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ANALYTICAL VIEW

OF THE

CENSUS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1841;

WITH TABLES

SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION

DURING THE PREVIOUS TWENTY YEARS.

BY RALPH MANSFIELD.

ORIGINALLY WRITTEN FOR
 THE "SYDNEY HERALD,"
 AND NOW PRESENTED TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS GRATIS.

SYDNEY:

PRINTED BY KEMP AND FAIRFAX, "HERALD" OFFICE,
 1841.

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Females	General Totals								Uninhabited
	Stone or Brick		Wood		Total.		Finished		
963	3397	94	201	295	264	31	291		4
672	2465	125	132	257	212	45	257		
73	546	4	27	31	20	11	30		
350	1560	18	76	94	72	22	93		
2172	6286	137	796	933	842	91	927		
1038	2892	61	419	480	383	97	478		
4345	58108	4830	3926	8756	8387	369	8512	244	
1951	6238	52	712	764	577	187	757		
186	749	7	57	64	58	6	64		
373	1424	39	235	274	244	30	261		
344	999	11	163	174	156	18	172		
165	598	7	57	64	60	4	63		
490	2409	47	74	121	121	..	120		
549	2111	31	143	174	152	22	172		
3408	9975	338	934	1272	1161	111	1261		
90	453	5	18	23	17	6	23		
446	1520	69	68	137	133	4	137		
454	1762	9	128	137	124	13	136		
120	510	12	25	37	33	4	37		
184	619	7	83	90	88	2	88		
98	935	..	66	66	65	1	66		
95	672	2	41	43	39	4	43		
251	1245	4	120	124	120	4	124		
374	1883	3	188	191	191	..	191		
281	1539	..	167	167	160	7	166		
167	1591	1	339	340	338	2	337		
112	1115	..	71	71	61	10	70		
73	416	..	41	41	31	10	38		
141	584	..	37	37	33	4	37		
24	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	2187	12	17	29	28	1	29		
..	2130	..	..	..	..	..	..
2838	7720	433	701	1134	844	290	1129		
192	790	10	94	104	104	..	104		
95	597	..	42	42	42	..	42		
181	1371	6	104	110	92	18	110		
158	1260	1	99	100	77	23	80		
13558	13085	6375	10401	16776	15329	1447	16445	331	

N.B. — Owing to a typographical error in the arrangement of the form of Return furnished to the Collectors, the division of Shepherds from Gardeners, Stockmen, and other persons employed in Colonial Veterinary Services, cannot be relied on as perfectly correct. — No further particulars could be obtained respecting persons employed in Colonial Veterinary Services, beyond the boundaries of location. Bourke, Grant, Normanby, Western Port, Portland Bay, are in the Port Phillip District. Those Counties or Districts marked with an asterick (*) are Commissioners' Districts beyond the boundaries of location. Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd August, 1841.

E. DEAS THOMSON.

It being important, in a work of this nature, that the public should know upon whom rests the responsibility for the authenticity of its statements and the accuracy of its calculations, the author has prefixed his name; conscious that whatever errors or imperfections may be found in its pages, he has spared no pains to avoid them.

R. M.

Sydney, 27th October, 1841.

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ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE CENSUS.

WITHIN the last twenty years, there have been five Censuses of the population of New South Wales, instituted by the Colonial Government, at the irregular intervals of 1821, 1828, 1833, 1836, and the present year, 1841. The first four gave only the following particulars :—

Male and Female.

Free and Bond.

Above and under twelve years of age.

Religion : {
Protestants.
Roman Catholics.
Jews.
Pagans.
Uncertain.

Those of 1833 and 1836, in addition to the above particulars, gave also a distinct enumeration of the counties and towns.

The Census of the present year has been conducted on a much better principle than any former one, being similar to that adopted by the Act of Parliament for this year's decennial Census of Great Britain and Ireland.*

* The principle of our Census was, however, settled in the Colony before the Act of Parliament had been passed. It was taken from the principle laid down in the former Census Acts of England, with such alterations as the nature of our society and circumstances rendered expedient. The ages were taken according to the principle adopted in Prussia, with one addition; namely, children under two years. This was thought better than the complicated form adopted in the Census of England in 1821, and more satisfactory than the reduction of the ages to two classes only, as in the Census of 1831.

The AGES of each sex, instead of being restricted as heretofore to those above and those under twelve, comprise seven stages of life: namely, under 2, 2 and under 7, 7 and under 14, 14 and under 21, 21 and under 45, 45 and under 60, and sixty and upwards.

The MARRIED are distinguished from the SINGLE.

Under the head of CIVIL CONDITION, the sexes are respectively divided into Free and Bond; the Free are subdivided into born in the Colony, arrived Free, and other Free persons; and the Bond into holding tickets-of-leave, in Government employment, and in private assignment.

RELIGION is distributed into seven heads: Church of England, Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodists, other Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, and Mahomedans and Pagans.

OCCUPATION is also divided into seven classes: landed proprietors, merchants, and professional persons; shopkeepers and other retail dealers; mechanics and artificers; shepherds and others in the care of sheep; gardeners, stockmen, and persons employed in agriculture; domestic servants; and all other persons not included in the foregoing classes.

Then comes a summary under the head of TOTALS; which is followed by a statement of the HOUSES, distinguishing stone or brick and wood, finished and unfinished, inhabited and uninhabited.

The whole of these numerous particulars are given with respect to counties, towns, parishes in Cumberland, police districts, and Port Phillip; occupying five several sheets of large paper.

We propose to analyse these tables, first, as they relate to the whole Colony; secondly, as they relate to the counties; thirdly, as they relate to the towns; and lastly, as they relate to Sydney, our Capital; varying the extent of our investigation according as the subject may seem to require more or less of minute dissection.

CHAPTER I.

POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

INCREASE.

SECTION 1.—INCREASE FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Years.	Persons.	Increase per Cent.	
		Since previous Census.	Per Annum.
1821	29,783		
1828	36,598	22.8 in 7 years	3.3
1833	60,861	66.3 in 5 years	13.3
1836	77,096	26.7 in 3 years	8.9
1841	130,856	69.7 in 5 years	13.9

SECTION 2.—INCREASE FROM EACH CENSUS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, TO THAT OF 1841.

From the Census of Year	Increase per Cent.	
	To Census of 1841.	Per Annum.
1836	69.7 in 5 years	13.9
1833	115.0 in 8 years	14.4
1828	257.5 in 13 years	19.8
1821	339.4 in 20 years	17.0

We shall be enabled to appreciate these rates of increase the more accurately, by comparing them with those of other countries. We therefore select, for this purpose, England, the United States of America, and the two Canadas. We take England because she is the parent country, and our national standard of social improvement; the United States and the Canadas we refer to, because in their sources of increase from emigration they bear an intimate resemblance to New South Wales.

SECTION 3.—COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES, DURING TEN YEARS.*

	Years.	Increase per Cent.	
		In the 10 Years.	Per Annum.
England	1821 to 1831	16.2	1.6
United States	1820 to 1830	33.5	3.3
The Canadas	1823 to 1833	62.0	6.2
New South Wales	1831 to 1841	198.0	19.8

SECTION 4.—PERIODS IN WHICH POPULATION DOUBLES ITSELF IN EUROPE, AMERICA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES.†

Europe.....	Prussia	doubles itself	in 26 years.
	Great Britain	ditto ditto	in 42 ditto.
	The Low Countries	ditto ditto	in $56\frac{1}{2}$ ditto
	The Two Sicilies	ditto ditto	in 63 ditto.
	Russia	ditto ditto	in 66 ditto.
	Austria	ditto ditto	in 69 ditto.
	France	ditto ditto	in 105 ditto.
America.....	United States	ditto ditto	in 25 ditto.
	The Canadas	ditto ditto	in 16 ditto.
New South Wales	_____	ditto ditto	in 7 ditto.

It should be observed, that while within the last seven years New South Wales has rather *more* than doubled itself, taking as our datum the increase in the eight years from 1833 to 1841, which was as from 100 to 215; within the last thirteen years it has

* The authorities from which our information in this table is derived, are—for England, Porter's Tables, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of His late Majesty; for the United States, Pitkin's Statistical View; for the Canadas, Montgomery Martin's History of the British Colonies; and for New South Wales, the official Returns of our own Government.

† The whole of these results, with the exception of Canada and New South Wales, are given by Pitkin, *Statistical View*, p. 585.

considerably more than *trebled* itself, the increase from 1828 to 1841 being as from 100 to 358.

THE SEXES.

