

## 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 participant in the closing scene of the outlaw's career:—On the morning of the 12th ult. a man named Furlong was visited by Gilbert and Dunn, who took away one of his best horses, leaving in its place one stolen from Murrumbidgee on the previous 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 Riley's Hill, about two miles from the village, Senior Constable Hales, Constables King, Bright, and Hall, started off in the direction indicated—believing that, as Dunn's grandfather, a man named Kelly, resided in that locality, the bushrangers would, if in the district, be certain to visit his house. On reaching the vicinity, the police hid themselves, and watched the house all night, without perceiving any indication of the bushrangers, and returned to Binalong about daylight on Saturday. About an hour after their return, fresh information received induced the police to retrace their steps to Kelly's, where they arrived at nine o'clock. After waiting and watching until 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 outside, and surrounded the house. Hales called out to the bushrangers to come out, or he would burn the place over their heads. Whether this had the desired effect or not it is impossible to say, but directly after Gilbert and Dunn were seen to emerge 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, followed 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 tree, and fired at King with a revolving rifle, and aimed again at Hales and Bright, but the rifle missed fire. The police were then 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 at him, and he fell. The police then 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 25 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 identified by a number of persons, as that of Gardner'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 convict's cell.

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

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, where he formed the acquaintance of O'Malley and others whose names are identified with the criminal calendar of New South Wales. From the time that his name came prominently before the public in connection with the escort robbery at Engowra to the time of his death, he has participated in the following crimes:—

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

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.

June 1.—Robbed a store at Spring Creek.

June 7.—Robbed a store at Pomona Flat.

June 16.—Stole two race horses at Currang.

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

July 3.—Robbed a man of his watch and chain on the Lambing Flat road.

July 13.—Robbed a man of £7 in silver, near Burrowa.

July 30.—Robbed a store at Caloola of money and goods of the value of £200.

August 10.—Stole two horses from the Burthog station, near Young.

August 27.—Robbed two stores at Tirree.

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. Hostie's store at Caloola.

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

November 19.—Attacked Mr. Campbell's premises, at Goulburn, in which a party firing a shot, which wounded Mr. William Campbell. On this occasion O'Malley was shot.

December 5.—Robbed the mail from Burrowa 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.

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. McCanah's station, at Bagan Bagan, of jewellery; robbed a Chinaman of money and a gold watch.

November 8.—Stole from Rossville, near Goulburn, jewellery, three horses, and some saddlery.

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 Young.

December 27.—Robbed and burned Mr. Morris's stores, at Binalong.

December 30.—Robbed Mr. Davidson's house, at Murrumbidgee Plains.

January 19.—Robbed a store at Whoseo.

January 27.—Robbed a public-house near Collector; when Constable Nelson was mortally wounded by Dunn.

January 24.—Robbed John Ross, on the Yass road.

February 6.—Robbed the Braidwood mail, twelve miles from Goulburn.

February 18.—Stole three horses, at Molonglo.

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

March 4.—Robbed the Goulburn and Gundaroo mail, at Geary's Gap.

March 13.—Robbed the Ararat Escort, when two constables were wounded; stole two horses at Jinglemeane.

March 21.—Took two horses from Sutor's station.

March 23.—Stole two race horses from Mr. Morton's.

March 25.—Robbed Jones's store, Forbes, of £80 in cash and goods valued at £30.

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

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. Leonard's 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 which, in accordance with the usual procession led the Circular Quay in the following order:—

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

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. Leonard's church, the coffin was carried in and placed in the aisle, while a portion of the impressive 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 grave.

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 colony 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 horticultural 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 Bankian gold medal for the best and most 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 exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of second-class certificates. 8. The second gold Bankian medal to the exhibitor who shall obtain the greatest number of third-class certificates. 9. The first gold Bankian medal to the exhibitor who shall gain the greatest number of marks, counting first, second, and third certificates as three, two, and one mark respectively.

