

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.
 May 1. *Chaseley*, ship, 515 tons, Captain Aldrich, from the Downs 27th Decem- ber, with immigrants. Cabin passen- gers—Mr. and Mrs. David M'Connell and servant, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Bowden, Mr. Hobbs, Surgeon Superin- tendent, Mrs. and Miss Hobbs, Mr. William Aldrich, Mr. Frank Aldrich, and the Rev. Mr. Kingford, Presby- terian Minister.
 2. *Opalia*, schooner, 50 tons, Easton, from Sydney 27th ult. Passengers—Mr. Coock.
 2. *Clarissa*, schooner, 60 tons, Johnson, from Sydney 27th ult. Passengers— Two in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.
 April 30. *Swift*, schooner, 45 tons, Terrell, for Sydney. Passengers—Four in the steerage.
 May 1. *Tamar*, steamer, 130 tons, Allen, for Sydney. Passengers—Mrs. and two Misses Clarke, Mrs. Thorn, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Byrnes, and twelve in the steerage.
 2. *Beaver*, schooner, 73 tons, Hunter, for Sydney. Passengers—Mr. North, Mr. Northwick, Mr. Stubbs, and six in the steerage.

IMPORTS.
Chaseley: 1 parcel, Weinhold; 1 parcel, A. F. Dudley; 50 cases British gin, G. Dickens; 5 cases ditto, 56 cases Geneva, 17 cases brandy. Order: 1 case galvanised iron, 30 bales woolbags, 11 packages iron machinery, 22 bales galvanised metal, 1 case do do, 8 cases (carriage and furni- ture), 2 cases seeds, 2 cases books, 1 box plaited- ware, 1 case, 3 casks, 3 boxes sundries, 8 pkges agricultural implements, 1 plough, 1 chain machine, 1 garden engine, 1 bolting machine, 2 iron barrels and rod-gear, 1 case do do, 2 bales do, 1 pkge (barrow), 3 cases (3 cabinets), 69 packages clothing and effects, David M'Connell; 175 pkges, immigrants. Surplus stores—70 gallons brandy, 50 do rum, 12 do gin, 100 do wine, 10 lbs tobacco, 10 tierces beef, 15 barrels pork.

Opalia: 1 pcl, 2 hings, 24 bags potatoes, 1 puncheon sundries, Watson; 28 bags bran, J. Smith; 25 hams, 1 bale checks, R. Douglas; 1 bale woolpacks, 1 hhd, 1 chest tea, 5 bags salt, 2 buckets, 2 spades, 20 bags flour, Gore Bros.; 1 case cordials, Coxen; 5 bags rice, W. Gray and Co.; 1 case wine, 1 box candles, 2 mats sugar, 3- chit tea, 4-chit do, 1 box soap, 1 box raisins, 1 case suds, W. A. Brown; 20 bags flour, J. G.; 25 bags flour, 2 chests tea, 1 chest saddlery, 3 bags salt, 1 keg vinegar, 1 case mustard, 1 tin pepper, 1 case suds, 1 drum tar, Harris; 1 box suds, 2 do candles, 1 pel soap, 1 mat loaf sugar, 1 pkge brooms, Thornton; 51 bars 6 ldes iron, 2 bars steel, 3 bags nails, 2 kegs do, 6 spades, 1 piece chain, 1 case glass, 2 shovels, 1 bble sundries, W. and G. Leslie; 23 shooks, Allan; 12 bags sugar, 3 chit tea, 2 boxes soap, 1 box sundries, 1 keg hardware, 1 canvas pkge, 1 case and 1 keg hardware, Hancock; 1 bag rice, 2 boxes soap, 1 box plums, 2 bags salt, 1 case earthenware, 1 case, 2 bags rice, 4 3-chit tea, Morrison; 4-chest tea, 1 bag sugar, 2 bags flour, Evans, care of Peter- son; 12 casks bot beer, 1 case currants, 4-cask sherry, 4-cask port, G. Thorne; 29 bags rice, 1 keg tobacco, 1 box soap, G. G.; 2 chests, 4 4- chit tea, 1 box stout, A. M.; 1 case drapery, Davidson; 2 cases pieces sugar.