SECTION 5.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE WHOLE POPULATION DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Years.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Population.	Proportion to each other.
1821.	Males.... 21,693 Females.. 8,090 29,783	72·8 27·2 100	For every 100 Males there were 37 Females Deficiency 63 Females
1828.	Males.... 27,611 Females.. 8,987 36,598	75·4 24·6 100	For every 100 Males there were 33 Females Deficiency 67 Females
1833.	Males.... 44,688 Females., 16,173 60,861	73·4 26·6 100	For every 100 Males there were 36 Females Deficiency 64 Females
1836.	Males.... 55,539 Females.. 21,557 77,096	72 28 100	For every 100 Males there were 39 Females Deficiency 61 Females
1841.	Males.... 87,298 Females.. 43,558 130,856	66·7 33·3 100	For every 100 Males there are 50 Females Deficiency 50 Females

Within the first seven years, the proportion of females to the population *decreased* $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; within the next five, it *increased* 2 per cent.; within the next three, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; within the last five, $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.; and within the last thirteen years, the increase has been nearly $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The gross increase upon their own respective numbers, within the last twenty years, has been—

Females.....	438	per Cent.
Males.....	302	" "
Females increased more than Males	136	" "

The extraordinary deficiency of Females in our population, will appear striking from the following comparative view of England, America, and New South Wales:—

Great Britain and Ireland	97	Males to 100 Females:
United States	100	" to 97 "
Upper Canada	100	" to 90 "
New South Wales	100	" to 50 "

SECTION 6.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE UNMARRIED POPULATION, 1841.

The married and unmarried not being distinguished in former Censuses, our observations on this head must be confined to the present year.

(1.) TOTAL UNMARRIED POPULATION.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males,	66,366	71·8	For every 100 Males
Females,	26,007	28·2	there are 41 Females.
	92,373	100	Deficiency, 59 Females.

These numbers of course include infants as well as adults, and bond as well as free: let us now examine the adult and free classes separately. We use the word *Infants* in its legal sense, designating those under the age of twenty-one.

(2.) UNMARRIED ADULTS.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males,	43,675	90	For every 100 Males
Females,	4,713	10	there are 11 Females.
	48,388	100	Deficiency, 89 Females.

(3.) UNMARRIED FREE ADULTS.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males,	19,831	92·6	For every 100 Males
Females,	1,580	7·4	there are 8 Females.
	21,411	100	Deficiency, 92 Females.

Thus we arrive at the following most astounding results :—

1. Supposing the *whole* unmarried population were now grown up, and wished to be married, out of every hundred bachelors only 41 could find wives : for the remaining 59, not a single female would be left !

2. Supposing all the unmarried males *now of age* wished to be married, out of every hundred only 11 could find wives : for the remaining 89, not a single female would be left !!

3. Supposing all the *free* bachelors now in the Colony wished to be married, out of every hundred only 8 could find wives : for the remaining 92, not a single female would be left !!!

4. As there are 66,366 Unmarried Males in the Colony, and only 26,007 Unmarried Females, it follows, that before every son of Adam can be provided with a daughter of Eve, there must be introduced no less than 40,359 unmarried daughters !

Let us now inquire to what causes this unexampled disparity of the sexes is to be attributed.

SECTION 7.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY.

As the Census of the present year is the only one in which those born in the Colony are distinguished, we must assume for the previous Censuses that children under twelve years of age are an index to the births of males and females : for the present year we take the numbers in the tables under the head of “Born in the Colony,” in which the proportions of the sexes correspond, even to decimal fractions, with the like proportions in children under fourteen years of age.

BORN IN THE COLONY.

(1.) FROM THE CENSUS TABLES, 1821 TO 1841.

Years.	Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1821.	Males...	3,762	52.1	For every 100 Males were born 92 Females.
	Females.	3,462	47.9	
		7,224	100	Deficiency 8 Females.
1828.	Males...	2,835	49.1	For every 100 Males were born 104 Females.
	Females.	2,936	50.9	
		5,771*	100	Surplus 4 Females.
1833.	Males..	5,265	51.6	For every 100 Males were born 94 Females.
	Females.	4,944	48.4	
		10,209	100	Deficiency 6 Females.
1836.	Males ..	7,164	50.6	For every 100 Males were born 98 Females.
	Females.	7,007	49.4	
		14,171	100	Deficiency 2 Females.
1841.	Males ..	14,819	50.3	For every 100 Males were born 99 Females.
	Females.	14,630	49.7	
		29,449	100	Deficiency 1 Female.

Besides the Census Tables, we have a Special Return of births during the last four years, which was recently laid before the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor, and printed by order of the Council.

The following table, with the exception of the per centages, is an extract of that document.

* As the total for 1828 is less than that of 1821, there is evidently an error in one of the two returns.

BORN IN THE COLONY.

(2.) FROM THE SPECIAL RETURN, 1837 TO 1840.

Years.	Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1837.	Males...	1,159	51·1	For every 100 Males
	Females.	1,111	48·9	were born 96 Females.
		2,270	100	Deficiency 4 Females.
1838.	Males...	1,450	51·1	For every 100 Males
	Females.	1,386	48·9	were born 96 Females.
		2,836	100	Deficiency 4 Females.
1839.	Males...	1,678	50·8	For every 100 Males
	Females.	1,626	49·2	were born 97 Females.
		3,304	100	Deficiency 3 Females.
1840.	Males...	2,119	50·1	For every 100 Males
	Females.	2,114	49·9	were born 99 Females.
		4,233	100	Deficiency 1 Female.

It is manifest from these two Tables, that the large deficiency of females in the Colony has not resulted from natural causes, seeing that the Colonial births give as nearly as possible an equality of sexes. It must therefore have arisen from unequal *introduction*, by immigration, by transportation, or by both. Let us, then, examine how these have severally operated.

SECTION 8.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN IMMIGRATION,
1841.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males...	30,745	58·1	For every 100 Males
Females..	22,158	41·9	are introduced 72 Females.
	52,903	100	Deficiency 28 Females.

SECTION 9.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN FREED AND
BOND, 1841.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males....	39,604	85·4	For every 100 Males
Females ..	6,770	14·6	were transported 17 Females.
	46,374	100	Deficiency 83 Females.

From the Appendix to the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Transportation, in the year 1838, together with the Special Return printed this year by order of the Legislative Council, above referred to, we have compiled the following table of the whole number of Convicts sent from Great Britain to New South Wales, from the commencement of the Colony to the year 1840, when transportation to this country ceased.

SECTION 10.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE TOTAL
NUMBER OF CONVICTS SENT TO THE COLONY FROM THE
COMMENCEMENT, 1787, TO THE YEAR 1840.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males...	51,082	85·4	For every 100 Males
Females..	8,706	14·6	were transported 17 Females.
	59,788	100	Deficiency 83 Females.

These last two Tables, most remarkably, agree to a fraction, demonstrating that the proportion of the sexes among the freed persons and convicts now living in the Colony, is precisely the same as in the whole number transported, from the commencement to the end, a period of fifty-three years.

We find, therefore, that the deficiency of females in the several classes of the population, is as follows:—

SECTION 11.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN EACH CLASS OF THE POPULATION, 1841.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deficiency of Females.
Born in the Colony ..	14,819	14,630	29,449	189
Immigrants.....	30,745	22,158	52,903	8,587
Persons Transported .	39,604	6,770	46,374	32,834
Totals	85,168..	43,558	*128,726	41,610

Let the total of this deficiency of females be represented by 1000, and the respective parts of the several classes will be as follows:—

	Parts of 1000.
Born in the Colony.....,.....	5
Immigrants	206
Persons Transported	789
	1000

These statistics demonstrate, that the extraordinary deficiency of females which forms so reproachful an anomaly in the population of New South Wales, is mainly attributable to the late system of replenishing our settlements from the hulks and gaols of Great Britain and Ireland. And as such a deficiency is one of the greatest evils which can befall a community, being not only a check to its advancement from the natural increase of the species, but prejudicial in the highest degree to its domestic, social, and moral welfare, the states-

* Exclusive of the floating population in Colonial Vessels, which the official tables do not classify.

man and the Christian must alike admit, that any advantages to which that system may in other respects have contributed, have in this instance been fearfully outweighed.

It is manifest, that unless the evil be left to the slow remedy of time, by the dying off of the superfluous males, a copious introduction of female immigrants, for many years to come, offers the only means by which the balance of the sexes can ever be adjusted.

MARRIED AND SINGLE.

This distinction not having been observed in former Censuses, we can examine it only with reference to the present year.

SECTION 12.—PROPORTION OF MARRIED TO SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.

State.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Married,	36,353	28·2	For every 100 Married,
Single,	92,373	71·8	there are 254 Single.

SECTION 13.—PROPORTION OF MARRIED MALES TO MARRIED FEMALES.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent on Total	Proportion to each other.
Married Males,	18,802	51·7	For every 100 Married Males,
Married Females,	17,551	48·3	there are 93 Married Females.
Totals	36,353	100	

Hence it would appear, that out of every hundred married men in the Colony, seven have left their wives in some other part of the world. The total number of wives so left appears to be 1,251.

AGES.

