

Poetry.

THE SUMMER IS COMING. COMPOSED IN THE GARDENS AT DUFF HOUSE.

Behold summer is coming! the eye and the ear Distinguish her outlines bearing aspect: The song of the lark, so melodious and clear, And the blue porcupine's magnificent face...

AGRICULTURE.

We take the following articles from the Gardener's Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette: HOME CORRESPONDENCE Transfer of land—I have been a good deal interested by your remarks at p. 185...

Huron

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME V.

Literature.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

A recent mail from Australia brought to a gentleman in Glasgow two letters, accompanied by a note from a sister resident there, introducing the writer as an intimate friend...

Dear Sir,—I have to apologise for imposing such a troublesome task on you, but this course was recommended to me, some time ago, by your late lamented brother-in-law...

Conceals himself as well as he can. Frae critical dissection, But broke thro' every other man. We abstracted by inspection...

Dear Sir—Since I wrote you a fortnight ago, a very strange incident has occurred. A neighbour of your sister's who knew we were friends, called on her with a bill, to which my father had affixed his name...

Dear Sir—A statement has appeared in a London Newspaper, on the authority of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Farmer's Club, which cannot fail to astonish agriculturists in this age of improvement...

Dear Sir—Many families purchase their sugar beets, with a very different view, than to make do with a little knowledge and less industry, go without it...

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE FUND.—The total amount received to Thursday was £26,318. CHARLES.—A requisition is in the course of signature to Sir James Graham for the City of Carlisle. It is understood that Sir James will accept the invitation.



Signal.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

NUMBER XVI.

Literature.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

low her to go so long a voyage, and having a very extensive business, as well as considerable property requiring constant personal superintendance, I could not accompany her. It may give you an idea of the extent of my business to know that I pay £1000 yearly rent for the premises I occupy.

I wish you to go to Edinburgh, and enquire at the porter's stand, for Dugald, a street porter, who is my father. He was wont to be much employed by me, and by some of those places. Should he be in my mother's alive, desire them to write to me immediately, and should they be in need of any circumstances, let them either draw me at sight, to the amount of £100, or the bank of Australasia, or apply to some respectable party for a sum on a loan, until I remit them money, which will be done the moment I learn they still survive.

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Emigration.

EMIGRATION.

From the Ottawa Citizen. Sir:—In my last I promised you a few remarks on Emigration—a subject which I consider to be of great importance to the best interests of the Colonies, possessing as it does, the means of affording a happy home to thousands. What I ask is, that this has made the United States, but the surplus labour of Great Britain? Labour is the legitimate source of wealth in every country; no country can prosper without it, therefore I consider it of importance to Canada. The Government should adopt every possible means to direct the emigrants to these Provinces who are now daily finding their way to the States. In my opinion, the best system the Government can pursue to remedy this, is to send home agents, who will disseminate throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, such information as will enable emigrants to decide as to their new home. Do the States possess any greater advantages than Canada? Not so much. Land is cheaper here, the agriculturist can at all times obtain a fair remuneration for produce, and find a ready market at all times; having the benefit of similar institutions as at home and less taxed than in the neighboring Republic.

This country at present is actually in want of surplus labour. The usual rate of wages is too high to enable the farmer to improve his land advantageously to himself, the average rate being about £3 5s per month and board, which is £39 per annum—in many parts of the Upper Province wages were as high as 5s. 6d. per day the past season during harvest time. Again, look at the necessity of encouraging the emigrant, with a prospect before us of having the most extensive works in Railroads and Canals that have ever been constructed in this country; how can these great works be carried on without labour? Such great works would cost at least 50 per cent. more if means are not adopted to get out emigrants. These improvements would afford immediate employment, and be the means of enabling the emigrant to purchase land, which the government should give the actual settler at a nominal value. Supposing, for argument sake, that 50,000 emigrants were to come out next season they would bring with them in property and money at least £3 each, which to amount to one enrich the country to the extent of £250,000, besides the great advantage it would be in a commercial point of view, in consuming the surplus labour of the Colonies. Will any one deny that the poorest emigrant who seeks our shores is not worth \$10 per annum? How is the money spent?—in purchasing durable articles and so on? And to the revenue of the country.

From 1832 to 1846 inclusive, say 148,133

Table with 2 columns: Year, Number of emigrants. Rows: 1847 (131,523), 1848 (131,121), 1849 (152,202), 1850 (174,187), 1851 (206,388).

More than a million of those are seeking a home here, carrying with them all their property or its equivalent in cash, which in the aggregate must be a large sum. It will be seen that since 1847, a population has flowed to the States numbering almost one-half of our whole inhabitants, in a short period of five years. By reference to the following statistics, taken from the New York Courier, will give some idea of the tide of emigration to the States. I will quote the Courier's own words: "The following is the substance of the number of passengers who shipped from the port of London alone, the last twenty years, viz: From 1832 to 1846 inclusive, say 148,133

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