GILBERT, THE BUSHRANGER.

In our last issue we announced the fact of Gilbert's death, and such brief intelligence respecting it as was received up to that time. We have since been placed in possession of the following particulars, which are from the narrative of a participator in the particulars, which are from the narrative of a participator in the closing scene of the outlaw's career.—On the morning of the 12th ult. a man named Furlonge was visited by Gilbert and Dunn, who took away one of his best horses, leaving in its place one stolen from Murrumburrah on the provious night. During that day the bushrangers made their way towards Binalong, and the same night, information having been received by the police that they were camped at Riely's Hill, about two miles from the village, Senior Constable Hales, Constables King, Bright, and Hall, started off in the direction indicated—believer ing that as Duny's grandfather a man named Kally resided in Bright, and Hall, started off in the direction indicated—believ-ing that, as Dunn's grandfather, a man named Kelly, resided in that locality, the bushrangers would, if in the district, be cer-tain to visit his house. On reaching the vicinity, the police hid themselves, and watched the house all night, without per-ceiving any indication of the bushrangers, and returned to Bina-long ab ut daylight on Saturday. About an hour after their return, fresh information received induced the police to retrace their atoms to Kellw's where they arrived at pine o'deale. After their steps to Kelly's, where they arrived at nine o'clock. After waiting and watching for nearly an hour, Kelly came out of the hut, and walked up and down in front of the door, but soon after went in doors in company of his wife. Shortly afterwards Kelly's son appeared, and Constable Hales interrogated him as to the inmates of the house, and was informed that there were no strangers there then, nor during the previous night. Not satisfied with the reply, Constable Hales determined to search the premises, and was approaching them for this purpose when he heard Kelly exclaim, "The house is surrounded by troopers." Hales and King then rushed into the house, and perceived the door leading into the adjoining room shut very quickly. A shot was immediately fired at the police, who returned it, went out-side, and surrounded the house. Hales called out to the bush-rangers to come out, or he would burn the place over their Whether this had the desired effect or not it is imposheads. sible to say, but directly after Gilbert and Dunn were seen to emerged from a small window in the end of the house. They were at once perceived by Trooper Bright, who fired at them. They returned it, retreated through the fence, fol-lowed by the police, and went towards the creek. Hales called out to Gilbert, ""Stand, and I will spare your life;" but the unfortunate, who appeared to take no notice, got behind a the within fifty yards of him. Gilbert went down the bank, and was running along the bank of the creek, when Hales and Bright fired simultaneously, and Gilbert fell. The police then be police the police the police the the the same the sa pursued Dunn, who was running towards an adjoining scrub, which he managed to reach in safety, after shooting Constable King through the ankle.

- On returning, Gilbert was found quite dead, the ball having entered the left side, fracturing one rib, passed through the heart, and came out in front. On his body were found four #5 notes, a gold albert and sundry trinkets, two gold rings, two boxes of caps, a great number of bullets of different sizes, a flask of powder ; in his belt were two Colt's revolvers, each loaded and capped (one is stamped, "New South Wales Police, No. 425"), ; a revolving rifle, a Tranter. The body was at once conveyed to Binalong lock-up, where it was fully identi-fied by a number of persons as that of Gardiner's lieutenant, whose long immunity from pernicious example, and too often his evil advice, have led several young men to violent deaths, and others to spend the best years of their existence immured in a convictle cell. in a convict's cell.

After the inquest, at which a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned, Gilbert's remains were interred in the police paddock at Binalong.

dock at Binaiong. Of Gilbert's youth little is known. Several diverse reports have, from time to time, found their way into the public journals. One account identified him with a Canadian lad who was tried in this city for murdering his uncle some few years ago; another stated that he was a native of the Western Districts; while another, and we believe the only authentic one, originated in a letter from Gilbert's brother, from which it appears that his family immigrated to the colony about twelve years ago, and settled near Taradale, in the colony of Victoria. Shortly after the death of one of his parents, Gilbert left home, and became a stockman, in which capacity he first became known in this colony, when he formed the acquaintance of O'Meally and others whose names are identified with the crimi-nal calendar of New South Wales. From the time that his name came prominently before the public in connection with the escort robbery at Eugowra to the time of his death, he has participated in the following crimes :--

1862.

June 15.-Attacked the Gold Escort, at Eugowra Creek, carried off a large amount of gold, and wounded one of the police. 1863

February 2.-Robbed a store at Spring Creek, and stole a saddle and bridle. March 14 .- Robbed a store at Fisher's Creek of a saddle,

bridle, and silver watch. May 16.-Robbed Mr. Barnes's store at Cootamundry, and attempted to fire the place.

May 19.-Stole a race horse at Burrowa.

November 9.-Robbed the Sydney mail, six miles from Goulburn.

November 11.-Robbed the mail from Yass to Goulburn.

November 15.—Robbed the mail from Gundagai to Yass, firing on the police, and killing Sergeant Parry. November 19.—Stole three horses from the Bolero station. December 10.—Stole some property from Mr. M'Laughlin, of

oung. December 27 .-- Robbed and burned Mr. Morris's stores,

Binda.

December 30 .- Robbed Mr. Davidson's house, at Murrum burrah Plains.

1865.

January 19.—Robbed a store at Wheeo. January 27.—Robbed a public-house near Collector; when Constable Nelson was mortally wounded by Dunn. 7 January 24.—Robbed John Ross, on the Yass road. February 6.—Robbed the Braidwood mail, twelve miles from Coulburg

Goulburn.

February 18 .- Stole three horses, at Molonglo.

February 23.—Had an encounter with the Goulburn police, at Mutbilly, when Constable Wiles was wounded.