While the former Censuses specify only two sets of ages, under and above twelve, the present year's specifies seven; namely—under two, two and under seven, seven and under fourteen, fourteen and under twenty-one, twenty-one and under forty-five, forty-five and under sixty, sixty and upwards. The Census of the United Kingdom, in the year 1821, divided the ages into no less than thirteen classes, ranging from under five years of age to a hundred and upwards; but at the Census of 1831 this elaborate classification was abandoned, “not only as imposing two much labour in combination with the other inquiries, but as unnecessary and inconclusive at an interval of no more than ten years.” The inquiry concerning ages was consequently restricted in 1831 to the single fact how many males out of the whole population had attained twenty years of age and upwards; and it was found, as it had also been found in 1821, that one-half of the male population were under, and one-half over that age. The fact is very different in New South Wales, for the total classified population, divided into legal infants and adults, is as follows:—

SECTION 14.—PROPORTION OF INFANTS AND ADULTS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Ages.	Persons.	Per Cent on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Under 21 years	43,985	34	For every 100 Infants,
21 and upwards	84,741	66	there are 192 Adults.
Totals	128,726	100	

Dividing the population into Children, Youth, Adults, and Aged, we have the following proportions:—

SECTION 15.—PROPORTIONS OF FOUR PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE
TOTAL POPULATION.

Periods of Life.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	In each 1,000 of the Population.
Children under 14 . . .	Males, 16,646 Females, 16,412	33,058	256
Youth 14 and under 21 . .	Males, 6,045 Females, 4,882	10,927	85
Adults 21 and under 60 . .	Males, 60,593 Females, 21,688	82,281	640
Aged persons 60 and up. .	Males, 1,884 Females, 576	2,460	19
Total . . . . .	.. . . . .	128,726	1,000

In this Table there are three particulars worthy of note :—

- 1st. The large proportion of children to youth, being as 3 to 1.
- 2nd. The small proportion of aged persons, being only 19 in each thousand (or less than two per cent.) of the whole population.
- 3rd. The extremely small number of aged females, being only 576 in the whole Colony, or a fraction more than 4 in each thousand of the population. This is nearly 10 per cent. below what it ought to be in proportion to the total female population.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Under this head the Census Tables divide the population into Free and Bond, distinguishing the sexes. The Free are subdivided into Born in the Colony, arrived Free, and other Free Persons ; the Bond into Holding Tickets-of-Leave, In Government Employment, and In Private Assignment. The distinction of sexes we need not notice, that topic having been already disposed of.

SECTION 16.—FREE IN PROPORTION TO BOND.

Year and Condition.	Persons.	Proportion.	Increase of Free in Proportion to each 100 Bond.
1821.			
Free	15,969	116 Free to 100 Bond.	—
Bond	13,814		
1828.			
Free	20,930	134 Free to 100 Bond.	18
Bond	15,668		
1833.			
Free	36,318	148 Free to 100 Bond.	14
Bond	24,543		
1836.			
Free	49,265	177 Free to 100 Bond.	29
Bond	27,831		
1841.			
Free	101,749	377 Free to 100 Bond.	200
Bond	26,977		

In 1836 there were not quite two free persons to one bond; while in 1841 they are nearly four to one; the proportion of free to a hundred bond having advanced in the five years from 177 to 377. And out of these five years, only one has been exempt from the contributions of transportation: henceforward, what with the entire stoppage of those contributions, the swelling influx of immigration, and the growing increase from colonial births, the free will gain on the bond in a geometrical ratio, and the latter will in a few years become an insignificant fraction of the population.

Their increase upon their own respective numbers, during the whole twenty years, has been as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Free	537
Bond	95
Free have increased more than Bond ..	442

In our next three sections under the head of Civil Condition, we have not the means of pursuing our analysis beyond the present year, the former Censuses having specified no distinction further than Free and Bond.

SECTION 17.—NATIVES IN PROPORTION TO ALL OTHER PERSONS,
1841.

Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Born in the Colony	29,449	22.9	100 Born in the Colony to
All other Persons	99,277	77.1	337 of all other Persons.
Total ..	128,726	100	

It thus appears, that the native-born are rather more than two-sevenths of the whole population.

The third class of free persons, denominated in the Census Tables “Other Free Persons,” consists, of course, of individuals who have become free either by serving the term of their transportation, or by pardon; and who in the common parlance of the Colony are distinguished from natives and immigrants by the designation of Emancipists. The next section will therefore show the numerical strength of this class in relation to the other free classes.

SECTION 18.—NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS IN PROPORTION TO
EMANCIPISTS, 1841.

Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Natives and Im- migrants }	82,352	81	{ 424½ Natives and Immi- grants
Emancipists	19,397	19	to
Total ..	101,749	100	100 Emancipists.

That is, the Emancipists are as 4 to 17 of the other free classes.

SECTION 19.—THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BOND.

Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Holding Tickets- of-Leave	6,159	22.8	100 Tickets to 338 others.
In Government Employment ..	7,637	28.3	100 in Govt. Employment,
In Private Assign- ment	13,181	48.9	to
Total	26,977	100	172 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Private Assignment

On this section it may be remarked,

1st. That the convicts now in the Colony are fewer in number by 854 than they were in the year 1836.

2nd. That those holding Tickets-of-Leave are more than two-ninths of the entire number.

3rd. That of the convicts not holding Tickets-of-Leave, less than three-eighths are in the employment of Government.

OCCUPATION.

The present is the first Census in which this classification has been introduced, so that we can make no comparisons with former years. The occupations are divided into seven classes, but in the fourth and fifth of them there has occurred, unfortunately, some confusion; the Colonial Secretary observing, in a foot note, that "owing to a typographical error in the arrangement of the form of return furnished to the collectors, the division of the Shepherds from Gardeners, Stockmen, and persons employed in Agriculture, cannot be relied on as perfectly correct."

4

SECTION 20.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN
THE YEAR 1841.

Occupation.	Persons.	In each 1000.
Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Persons.	4,477	34·8
Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers.	1,774	13·8
Mechanics and Artificers	10,715	83·2
Shepherds and others in the care of Sheep	12,948	100·6
Gardeners, Stockmen, and Persons employed in Agriculture.	16,670	129·5
Domestic Servants.	9,825	76·3
All other Persons not included in the foregoing classes	72,317	561·8
Total.	128,726	1000

The last of these sevens classes, “All other Persons,” &c., consists of the females, the children, and the convicts in Government employment; so that, to obtain a correct view of the proportionate numbers of each occupation, these ought to be excluded. By so doing, we find that the proportions stand as follows:—

Occupation.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Landed Proprietors, &c.	4,477	8	1 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ of all others.
Shopkeepers.	1,774	3	1 to $31\frac{3}{4}$ of all others.
Mechanics.	10,715	19	1 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ of all others.
Shepherds.	12,948	53	1 to 2 of all others.
Stockmen, &c.	16,670		
Domestic Servants	9,825	17	1 to $5\frac{3}{4}$ of all others.
Total.	56,409	100	

The Domestic Servants are in the ratio of nearly two to each family, taking the married males as the criterion.

The Shepherds, Stockmen, and Agricultural labourers, are rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ to each landed proprietor.

RELIGION.

SECTION 21.—RELIGION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN 1841.

Religion.	Persons.	In each 1000 of the whole.	Proportion to each other.
Church of England ..	73,727	572.7	1340
Roman Catholics. . .	35,690	277.2	383
Church of Scotland ..	13,153	102.1	113
Wesleyan Methodists .	3,236	25.2	25
Other Protestants....	1,857	14.4	14
Jews.	856	6.7	6
Mahomedans and }	207	1.7	1
Pagans. }			
Total.	128,726	1000	

SECTION 22.—PROPORTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO
EACH OF THE OTHER RELIGIONS.

Church of England :—

560	to 100 of	Church of Scotland.
404		All other Protestants.
206		Roman Catholics.
136		All other Christians.
134		All other Religions.

The present year's Census is the first in which there has been any distinction of religion except Protestant and Catholic; and the first in which we observe even this distinction, is the Census of 1828.

SECTION 23.—PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS
FROM 1828 TO 1841.

Year.	Religion.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1828.	Protestant ..	25,248	69·2	225 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	11,236	30·8	
	Total ..	36,484	100	
1833.	Protestant ..	43,218	71·5	251 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic... .	17,200	28·5	
	Total ..	60,418	100	
1836.	Protestant ..	54,621	71·4	249 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	21,898	28·6	
	Total ..	76,519	100	
1841.	Protestant ..	91,973	72·1	258 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	35,690	27·9	
	Total ..	127,663	100	

Result in the Thirteen Years in Proportion to the whole Christian Population.

	Protestants	Per Cent.		Catholics	Per Cent.
1828	.. ..	69·2	.. ..	.. ..	30·8
1841	.. ..	72·1	.. ..	.. ..	27·9
	Increase..	2·9		Decrease..	2·9

SECTION 24.—COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS UPON THEIR OWN RESPECTIVE NUMBERS, FROM 1828 TO 1841.

Years.	Increase Per Cent.		Increase per Cent. in the 13 Years.
	Prot.	Cath.	
1828 to 1833	71	53	Protestants 264
1833 to 1836	26	27	Catholics.. 218
1836 to 1841	68	63	Gained by Protestants.. . . 46

It thus appears, that both in proportion to the entire Christian population, and in its comparative increase upon its own numbers, the Catholic community, within the last thirteen years, has lost ground.

HOUSES.