Clarissa: 5 chests tea, 2 bales soap, 1 case wine, 1 dry cask, 1 keg tobacco, 11 bags salt, 5 kegs and 1 bag nails, 1 case weights, 1 bale wool- packs, 1 case suds, 1 keg vinegar, 2 boxes tea, 23 bags flour, 1 bundle, 2 cases glass, 1 scale and beam, 3 ton rock salt, 1 ton sugar, 1 case crockery, 1 case, 1 box soap, D. & J. M'Connell; 3 cases cordials, 60 bags flour, 2 cases drapery, 3 cases sherry, 2 hbls wine, 93 bags sugar, 8 cases gin, 4 bags peas, 7 chests tea, 1 coil rope, 3 cases champagne, 16 boxes tea, 4 qr chests tea, 2 qr cases wine, 2 cases drapery, 1 box glass, 4 boxes basils, 1 small case, 1 bale and 2 rum paper, 1 large case, 6 coils line, 1 bale, 4 boxes candles, 7 kegs shoes, etc., 1 case rum, 1 case loaf sugar, 1 do currants, 1 mat ginger, 1 wa chest sundries, 4 cases wine, 2 cases, 1 stove, 1 bale leather, 1 case mnds, 1 case glass, 1 bale bhknets, 1 bble leather, 1 dry cask, 2 grindstones, 13 grindstones, 1 case herrings, 1 chub's ear, 2 chairs, 5 kegs, 1 case iron, 3 mats sundries, 1 case 1 cask salmon; 2 cases wine, 6 boilers, F. A. Forbes; 12 grind- stones, 4 chest coffee, 1 bble cabbage-tree, 5 trusses hay, Richardson; 25 bags flour; 3 chests tea; 56 bars 5 ldes iron, 1 anvil, 4 cart arms and boxes, 1 cart iron, 1 bble saws, 1 do ironwork, Tucker.

EXPORTS.
Swift: 11 bales skins, 3 cask tallow, W. Gray and Co.; 6 bales skins, CC, 4 casks tallow; 15 hides, Watson; 13 cks tallow, Robinson & White; 26 cks tallow, EP; 104 hides, FU.
Tamar: 4-bale horse hair, Warren; 18 casks tallow, Mallard; 4 bales wool, 7 bales sheepskins, Moffat; 17 bales wool, Bowerman; 10 do, Bell; 2 do, 1 bale sheepskins, 10 bales sheepskins, 1 hhd tallow, Richardson; 24 bales wool, Marsh; 29 do, Hope and Ramsay; 4 bales sheepskins, 1 hhd, 4-cask tallow, Thorne.
Beaver: 5 bales wool, Gore; 15 do, FN, 20 logs pine, Watson; 25 casks tall, St. Clair; 25 cks tallow, JG, 22 do, 102 hides, LL, 10 cks tal- low, DJMC, 1 iron boiler, R. J. Smith.

The *Chaseley* was 120 days from the Downs when she cast anchor at Cowan Cowan on Satur- day last. She does not, of course, bring any later European news than has already been pub- lished.

We regret to learn that several members of the *Chaseley* have refused to work since their arrival in port. Warrants have been issued for three of them, who will be arrested this day.

The *Caldew*, P.O.P. for December, arrived in Sydney on the 25th ult.

Her Majesty's ship *Fly*, eighteen guns, Com- mander Oliver, returned to port from the Bay of Islands yesterday morning. A correspondent, under date the 21st instant, writes as follows:—"I have learnt from some of Heke's people, that he and the natives in the interior are in a very excited state about the mill which they hear is about to be put up at Owhaiwahai, for Tamati Waka. Heke, I am told, wants to go to Auck- land, to see the Governor. There are several tribes in the north in a very unsettled state, quar-relling among themselves. I should not be sur- prised if they had a brush before long."—*New Zealand.*

Want of space compels us to omit, until next week, the Abstract of the Weather Journal for April.