March 4.-Robbed the Goulburn and Gundaroo mail, at

eary's Gap. March 13.—Robbed the Araluen Escort, when two constables

ere wounded ; stole two horses at Jinglemoney.

March 21.-Took two horses from Suttor's station. March 23.—Stole two race horses of Mr. Morton's. March 25.—Robbed Jones's store, Forbes, of £80 in cash and

goods valued at £30.

April 10.—Robbed Watts's public-house, at Newrea, the White Horse lnn, Blackrock, and Gultimore's store; took ±48 in cash, and £30 worth of goods.

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ANDERSON, R.N.R. On the 23rd ult. the only funeral of a naval reserve officer which has occurred in Australia took place in this port. It was that of Captain J. W. Anderson, who arrived here on the 5th of May, in command of the fine ship British Sovereign, and who died suddenly on the morning of the 22nd.

For some reason it was decided that the interment should take place at the St. Leonards cemetery, and as this necessitated crossing the harbour, Captain Brown, of the Golden City, the senior officer of the Royal Naval Reserve in port, at a very short notice, kindly interested himself in arranging that due respect should be paid to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

At two o'clock the coffin was removed from the British Sovereign, and placed in the ship's gig, covered with the Union-Jack, and on which was placed the deceased's cap and sword, and soon after the melancholy procession left the Circular Quay in the following order :-

Golden City's gig, in charge of Captain Brown, R.N.R. Boat of H. M.S. Curaçoa, with firing party. Boats of H. M.S. Falcon and Curaçoa, with division of Blue Jackets. Boats of Royal Sovereign, manned by seamen of the Royal Naval Reserve. Boats of the Golden City, manned in a similar manner. Boats containing masters of the ships in port. Gig containing the coffm.

The boats proceeded in single file across the harbour to Blue's Point, where the hearse was waiting, and the coffin having been placed in it, the cortege, headed by a party of marines, moved towards the cemetery. On arriving at St. Leonards church, the coffin was carried in and placed in the aisle, while a portion of the impressive burial service was performed by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, after which it was replaced in the hearse, and soon after reached the cemetery. On arriving at the gate, the coffin was borne from the hearse to its last resting place by eight Naval Reserve men. The burial service was concluded, the marines fired three volleys over the grave, and closed was the mariner's

Captain Anderson was a native of Aberdeen, but for many years Liverpool was his home, and from that port he generally sailed. He was formerly commander of the packet ship Tudor, trading to Melbourne, where his gentlemanly, unassuming manner, and kindness to his passengers, gained him many friends, by whom his unexpected decease will be regretted.

NEW SOUTH WALES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Agricultural Society's dinner, at Parramatta, his Excellency the Governor stated that the Royal Horticultural Society of England had invited the colonies to compete for prizes at an International Fruit Show, to be held in London from the 9th to the 17th of December next. We subjoin the prospectus of the prizes offered :--1. The gold medal of the Society for the best collection of fruit and vegetables produced in the garden of a Sovereign. 2. The gold medal of the Society for the best collection of fruit and vegetables grown by any botanic or horticultural society in any part of the world. 3. The gold medal of the Society for the best and most complete representative collection of fruit and vegetables from any of the colonies. 4. First Banksian gold medal for the best and most complete representative collection from the presidencies of India. complete representative collection from the presidencies of India. 5. Certificates will be awarded for separate exhibitions of fruits and vegetables, either fresh or preserved, from all parts of the world. 6. The first gold Knightian medal of the Society to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of first-class certificates. 7. The second gold Knightian medal to the exhi-bitor who shall obtain the greatest number of second-class certificates. 8. The second gold Banksian medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of third-class certificates. 9. The first gold Banksian medal to the exhibitor who shall gain the greatest number of marks, counting first, second, and third certificates as three, two, and one marks respectively.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, The humble Petition of the inhabitants of that part of New South Wales known as the "Riverine District," HUMBLY SHEWETH :

HUMELY SHEWETH: That your petitioners are inhabitants of an inland territory of Australia, bounded on the north by Queensland, on the south by Victoria, on the west by South Australia, and of which the natural and proper limits on the east are between the 146th and 148th degrees of east longitude; this boundary being narry coincident with the heads of navigation of the rivers flowing west and the into the sea, and with the line of deuarcation where the commercial relations of the inhabitants of Eastern Australia diverge respectively eastward and southward.

That the continent of generation where the commercial relations of the inhabitants of Eastern Australia diverge respectively eastward and southward. That the territory included within these limits, forming the western moiety of the colony of New South Wales, and generally denominated the Riverine District, is so remote from theseat of Government and soggergaphically situated, that the administration of government has proved practically inoperative. That the continent of New Holland is of vast extent, being 2259 miles from cest to west by nearly 1924 miles from north to south, and presents a coast-line of almost unbroken configuration. These circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that the capitals of the existing colonies are situated on the seast of Sovernment and Transce, taken in connection with the fact that the capitals of the existing colonies are situated on the seast board, render the establishment of inland colonies and transces, taken in connection with the fact that the capitals of the existing colonies are situated on the seast board, render the establishment of inland colonies and the form north to south, and 756 miles from as to west, comprising 323,437 square miles, or 207,000,000 acres, being a greater area than great Britain and France combined. This immense territory is naturally divided into two nearly equal proportions, each having its distinctive character and features. That Eastern New South Wales, with upwards of 700 miles of seaboard, consists of vast chains of oceral crops; whereas the Riverine district, with a climate unsuitable for ordinary agriculture, consists of immense arid plains, believed to be almost destitute of minerals—there being few indications of gold, and none of those minerals which form the bases of manufa, turing industry, such as coal, iron, and copper.