SECTION 25.—HOUSES IN THE COLONY, 1841.

Description.	Number.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Stone or Brick..	6,375	38	100 of Stone or Brick to
Wood.....	10,401	62	163 of Wood.
Total.....	16,776	100	
Finished	15,329	91	100 Finished to
Unfinished.....	1,447	9	9 Unfinished.
Total.....	16,776	100	
Inhabited.....	16,445	98	100 Inhabited to
Uninhabited....	331	2	2 Uninhabited.
Total.....	16,776	100	

Taking the free population, the average is a fraction more than 6 (6.2) inhabitants to each house. This differs very little from the average of the mother country, which, at the Census of 1831, was—England, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ (5.6); Scotland, nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ (6.4)

United Kingdom, nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ (5.7). The average of New South Wales seems somewhat larger than it actually is, in consequence of a considerable proportion of our graziers, herdsmen, and shepherds, beyond the boundaries, dwelling in tents and huts.

Having now completed our view of the Census in relation to the whole population of the Colony, we proceed to examine its returns for the several counties.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, WITH THE PROGRESS THEREOF DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

The Census of 1833 was the first in which the population of the counties was separately returned; and from the difficulties attending a first effort of the kind in a new and extensive country, it is not surprising that the returns should have suffered, in this branch of their classification, from some degree of confusion and inaccuracy. Finding, therefore, that the tables of that year do not afford a safe criterion of the subsequent progress of the counties, we carry our comparative view no farther back than the Census of 1836.

In the official tables, the Counties are arranged alphabetically; but we propose placing them in their order of superiority as to present population. The Counties are distinguished by consecutive numbers.

Counties, &c.	Population.		Increase per Cent.
	1836.	1841.	
1. Cumberland.....	39,797	58,108	46
2. Northumberland..	5,016	9,975	98.9
3. Camden.....	3,161	6,286	98.9
4. Durham.....	3,208	6,238	94.5
5. Argyle.....	2,417	3,397	40.5
6. Cook.....	2,052	2,892	40.9
7. Bathurst.....	1,729	2,465	42.6
8. Macquarie	1,300	2,409	85.3
9. Murray.....	1,728	2,111	22.2
10. Saint Vincent	592	1,762	196.5
11. Brisbane	1,378	1,560	13.2
12. Roxburgh.....	1,980	1,520	Decreased.
13. Gloucester.....	854	1,424	
14. Hunter	808	999	
15. Georgiana.....	575	749	
16. Westmoreland....	579	619	
17. King.....	544	598	
18. Bligh	376	546	
19. Wellington	530	510	
20. Phillip.....	247	453	
Beyond the Boundaries..	2,968	9,980	236.3
Moreton Bay.....	3,858	200	..
Norfolk Island.....		2,187	
Colonial Vessels.....	1,175	2,130	81.3
21. Bourke.....	224	7,720	5140.2
22. Grant.....		790	
23. Normanby.....		597	
Beyond the Boundaries		2,631	
Totals.....	77,096	130,856	69.7

Port Phillip

The county in which there has been the *largest* increase, is Saint Vincent, being no less than $196\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in five years, equal to $39\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The highest in England, at the Census of 1831, was Monmouthshire, $36\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in ten years.

The one in which the increase has been the *smallest* is Westmoreland, being less than 7 per cent. in the five years, or little more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The lowest in England was Rutlandshire $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in ten years.

In two of our counties, Roxburgh and Wellington, there appears to have been a *decrease*.

The increase beyond the boundaries is remarkable, being $236\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the five years !

The increase of our Colonial Marine population is very gratifying : $81\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the five years, or $16\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The increase at Port Phillip is prodigious ; and is accounted for by its having been thrown open, as a British settlement recognised by the Government, since the previous Census.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION OF THE TOWNS.

In the Census returns, the towns are placed in the alphabetical order of their several counties ; in the following tables they are arranged according to their present numerical superiority.

Our view of the population of the towns commences with the Census of 1833, because in the returns of previous years the inhabitants of each town are merged in those of its entire *district* : as, for example, the population of Parramatta is stated in one number, under the head of “ Parramatta Town and District.”

At the Census of 1836, there were only *eight* towns in the Colony ; there are now *twenty-eight*, reckoning East and West Maitland as one : being an increase of *twenty* in the short space of five years, or at the rate of four new towns per annum.

SECTION 1.—INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS DURING THE LAST EIGHT YEARS.

Towns.	1833 Popula- tion	1836.		1841.		Increase per Cent. in the Eight Years.
		Popula- tion.	Increase per Cent.	Popula- tion.	Increase per Cent.	
Sydney	16,232	19,729	21.5	29,973	51.9	81.7
Parramatta	2,637	3,600	36.5	5,389	49.7	101.4
Maitland, East and West	1,456	1,163	Dec.	2,768	138.0	~
Windsor	998	1,145	11.7	1,440	25.8	41.3
Newcastle	536	704	31.3	1,377	55.6	156.9
Macquarie	536	829	52.8	1,953	28.4	96.5
Wollongong	~	~	~	831	~	~
Bathurst	~	~	~	729	~	~
Liverpool	619	597	Dec.	690	15.6	~
Goulburn	~	~	~	65	~	~
Richmond	762	982	28.9	514	Dec.	~
Kelso..	~	~	~	453	~	~
Campbelltown	~	~	~	446	~	~
Singleton	~	~	~	431	~	~
Raymond Terrace	~	~	~	364	~	~
Berrima	~	~	~	249	~	~
Muswellbrook	~	~	~	215	~	~
Pitt Town	~	~	~	292	~	~
Gosford	~	~	~	199	~	~
Yass	~	~	~	173	~	~
Appin	~	~	~	96	~	~
Paterson	~	~	~	90	~	~
Bungonia	~	~	~	82	~	~
Queanb-yan	~	~	~	72	~	~
Scone	~	~	~	63	~	~
Hartley	~	~	~	39	~	~
Port Phillip, { Melbourne	~	~	~	4,479	~	~
Geelong..	~	~	~	454	~	~
Totals	23,776	28,740	20.9	53,57	85.5	125.1

This table suggests the following observations :

1. The three instances of apparent decrease are to be accounted for, doubtless, by the different extent of *suburbs* embraced by the enumerations ; for unquestionably there has been no actual decrease in any of our townships.
2. The *eight elder* townships, which in 1833 contained 23,776 inhabitants, this year contain 43,204, being an increase of 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the eight years.
3. Sydney will form the subject of a separate chapter.—*Parramatta*, the second town in the Colony, has more than doubled its population in the last eight years.—*Maitland*, the third town, has considerably more than doubled itself in the last five years, its increase within that short period having been in the ratio of from 5 to 12.—*Newcastle*, the fifth town, has nearly doubled itself within

the same period.—*Macquarie*, which about ten years since was a penal settlement, has nearly doubled itself within the last eight years.—The rapid increase of these four maritime towns is owing, principally, to the introduction of steam navigation, which commenced in the year 1831, exactly ten years ago.

4. The population resident in towns is this year above 125 per cent. more numerous than it was in 1833 : a fact which instructively illustrates that peculiar principle in the political economy of Australia, so imperfectly understood in the mother-country, that *dispersion is the natural means to healthful concentration*. As population spreads into the remote interior—the true mine of our colonial wealth—new townships spring up spontaneously ; these again, as their inhabitants increase, especially as they increase by births, will contribute to a still wider penetration into “the regions beyond ;” and thus, by an easy but vigorous system of action and re-action, diffusion and centralization will be reciprocally and simultaneously promoted, and, by their combined operations, will transform this splendid wilderness into a series of domestic circles, and of large and flourishing communities. This seems to be the order in which it is designed by Providence that civilized man, in this new world of spontaneous pasturage, shall “be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it.”

SECTION 2.—PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION IN THE TOWNS TO THAT IN THE COUNTRY.

Residence.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
In the Towns.....	53,517	41·6	10 in the Towns
In the Country....	75,209	58·4	to 14 in the Country.
Total*	128,726	100	

The complaint which has been so frequently made by writers in England, that the population of New South Wales is extremely more

* Exclusively of Mariners afloat.

dispersed than can consist with its well-being, is clearly refuted by the above table. Considering that the staple product of the Colony is wool, and that the chief pursuit of its inhabitants must therefore be pastoral, it will surely be allowed by the warmest advocates for concentration, that the proportion of our town to our country population (10 to 14) is quite as large as could be reasonably desired.

SECTION 3.—HOUSES IN THE TOWNS.

Stone or Brick	Built of		Condition.				Average Inhabitants to each House.
	Wood.	TOTAL.	Finished.	Unfinished.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
5,142	2,898	8,040	7,567	473	7,849	191	6.66

In so young a Colony, and in towns the greater number of which are not five years old, this portion of substantial *stone and brick* houses to those of *wood* is creditable to the taste and judgment of the inhabitants, and an indication of their wealth. The stone and brick are as 2 to 1 of those of wood. The 191 uninhabited houses, with scarcely an exception, are part of the 473 *unfinished*; for a tenantable house is in New South Wales seldom many hours without an inhabitant.

