmerman—Rev. Mr. Aylsworth—Dr. Aylsworth—T. Smith Esq.—and Dr. Spafford. Each of whom addressed the audience at considerable length, with a spirit and zeal that could have eminated from the purest motives alone, and the most ardent desire to promote the general good most ardent desire to promote the general good of mankind. They each in their turns, expatia-ted largely upon the great calamities which the monster Alchohol had brought upon their fellow monster Alchohol had brought upon their fellow men, & closed by exhorting all to unite in doing equal! It will contain printed mathematic forms of the many superstances the part of the millions seven hundred thought will be embellished with over plended the millions character, a comic and ludierous character, a fitted many important duties which as accountable and rational creatures, we are called upon to discharge towards our folder our neighbours—and our own soul; and very considerable and rational creatures.

barietn.

THE EARTHQUARE.—Every arrival from the West Indies brings some new particulars of the ravages and disasters attendant on the great convulsion of the 7th of May; and the first accounts, instead of being exaggerated, appear to have understated the destruction of life and property.

There is however, one exception to this re-

bd a cause, by a little cold water by descending from the clouds, & P. M. there was a display of al, which conferred an honor unthat will long be remembered by at section of the country, and ily caused the hearts of all the worth to swell with pleasure at cold water by descending from the clouds, & The horrors of pillage were accept to those of the earthquake. The writer says:

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The hour being that in which the inhabitants were preparing for their evening meal, the falling in of the roofs and rafters scattered the fires, which seized upon them, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole wood work of the worth that will long be remembered by a specific pillage were accept to those of the earthquake. The writer says:

The hour being that in which the inhabitants were preparing for their evening meal, the falling in of the roofs and rafters scattered the fires, with the says of the country. worth to swell with pleasure at ing sight. A very respectable ababitants were alroady assembled es, knives and guns, and commenced the work of pillage and murder, killing every one who ofes, knives and guns, and commenced the work and waiting with the greatest partrival of their friends from Bath own, when two beautiful flags dly waving in the air, some fifteen above two large double waggons, four horses), filled with Ladies above two large double waggons, four horses), filled with Ladies and work were soon sacked, and every thing in the shape of movable property that was not covered up in the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of eight or ten of the plunderers would meet in the streets and contend for the spoils, frequently leaving on the ground half of their number dead or desperately wounded.

der a bed of wall. Every merchant that could es- proceeding from the bodies of the poor unfortun-

cape made for the shipping where upward of one hundred were crowded in four vessels.

The survivors sleep in the country, in the fields, none daring to trust themselves as yet under any cover. The stench from corrupted bodies was such that at one time it was feared some eastilence would break out; but the fire and dies was such that at one time it was feared some postilence would break out; but the fire and the lime stone (which the heat has converted into quick lime) is daily purifying the air. The destruction of life and property has been terrible, and it will yet be some time ere the people can sufficiently overcome their fears to make any attempt to clear away the ruins, or return to the places where their happy homes so recently stood.

The subjoined account, prepared for publication here, was brought by Captain Wilbur, of the schooner H. Lawrence, arrived yesterday from Port au Platte:

On the 7th day of May the island of Hayti was

The subjoined account, prepared for publication here, was brought by Captain Wilbur, of the schooner H. Lawrence, arrived yesterday from Port au Platte:

On the 7th day of May the island of Hayti was visited with an earthquake, which in its destructive effects has proved to bethe severest we have ever had on record. The weather had been for many days excessively hot and sultry. The temperature varying from 92 to 95 degs. in the shade, and 110 degs. when exposed to the solar rays. The winds were hot, parching and unrefreshing, and the drought had been for some time prevailing. In the afternoon of that day, at about half past 5 o'clock, I was standing on the square, which is situated in an elevated part of this town.—The sky was uncommonly serene, and the descending sun promised to be bright and glorious inits setting; just then, casting my eyes toward Mount Isabella, which overlooks the town, I perceived a dark vapor ascending and enveloping its base and sides; a rolling, rumbling sound immediately succeeded, and instantaneous came a shock which nearly dashed the school of the stantaneous came a shock which nearly dashed the school of the stantaneous came a shock which nearly dashed the school of the school of the stantaneous came a shock which nearly dashed the school of the school of the school of the stantaneous came a shock which nearly dashed the school of the s