## RIVERINE DISTRICT.

A DEPUTATION of gentlemen, appointed at a meeting of the council of the "Riverine Association," held at Deniliquin, waited on the 17th ult. for the purpose of presenting a 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," 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. Leslie, M.L.A., Mr. Phelps, M.L.A., and 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, stockholders, and licensed victuallers, 121 farmers and vigneron, 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 rules 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 it to her, she 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:—

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 SHOWN:** 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 territory being nearly coincident with the heads of navigation of the rivers flowing westward into the sea, and with the line of demarcation where the commercial relations of the inhabitants of Eastern Australia diverge respectively eastward and southward.

That the territory included within those limits, forming the western moiety of the colony of New South Wales, and generally denominated the Riverine District, is so remote from the seat of Government and geographically situated, that the administration of government has proved practically impossible.

That the continent of New Holland is of vast extent, being 329 miles from east 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 seaboard, render the establishment of inland colonies a matter of absolute necessity.

That the colony of New South Wales is more than 644 miles from north to south, and 756 miles from east 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 mountains and lofty table-lands, containing varied mineral productions, and possesses a soil and climate suitable for the growth of all descriptions of cereal crops; whereas the Riverine district, with a climate unsuitable for ordinary agriculture, consists of immense tracts of level-land to be almost destitute of minerals—there being few indications of gold, and none of those minerals which form the basis of manufacturing industry, such as coal, iron, and copper.

That the principal inland towns of Eastern New South Wales are situated at higher elevations from 2129 to 2875 feet above the level of the sea; whereas the mean elevation of the Riverine district is only 329 feet.

That in 1860 the average rainfall of New South Wales was 45 inches, and the average number of days on which rain fell was 124; while no more than 18 inches fell in Western New South Wales, and on 64 days only (Intercalendar Exhibition Catalogue).

That the distinctive physical and meteorological characteristics of the two territories must ever tend to make the pursuits and industry of the inhabitants different, and will always require special legislation for the development of the one or the other. The eastern portion of the colony, in many respects, is fit for immediate occupation by stock; whereas the greater portion of the Riverine district has previously to be reclaimed, at a great outlay of capital, into arable lands, forming tanks and reservoirs, and, finally, by means of canals, the dried-up watercourses of the arid plain.

That the geographical position of your petitioners, and their commercial relations with the colonies of Victoria and South Australia, dissociate them from Eastern New South Wales, and render their interests in many respects adverse. The two colonies are the great markets for the produce of the Riverine district, and through them supplies of everything not produced in the interior are obtained by your petitioners.

That the rivers Darling, Lachlan, Murrumbidgee, Edward, and Murray, all of which are within the Riverine territory, and are navigable for a portion of the year, or capable of being made so, form the only available mode of communication open to many of your petitioners, and are the natural channels of an important and rapidly increasing trade. The development of the Riverine territory is, therefore, in a great measure dependent upon the facilities for trade afforded by these rivers, the course of which necessarily directs commerce from Eastern New South Wales through Victoria and South Australia. These colonies, in common with your petitioners, would be benefited by the clearing of the rivers, and both of them have offered to co-operate with New South Wales in the expenditure necessary for improving the navigation of the River Murray. But these advances have not been received by the authorities in Sydney.

That the following statistics, taken from official returns published by the Registrar-General of New South Wales, will at once illustrate the claims of the Riverine district, by reason of its increasing wealth and commerce, to be considered an independent colony, and show that your petitioners have attained a position which renders it expedient to remove the management of their affairs from a Government which is not identified with them in interest, and which they have only an official connection with.

The five stock export returns from the River Murray into Victoria (Registrar-General's table No. 79, page 104) during the year 1862 amounted to 110,304 sheep, 10,304 horses, and 900 pigs—the total value of the exports being £277,760. During the same year the wool export from Riverina to two crossing places, into Victoria, and into South Australia, amounted to 1,000,000 lbs. of wool, the value of which was £425,000. The same year the export of seven crossing places at which no account was taken. Your petitioners also export tallow, hides, wool, fish, timber, and other produce.

That this large trade, in reliance on the continuance of which a large amount of capital has been invested, is at the present moment in danger of being greatly disturbed, owing to serious disagreements between the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales.

That a state of affairs exists which demands the prompt interference of your Majesty's Government.