SECTION 5.—PROPORTION OF HOUSES IN THE TOWNS TO THOSE IN THE COUNTRY.

Situated.	Houses.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
In the Towns....	8,040	47.9	100 in the Towns
In the Country ...	8,736	52.1	to 108½ in the Country.
Total in the Colony	16,776	100	

The houses in the Country, in proportion to the whole number in the Colony, are $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. below the like proportion of the population. This difference is attributable to the fact, alluded to on page 24, that on the grazing grounds many persons reside in huts and tents.

CHAPTER IV.

POPULATION OF SYDNEY.

Sydney being the capital town, it is proper that the progress of its population should occupy a separate chapter. It would have been satisfactory to trace the returns through the last twenty years, but unfortunately those of 1821 cannot be depended upon as correct, for they give a more numerous population than those of the subsequent Census for the year 1828.

INCREASE.

SECTION 1.—INCREASE FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Population.	Increase per Cent.	
		Since previous Census.	Per Annum.
1828.	10,815		
1833.	16,232	50·1 in five years.	10
1836.	19,729	21·5 in three years.	7·1
1841.	29,973	51·9 in five years.	10·4

Thus there have been added to the population of Sydney, within the last thirteen years, 19,158 souls; within the last eight years, 13,741; and within the last five years, 10,244.

The population of Sydney is nearly a fourth of the population of the Colony. Its inhabitants, in proportion to those of all other parts, are as 10 to 33; and to the entire population, as 10 to 44.

SECTION 2.—INCREASE FROM EACH CENSUS DURING THE LAST
THIRTEEN YEARS, TO THAT OF 1841.

From the Census of Year.	Increase per Cent.	
	To Census of 1841.	Per Annum.
1836.	51·9 in 5 years.	10·4
1833.	84·7 in 8 years.	10·5
1828.	177·1 in 13 years.	13·6

At the rate of increase in the last thirteen years, as given by this table, the population of Sydney doubles itself in little more than seven years.

Applying to the population of Sydney, in illustration of its rate of increase, a comparative view similar to that given at page 6 with respect to the population of the whole Colony, we select the chief provincial sea-port town in England, Liverpool; the two principal sea-ports in Lower Canada, Quebec and Montreal; and the two principal in the United States of America, New York and Boston.

SECTION 3.—COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF POPULATION IN
SYDNEY AND CERTAIN SEA-PORT TOWNS IN ENGLAND AND
AMERICA.

Towns.	Years.	Increase per Cent.	
		In the 10 Years.	Per Ann.
Montreal (Canada).....	1821 to 1831	36·8	3·7
Liverpool (England).....	1821 to 1831	38·9	3·9
Boston (United States)....	1820 to 1830	41·8	4·2
Quebec (Canada).....	1821 to 1831	45·1	4·5
New York (United States)	1820 to 1830	63·8	6·4
Sydney (N. S. Wales)....	1831 to 1841	103·8	10·4

In addition to this comparative view of increase, it may be interesting to compare the *gross numbers* in the population of the above-named towns. The following table shows these, and also the time in which the population of Sydney will equal that of the towns above it, supposing its future increase be at the rate of fifty per cent. per five years, which would be nearly two per cent. less than that of the last five.

SECTION 4.—COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF SYDNEY AND THE FIVE LAST-NAMED SEA-PORT TOWNS; AND ESTIMATE OF THE TIME IN WHICH SYDNEY MAY EQUAL LIVERPOOL, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK.

Towns.	Population.		Years in which Sydney may equal.
	Years.	Persons.	
Quebec.....	1831	25,916	} Already surpasses.
Montreal.....	1831	27,297	
Sydney.....	1841	29,973	
Boston.....	1830	61,392	8½ Years.
Liverpool*	1831	165,221	21 Years.
New York.....	1830	202,589	23 Years.

Perhaps there is no town in England with which Sydney may be so fairly compared as with that of Liverpool, there being none, probably, in which the increase of population is so largely indebted to the influx of settlers, over and above its own natural increase from births.†

The population of Liverpool, at the Census of 1821, was 118,972; at that of 1831, it was 165,221; being an increase, in *ten* years, of 39 per cent. The increase in the population of Sydney, in the last *eight* years, has exceeded 84½ per cent. The mean increase per annum was, therefore, in Liverpool, rather less than 4 per cent., and in Sydney rather more than 10½ per cent.; being nearly 7 per cent. per annum in favour of Sydney. From 1790 to 1831, a period of

* This is the population of the *Parish* only of Liverpool; but if the adjoining townships be included, which now justly form component parts of the town, it will be 205,974, exclusive of 10,000 seamen.—*Gore's Directory for 1839, p. 79.*—Whether the enumeration of New York is confined strictly within the boundaries of the city, or includes the suburbs, we are not informed.

† That Liverpool has received, and continues to receive, a constant influx of new inhabitants, is evidenced from this well-known fact, that on the Exchange, if any spot containing one hundred merchants be indiscriminately chosen, not more than fifteen in every hundred will be found to be natives of the town.—*Smithers' History of Liverpool, p. 208.*

forty-one years, the population of Liverpool rather more than trebled itself; that of Sydney has nearly trebled itself within the last thirteen years.

From the past we may venture to peep into the future. There are two ways of estimating the future increase of Sydney from that of the last five years; one on the principle of *simple*, the other on that of *compound* interest. To begin with the former: the net increase of the last five years has been 10,244 souls; by the same ratio, (5 years : 10,244 :: 20 years : 40,976 = 70,949,) the population of Sydney would in twenty years exceed 70,000 souls, a number nearly equal to that of Liverpool at the beginning of the present century. In thirty years it would approach 92,000, nearly what Liverpool was in 1811; and in forty years it would be 112,000, approximating to what Liverpool was so recently as the year 1821.

The probability is, however, that the increase will not be arithmetical, but geometrical. It has heretofore depended much upon the introduction of convicts; and we have seen that this has been attended by a lamentable inequality of the sexes, a circumstance fatal to the natural advance of population. This impediment is now removed, and it is quite reasonable to expect that the present system of immigration, which pours into our harbour a copious stream of young, healthy, and virtuous persons of both sexes, will henceforward secure to our metropolis a much more rapid and prolific increase than it has ever yet realized.

In Liverpool the rate of increase has risen at every Census during the present century. From 1801 to 1811, the increase was 21 per cent.; from 1811 to 1821, it was 26 per cent.; and from 1821 to 1831, it was 39 per cent. In Sydney, the increase at the Census of 1836 was 21½ per cent. in three years, while at the present Census it has been nearly 52 per cent. in five years. We may therefore assume, that in 1836 the increase of the previous five years had been 36 per cent.; which gives for the five years, 1836 to 1841, a ratio of increase 16 per cent. higher than that of the preceding five years, 1831 to 1836. From this results an *increase of increase* at

the rate of 32 per cent. in ten years; whereas the highest similar rate ever realized by Liverpool during this century was 13 per cent.

Supposing, however, that our rate of increase at each of the next five quinquennial Censuses should not exceed that of the last five years (51.9), but on the contrary be only 50 per cent., or nearly two per cent. less, the population would be as follows:—

Year 1846	..	..	..	..	..	45,000
“ 1851	..	..	..	..	..	67,500
“ 1856	..	..	..	..	..	101,250
“ 1861	..	..	..	..	..	151,875
“ 1866	..	..	..	..	..	227,812

That is, the population of Sydney would exceed, fifteen years hence, what that of Liverpool was in 1811; twenty years hence, what Liverpool was in 1821; and twenty-five years hence, it would far exceed what Liverpool was in 1831.

THE SEXES.

SECTION 5.—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Persons.	Per cent. on Population.	Proportion to each other.
1828.	Males 7,408	68.5	For every 100 Males, there were 46 Females.
	Females ... 3,407	31.5	
	Total .. 10,815	100	Deficiency 54 Females.
1833.	Males 9,813	60.5	For every 100 Males, there were 65 Females.
	Females ... 6,419	39.5	
	Total .. 16,232	100	Deficiency 35 Females.
1836.	Males 12,111	61.4	For every 100 Males, there were 63 Females.
	Females .. 7,618	38.6	
	Total .. 19,729	100	Deficiency 37 Females.
1841.	Males 17,169	57.3	For every 100 Males, there were 75 Females.
	Females .. 12,804	42.7	
	Total .. 29,973	100	Deficiency 25 Females.

From this table it appears, that in the five years ended 1833, the proportion of females in Sydney had increased 8 per cent. ; that in the next three years it had decreased nearly one per cent. ; and that in the last five years it has increased upwards of 4 per cent. Within the last thirteen years, the proportion of females has increased nearly $11\frac{1}{4}$ (11.2) per cent. The gross increase of the sexes upon their own respective numbers, within that period, has been—

Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	279	per cent.
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	132	"
Females increased more than Males ..						147	"

In all other parts of the Colony, exclusively of Sydney, the females have increased upon their own numbers, within the same period, 451 per cent. ; being 172 per cent. above the increase in Sydney.