21st May.—Since writing the foregoing farther intelligence has reached us from the Cape, which has materially added to the horrors of its former situation. Hundreds of individuals, pourformer situation. Hundreds of individuals, pouring in from the country, commenced upturning the crumbling ruins, and drawing from thence all the merchandise and valuables of whatever kind they could lay hold of, despatched the same to their different hiding places, Opposition was for some time useless, and a summary execution was necessarily resorted to by the authorities to strike a salutary terror. Many of the marauders were shot, and now to crown the whole with the extremity of horror, a slow fire. whole with the extremity of horror, a slow fire, which had arison and had been gradually creeping onward from the time of the catastrophe, spread at once into a general conflagration, consuming what had escaped the former calamity and the sacrilegious hands of pillage.

Hundreds had taken refuge on board the ships in the harbor, with the traviling effects which an agonizing haste suffered them to lay hold off to-gether with as man, of the maimed and wounded as were thus favored by their good fortune. The as were thus favored by their good fortune. The other towns and villages besides our own and those enumerated above, which have most seriously suffered (some of which are entirely demolished) are Porto Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Louis du Nord, Fort, Dauphin, Limbeport Margo', Borgne, La Grande Riviere, Laxavon and Altamira, which together with Porto Plata, Cape Haytien, Santiago, St. Osero and La Vega before mentioned, make in all 17 towns and villages, with loss of, lives in nearly all. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the severity of the blow which will be given to commercial interests in general, through all their channels and ramifications—many years will be required to restore matters to their former footing.

It will be equally difficult to conjecture at what period the signs of ravages will be removed and the towns and cities again approach their former footing.

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GEO. POTTS.
No. 21 Lispenard street, New York.
F. CARUANA.

THE SOUTH SEA SURVEYING AND EXPLORING EX-

The exploring squadron sailed from the United States on the 18th of August 1838, and has been absent nearly four years; during which time, we learn that the different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles. The time, we learn that the different vessels have sailed about four hundred thousand miles. The expedition has thorougly executed every part of the duties confided to it by the government.

The ports, harbors, islands, reefs and shoals hamed in the list annexed, have been visited &

The scientific gentlemen have been actively engaged in their various departments, and subject to all the exposures incident to researches among dangereus and höstile savages. Mr. Hale, the philologist of the expedition, was left at the Columbia river for the purpose of proseculing his labors among the different tribes of the Oregon territory, and may be expected home, overland, early in August.

Several islands not laid down, in the charts have been discovered, on one of which the various description.

have been discovered, on one of which the natives offered worship, evidently believing that their visitors had come from the sun.

their visitors had come from the sun.

The Sooloo sea has also been examined, soveral islands found to have been erroneously laid down upon the charts, and others not laid down at all. Protective commercial regulations established with the Sultan of Sooloo, and a correct chart made of a feasible and short re ite for passing through these seas toward China agains the N. E. monsoon.

he N. E. monsoon.

The tender Flying Fish, which had accompa-

In addition to the large collections already received from the expedition, the Vincennes has now on board a large and valuable collection, including several boxes of live plants, bulbs. &c. collected in the Pacific, Sooloo, Philipines, Singapore, Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.

Bram the Montreal Courier.