That since the year 1855 free trade across the Border has been carried on between your petitioners and the inhabitants of Victoria. This arrangement has been sanctioned by the Government of the two colonies at the instance of New South Wales; a system of Custom-houses along the frontier, according to the opinion of Sir William Denison, "inapplicable where the people on either side speak the same language, are engaged in the same occupations, and are subjects of the same sovereign." The same high authority urged that "the effect of the establishment of these internal custom-houses is to compel the people on either side of the frontier to purchase their supplies, in circumstances, be destitute to procure supplies from the other side of the border to pay double duty upon all dutiable articles. There is also this marked evil effect, that the system of smuggling is induced, which, in its turn, is sure to generate among the inhabitants of those remote districts an habitual disregard of the law." Of one of the effects of this system the present Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, in a letter to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, dated the 8th June, 1864, thus writes:—"If by erecting custom-houses along the Murray... we were to enforce the payment of duties, without having first made the arrangements for refunding the duties already paid on the same goods to your Government, the probable result would be the payment of double duties on those goods by the importers or consumers."

That the system of internal custom-houses has been revived by the Government of New South Wales, and the inhabitants of the Riverine district are now exposed to all the inconvenience and evils described by Sir W. Denison, and admitted by Mr. Foster, the present Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, in the despatch to the Chief Secretary of Victoria, already quoted, to be "equally injurious and destructive to the best interests of both colonies."

That the Government of New South Wales, in enforcing these border duties, has shown an utter disregard of your petitioners' interests, inasmuch as the exports inasmuch as Victoria is their primary market.

That 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.

That the inconsiderate action taken by the authorities in Sydney has provoked the 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 deprivation in the value of their property, inasmuch as Victoria is their primary market.

That if the Riverine district were formed into an independent colony, it would not encounter the same difficulties in arriving at an amicable arrangement with Victoria respecting the Customs duties, and a free trade across the border as it now does, because the new colony would be separated from the territory in which 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 reason for withholding the Customs' revenue, or for imposing conditions on it, as are now urged.

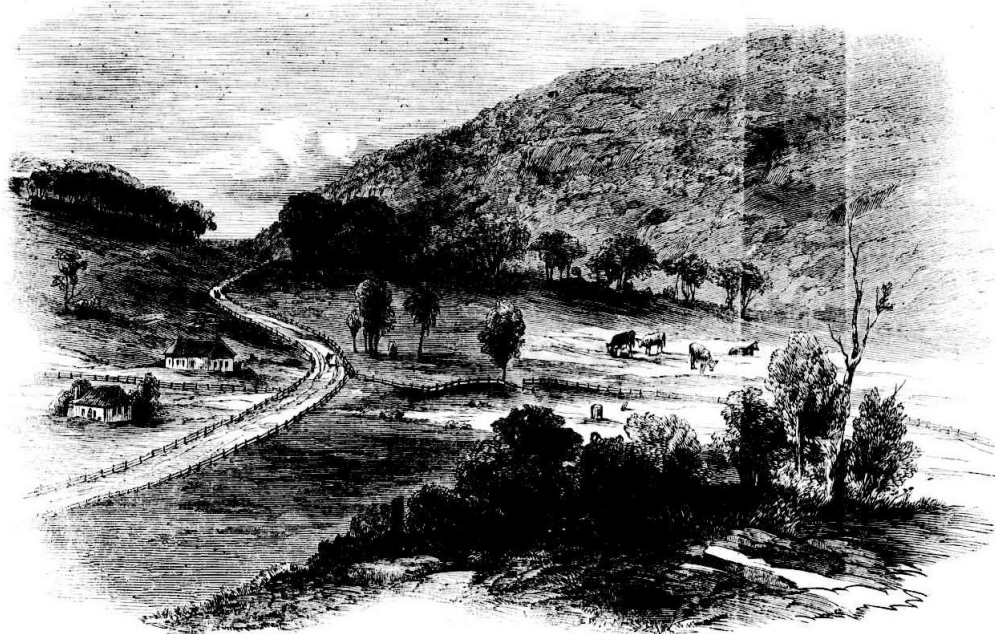
That your petitioners have, by means of petitions to the Governor and Parliament of New South Wales, and by costly deputations to Sydney, endeavoured to obtain redress as would mitigate as much as possible the injuries which they have so long suffered, though fully aware that, even if granted, the relief would be of a partial and temporary kind; your petitioners having obtained the obstacles in the way of New South Wales properly governing the Riverine district as inseparable.