of all descriptions of central crops; whereas the Rivertne district, with a climate usuitable for cellmary agriculture, consists of immense-arid plains, believed to be almost ordinary agriculture, consists of immense-arid plains, believed to be almost ordinary agriculture, consists of immense-arid plains, believed to be almost ordinary agriculture, consists of immense arid plains, believed to be almost of the sent status and status of the sent status of the sent status and status of the sent sthe status of the sent status of the sent statu

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That a state of affairs exists which demands the prompt interference of your

That the Government of New South Wales, in enforcing these border duties, has shown an utter disregard of your petitioners' interests, inasanuch as the necessity of inflicting on them a vexations system of internal custom-houses might have been obviated by conceding the demand made on behalf of your petitioners (and which, they have reason to believe, would be acceded to by the Government of Victoria), that a sum equal to the amount of duties col-lected should, on being paid over by Victoria, be expended in the Riverine district in improving the navigation of the rivers, and other necessary public works. That your petitioners cannot avoid the payment of double duties whenever the Murray is not navigable, and traffic on it is suspended during the greater portions of some years, and for a portion of almost every year. That while the authorities in Sydney have left your petitioners no option but to pay double duties, or to obtain dutiable goods by way of the Murray from South Australia, they have done nothing towards clearing and keeping open the navigation of that river.

June 1.-Robbed a store at Spring Cre June 7.-Robbed a store at 'Possum Flat.

June 16.-Stole two race horses at Currawang.

June 29.-Robbed several people on the Forbes road.

July 3. -Robbed a man of his watch and chain on the Lamb ing Flat road. July 13.—Robbed a man of £7 in silver, near Burrowa. July 30.—Robbed a store at Calcola of money and goods o

the value of £300.

August 19.-Stole two horses from the Burthong station, near Young. August 27.—Robbed two stores at Tirnee. Robbed four storekeepers of

August 24.-Robbed four storekeepers of a watch, money, and other property, on the Hurricane Gully Road. August 29.-Robbed Mr. Edmonds's house, at Demondrille.

September 19.-Robbed the mail from Cowra to Bathurst. also a passenger of some money. September 24.—Robbed Mr. Hosie's store at Calcola

October 24.-Attacked Mr. Keightley's house, near Rockley, on which occasion Burke was shot.

November 19.—Attacked Mr. Campbell's premises, at Go imbla—one of the party firing a shot, which wounded Mr. Wil-liam Campbell. On this occasion O'Meally was shot.

December 5.—Robbed the mail from Burrows to Binalong. December 9.—Robbed the mail from Binalong to Yass ; also stole two horses belonging to Mr. Garry, of Mylora. December 16.-Stole a horse belonging to Mr. R. Salmon.

1864.

October 29.-Robbed the mail from Albury to Yass ; robbed a store at Jugiong of a quantity of goods; also, stole two horses.

October 27.-Robbed Mr. M'Cansh's station, at Bagan Bagan, of jewellery ; robbed a Chinaman of money and a gold

November 8.-Stole from Rossiville, near Goulburn, jewellery, three horses, and some saddlery.

RIVERINE DISTRICT.

A DEPUTATION of gentlemen, appointed at a meeting of the council of the "Riverine Association," held at Deniliquin, waited on his Excellency Sir John Young, at Government House, on ed on his Excellency Sir John Young, at Government House, on the 17th ult. for the purpose of presenting a petition, to be for-warded to her Majesty the Queen, praying for the separation from New South Wales of the portion of the colony known as the "Riverine District," and the formation of that district into a separate colony. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Mr. G. P. Desailly, president of the "Riverine Association," Mr. Landale, M.L.A., Mr. Phelps, M.L.A., and Mr. Theorem Polymer Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Upon the deputation being introduced to his Excellency,

Mr. Desailly stated the object of the deputation, and said that the petition for separation was signed by 7 members of Parliament, 92 clergymen and professional gentlemen, 203 squatters, 133 merchants, storekcepers, and licensed victuallers, 121 farmers and vignerons, 233 managers of sheep and cattle stations, 120 commission agents, stock dealers and drovers, 219 carriers, 831 mechanics and artisans, 3216 labourers, and 13 river navigators -amounting altogether to 5178 signatures, which, he believed, according to the rule of statisticians, represented a population of 20,000 people. The deputation requested that his Excellency would transmit the petition to the Queen, and they ventured to hope that when he had taken its prayer into consideration he would see reason to commend it to the gracious acceptance of her Majesty.