In the course of Friday night there was a fall In the course of Friday night there was a fall of snow in the neighbourhood, and the next morning the high points in the vicinity of the city were covered with a fleegy veil. This for the eleventh of June is very tolerable, and gives some weight to a theory which in Canada at least begins to grow popular, that the North pole is going round to the South, and that to be correct in our reckoning we must by and by change the whole order of our Calendar! At New York, we leave by the mapers, the senson is e-York we learn by the papers, the senson is equally inclement, and on Tuesday and Wednesday last the good inhabitants of that city had almost alarmed themselves into the idea that they were for the second time this year about to enter into a state of winter. With a genius, however, that it is more scientific than any we possess, the journalists there endeavour to account for the circumstance on rational principles. "It is the opinion of many," say the Journal of Com-

merce,—
"That the immense fields and mountains of

A control to the cont

and we have added a few "look outs." Pic tells you that when your horse has been stolen, you should lock your stable door, and—look out.

When you hear the bells ring for fire in the night, and the wall begins to feel hot at your head, get up, and—look out.

When you find that your pocket book, which contained a large sum of money, (never our case,) has become an abstraction, then—look out.

When you see a beautiful lady passing by your indow, then-look out.

When a pretty lady is looking out for you,

When the People's Organ tells you that the banks are rotten and must soon break, then go and deposite your doubtful bank notes, and -look

STRATA.—At a very learned discussion, on Stratas, the other day, at the house of a great professor, Mr. B. asked if there were any strata

of precious stones.

"No, none whatever," was the reply.

"I've heard of one," said Mr. B.

"Impossible," exclaimed all the scientific gentleman with an incredulous smile.

"O yes, but I have," said Mr. B. "It was lealled a stratagem.

ealled a stratagem." ROBIN AND CROW.-One of our poets, a remarkably cadaverous looking man, once recited a poem, descriptive of a country walk, in which the following couplet occurred:—

"The redbreast, with his fertive glance, Comes and looks at me askauce;"—

on which a wag exclaimed-" Gad if it had upon which a wag exclaimed—" Gas if it has been a carrion crow, he would have stared you full in the face," a remark so humourous and unexpected, that it was received with a unanimous shout of laughter.

mon, whose appearance did honor to which they were engaged. They were engaged to the first was not covered up in the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with the ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with ruins was taken possession of. Bands of with ruins was taken possession of the ruins was

by the labor performed and the results of the cruise.

In addition to the large collections already received from the expedition, the Vincennes has yet there has been no skating in this city since the summer came in; but the boys may get out their Hollands as soon as they please. The Auburn Journal mentions as a curious

The Auburn Journal mentions as a curious coincidence of the weather, that twenty six years ago last Monday, (June 6, 1816) there was a continued fall of snow, and on Monday night last. (June 6, 1842) there was a heavy frost.

In August 1816, we saw showers of snow falling in Upper Canada, and on the 4th of July, in that year, being on the Green Mountains, we found the most confortable place was a good fire.—[N. Y. Com. Ad. June 11.

THE THREE ADVICES

AN IRISE TALE. The stories current among the Irish peasant re not very remarkable for the intrulcation of are not very remarkable for the inculcation of any moral lesson, although numberless are the legends related of pious and "good people," tho saints and faires. 'The following tale of the Three Advices, is the only one of a moral character which I remember to have heard. It was told by a professional story teller, whose diction I have 'endeavoured to preserve, although his sould guet of "Paddreen Treelah," or Paddy the vagabond, from his wandering life, was not a particularly appropriate title for a moralist. The late is certainly very ancient, and has probable tale is certainly very ancient, and has probably found its way into Ireland from Wales, as it appears to be an amplification of a Bardic "Traid of Wisdom."

There once came, what of late happened so often in Ireland, a hard year.—When the crops failed, there was beggary and misfortune from one end to the other. At that time many poor people had to quit the country from want of empeople had to quit the country from want of em-ployment, and through the high price of provis-ions. Among others, John Carson was under the necessity of going over to England to try if he could get work;—and of leaving his wife and family behind him, begging for a bite and a sup up and down, and trusting to the charity of good Christians.

Christians.