That after the most disheartening delays, your petitioners succeeded in getting 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 mismanagement were well founded, and that the existing institutions of New South Wales were unable to cope with the difficulties attendant upon the government of a territory so large, having such inefficient 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.)





AMERICAN CREEK, WOLLONGONG, THE SITE OF THE FIRST DISCOVERY IN NEW SOUTH WALES OF KEROSENE-BEARING SHALE.—[FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]

**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 persons 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 favourable as those which rewarded the earlier efforts of the first petroleum seekers of Pennsylvania. The subject of our engraving

is the place where the first oil-bearing shale was discovered. It is situated in the Illawarra district, a short distance from the town of Wollongong, a port of shipment from whence cheap water carriage may be had to Sydney and Melbourne, so that if the deposits prove as valuable as some persons sanguinely promise, the advantage of locality will tend to make them more valuable. One advantage which has already accrued from these discoveries is, that it has induced an examination of similar mineral deposits in other parts of the colony; one at Hartley

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 without 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.



RIVERINE DEPUTATION PRESENTING PETITION TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN YOUNG, K.C.B.—[SEE PAGE 2.]



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 political relations between them and the more densely populated portions of the colony. 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 are therefore without the means of diffusing a knowledge of their wants, or of influencing the opinions either of electors or of representatives. Under such circumstances they would, even if more equitably represented, be destitute of influence, and would be unable to determine representative government into a course of action just to all classes and interests. Their claims are therefore not merely those of the representatives of the population towns and gold fields, who appropriate to their own districts an undue share of the public expenditure, and otherwise legislate with indifference to the interests, and in ignorance of the wants, of the Riverine district.

That much hardship has been suffered by your petitioners, owing to the inadequacy of the arrangements for the administration of justice, and to the distance and inaccessibility of the Courts of criminal and civil law. So difficult is conviction for crime, that felonies are compounded, or silently submitted to; and in civil cases harassing delays and vexatious losses almost invariably occur, to the great detriment of the inhabitants.

That the population of the Riverine district is estimated as equal to that of the Moreton Bay district when it was formed into the colony of Queensland. Its inhabitants at present possess ample means to maintain, and are willing to undertake the expense of separate establishments; and, under a Government interested in the development of its resources, the revenue of the territory would rapidly increase.

That the live stock possessed by the inhabitants of the Riverine district exceed 5,000,000 sheep, 500,000 head of cattle, and 50,000 horses, and that the country has hitherto been depastured only along the rivers and natural water-courses, leaving nearly 100,000 square miles of the pastoral and wholly unsuitable, besides a large area, not only by climate, but by the country were established as a separate colony, instead of its residents having to contend with an oppressive legislative system, and to contribute the investment of capital 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 produce of the Great Britain.

In order to effect this important change a very large amount of capital must be invested under peculiarly difficult circumstances; and your petitioners 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 embarrassed with such uncertainty and restrictions that millions of acres of salt bush plain must remain what they now are—a parched and unproductive tract.

Your Majesty's petitioners therefore humbly appeal to your Majesty for relief from their present anomalous position. Although very extensive proceeds 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, and only partially related, but by the geographical features of the country, and having but little commercial relationship with Sydney or its environs, their inclusion in the territory of New South Wales can only be regarded as a provisional arrangement. Inhabitants of a territory of a special character, with requirements peculiar to itself, able to support a separate Government, your petitioners humbly appeal to your Majesty that the period has arrived for the Riverine district to be constituted 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 Government, with such a Constitution as your Majesty may deem fit. 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 Secretary of State, with such explanatory observations as their contents might appear to him to require. In doing so, he should be careful to 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 afforded them for making any remarks on these 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 supposed that their case was fully set forth in the petition.