The petition, which was thereupon handed to the Governor, was as follows :-

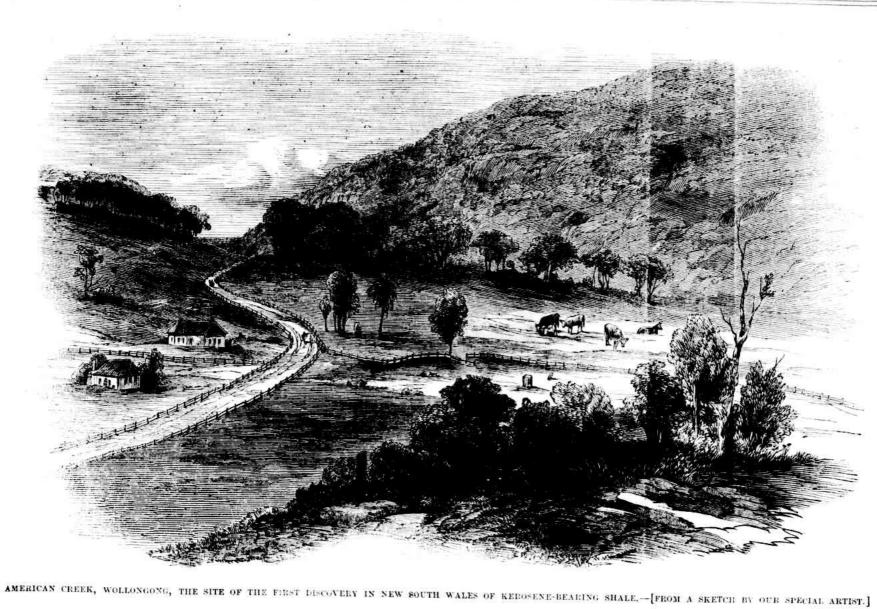
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but to pay double duties, or to obtain dutining goins by way of the intrray from South Australia, they have done nothing towards clearing and keeping open the navigation of that river. That the inconsiderate action taken by the authorities in Sydney has pro-voked retainatory measures on the part of Victoria, and that, at the present moment, the enactment of a measure imposing a duty on stock imported into Victoria is threatened by that colony, That if measures be not promptly taken by your Majesty for the relief of your petitioners, they not only will have to pay double duties on much of their imports, but will also suffer a serious depreciation in the value of their exports, inamuch as Victoria is their principal market. That if the Riverine district were formed into an independent colony, it would not encounter the same difficulties in arriving at an amicable arrange-ment with Victoria respecting the Customs' duties and a free trade across the border as interpose between the Governments of Sydney and Melbourne ; because the revenue of the new colony would be spent within the territory in a manner advantageous to Victoria, and because Victoria could then have no such reasons for withholding the Customs' revenue, or for imposing conditions on its expenditure, as are now urged. That your petitioners have, by means of petitions to the Governor and Par-

such reasons for withholding the Customs' revenue, or for imposing conditions on its expenditure, as are now urged. That your petitioners have, by means of petitions to the Governor and Par-liament of New South Wales, and by costly deputations to Sydney, endeavoured to obtain such a redress of grievances as would mitigate some of the injustice which they have so long suffered, though fully aware that, even if granted, the relief would be of a partial and temporary kind ; your peti-tioners having always regarded the obstacles in the way of New South Wales properly governing the Riverine district as insuperable. That after the most disheartening delays, your petitioners succeeded in get-ting their petition discussed in the legislative Assembly of New South Wales ; but a prolonged debate led to no other result than a general acknowledgment that your petitioners' complaints of neglect and misgovernment were well founded, and that the existing institutions of New South Wales were insuffi-cient to cope with the difficulties attendant upon the government of a territory so large, having such insufficient means of intercommunication, and parts of which had so little intercourse with the capital. That the division of New South Wales into two independent colonies offers the most effectual mode of meeting the geographical, commercial, and political obstacles which stand in the way of the proper government of the colony. *(continued on page* 14.)

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OIL BEARING DEPOSITS NEAR WOLLONGONG. THE discovery in three different portions of the colony of oil-bearing shale, may be of far greater importance than many per-sons at present attach to it. It is quite true that we have not the pleasure of announcing that wells yielding mineral oil are in operation in New South Wales, but there is no reason why such a sequence is impossible, present prospects are quite as favour-able as those which rewarded the earlier efforts of the first petroleum seekers of Pennsylvania. The subject of our engrav-

proves to be the richest yet found; several others in the Hunter River district have also been tested with most satisfactory results. Indeed it is not with ut the range of probability, that liquid petroleum will yet be discovered, and that some of our quiet valleys may yet become redolent of kerosene, thereby adding to the prosperity of the colony, and affording, a_new source of industry.



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That the Constitution of New South Wales recognises numbers alone—the basis of representation being manhood suffrage with 'electoral districts equal in population. The Riverine district, notwithstanding the magnitude of its interests, and its large contributions to the revenue, is represented by only three, or, at most, by four members, in an Assembly of seventy-four. This inadequate representation presses on your petitioners with peculiar hardship, owing to the absence of other than political relations between them and the more densely populated portions of the colory. Persons of property connected with this district do not reside in the capital, and have rarely occasion to visit it. The artisans, the manufacturers, and the merchants of Eastern New South Wales have little business connection with this district, or personal interest in its progress. Your petitioners -res therefore without the means of diffusing a nequelity prevented, be destitute of that influence which mainly determines representative government into a course of action just to all classes and interests. That is claims are now overruled by the representatives of the indequacy of the arrangements for the administration of justice, and to the indequacy of the arrangements for the administration of justice, and to the indepute harmony to the indistance and inaccessibility of the Courts of oriminal and civil law. So difficult is couviction for orime, that felonies are compounded, or silently submitted to; and in oivil cases harmasing delays and vexations losses almost invariably only current indices losses almost invariable in the colory of Queensland that of the inhabitants at present possess ample means to maintain, and are willing to undertak the expense of some set of the inhabitants at present possess ample means to maintain, and are willing to undertak the expense of some set of the inhabitante of the shock possessed by the inhabitants of the territory would repride the two districts.

indertake the expense on segment of its resources, the revenue of the extent interstead in the development of its resources, the revenue of the extent would rapidly increase. That the live stock possessed by the inhabitants of the Riverine district exceed 2,000,000 sheep, 400,000 horned cattle, and 25,000 horses. That the country has hitherto been depastured only along the rivers and natural water-courses, leaving nearly 100,000 square miles of the pastoral land wholly unavailable, besides a large area only partially reclaimed. But if the country were established as a separate colony, instead of its residents having to contend with adverse legislation, have would be passed to encourage the investment of canital necessary to the development of the resources of the country, so that it would be made capable of sustaining twenty millions of sheep, and adding fifty million pounds of wool annually to the supply of Great Britain.

