

## QUEBEC SHIPPING—ARRIVALS IN APRIL.

Date.	Name.	Ship	Com'der.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Consignees.
April 28	Shandon	Bark	Greig	Clyde	2nd April	Chinac Cunard & Co.
" "	Nina	Bark	Hall	Montrose	" "	
" 29	Montreal	Ship	Barclay	Liverpool	" "	
" "	Toronto	Ship	Brown	" "	" "	
" "	Zambeze	Brig	Inglis	Glasgow	" "	Gibb & Ross.
" "	Louisa	Ship	Howes	Bristol	1st "	H. Fry.
" "	Calista Haws	Ship	Haws	Liverpool	4th "	Falkenburg & McBlain.
" "	Norden	Bark	Brodie	Carthageua,	25th March	
" "	Reliance	"	Quinn	Liverpool	1st April	Gillespies & Co.
" 30	Lord Byron	"	Moodie	Greenock	2nd "	
" "	Retriever	"	Smith	Dundee	24th March	Benson & Co.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Employment for Emigrants.

At the present time, when business is dull and employment even for agricultural labourers scarce, many deserving persons are turning their attention to the Free Grants of Lands in the Ottawa district. But the great barrier to the successful settlement of these grants, is the want of adequate means to enable the settler to commence operations and sustain himself and family till the return from his first year's crop. Under these circumstances it may be well to consider whether it would not be wiser policy to clear *ten acres* of land, and erect a rude house, which could be done for say \$200, and instead of giving the land free, sell it at a fair price, say \$300, for the hundred acres, including the house and clearance. Contracts might be made by the hundred acres for clearing, &c., and among those attracted to the spot to clear the land, it would be found that the demand for such farms would exceed the supply, provided reasonable time was given to pay for them. The clearing of other farms would give the needed employment to the settler just at the right time, and secure to many a deserving family, the means of beginning the world under circumstances more favorable than they can possibly obtain at present, and for the want of which they may never be able to get beyond the reach of want.

We believe there are thousands of industrious individuals, who are compelled to struggle all their lifetime in poverty, *because they have never been able to get a fair start.* This would meet them just at the right time, and give them a fair chance to earn for themselves an honorable independence.

It is certain that many Emigrants have passed through Canada, and gone to the western prairies, simply because they could there put in the plow at once, and if we would retain these in our midst, let us hold out some similar inducement in our new settlements. A million of dollars, which could be raised at a low rate of interest in England, would thus clear 50,000 acres, and settle 500,000 acres of land, would increase our population 20,000, and contribute in every way to the welfare and advancement of the country. The land thus cleared and settled would, if of good quality, be the very best security, as the great majority of settlers, paying for their farms and improving them, would give an immediate market value to those of defaulters, which might be speedily disposed of. We throw out these suggestions for the consideration of those who take an interest in the advancement of the country, convinced that some such means could be devised to aid the settler more efficiently at the outset of his career.