Mr. ROBERTSON remarked that their case was varying from day to day. It might be shown that in consequence of the recent 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 and rejoinders, the thing might go on for ever.

Mr. LYNCH 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 observations 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 the Ministers might say. Mr. ROBERTSON considered—as it appeared from his EXCELLENCY said that they could not expect to have the opportunity 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 EXCELLENCY would forward it with the other observations.

His EXCELLENCY promised that he would do so.

Mr. ROBERTSON inquired whether the petition would go home 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 receive the supplementary petition.

His EXCELLENCY answered that the petition could be sent by the next mail. At all events, there would be plenty of time for them to send their supplementary petition, for they might depend upon it that the English Government would not decide upon a matter of such importance in a hurry.

Mr. PHILIPS said it was probable that the Ministers, in their 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 opportunity, if such a statement were made, of showing that that change had only made 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 Government 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.]

## INSOLVENCY RECORD.

### ESTATES SURRENDERED AND SCHEDULES FILED.

May.	Liabilities.	Assets.
15 Thomas Bottrall, Mitchell's Creek, engine driver.....	61 6 4	9 1 0
May 21 Mary McMill, Campbell's River, widow.....	47 2 0	30 14 0
Ashton & Co., Sydney, iron-mongers.....	54,043 18 11	32,249 19 9
John George, Chippendale, leather dresser.....	44 3 7	6 0 0
James Flynn, Sydney, lodging-house keeper.....	219 10 0	10 12 0
18 James Duggan, Musquito Island, labourer.....	48 13 4	2 0 0
William Murphy, Pitt Town, labourer.....	56 1 7	5 0 0
George Peters, Parramatta, builder.....	1,056 18 0	909 13 0
William Bishop, deceased.....	2,325 15 9	347 18 0
19 George Frederick, Sydney, produce merchant.....	171 0 0	4 0 6
Richard William Jackson, Sydney, turner.....	119 3 6	41 18 0
William Rutland, Old South Head, road, out of business.....	72 12 0	6 0 0
Cephas Scrivener, Sydney, draper.....	1,099 18 11	37 0 0
Joseph Faris, South Head, road, out of business.....	1,584 19 5	26 9 9
20 John Simons, Rocky Water-holes, near Pictou, sub-contractor.....	136 3 3	8 0 0
23 Walter Hamilton, Sydney, 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. Frederica Bramby, of a son.
BRANLEY—May 22, at 167 South Head Road, Mrs. W. Branley, of a daughter.	CARROLL—May 22, at Parramatta, Mrs. W. Carroll, of a son.
CHEERS—May 19, at Parramatta, Madley River, Mrs. James Cheers, of a son.	CLAPPISON—May 23, at Newtown, Mrs. S. Clappison, of a daughter.
CHOPPER—May 23, at Yass, Mrs. Charles Chopper, of a daughter.	CUDDEPOND—May 21, at 184 Victoria-street, Mrs. J. Cuddepond, of a son.
DABOURN—May 17, at Summerland, Madley River, Mrs. Henry Dabourn, of a daughter.	ELIARD—May 24, at 1 Lower Campbell-street, Mrs. Charles Eliard, of a daughter.
FLETCHER—May 15, at Frances-street, Mrs. P. Fletcher, of a daughter.	FORRESTER—May 23, at Surrey's Camp, Mrs. J. D. Forrester, jun., of a son.
FOX—May 21, at Elizabeth-street South, Mrs. George Fox, of a son.	FYFE—May 17, at Sussex-street, Mrs. John Fyfe, jun., of a daughter.