TIDE TABLE.
 HIGH WATER AT GOVERNMENT WHARF.

	MORN.	EVEN.
May 5—Saturday	11.7	11.21
6—Sunday	11.42	12.1
7—Monday	12.6	12.11
8—Tuesday	12.23	12.46
9—Wednesday	1.4	1.22
10—Thursday	1.42	2.3
11—Friday	2.25	2.48

THE
Moreton Bay Courier.
 SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1849.

THE IMMIGRATION BY THE CHASELEY.

In consequence of instructions from the Colonial Government, in pursuance of orders from the office of the Secretary of State, the Police Magistrate was not at liberty to incur any expense in removing the immigrants by the *Chaseley* from the ship to Brisbane. It was therefore ar- ranged, we believe, on the guarantee of Mr. Richardson, that the passengers should pay this charge themselves, at a certain rate per head. The *Raven* steambot left Brisbane yesterday morning, and returned in the afternoon with about fifty of the immigrants, who have for the present been accommodated in the old Barrack build- ing. It was fortunate that a greater de- gree of foresight had been exercised here than has been exhibited in London; for if those buildings had not been withdrawn from the government sale, the case would indeed have been bad, as there is not a house to be let in Brisbane. The newly- arrived colonists appear to be generally respectable and intelligent persons, and no doubt many of them are fully capable of thinking and acting for themselves; but they will do well to avail themselves of the very first opportunities that are offered to them of obtaining employment, even although the same may not be equal to preconceived ideas on their parts. We again call upon our readers in the bush to be prompt in their applications for servants. We are not aware that Mr. Watson, as Immigration Agent, has any controul over these persons; but, no doubt, he will gladly render every assistance to them and to intending employers. We shall most probably have to recur to this matter when the whole of the immigrants are landed.

In considering Dr. Lang's letter to the inhabitants of Moreton Bay, it would be unfair to jump to a conclusion until the writer has had a full opportunity of re- deemming all his pledges; but there are some points which are so important and cannot be considered as remark- able. It may strike the reader, for in- stance, as a singular circumstance, that Dr. Lang does not make any reference in his letter, dated 20th December, to the letter of the Under Secretary of State, addressed to him on the 21st of the pre- ceding October, and in which his demands on the Government are distinctly refused. This official notification has already been published in our pages. It may also appear strange that the Doctor should have supposed it possible to organize a company off-hand in Moreton Bay, and with a capital of £10,000, for the purpose of growing sugar and coffee, when the very depressed state of the wool market, to which he refers, and the high price paid for labour (which Dr. Lang's immigration, however valuable in other respects, has not gone far to reduce), ought to have informed him that the settlers are not in a condition to grasp at his proposal, even supposing that those persons and the Doctor were on such good terms with each other as to render their mutual co-operation at all feasible. In the towns, of course, there would not be the slightest chance of forming such a company. As to the recommendation that Mr. Bowden should be relieved from the responsibility incurred for his passage, by the payment of £120 out of the first instalments of the shareholders in this anticipated com- pany, it is a novelty to hear first of expenses having been incurred, and then to receive a proposal for the establishment of a com- pany to defray them. Such a course is somewhat like placing the cart before the horse. From Dr. Lang's letters we have always been led to the belief that the company was already formed, and that his acts were in accordance with its rules. The case of Mr. Bowden is one that de- mands our warmest sympathy, if he has been disappointed in his expectations. His practical knowledge may yet be of great value to this part of the colony, and we shall be delighted to aid in any sug- gestions that may be put forward to save him from loss, as also to relieve Dr. Lang from his share of the responsibility; but there is not much hope of doing this in the manner pointed out by the Doctor.