sheep, and adding fifty million pounds of wool annually to the supply of Great Britain. That in order to effect this important change a very large amount of capital must be invested under peculiarly difficult circumstances; and your peti-tioners feel convinced that under a government in Sydney the occupations suitable to the soil and climate of the Riverine district will always be held subordinate to the interests of Eastern New South Wales, and be embarased with such uncertainty and restrictions that millions of acres of salt bush plain must remain what they now are—a parched and trackless waste. Your Majesty's petitioners therefore humbly appeal to your Majesty for re-lief from their present anomalous position. Although very extensive pro-ducers of the most endurable staple of these colonies, and notwithstanding that they have invested largely in the improvement of the Riverine district, your petitioners have virtually no voice in the Parliament of New South Wales. Almost isolated from the seat of Government, not only by distance, but by the geographical features of the country, and having but little commercial relationship with Sydney or its seaboard, their inclusion within the eolony of New South Wales can only be regarded as a provisional arrangement. In-habitants of a territory of a special character, with requirements peculiar to itself, able to support a separate Government, your petitioners humbly submit to your Majesty that the period has arrived for the Riverine district to be con-stituted an independent colony. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray—

That your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take these matters into consideration, and grant to your petitioners a separate Go-vernment, with such a Constitution as your Majesty may deem fit. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. His EXCELLENCY said he was bound by his royal instructions to forward all such petitions, addressed, as this was, to the Sec-retary of State, with such explanatory observations as their con-tents might appear to him to require. In doing so, he should hold it to be his duty to refer the petition to the Ministers here for their observations on it, in order that the Home Government might have before them the statements on both sides. Then, as soon as he had got their observations, he would transmit the petition.

Mr. ROBERTSON inquired whether an opportunity would be af-forded them for making any remarks on those observations. His EXCELLENCY said he could see no reason why they should not do so, excepting that it might lead to a long contest about the matter. He suppased that their case was fully set forth in the matter. the petition.

Mr. ROBERTSON remarked that their case was varying from day to day. It might be shown that in consequence of the re-cent alteration with regard to the border customs, their position had been altered, but not improved, and that they were now worse off than before.

His EXCELLENCY said he thought it would be better for the deputation to put their whole statement in one petition, than to have a long controversy, the effect of which might be that it would not be read. If there were to be statements and replies

would not be read. If there were to be statements and replies and rejoinders, the thing might go on for ever. Mr. LANDALE inquired whether they would be able to see the observations that were forwarded with their petition. His EXCELLENCY said he could not promise that they should

see his remarks; but he supposed they knew what observa-tions the Ministers here would make.

Mr. DESAILLY said their condition was changing from day to day. For instance, the late treaty with Victoria had only placed them in a worse position than when the customs' duties were imposed.

His EXCELLENCY observed that their statement of grievances

would not be altered by anything that their statement of grievances would not be altered by anything that the Ministers might say. Mr. ROBERTSON considered—as it appeared from what his Excellency said that they could not expect to have the oppor-tunity of answering the statement of the Ministers—it was of importance that they should be enabled to anticipate it. He presumed that if they sent a supplementary petition, his Excel-lency would forward it with the other. His Excellency promised that he would do so. Mr. ROBERTSON inquired whether the petition would go home by the next mail

by the next mail.

His EXCELLENCY replied that it would not, but that he would immediately bring it before the Ministers, and get their observations upon it.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked up to what time would his Excellency

The next mail. At all events, there would be plenty of time for them to send their supplementary petition; for they might de-pend upon it that the English Government would not decide Mpon a matter of such importance in a hurry. Mr. PHELTS said it was probable that the Ministers, in their

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

INSOLVENCY RECORD.

ESTATES SURRENDERED	AND SC.	HEDI	TLE	s Fn	LED.	2	
May.			ies.	Assets.			
15 Thomas Bottrall, Mit Creek, engine driver	chell's	61	6	4	9	1	0
Creek, engine driver Mary M'Gill, Campbell's J widow	River,				30		
Ashdown & Co., Sydney.	iron-						1.5
John George, Chippendal ther dresser		44	3	7	6	0	c
James Flynn, Sydney, lo	dging-						
house keeper 18 James Duggan, Musquito I Jahourer	sland,	48	13	4	2	0	0
labourer William Murphy, Pitt ' labourer	Town,	56	10	7	5	Ť	0
George Peters, Parray	matta.						Ĩ
builder William Bishop, deceased	1	,056 ,325		9	909 347	18	0
19 George Frederick, Sydney duce merchant		171	0	0	4	0	6
Richard William Jao Sydney, turner William Rudland, Old	ckson,	119	3	6	41	18	0
Head Road, out of bu	isiness	72	12	0	6	0	C
Cephas Scrivener, Sy draper Joseph Faris, South	/dney, 1	,099	18	11	37	0	0
Road, out of business	1	,584	19	5	26	9	9
20 John Simons, Rocky V holes near Picton su	Vater-	1					
23 Walter Hamilton, Sy	 vdnev	136	3	3	8	0	0
baker	2,	524	1	5	446	16	1

BIRTHS.