GODFREY—May 24, Mrs. W. R. Godfrey, of a daughter.	HARDING—May 30, at Kent-street, the wife of Capt. D. Harding, of a son.
HASLAM—May 17, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. Thomas Haslam, of a son.	HAYES—May 17, at Albion House, Mrs. S. H. Hayes, of a daughter.
JAMIESON—May 25, at George-street, Parramatta, Mrs. George Jamieson, of a son.	KELERMANN—May 23, at Waverley, Mrs. Kollerermann, of a daughter.
LONGFIELD—May 19, at Liverpool-street, Mrs. R. Longfield, of a son.	MADDICK—May 16, at 285 George-street, Mrs. Wm. Maddick, of a daughter.
MAQUIRE—May 14, at Goulburn, Mrs. W. H. Maquire, of a son.	MENNER—May 17, at Parramatta, Mrs. L. Menner, of a daughter.
MURRAY—May 19, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. S. H. Murray, of a son.	MOORE—May 16, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. S. H. Moore, of a son.
MURPHY—May 16, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. S. H. Murphy, of a daughter.	NICHOLSON—May 17, at Redfern-street West, Mrs. Matthew Pickering, of a daughter.
PICKERING—May 17, at Redfern-street West, Mrs. Matthew Pickering, of a daughter.	RAILTON—May 21, at Paddington, Mrs. Alex. J. Railton, of a daughter.
RILEY—May 13, at Tenby-street, Mrs. A. B. Riley, of a daughter.	SAPFORD—May 23, Mrs. N. Sapford, of a son.
SAUNDERS—May 27, at 37, Old Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, of a son.	SMITH—May 27, at 348 Bourke-street, Mrs. Thos. Smith, of a son.
SMITH—May 27, at 348 Bourke-street, Mrs. Thos. Smith, of a son.	STRAFFORD—May 21, at 25 Riley-street, Mrs. W. Stratford, of a daughter.
WESTWAY—May 16, at Paddington, Mrs. Richard M. E. Westway, of a daughter.	WHITEFIELD—May 17, at Glebe Point Road, Mrs. P. B. Whitefield, of a son.
WILKINS—May 18, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. S. H. Wilkins, of a son.	YALDWIN—May 18, at 125 Kent-street North, Mrs. S. H. Yaldwin, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—ABBOTT—May 24, by the Rev. Mr. Stirling, Mr. John A. Allen, of the British Hotel, Queensland, to Miss Phoebe Jane Abbott, of Dunbar, New South Wales.	BRISTON—BALL—May 23, at Redfern, by the Rev. N. Pidgen, Mr. Gregory Briston, of Lane Cove, to Miss Sarah Ball, of Redfern.
EASTWAY—KENNEDY—May 18, by the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Albert Eastway, to Miss Jane Kennedy.	FALPAX—TURNER—May 29, by the Rev. John Graham, Mr. Henry Fairfax, to Miss Hannah Maria Turner.
HATTERSLEY—LEWIS—May 17, by the Rev. Mr. Mayne, Mr. George Hattersley, of Sydney, to Miss Michael Hewitt, of Balmoral.	HAYES—PYE—May 20, at 81 Park-street, Parramatta, by the Rev. John Sturges, Mr. Albert Hayes, to Miss Jane Pye, of Parramatta.
HIBBERD—MILLS—May 27, by the Rev. S. C. Kent, Mr. Frederick Hibberd, to Miss Clara Mills, of Burwood.	HOWARD—FOSTER—May 20, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. T. Hayden, Mr. Edmund Howard, to Miss Jane Foster.
MORSE—PENDERGAST—June 8th, by the Rev. H. T. Stiles, M.A., special license, at St. George's, Mrs. George Morse, of Armadale, to Elizabeth Pendergast, of Windsor.	PEARSON—MATHIE—May 20, at Paddington, by the Rev. John Donnell, Mr. Walker Pearson, to Miss Susan Mathie.
ROSS—MITCHELL—May 17, at Armadale, by the Rev. R. W. Orton, Mr. James Ross, to Miss Isabella Mitchell, of Grafton, Clarence River.	

## DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 22, suddenly, on board the ship British Sovereign, at Campbell's Wharf, Sydney, Captain William Anderson, Agent, 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 24 years.	BROWN—May 16, at Darlinghurst, Matilda Brown, aged 15 years, youngest daughter of Captain W. Meadows Brown.
DICK—May 20, at Church-street, Parramatta, Mrs. E. Dick, aged 74 years.	DOLE—May 21, at Gladstone, Mrs. Ann Dole, aged 54 years.
DUNLOP—May 23, at Brisbane Water, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunlop, aged 62 years.	EVANS—May 25, at 190 Phillip-street, Thomas Edwin Evans, aged 61 years.
EYLES—May 25, at West-street, Richmond River, Mr. Joseph Eyles, aged 52 years.	JACKSON—May 19, Miss Margaret Gibson, aged 37 years.
HALL—May 17, at King-street, Mr. Walter Hall, aged 84 years.	HANKS—At Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, Alfred, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanks, aged 16 years.
HANRATTY—At Glebe Tavern, Glebe, on the 8th ult., Mr. Peter Hanratty, aged 49 years.	HARKNESS—May 20, Mr. John Harkness, aged 65 years.
HARLE—May 16, at 162 Liverpool-street, Mrs. W. Harle, aged 50 years.	HOLMES—May 19, at Elizabeth-street, Mrs. W. Holmes, aged 61 years.
HERBERT—May 22, at New Albany, Mrs. Queneberry, Percy William Nease, the only son of Mr. M. Herbert, aged 3 years.	ISRAEL—May 27, Mr. H. Israel, of 294 Palmer-street, aged 55 years.
JACKSON—May 27, at Pyrmont, William Frederick, only son of Mr. F. H. Jackson, aged 16 years.	JACOBS—May 16, at 34 York-street, Mrs. Sarah Jacobs, aged 45 years.
JONES—May 20, at York-street, Mrs. Ann Jones, aged 70 years.	KATES—May 14, at Liverpool, Mrs. William Kates, aged 61 years.
KEBBY—May 20, at Wilson-street, Newtown, Mrs. Laura, daughter of Charles and Maria Kebby, aged 1 year.	LATIMER—May 19, at Bowdler, Alice Honora Latimer, aged 9 years.
LIVINGSTON—May 23, at Pyrmont, Mr. William Livingston, aged 45 years.	MAY—May 14, at Pitt-street, George D., youngest son of Dr. M. May, aged 8 years.
MURPHY—May 15, at No. 10 Waterloo-street, Mrs. James M. Murphy, aged 68 years.	NICHOLS—May 21, at Glebe Island, Mr. John Nichols, aged 39 years.
NOTES—May 21, at Cambridge, Miss Ellen Notes, aged 25 years.	PALMER—May 17, at the Builders' Arms, Sussex-street, Mrs. Samuel Palmer, aged 20 years.

PARSONS—May 16, at Boulders, 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 Flattery-street, William, infant son of Francis and Louisa Smith, aged 1 year.	STATHAM—May 24, at Parramatta, Edwin Holden, the infant son of Mr. E. R. Statham, aged 1 year.
SUGDEN—May 17, at 88, Leonard's, William John, only son of Mr. William Sugden, aged 1 year.	UPPERTON—May 22, at Sydney, Mr. Joseph Upperton, aged 19 years.
VANDERVOORD—May 16, at 979 Bourke-street, Kemp, infant son of Kemp VanderVOORD, aged 1 year.	WEST—May 22, John Herbert, son of Mr. John West, Binda, aged 1 year.
WHITE—May 23, at 3 Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, Sydney, Mrs. R. D. White, aged 1 year.	WILLIAMS—May 21, at 10 Abernethy-street, Fennell, infant son of Charles and Sarah Williams, aged 1 year.
YORK—May 20, at Balmoral, Margaret, infant daughter of Charles B. and Isabella York, aged 1 year.	

**SPECIAL NOTICE**—JAMES H. ADGER desires to acquire the numerous patterns of his Establishment that, having received 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 favoured; and trusts, by his undivided attention to business, to merit its continuance. Baths and Hair Dressing Rooms, 213 George-street.

## AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

404 GEORGE STREET,  
THIS DAY will be offered at  
JOHN SKINNER'S

FRENCH MERINOS, fine qualities, 1s. 11d. per yard.  
French Twills, extra qualities, 10s. 10d. per yard.  
Black French Merinos, 1s. 11d. per yard.  
The above are without exception the cheapest goods in this city.