In the present year, the females in all other parts of the Colony are $30\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population ; so that in Sydney the proportion of females is nearly $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. greater than in all other parts.

SECTION 6.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN THE UNMARRIED POPULATION OF SYDNEY, 1841.

In further illustration of the disparity of the sexes, we shall subdivide this section, as in the chapter on the whole population of the Colony, (pp. 8, 9,) into three tables, showing the proportions of males to females in the total unmarried population of Sydney, in the unmarried adults, and in the unmarried free adults.

(1.) UNMARRIED POPULATION.

Sexes.	Persons,	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males,...	11,966	60.8	For every 100 Males
Females...	7,705	39.2	There are 64 Females,
Total..	19,671	100	Deficiency 36 Females.

(2.) UNMARRIED ADULTS.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males....	6,186	78·4	For every 100 Males
Females..	1,708	21·6	There are 28 Females.
Total..	7,894	100	Deficiency 72 Females.

(3.) UNMARRIED FREE ADULTS.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males....	4,469	79·7	For every 100 Males
Females ..	1,140	20·3	there are 25 Females
Total..	5,609	100	Deficiency 75 Females.

By comparing these three tables with the corresponding three for the whole population, (pp. 8, 9,) it will be seen that the deficiency of females in Sydney is considerably less than in the Colony at large. The total number of unmarried females is in Sydney 11 per cent. greater than in the whole Colony; of unmarried adult females, more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater; and of unmarried free adult females, nearly 13 per cent. greater.

In the next Section, the persons born in the Colony are inferred, for the years 1833 and 1836, from the children under twelve years of age, that being the only clue afforded by the Census returns. In the returns of 1828 and 1841, those born in the Colony are distinctly specified.

SECTION 7.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN THE NATIVE-BORN* POPULATION OF SYDNEY, DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1828.	Males ...	1,263	47.3	For every 100 Males, were born 111 Females.
	Females ..	1,405	52.7	
		2,668	100	Surplus.. 11 Females.
1833.	Males ...	1,850	50.2	For every 100 Males, were born 99 Females.
	Females ..	1,837	49.8	
		3,687	100	Deficiency 1 Female.
1836.	Males ...	2,205	49.1	For every 100 Males, were born 104 Females.
	Females...	2,288	50.9	
		4,493	100	Surplus.. 4 Females.
1841.	Males ...	3,413	48.8	For every 100 Males, were born 105 Females.
	Females...	3,587	51.2	
		7,000	100	Surplus.. 5 Females.

SECTION 8.—COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES BORN IN SYDNEY, AND OF THOSE BORN IN THE WHOLE COLONY.

On comparing this table with the one at page 10, it will be found that between the proportion of females born in the whole population of the Colony, and the proportion born in Sydney, there exists the following disparity:—

	FEMALES BORN.	Per Cent.
1828.	In Sydney	52.7
	In the whole Colony	50.9
	In favour of Sydney.. . . .	1.8

* The phrase "Native-born," though seemingly pleonastical, is used in the Colony to distinguish the offspring of Europeans from the Aborigines.

1833.	In Sydney	49.8
	In the whole Colony	48.4
	In favour of Sydney..	1.4
1836.	In Sydney	50.9
	In the whole Colony	49.4
	In favour of Sydney..	1.5
1841.	In Sydney	51.2
	In the whole Colony	49.7
	In favour of Sydney..	1.5

MARRIED AND SINGLE.

SECTION 9.—PROPORTION OF MARRIED TO SINGLE IN SYDNEY, OF BOTH SEXES.

State.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Married..	10,302	34.4	For every 100 Married
Single....	19,671	65.6	there are 191 Single.
Total..	29,973	100	

Deducting the married and single from the adult population of either sex, we find the following numbers of bachelors and maids in Sydney :—

Unmarried Men	6,186
Unmarried Women..	1,708
Deficiency of Single Women..	4,478

That is, there are less than 28 single women to 100 single men ; or not quite 2 to 7.

SECTION 10.—PROPORTION OF MARRIED MALES TO MARRIED FEMALES IN SYDNEY.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Married Males.	5,203	50·5	
Married Females.	5,099	49·5	For every 100 Married Males there are 98 Married Females.
Total.....	10,302	100	

The deficiency of married women to every 100 married men in the whole Colony, as shewn at page 14, is 7; in Sydney it appears from the above table to be only 2.

AGES.

SECTION 11.—PROPORTIONS OF INFANTS AND ADULTS IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY.

Ages.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Under 21 Years..	11,777	39·3	
21 and upwards..	18,196	60·7	For every 100 Infants there are 155 Adults.
Total	29,973	100	

SECTION 12.—PROPORTIONS OF FOUR PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY..

Periods of Life.	Each Sex.	Both Sexes.	In each 1000 of the Population.
Children under 14 {	Males ... 4,231 {	8,545	285
Females.. 4,314 {			
Youths 14 and {	Males... 1,549 {	3,232	108
under 21..... {	Females.. 1,683 {		
Adults 21 and {	Males ... 10,966 {	17,600	587
under 60..... {	Females.. 6,634 {		
Aged persons 60 {	Males.... 423 {	596	20
and upwards.. {	Females.. 173 {		
Total.....	...	29,973	1000

It will be curious to compare these proportions of Life with those of Paris, and of the English town already referred to, Liverpool. In the following table the Paris returns are for 1817, and those of Liverpool for 1821.

SECTION 13.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FOUR PERIODS OF LIFE IN SYDNEY, LIVERPOOL, AND PARIS.

Ages.	In each 1000 of the Population.		
	Sydney.	Liverpool.	Paris.
Under 14..	285	441	202
14 and under 21	108	102	100
21 and under 60	587	403	593
60 and upwards	20	54	105
Totals	1000	1000	1000

The small proportion of *children* in Paris is accounted for by the circumstance of great numbers of infants being sent into the adjacent villages to be nursed; and these were not included in the return. The small proportion in Sydney, as compared with Liverpool, is to be referred to our influx of unmarried adults, chiefly from transportation. The number of *young persons* between 14 and 21 in each of the cities is remarkably similar, the difference between the highest and the lowest not being one per cent. The proportion of the best stage of life, *adults* between 21 and 60, is in Sydney more than 18 per cent. higher than in Liverpool, and not one per cent. lower than in Paris. The small proportion of *aged* persons in Sydney, as compared with the other cities, must not be taken as an indication that our climate is unfavourable to longevity; for the Colony having been in existence less than fifty-four years, of course none of our native-born population can yet have reached old age.

The relative stages of life, as between Sydney and all other parts of the Colony, are as follows:—

SECTION 14—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FOUR PERIODS OF LIFE IN SYDNEY AND IN ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY.

Ages.	In each 1000 of the Population.	
	Sydney.	In all other parts of the Colony.
Under 14	285	248
14 and under 21	108	78
21 and under 60	587	655
60 and upwards	20	19
Totals	1000	1000

We thus perceive that the difference between Sydney and all other parts of the Colony is, that Sydney has the larger proportion of children, and of course the less of adults. In Sydney the proportion of infants to adults is as 10 to 15; in all other parts it is as 10 to 21.

CIVIL CONDITION.

SECTION 15.—FREE IN PROPORTION TO BOND IN SYDNEY, DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Year and Condition.	Persons.	Proportion.	Increase of Free in Proportion to each 100 Bond.
1828.			
Free	7,453	222 Free to 100 Bond.	—
Bond.. ..	3,362		
1833.			
Free	13,492	491 Free to 100 Bond.	269
Bond.. ..	2,740		
1836.			
Free	16,211	461 Free to 100 Bond.	Deer. 30
Bond.. ..	3,518		
1841.			
Free	27,688	1211 Free to 100 Bond.	750
Bond.. ..	2,285		

In 1828 there were in Sydney not quite $2\frac{1}{4}$ free to 1 bond; in 1841 there are upwards of 12 to 1. During the thirteen years, the free

have increased upon their own numbers $271\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; whilst the bond have decreased more than 32 per cent.

The proportion of free to bond in all other parts of the Colony is 3 to 1; in Sydney, as shewn above, 12 to 1.

SECTION 16.—NATIVES IN PROPORTION TO ALL OTHER PERSONS IN SYDNEY, 1828 AND 1841.*

Years.	Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1828	Born in the Colony.	2,668	24·7	100 Born in the Colony to
	All other Persons.	8,147	75·3	305 of all other Persons.
	Total ..	10,815	100	
1841	Born in the Colony.	7,000	23·35	100 Born in the Colony to
	All other Persons.	22,973	76·65	328 of all other Persons.
	Total ..	29,973	100	

It thus appears, that during the last thirteen years the native-born population of Sydney has increased 162 per cent.; whilst the imported population has increased 182 per cent., being 20 per cent. in favour of the latter.

* Since the first sheet was printed, it has been found that the returns of the Census of 1828, do distinguish persons born in the Colony. The foot-note at page 10 remarks on the number of native-born in that year (assumed to consist of children under twelve years of age) being less than in 1821; but the actual number, as stated in the returns, was 8727, being 1503 more than in 1821. The reader is therefore requested to substitute the following numbers for those given at page 10, under the year 1828.