Considerable surprise was caused by the alteration in the designation of the com- pany with which Dr. Lang is connected; for it was known that the immigrants by the *Fortitude* were furnished with printed orders, addressed to the surveyor, Mr. Pettigrew, and signed by Dr. Lang, as Secretary of the Cooksland Colonisation Company, for the survey and delivery to

them of such portions of the—so called—company's land as would cover eight- tenths of the passage money paid by them. The announcement in the Doctor's last letter that this company was suddenly abandoned, was considered rather cool; but we are enabled to furnish some informa- tion on the subject—as usual by chance—having been favoured with a perusal of the *British Banner* of the 5th December last. From a letter of Dr. Lang's in that paper, it appears that, having vacated the office of Secretary to the Cooksland Com- pany, he was succeeded by a gentleman named Muscutt, who proceeded to take such steps, and to conduct the business in such a manner, as was inconsistent with the Doctor's views and plans. In particu- lar, Dr. Lang refers to a refusal on the part of the company, after Mr. Muscutt became the Secretary, to acknowledge the passengers as shareholders. In conse- quence of these differences, Dr. Lang states that he seceded from that company, and, in order to continue emigration to this part of the colony, he procured the addition of "Clarence River" to be made to the title of the Port Phillip company, with which he was previously connected. It is, therefore, under the auspices of the Port Phillip and Clarence River Company that the *Chaseley* has been sent out. Dr. Lang stated further that, previously to the departure of the *Fortitude*, he in- formed the passengers of this change in his arrangements, and that they expressed their satisfaction thereat, and their full con- fidence in his proceedings on their behalf. The emigration by the *Fortitude* was then carried to the account of the Port Phillip Company. From this we are bound, for the present, to assume that those persons will have the same demand upon the Company with which the Doctor is at present con- nected, as have these who have just arrived, and who are in possession of similar land orders. Of what avail such demands may be to any of them is yet to be proved. The *Sydney* was spoken of as the mail packet for January, and the arrival of that vessel may throw some better light upon these mysteries; for by her the Doctor states that the instructions to the Government consequent upon his "ar- rangement with the authorities" in Eng- land, will be transmitted. We can only hope, for the credit of the colony, that they will be satisfactory. In the number of the *British Banner* from which we gather the small information above re- ferred to, appears a letter, dated November the 23rd, from Mr. Terrell, who signs himself "solicitor to the Cooksland Colo- nisation Company." This document cau- tions the public against being misled by any persons who seek to establish a system of emigration similar to that of the *For- titude*; and states that the writer is in- formed, "on the highest authority," that no such a plan can be countenanced by the Government. This letter is short and to the point; and has a very honest ap- pearance. Attention is then called to the Cooksland Company—the real Simon Pure we presume, of which Dr. Lang was formerly acting as the Secretary. This Company, it is said, is in expectation of peculiar privileges from the Govern- ment; and it offers, when those concessions are secured, to sell desirable lots of land in this colony at the rate of 25s. per acre, and to send out, free of charge, one la- bourer for every twenty acres of land so purchased. We shall publish the letter next week; meantime we must regret that persons devising large schemes for Aus- tralian colonisation do not take some pains to acquaint the colonial public of their plans, by means of the local press.

Dr. Lang's request for kind treatment to the strangers, who have now arrived at Moreton Bay, will, we are assured, be warmly responded to. The request was unnecessary, for the inhabitants of town and country must feel a spontaneous de- sire to act in accordance with it. The exercise of hospitality begets one of the most delightful sensations known to the human heart, and we hope that our new friends, on referring to those who have preceded them, will not find that the in- habitants of Moreton Bay have been want- ing in that virtue. All that can be done to advise and assist will be done cheerfully. Whatever misapprehensions the im- migrants may have laboured under with respect to their own prospects, they will find that the natural advantages of the country have not been overrated; and, whatever temporary inconvenience may be caused to them by injudicious management in England, there need not exist any fears that they will ultimately regret their coming to this colony.