ADAMS — May 27, at 167 South Head Road, Mrs. H. Adams, of a son. BRAMBY—At Mill Town, Bathurst, Mrs. Frederick Bramby, of a son. BURNSLEY—May 22, at 167 South Head Road, Mrs. Burnsley, of a daughter CARROL-May 22, at Parramatta, Mrs. W. Carrol, of a son. CHEERS—May 19, at Yarrabandini, Macleay River, Mrs. James Cheers, of daughter

daughter. CLAPPISON—May 23, at Newtown, Mrs. S. Clappison, of a daughter. CROPPER—May 23, at Yamma, Mrs. Charles Cropper, of a daughter. CUDDEFORD—May 21, at 154 William-street, Mrs. J. Cuddeford, of a son. DABOURN—May 17, at Summerland, Macleay River, Mrs. Henry Dabourn. of a daughter. ELYARD-May 24, at 1 Lower Campbell-street, Mrs. Charles Elyard, of a

daughter. FLETCHER-May 15, at Frances-street, M18. P. Fletcher, of a daughter. FORRESTER-May 23, at Surveyor's Camp, Mrs. J. D. Forrester, jun., of a

Son Mark and Land and the street of the street, Mrs. H. W. Foster, of a daughter, FOX-May 21, at Elizabeth-street South, Mrs. George Fox, of a son. FYFE-May 17, at Sussor-street, Mrs. John Fyfe, jun., of a daughter, GOULDING-May 24, Mrs. W. R. Goulding, of a daughter. HARDING-May 30, at Kont-street, the wife of Capt. D. Harding, of a son. HASDAM-May 17, at 123 Kent-street North, Mrs. Thomas Haslam, of a son. HASDAM-May 17, at Albion House, Mrs. S. T. Hughes, of a daughter. JAMIESON-May 25, at George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. George Jamieson, of a son.

a son. A KELLERMANN—May 23, at Waverley, Mrs. Kellermann, of a daughter. LONGFIELD—May 19, at Liverpool-street, Mrs. R. Longfield, of a son. MADDOCK—May 16, at 383 George-street, Mrs. Wm. Maddock, of a daughter. MAGUIRE—May 14, at Goulburn, Mrs. W. H. Maguire, of a son. MENSER—May 17, at Parramata, Mrs. L. Menser, of a daughter. MOLINEAUX—May 19, at Elizabeth-street, Mrs. M. S. Molineaux, of a son, stillborn.

SAPSFORU-- May 57, Mra. Charles Saunders, Loru Human BAUNDERS-May 57, Mra. Charles Saunders, Loru Human Point, of a son. SMITH--May 27, at 348 Bourke-street, Mrs. Thos. Smith, of a son, stillborn, STEPHEN--May 28, at Double Bay, Mrs. M. Consett Stephen, of a daughter STRAFFORD--May 21, at 26 Riley-street, Mrs. W. Strafford, of a daughter. WESTAWAY--May 16, at Paddington, Mrs. Richard M. E. Westaway, of ay, of s

daughter. WHITFIELD-May 7, at Glebs Point Road, Mrs. P. B. Whitfield, of a son. WILKINSON-May 24, at Enfield, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, of a son. YALDWIN-May 13, at 3 Lower Fort-street, Mrs. William Yaldwin, of a son

PARSONS-May 16, at Boolooroo, Gwydir River, Mr. Edward Parsons, aged 44 years. SAUNDERS—May 28, at Miller's Point, Mrs. Louisa Saunders, aged 24 years. SMITH—May 21, at Fitzroy-street, William, infant son of Francis and Louisa STATHAM-May 24, at Parramatta, Edwyn Holden, the infant son of Mr. E. STATHAS.-may 23, SUPARIAMENES, FAUTH HUMAN, and Hall Sol OF MT. E. J. Statham.
SUGDEN.-May 17, at St. Leonard's, William John, only son of William James and Jane Sugden, aged 7 years.
UPPERTON.-May 22, at Sydney, Mr. Joseph Upperton, aged 19 years.
VANDERVORD.-May 19, at 379 Bourko-street, Kemp, infant son of Kemp, and Jane Vandervord.
WEST.-May 23, at 3 Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, Sydney, Mr. R. D. White.
WHLLIAMS-May 31, at 10 Abercrombie-street, Percival Edward, infant son of Charles and Sarah Williams.
YORK-May 90, at Balmain, Margaret, infant daughter of Charles B. and Isabella York. SPECIAL NOTICE JAMES H. ADGER desires to acquaint the numerous patrons of his Establishment that, having re-covered his health, he is now enabled to resume business. A private room has been added for gentlemen, in which he will always be in attendance. J. H. A avails himself of this opportunity to tender his unfeigned thanks for the liberal and uninterrupted support with which he has hitherto been honoured; and trusts, by his undivided attention to business, to merit the continuance. Baths and Hair Dressing Rooms, 313 George-street. A USTRALIA HOUSE, 404 GEORGE STREET, 4 doors North of King-street. THIS DAY will be offered at JOHN SKINNER'S A

FRENCH MERINOS, fine qualities, 1s. 114d. per yard. Fronch Twills, extra qualities, 104d per yard. Black French Merinoes, 1s. 114d. per yard, The above are without exception the cheapest goods in this city.

COBURGS, FRENCH TWILLS, LUSTRES, ALPACAS, at less than

haff price, TWEEDS for LADIES DRESSES, very superior, in every NEW SHADE, all at 684, per yard. KNICKERBOCKER, TWEEDS, and WINCEYS, the heaviest and best manufactured, at half the usual prices.

CLOTH MANTLES and JACKETS, all the latest shapes, commencing at

78. 9d. each. ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, one case just opened of a very fine goods in Shep-herd's, Rob Roy, and other favourite class.

FLANNELS, real Welsh and Saxony, in all qualities, and very low prices. BLANKETS, genuine Witneys, at 28, 11jd.

LONGCLOTHS and SHEETINGS, the best makes, at prices that defy

competition. COUNTERPANES, from one and a-half to four yards, warranted to wear well, all REDUCED in PRICE. TABLE LINEN.—In this department some great bargains are to be had. All-linen DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS at 38, 11d. each.

SPECIAL. BOYS' KNITTED BERLIN WOOL TUNICS, imported expressly for the cold weather.—Having purchased a large lot of the above very useful and dur-able goods at an immense discount, I am in a position to offer some REAL BARGAINS, viz., Tunics that cost 14s. 6d. to produce are marked to be sold at 4s. 9d. each.

JOHN SKINNER, 404 George-striet.