COBURES, FRENCH TWILLS, LUSTRES, ALPACAS, at less than half price.  
TWEEDS FOR LADIES DRESSES, very superior, in every NEW SHADE, at 4s. 6d. each.  
KNICKERBOCKERS, TWEEDS, and WINNETTS, the heaviest and best manufactured, at half the usual price.

CLOTH MANTLES and JACKETS, all the latest shapes, commencing at 7s. 6d.  
ALL-WOOL SHAWLS, one case just opened of a very fine goods in Shepherd's, Rob Roy, and other favourite clans.

FLANNELS, real Welsh and Saxony, in all qualities, and very low price.  
BLANKETS, genuine Wigan, at 2s. 11d.

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 cheap bargains are to be had. All-linen DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS at 1s. 11d. each.

**SPECIAL**  
BOYS' KNITTED BERLIN WOOL TUNICS, imported expressly for the deo dealer.—Having purchased a large lot of the above useful and durable 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. 6d. each.

JOHN SKINNER, 404 George-street.

## SEPARATION OF THE RIVERINE DISTRICT.

**DEPUTATION OF GENTLEMEN REPRESENTING THE RIVERINE ASSOCIATION** waited, on the 5th 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:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.  
The humble petition of George Peter Desailly, 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, 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.

That your petitioners are members of a deputation appointed to wait on his Excellency Sir John Young, Governor of New South Wales, for the purpose of presenting to your Majesty a petition, praying for the separation of the western 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.

That your petitioners have to represent that in said petition it was set forth, amongst other things, that the long-annihilated free trade across the Victorian boundary had been suspended in consequence of disagreement between the two Governments, and that the establishment of a separate colony, known as the Riverine District, would be a great advantage to the colony, and that the petitioners had been subjected to the inconvenience of double duties on goods, included in the tariff of the two colonies, which were imported by way of Victoria; that in said petition it was also set forth that petitioners likewise imported commodities, by way of the River Murray, through the State of Australia, and that the landowners of which petitioners had complained consisted in the Government not having, before imposing these duties, taken measures to clear that river, inasmuch as this neglect 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 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 Governments were arranged, and a treaty in respect of the border customs agreed upon, whereby the state of things described in the petition has to some extent been altered; and the object of your present petitioners is to explain in what respect the case therein set forth is affected by the arrangements now in force, as well as to point out the new disabilities under which your petitioners, in common with the other inhabitants of the Riverine district, are placed by this treaty.

That it is necessary, in order to demonstrate the effect of this treaty on the interests of the inhabitants of the Riverine district, to state the 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 desirable market to purchase in than when the petition was drawn up, rendering the alternative line of traffic by way of South Australia proportionably more valuable to the petitioners.

That the following statements 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 colony, as contrasted with that in which they were previously placed. By these alterations four articles of import, namely, wool, sugar, opium, and dried fruits, the aggregate value of £1,788,000, are now subject to lower duties than formerly, but against these reductions duties have been imposed on several hundred articles, classified under sixty-nine heads, previously admitted duty free. Of the aggregate value of £5,140,000, of the total imports of Victoria, which amounted in 1863 to £13,487,000, commodities to the value of £2,444,000 were taxed under the former tariff, whereas under the new tariff the aggregate value of £2,884,000 of the same commodities is now taxed. The additional duties are imposed on articles of universal consumption, chiefly manufactured in 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 manufactures in Melbourne, presented to the Legislative Council of Victoria, that under the new system many of the duties were as high as 100 per cent. on the invoiced cost of the goods, and that to these high rates have to be added profits and charges on the duties paid by the importers. It may further be noted in connection with this altered state of things, that 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 shippers in the Riverine district to draw the great bulk of their supplies from thence, but it led to their including in their orders articles which could not be obtained in South Australia, whereas, the circumstances being now reversed, it would be their interest to import by way of South Australia many commodities, including not only the large number of articles excluded from the new Victorian tariff, but many articles which are unobtainable by sea.

That the articles of this treaty between the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, which has caused so profound a sensation of surprise and disappointment amongst every class throughout the Riverine district are as follows:—



140 Pitt-street.