BORN IN THE COLONY, 1828.

Sexes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Males	4,473	51·25	For every 100 Males,
Females	4,254	48·75	were born 95 Females.
Total ..	8,727	100	Deficiency, 5 Females.

SECTION 17.—NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS IN PROPORTION TO
EMANCIPISTS IN SYDNEY, 1828 AND 1841.*

Years.	Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1828	Natives and Immigrants	4,870	65.3	188½ Natives and Immigrants to 100 Emancipists.
	Emancipists	2,583	34.7	
	Total ..	7,453	100	
1841	Natives and Immigrants	24,332	87.9	725 Natives and Immigrants to 100 Emancipists.
	Emancipists	3,356	12.1	
	Total ..	27,688	100	

That is, thirteen years ago the natives and immigrants in proportion to the emancipists, in Sydney, were less than 2 to 1, whilst they are now 7½ to 1.

* In the bottom paragraph of page 17, it is said that the former Censuses specify no distinction between the free and the freed. This is true, except as to the Census of 1828, in which the natives and immigrants are distinguished from persons free by servitude and by pardon. The numbers for the whole Colony were—

Natives and Immigrants 13,400
Emancipists, or free by servitude and free by pardon. 7,530

Or, 178 Natives and Immigrants to 100 Emancipists; whilst the proportion is now 424½ to 100.

Their increase upon their own respective numbers, in the whole Colony during the last thirteen years, has been—

	Per Cent.
Natives and Immigrants	515
Emancipists	158
Free increased more than Freed	357

The increase of these classes upon their own respective numbers, during the last thirteen years, in Sydney, has been—

	Per Cent.
Natives and Immigrants..	400
Emancipists.	30
Free increased more than Freed.. . .	370

SECTION 18.—THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BOND IN SYDNEY,
1841.

Classes.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Holding Tickets- of-Leave.	207	9·1	100 Tickets to 1004 others.
In Government Employment	1,018	44·5	100 in Govt. Employment,
In Private Assign- ment.	1,060	46·4	to
Total.	2,285	100	104 in Private Assignment.

By comparing this table with that on page 19, it will be found—

- 1st. That the total Convicts in Sydney, in proportion to those in all other parts of the Colony, are as 1 to nearly 11.
- 2nd. That the convicts holding tickets-of-leave in Sydney, in proportion to those in all other parts of the Colony, are as 1 to nearly 29.
- 3rd. That the convicts in Government employment in Sydney, in proportion to those in all other parts of the Colony, are as 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$.
- 4th. That the convicts in private assignment in Sydney, in proportion to those in all other parts of the Colony, are as 1 to $11\frac{1}{2}$.

OCCUPATION.

SECTION 19.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY,
1841.

Occupations.	Persons.	In each 1000.
Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Persons.	562	19
Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers.	785	26
Mechanics and Artificers	3,754	125
Gardeners, Stockmen, and Persons employed in Agriculture.	435	14
Domestic Servants.	2,657	89
All other Persons not included in the foregoing classes	21,780	727
Total	29,973	1000

Excluding, as at page 20, the "All other Persons," who comprise the females, the children, and certain of the convicts, the occupations will stand in the following proportions:

SECTION 20.—ACTUAL PROPORTIONS OF THE OCCUPATIONS IN SYDNEY, 1841.

Occupations.	Persons.	In each 1000.	Proportions.
Landed Proprietors, &c.	562	69	1 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ of all others.
Shopkeepers.	785	96	1 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ of all others.
Mechanics.	3,754	458	1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ of all others.
Gardeners, &c.	435	53	1 to 18 of all others.
Domestic Servants	2,657	324	1 to 2 of all others.
Total.	8,193	1000	

As in the population of the whole Colony, (p. 20), so in that of Sydney, the domestic servants are in the ratio of nearly two to each family.

RELIGION.

SECTION 21.—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY, 1841:

Religion.	Persons.	In each 1000.	Proportions.
Church of England ..	16,505	551	1225
Roman Catholics ..	8,126	271	372
Church of Scotland ..	3,111	104	116
Other Protestants....	880	29	30
Wesleyan Methodists.	827	28	28
Jews.....	462	15	16
Mahomedans and }	62	2	2
Pagans..... }			
Total.....	29,973	1000	

This table, compared with Section 21, p. 21, shows that the Church of England and Roman Catholics are *less* numerous in Sydney, in proportion to the population, than they are in the whole Colony; and that each of the other denominations is *more* numerous:

SECTION 22.—PROPORTION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO
EACH OF THE OTHER RELIGIONS IN SYDNEY.

Church of England:—

514	to 100 of	Church of Scotland.
343		All other Protestants.
203		Roman Catholics.
128		All other Christians.
123		All other Religions.

SECTION 23.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PROPORTION OF
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN SYDNEY AND IN ALL OTHER
PARTS OF THE COLONY.

To 100 of	Church of England.		
	In Sydney.	In all other Parts.	Less in Sydney by
Church of Scotland	514	570	56
All other Protestants	343	426	83
Roman Catholics ..	203	208	5
All other Christians	128	140	12
All other Religions	123	138	15

SECTION 24.—PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS
IN SYDNEY, FROM 1828 TO 1841.

Year.	Religion.	Persons.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
1828.	Protestant ..	7,865	73·2	274 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	2,874	26·8	
	Total ..	10,739	100	
1833.	Protestant ..	12,079	75·5	308 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic... .	3,922	24·5	
	Total ..	16,001	100	
1836.	Protestant ..	14,391	74·4	291 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	4,942	25·6	
	Total ..	19,333	100	
1841.	Protestant ..	21,323	72·4	262 Protestants to 100 Catholics.
	Catholic....	8,126	27·6	
	Total ..	29,449	100	

Result in the Thirteen Years in Proportion to the whole Christian Population of Sydney.

	Protestants per Cent.	Catholics per Cent.
1828	73·2	26·8
1841	72·4	27·6
Decrease..	<u>0·8</u>	Increase .. <u>0·8</u>

SECTION 25.—COMPARATIVE INCREASE OF PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS, IN SYDNEY, UPON THEIR OWN RESPECTIVE NUMBERS, FROM 1828 TO 1841.

Years.	Increase per Cent.		Increase per Cent. in the 13 years.
	Prot.	Cath.	
1828 to 1833.	53·6	36·5	Catholics
1833 to 1836.	19·1	26·0	Protestants
1836 to 1841.	48·2	64·4	Gained by Catholics 12

From the table in Section 24 it appears, that from 1828 to 1833, the Catholics, in proportion to the whole Christian population, in Sydney, *decreased* $2\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent.; that in the next three years they *increased* 2 and a tenth per Cent.; and that in the last five years they have increased in nearly the same ratio.

From Section 25 it appears, that during the last thirteen years the increase of Catholics upon their own numbers, in Sydney, has exceeded that of Protestants by 12 per Cent.; whilst in the whole Colony (sec. 24, p. 23,) the increase of Protestants has exceeded that of Catholics by 46 per Cent.

HOUSES.

The boundaries of the township of Sydney are fixed by an Act of the Governor and Council, 4th William IV., No. 7. A memorandum obligingly communicated by Sir THOMAS L. MITCHELL, Surveyor-General of the Colony, states that its area, as thus defined, is 1778 acres, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles; its length, from Dawes' Point, on the north, in a *direct* line to the southern boundary line, running near to Cleveland House, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its average width $1\frac{1}{8}$ mile. The population and houses returned by the Census, are included within these boundaries; but the suburbs of the town, eastern, western, northern, and southern, are rapidly extending and filling up. To the east, Mrs. Darling's Point, Double Bay, and South Head; to the north, the township of St. Leonard's and the sinuous borders of the North Shore; to the west, Balmain, Pyrmont, and the Glebe; and to the south, Petersham and New Town, already exhibit clusters of elegant dwellings and pleasure-grounds, and promise in a few years to become populous villages.

SECTION 26.—HOUSES IN SYDNEY, 1841.

Description.	Number.	Per Cent. on Total.	Proportion to each other.
Stone or Brick..	3,457	75·3	100 of Stone or Brick to
Wood.....	1,136	24·7	33 of Wood.
Total.....	4,593	100	
Finished	4,516	98·3	100 Finished to
Unfinished.....	77	1·7	2 Unfinished.
Total.....	4,593	100	
Inhabited.....	4,491	97·8	100 Inhabited to
Uninhabited....	102	2·2	2 Uninhabited.
Total.....	4,593	100	

As there are 77 houses unfinished, and 102 uninhabited, it follows, that in all Sydney there are only 25 finished houses uninhabited, being about 1 in 80. And these are either undergoing repairs, or in the act of changing tenants.

The average of inhabitants, exclusively of the convicts in Government employment, is rather less than $6\frac{1}{2}$ (6.45) to each house. At the Census of 1831, the average in London was $7\frac{1}{4}$, in Liverpool $6\frac{3}{4}$, in Plymouth $9\frac{3}{4}$, and in Portsmouth 6.