John was a smart young fellow, handy at any work, from the hay field to the stable, and willing to earn one bread he ate; and fre was soon engaged by a gentleman. The English are mighty strict upon Irish servants; he was to havo twelve guineas a year wages, but the meney was not to be paid until the end of the year, and he was to forfeit the entire tweller guineas; in the he was to forfeit the entire twelve guineas in the lump if he misconducted himseif at all within the twelve months. John Carson was to be sure upon his best behaviour, and conducted himself in every particular so well for the whole time, there

were fairly his.

The term of his agreement having expired, he

The term of his agreement having expired, he determined on returning home, notwithstanding his master who had a great regard for him pressed him to remain, and asked him if he had any reason to be dissatisfied with his treatment.

"No reason in life sir," said John, "you have been a good master and a kind master to me the Lord spare you over your family; but I left a wife and two small children of my own at home, after me in Ireland, and your honor would never wish to keep me from them entirely; the wife and the children."

"Well, John," said the gentleman, "you have earned your twelve guineas, and you have been in every respect, so good a servant, that if you are agreeable, I intend giving you what is worth the twelve guineas ten times over, in place of your wages. But you shall have your choice; will you take what I offer, on my word!"

John saw no reason to think that his master was jesting with him, or was insincere in making the offer; and therefore, after a slight consideration told him that he agreed to take for his wages whatever he would advise, whether it was the twelve guineas or not.

"Then listen attentively to my words." seid.

the gentleman.

"First—I would teach you this—never to take a bye-road when you have the highway.

"Secondly—take heed not to lodge in the house where an old man is married to a young

"And thirdly-remember that honesty is the

"And thirdly—remember that honesty is the best policy.

"These are the three advices I would pay you with; and they are in value far beyond any gold; however here is a guinea for your traveling charges, and two cakes, one of which you must give to your wife, and the other you must not eat yourself until you have done so, and I charge you to be careful of them."

It was not without some reluctance on the

It was not without some reluctance on the part of John Carson, that he was made to accept mere words for wages, or could be persuaded that they were more precious than golden guineas. His faith in his master was however so eas. His faith in his master was however so strong, that he at length became satisfied.

John set out for Ireland the next morning early, but had not proceeded far, before he overtook two pedlars, who were travelling the same way. He entered into conversation with them, and found them a pair of nerry fellows who proved excellent commany on the road. Now, it hereon.

found them a pair of merry fellows who proved excellent company on the road. Now it happened, towards the end of their day's journey, when they were all tired with walling, that they came to a wood through which there was a path that shortened the distance to the town they were going towards by two miles. The pedlars advised John to go with them through the wood; but he refused to leave the highway, telling them at the same time he would meet them a gain at a certain house in the town where travelers put up. John was willing to try the worth ers put up. John was willing to try the worth of the advice which his master had given, and he arrived in safety and took up his quarters at he arrived in safety and took up his quarters at the appointed place. While he was eating his supper, and dimen came hobbling into the kitchen, and gave orders about different matters there and then went out again. John would have taken no particular notice of this, but immediately after a young woman, young enough to be the old man's daughter, came in, and gave orders exactly the contrary of what the old man had given, calling him at the same time, such names as old fool, and old dotard, and so on.

When she was gone, John inquired who the old man was. "He is the landlord;" said the, servant. "and Heaven help him! a dog's life he servant. "and Heaven help him! a, dog's life he has led ever since he married his last wife."

"What! said John with some surprise "is that young woman the landlord's wife! I see I wust not remain in this house to night; and tirded as he was, he got up to leave it, but went no far her than the door, before he metable two pedlars, all cut and bleeding, coming in, for they had been robbed and almost murdered in the wood. lad been robbed and almost murdered in the wood. John was very sorry to see the in that condition, and advised them not to lodge in the house, telling them with a significant nod that all was not right there; but the pediers were so weary and bruised, that they would stop where they were, and disregard the advice.

Rather than remain in the house, John retired to the stable, and lad himself down upon a hundle of straw, where he slent soundly for some

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