In his letter, Dr. Lang takes an oppor- tunity to have a fling at Governments in general, and our own in particular. He is fully entitled to an expression of his political views, in a letter which announ- ces another deep obligation under which he has laid the inhabitants of these dis- tricts; but it is unfortunate that the Doctor's philippic against Downing Street should have occurred so soon after an unsuccessful application in that quar- ter on his own part. It is equally true

that the Pope, who has had his "ticket-of- leave" given to him recently by "the people of Rome," was the best and wisest man that had filled the Pontifical chair for ages. Revolutions are not always caused by tyranny.

BRISBANE VERSUS CLEVELAND POINT.

This vexatious question is now before the public in as clear a light as it is possible to place it, with the scanty and, in some instances, contradictory information in our possession. The statements which we received in good faith from Mr. Petrie, —the remarks of our correspondent "T" thereon, and Mr. Petrie's explanation, have, no doubt, been duly weighed and discussed; and, in all probability, our readers have arrived at the same conclusion as ourselves, namely, that the subject of the navigation of this river demands the warranty of an official examination and report. If it be true that the late Sir George Gipps expressed himself most favourably of Cleveland Point as a ship- ping port, that fact is another melancholy instance of the neglect or duplicity of the Government; for the public were left to conclude that a very different opinion existed, and acted accordingly. It is idle to say that private individuals should make themselves fully acquainted with the capabilities of a place of which nothing official has been made public. People will form opinions, and, in this instance, we find that they are various; but in a matter of so much importance to the prosperity of a large section of the colonists, the Government should set all doubts at rest, by publishing all the information in its possession, and seeking for that which is deficient. The discrepancies which appear in the two accounts of Mr. Petrie, with regard to the anchorage off Cleveland Point, are not the only difficulties which beset the inquirer after truth. We have heard, from an authority deserving of the highest respect, that the sunken reef re- ferred to by Mr. Petrie as running out to the south-west of Peel Island for about two miles, does not, in fact, extend beyond a few hundred yards. Again, the first statement has been re-asserted by another person, who certainly has had the best opportunities for making himself ac- quainted with the Bay. So also with respect to the practicability of clearing the bar at the mouth of the Brisbane. We are not obstinate; but nothing less than the disinterested report of a person of practical skill, after a critical exami- nation, could change the opinion which is held in common with many others, —namely, that a permanent channel might be formed through the present obstruction at the estuary of the river, and that such a channel would be deepened by the action of the tides rushing through it. Yet this belief is combated by those whose opi- nions we feel bound to hold in respect, while we cannot but differ from them. It is known that the bar at the river mouth has not altered its appearance or position within the memory of the oldest trader to this port; whereas the banks at Eagle Farm and below it have frequently been removed, and the channels between them formed in fresh places. This seems to distinguish sufficiently the respective constructions of the two impediments, and goes to prove that one is formed of a substratum of consistent material, while the other is composed entirely of sand, like the shifting bar at the embouchure of the Hastings river. A channel cut through the firm clay and other sub- stances composing the bar would, most probably, not only remain open, but be- come larger; for a great body of the water which now passes into the Bay through other and shallower channels, in conse- quence of the obstruction opposed by this bank, would fall to the level of the new cut, and force its way out in that direc- tion. If this view of the case be the correct one, it is next desirable to ascertain the cost of the necessary work. Here again the doctors disagree; for while some state that the expense of the operations would not amount to more than £3,000 to £4,000, it has been elsewhere set down at the preposterous sum of £60,000! Under such uncertainties as these, it is most desirable that a duly qualified person should make a careful inspection, and a faithful report. If, as we fully anticipate, such report shall be in favour of the river, it will then be time enough to seek the required funds. The prayer of the second memorial published in this paper has, therefore, our hearty concurrence, and we hope that the importance of an immediate settlement of the question will be made manifest to the Government.