SEPARATION OF THE RIVERINE DISTRICT

DEPUTATION OF GENTLEMEN REPRE-A A SENTING the Riverine Association waited, on the 5th instant, on his Excellency Sir John Young, at Government Instant, on his Excellency Sir John Young, at Government House, for the purpose of presenting a supplementary petition to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the separation from New South Wales of the portion of the colony known as the Riverine District. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen : Mr. G. P. Desailly (president of the Riverine Association), Mr. Landale, M.L.A., Mr. Phelps, M.L.A., and Mr. Thomas Robertson.

Upon the deputation being introduced, Mr. DESAILLY presented to his Excellency the following petition, remarking that it set forth the alteration that had taken place in the position of the petitioners since the previous petition was drawn up :---

petition was drawn up :--To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.
The humble petition of George Peter Desailly, J.P., President of an Association styled "The Riverine Association," formed for the purpose of procuring the erection of the western portion of New South Wales into an independent colony of Robert Landale, J.P., member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales; and of Thomas Robertson,
HUMBLY SHOWERT:
That your petitioners are members of a deputation appointed to wait on his Excellency. for transmission to your Majesty, the humble petition of the inhabitants of that part of the colony known as the Riverine District, esting for the the griptioner disabilities under which that portion of your Majesty's subjects labour, and praying for the formation of that district inte a separate colony.
That your petitioners did, on the 17th day of May, 1866, present said petition

trict into a separate colony. That your petitioners did, on the 17th day of May, 1865, present said petition to his Excellency. That your petitioners have to represent that in said petition it was set forth, smongst other things that the long subsisting free trade across the Victorian boundry had been suspended in consequence of disagreements be-tween the Governments of the Riverine, district to the payment of double duties on goods, included in the tariffs of the two colonies, which were im-ported by way of Victoria; that in said petition it was also ast forth this through South Australia, and that the handship of which petitioners late to customic onsisted in the Government not having. Before finposing these border customs, taken measures to clear that triver, inassmoh as this negled had left no alternative to a large number of the inhabitants but to purchase supplies in Victoria during such portion of the year as the Murray happened not to be navigable. That in the month of April of the present year, and subsequently to the signing of said petition, the disagreements between the two Government her altered; and the other inhabitants but here natured; and the other is no entities in the government were arranged, and a treaty in respect of the border custom agreed upon, whereby the state of things described in the petition has to some extent here altered; and the object of your present petitioners is to explain in what respect the case therein set forth is affected by the arrangement now in fore, as well as to point out the new disabilities under which your petilian in what respect the case therein set forth is affected by the arrangement now in fore, as well as to point out the new disabilities under which your petilian in what respect the case therein set forth is affected by the arrangement now in fore, as well as to point out the new disabilities under which your petilian in what respect the case therein set forth is affected by the arrangement now in fore, as well as to point

common with the other inhabitants of the Riverine district, are placed of this treaty. That it is no essay, in order to, demonstrate the effect of this treaty on the interests of the inhabitants of the Riverine district, to note the extensive alterations recently made in the tariff of Victoria, inasmuch as the adoption of what is called a protective policy by that colony has made it a far less de-sirable market to purchase in than when the petition was drawn up, render-ing the alternative line of traffic by way of South Australia proportionably more valuable to the petitioners.

stillborn. OORE-May 16, at 9 Jamison-street, Mrs. G. Moore, of a son, stillborn. AIRCLOUGH-May 30, at Parramatta, the wife of Captain H. Pairelo of a daughter. PICKERING-May 17, at Redfern-street West, Mrs. Matthew Pickering, of a

daughter. RALSTON-May 31, at Paddington, Mrs. Alex. J. Ralston, of a daughter. RICE-May 20, at 78 Palmer-street, Mrs. Walter J. Rice, of a son. RILEY-May 13, at Tenperfield, Mrs. A. R. Riley, of a daughter. SAPSFORD-May 33, Mrs. N. Sapsford, of a son. SAUNDERS-May 37, Mrs. Charles Saunders, Lord Nalson Hotel, Miller Doint of a son

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.
 ALLEN-ABBOTT-May 24, by the Rev. Mr. Stirton, Mr. John K. Allen, of the Burdekin River, Queensland, to Miss Phonbe Jane Abbott, of Dungog, New South Wales.
 BRYSON-BALL-May 23, at Reifern, by the Rev. N. Pidgeon, Mr. Gregory Bryson, of Lane Cove, to Miss Sarah Ball, Redfern.
 EASTWAY-KENNEDY-May 13, by the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Albert Eastway, to Miss Jane Kennedy.
 FAIRFAX-TURTON-May 20, by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. Henry Fairfax, to Miss Hannah Maria Turton.
 HATTERSLEY-HEWETT-May 17, by the Rev. Mr. Mayne, Mr. George Hatteraley, of Sydney, to Miss Rachel Hewett, of Balmain.
 HAYES-PYE-May 29, at St Patrick's Church, Partamatta, by the Rev. Dean Summer, Mr. Alfred Hayes, to Miss Mary Jane Pve, of Parramatta.
 HIBBERD-MILLS-May 79, by the Rev. S. C. Kent, Mr. Frederick Hibberd, to Miss Clara Ruth Mills, of Barwood.
 HOWARD-FOSTER-May 20, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. T. Hayden, Mr. Edmund Howard, to Miss Jane Ann Foster.
 MOESS-PENDERGAST-June Sth, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A., by special license, at Windsor.
 PEARSON-MATHEW-May 70, at Paddington, by the Rev. John Dongall, Mr. Walker Pearson, to Miss Susannah Matilda Mathew.
 ROSS-MITCHELHILL-May 17, at Armidale, by the Rev. R. W. Orton, Mr. James Rose, to Miss Isabella Mitchelhill, of Grafton, Clarence River.

Mr. James Ross, to substant interaction, or Oracton, Catendo Edver, DEATHS.
 ANDERSON-May 22, suddenly, on board the ship British Sovereign, at Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, Captain William Jamieson Anderson, Lieut. Royal Naval Reserve, aged 42 years.
 BLOOMFIELD-May 18, at Sussex-street, Mrs. H. Bloomfield, aged 45 years.
 BROAD-At Cundletown, Manning River, Mrs. Hannah Broad, aged 44 years.
 BROWNRIGG-May 16, at Darlinghurst, Matilda Pyers, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of Captain W. Meadows Brownrigg.
 DICK-May 29, at Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. El Dick, aged 74 years.
 DUNLOP-May 22, at Brisbane Water, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunlop, aged 62 years.
 EVLES-May 22, at 120 Phillip-street, Thomas Edwin Evans, aged 29 ears.

remarks upon the petition, might state that they had remedied one of the grievances complained of by their change in the Border customs. Now, they would like to have some oppor-tunity, if such a statement were made, of showing that that change had only mode matters worse for them. His Excellency said he did not think it would require any

counter-statement to show that.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it appeared to him that the course for the deputation to take would be to rebut by anticipation the objections that would be made to their complaints by the Ministry.

His EXCELLENCY said he did not know what observations the Ministers would make upon the petition, but if the deputation knew, they could answer them by anticipation. He had no doubt that the papers would all come out from England long before any determination was arrived at. The English Govern-ment would not come to any decision in this matter without referring again to the colony, nor would they decide without very great deliberation.

Some members of the deputation expressed their belief that the petition would receive the mature consideration of the Home Government.

The deputation thereupon withdrew.-Herald.

[The supplementary petition was presented to his Excellency Sir John Young on Monday, 5th June, and will be found in our advertising columns.]

EYLES-May 3, at West Ballina, Richmond River, Mr. Joseph Eyles.

EVANS - May 22, at 120 Phillip-street, Thomas Edwin Evans, aged 2 years.
EYLES.-May 3, at West Ballina, Richmond River, Mr. Josoph Eyles, aged 52 years.
GIBBON--May 19, Miss Margaret Gibbon, aged 27 years.
HALL--May 17, at King-street, Mr. Walter Hall, aged 54 years.
HANKS-At Victoria-street, Mc Walter Hall, aged 54 years.
HANRATTY-At Glabe Tavern, Glebe, on the \$th ult., Mr. Peter Hanratty, aged 59 years.
HARKNESS-May 29, Mr. John Harkness, sen., aged 65 years.
HEANY - May 16, Mrs. Catherine Heany, aged 59 years.
HERBERT-May 22, at Naas Valley, near Queanbayan, Percy William Naas, the only son of Mr. M. Herbert, aged 2 years.
HERBERT-May 29, at Arundel-terrace, Glebe, Miss Catherine Hill, aged 28 years.
JACKSON-May 27, at Pyrmont, William Frederick, only son of Mr. F. H. Jackson, aged 4 years.
JACNES-May 20, at Jork-street, Mrs. Sarah Jacobs, aged 45 years.
JACNES-May 20, at Bownfels, Alice Honoria Larter, aged 9 years.
KEBBY-May 29, at Bowenfels, Alice Honoria Larter, aged 9 years.
KEBBY-May 19, at Bowenfels, Alice Honoria Larter, aged 9 years.
LIVINGSTON - May 23, at Fit-street, Goorge D., youngest son of Dr. M Phee, aged 2 years.
M'PHEE-May 18, at No. 10 Waterloo-street, Mrs. James M'Pherson, aged 30 years.
M'PHEE-May 21, at Glebe Island, Mr. John Nichols, aged 30 years.

M PHERSON-May 15, at No. 10 waterhorstes, Jik Santes at F aged 63 years. NICHOLS-May 21, at Glebe Island, Mr. John Nichols, aged 30 years. NOYES-May 21, at Camperdown, Miss Ellen Noyes, aged 23 years. PALMER-May 17, at the Builders' Arms, Sussex-street, Mr. Bamson 1 aged 39 years.

of what is called a protective policy by that colony has made it a far less irable market to purchase in than when the petition was drawn up, render-ing the alternative line of traffic by way of South Australia proportionally more valuable to the petitioners. That the following statement of the changes made in the tariff of Victoria will enable a judgment to be formed of the commercial position in which the inhabitants of the Riverine district now stand with regard to that coon, so contrasted with that in which they were previously placed. By these alter-tions four articles of import, namely, tes, sugar, optim, and dried fruits, of the aggregate value of £1,788,000, are now subject to lower duties than dreid articles, classified under sixty-nine heads, previously admitted duty fres, of the aggregate value of £3,487,000, commodities to the value of £3,440,000 only were taxed under the former tariff, whereas under the new tariff the tar-stion scient action of all 3,487,000, commodities to the value of £3,444,000 only were taxed under the former tariff, whereas under the new tariff the tar-stion actends over commodities of the value of £3,884,000. The additional duties are imposed on articles of universal consumption, chiefly mandatumes of the United Kingdom; and, as regards the onerous character of the new tariff, it was shown in a petition from the leading importers of British ma-fund that the duties paid under the new system ranged from five per cent. to not be importers. It may further be noted in connection with this altered state of things, the the simplicity of the former tariff of Victoria, which enhanced the price of only a small number of articles, not only induced the traders and other sof only a small number of articles, not only induced the traders and other sof only a small number of articles, not only induced the traders and other sof only a small number of articles, not only induced the traders and other sof out a small number of articles, not only induced the traders and other sof only a smal

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