It has been stated in a previous number that no reasonable objection is visible to a compliance with the requests of those who signed the first memorial—namely, that the land at Cleveland Point should be sold. We have no cause to change that opinion, and do maintain that no waste lands should be withdrawn from sale, excepting such as are required for public use. If, therefore, the request be persisted in, there cannot be any doubt but that it will be complied with; but it

would certainly appear to be the best policy for such intending purchasers to await the result of that examination which has been asked for. It must be remembered that the clearing of the sand-banks in the river would not be indispensably necessary for the opening of the Brisbane to large vessels. If the channel were cut through the bar, such vessels could lie below the shoals, and in water as smooth as a mill- pond; while easy access could be had to them by drays. This would be quite sufficient for present purposes, until further funds could be raised for the purpose of getting other improvements effected. There cannot be a doubt that it is the bounden duty of the Government to preserve and improve by every practicable means the navigation of this river, not only in con- sideration of the large sums of money that have been expended in the purchase of land on its banks, but also because rivers have ever been justly esteemed amongst the most valuable gifts of a country, and their conservation watched over and insured by the enactments from time to time of wise and salutary laws. It is improbable that the superior river harbour which we possess will be neglected in order that a port may be constructed at a place where there is no inland naviga- tion. For these reasons, indeed, it might have been well if the two parties petitioning had sunk their small differ- ences, and directed their energies to the attainment of an identical purpose. Their requests are not inconsistent with each other, and it is only in irrelevant matters that something like the spirit of opposition appears. It must be acknowledged on all hands that nothing can raise these districts to their true position, save the means of shaking off the incubus of Sydney, which can only be effected by our being enabled to ship produce direct. If this can be done, as we fully believe, at the Brisbane river, there should be a perfect unanimity of action on the part of all friends to the districts, in seeking the necessary aid from the Government. But if it were indeed demonstrated that the clearing of the bar was impracticable, then—and in such an improbable contingency only—should at- tention be directed to some other place as a substitute for that which now appears to be the port by the ordinance of nature.

[The following appeared in the second edition of our *Extra*, on Tuesday evening last; but as that edition was not distrib- uted beyond the town, it is necessary to republish the same for the information of our other subscribers.—]

We have delayed the publication of the town edition of this sheet, for the purpose of reporting the arrival of the *Chaseley*, which vessel was seen beating into the Bay when the *Tamar* came in, on Satur- day morning last. The Harbour Master had boarded the ship on the previous afternoon. Dr. Ballow, acting as Health Officer, and Mr. Thornton, Tide Surveyor of Customs, left Brisbane on Sunday morning, in the Customs boat. Considerable anxiety was caused by the pro- longed absence of those gentlemen; but they returned at about one o'clock to-day. The detention was occasioned by the *Chaseley* having gone to Cowan-Cowan for water. Mr. and Mrs. David M'Connell and the Commander of the ship came up with the Customs boat.

The *Chaseley* is chartered by Dr. Lang, on account of the *Port Phillip and Clarence River Colonisation Company*. She brings two hundred and fourteen passen- gers, exclusively of those in the cabin. This includes a large number of children. The immigrants are all healthy; there were only three deaths on the voyage, and those were of infants. The births were seven. We must refer to Dr. Lang's letter for information with regard to his proceedings. We have not space to canvass that subject this evening.

With deep regret we announce the fact that the *Chaseley* has not been sent out under the superintendance of the Gov- ernment, as was expected. This ship, like the *Fortitude*, is consigned to Mr. Richardson, who, very naturally, declines to incur the very large expenses that would be attendant upon his acceptance of the charge. We believe that an official notification of this fact will be made to the Police Magistrate, and the Government must, of course, step in to the assistance of the immigrants. The owner of the steamer *Raven* is prepared to undertake the removal of the passengers from the ship to Brisbane, and it is probable that that boat will be engaged for the purpose.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT OF MORETON BAY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Per favour of Moreton Bay Courier.)
 London, 20th December, 1848.
 FELLOW COLONISTS AND FRIENDS.—When I wrote you about three months ago, per the ship *Fortitude*, I was under the impression that that vessel would be followed by another of a similar description in about six weeks; but the difficulties which are thrown in the way of every effort for the promotion of emigration, in this country, by the authorities in Downing-street, have rendered it impracticable to get a second vessel dispatched until now. I write you now by the ship *Chaseley*, which carries out the second body of emigrants