SECTION 27.—INCREASE OF HOUSES IN SYDNEY DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Houses.	Increase per Cent.	
		In the 13 years.	Per Annum.
1828*	1773		
1841	4593	159.05	12.23
Increase	2820		

The increase of houses in Liverpool, (England), from 1821 to 1831, was at the rate of 3.45 per cent. per annum, being 8.78 per cent. per annum below that of Sydney.

A few additional statistics, obtained from authentic sources, and calculated to throw still further light upon the advancement of the Colony, will be found in the Appendix.

* The Return of Houses for the year 1828 was classified thus:—

Houses	1409
Cottages	176
Skillings, and Small Wooden Tenements	188
Total	1773

These "Skillings" might with justice have been omitted from our comparative table in the text; but to obviate all objection, they are included.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

INCREASE OF THE POPULATION BY ESTIMATE.

THE accuracy of the Census Returns for the present year is remarkably corroborated by the Special Return referred to at page 10. This document is dated 1st July, 1841, nearly two months before the date of the Census Abstracts. It specifies the numbers added to the population, in each year since the previous Census, 1836, by the arrival of immigrants and convicts, and by births; and the decrease by deaths; and deducting the total of deaths from the total of arrivals and births, and adding to the remainder the population at the Census of 1836, it gives for the population of last year (1840), 129,463 souls, being only 1393 below the grand total of the Census Tables.

As this special Return affords the data of several important calculations, we subjoin it *in extenso*.

1.—RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS AND CONVICTS ARRIVED, AND OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE YEAR 1837 TO 1840, INCLUSIVELY.

INCREASE.

Year.	Immigrants.				Convicts.			Births.			General Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1837	1,769	1,139	1,368	4,275	2,892	533	3,425	1,159	1,111	2,270	9,970
1838	3,631	2,132	3,077	8,840	2,740	333	3,073	1,450	1,386	2,836	14,749
1839	5,843	3,719	3,796	13,358	1,365	728	2,293	1,678	1,626	3,304	18,955
1840	5,159	3,457	2,036	10,652	2,113	461	2,574	2,119	2,114	4,233	17,459
Totals	16,412	10,446	10,277	37,125	9,310	2,055	11,365	6,406	6,237	12,643	61,133

DEATHS.

Year.	Male.			Female.			Total.
	Men.	Children.	Total.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1837	937	280	1,217	303	279	582	1,799
1838	985	407	1,392	383	329	712	2,104
1839	1,109	500	1,609	449	423	872	2,481
1840	1,035	482	1,517	440	425	865	2,382
Totals..	4,068	1,669	5,735	1,575	1,456	3,031	8,766

2.—RECAPITULATION.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Increase by Immigrants.	16,402	10,446	10,277	37,125
Convicts.	9,310	2,055	.....	11,365
Births ....	.....	.....	12,643	12,643
Decrease by Deaths	25,712	12,501	22,920	61,133
	4,066	1,575	3,125	8,766
Add Population of 1836.	21,646	10,926	19,795	52,367
	48,375	14,550	14,171	77,096
Population of 1840.	70,021	25,476	33,966	129,463

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, July 1, 1841. }

E. DEAS THOMSON.

No. II.

RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS, IN THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, FROM THE YEAR 1825 TO 1840, INCLUSIVELY.*

Years.	Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials.
1825 ..	442	239	392
1826 ..	529	278	502
1827 ..	No Returns.	....	....
1828 ..	681	317	632
1829 ..	680	336	615
1830 ..	683	339	570
1831 ..	911	436	615
1832 ..	1,254	619	880
1833 ..	1,560	698	1,150
1834 ..	1,857	705	1,164
1835 ..	1,803	744	1,453
1836 ..	2,120	774	1,628
1837 ..	2,270	916	1,799
1838 ..	2,836	970	2,104
1839 ..	3,304	1,157	2,481
1840 ..	4,233	1,631	2,382

* Obligingly communicated by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

No. III.

INCREASE OF BIRTHS.

1.—INCREASE OF BIRTHS FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS, DURING THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

Years.	Births.	Increase per Cent.	
		Since previous Census.	Per Annum.
1828	681		
1833	1,560	129·1 in 5 years.	25·8
1836	2,120	35·9 in 3 years.	11·9
1840	4,233	99·7 in 4 years.	24·9

2.—INCREASE OF BIRTHS FROM THREE CENSUSES TO THE YEAR 1840.

From the Census of Year	Increase per Cent.	
	To Year 1840.	Per Annum.
1836	99·7 in 4 years.	24·9
1833	171·3 in 7 years.	24·5
1828	521·5 in 12 years.	43·5

No. IV.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS FROM 1828 TO 1840, INCLUSIVELY.

Until a few years previously to that at which the Return in Appendix No. II. commences, 1825, the deaths exceeded the births;

but the following table shows, that during the last thirteen years the net increase of the population by births has been steadily progressive:

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Net Increase.
1828	681	632	49
1829	680	615	65
In 2 years.	1,361	1,247	114
1830	683	570	113
In 3 years.	2,044	1,817	227
1831	911	615	296
In 4 years.	2,955	2,432	523
1832	1,254	880	374
In 5 years.	4,209	3,312	897
1833	1,560	1,150	410
In 6 years.	5,769	4,462	1,307
1834	1,857	1,164	693
In 7 years.	7,626	5,626	2,000
1835	1,803	1,453	350
In 8 years.	9,429	7,079	2,350
1836	2,120	1,628	492
In 9 years.	11,549	8,707	2,842
1837	2,270	1,799	471
In 10 years.	13,819	10,506	3,313
1838	2,836	2,104	732
In 11 years.	16,655	12,610	4,045
1839	3,304	2,496	808
In 12 years.	19,959	15,106	4,853
1840	4,233	2,382	1,851
In 13 years.	24,192	17,488	6,704

Had the increase of the population, since the Census of 1828, depended entirely upon the excess of Births over Deaths, the result would have been as follows:—

No. V.

INCREASE ON THE POPULATION OF 1828, AT EACH SUBSEQUENT
CENSUS, BY THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.

Total Population at Census of 1828	36,598
Births from 1829 to 1833, inclusively	5,088
Deduct Deaths in same period	3,830
Net Increase, being 3·4 per Cent. in 5 years..	1,258
Population in 1833 would have been.....	37,856
Births from 1834 to 1836, inclusively	5,780
Deduct Deaths in same period	4,245
Net Increase, being 4·1 per Cent. in 3 years..	1,535
Population in 1836 would have been.....	39,391
Births from 1837 to 1840, inclusively	12,643
Deduct Deaths in same period	8,766
Net Increase, being 9·8 per Cent. in 4 years..	3,877
Population in 1840 would have been.....	43,268

No. VI.

To enable us to compare the net increase by births in New South Wales with that in England, we give the following view of the

INCREASE ON THE POPULATION, BY THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS
OVER DEATHS, IN TEN YEARS.

The Population in 1830, from the net increase by Births since the Census of 1828, would have been.	36,776
Births from 1831 to 1840, inclusively	22,148
Deduct Deaths in same period	15,656
Net Increase in 10 years, being 17·7 per Cent.	6,492
	43,268
Net Increase in 10 years in New South Wales, by Births alone	Per Cent. 17·7
Ditto in England (1821 to 1831).	16·2
In favour of New South Wales	1·5

No. VII.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIAGES AND TO DEATHS,
DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Years.	Average Births to each Marriage.	Average Births to each Death.
1831, 2, 3, 4, and 5.	2·31	1·40
1836, 7, 8, 9, and 40.	2·71	1·42
Average of the 10 years.	2·56	1·41

No. VIII.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO THE POPULATION, DURING THE
LAST TWELVE YEARS.

Years.	Average Deaths to Population.
1828	1 in 57·9
1833	1 in 52·9
1836	1 in 47·4
1840	1 in 54·4
Average of the 12 years	1 in 53·15

In Porter's Tables, the average of the registered burials in England and Wales, for the 10 years ended 1831, in proportion to the population, was 1 in 53·1
 In New South Wales, as above 1 in 53·15

In favour of New South Wales 0·14

When it is considered how large a proportion of the population of the Colony has consisted of convicts, whose general habits are adverse to health and longevity, this relative mortality speaks much for the healthiness of our climate.

No. IX.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN BIRTHS AND DEATHS, IN THE FOUR YEARS, 1837 TO 1840.

Sexes.	In each 100.	
	Births.	Deaths.
Males	50.7	65.4
Females	49.3	34.6
	100	100
Gain of Females in each 100 Deaths		30.8
Deficiency of Females in each 100 Births		1.4
Net Gain of Females		29.4

No. X.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, IN PROPORTION TO THE FREE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Years.	Free Population.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Amount.	per Head.	Amount.	per Head.
1821	15,969	36,231	2 5 5		
1828	20,930	94,862	4 10 8	97,952	4 13 7
1833	36,318	164,991	4 10 10	126,693	3 9 9
1836	49,265	330,533	6 14 2	217,877	4 8 5
1841	101,749	653,127*	6 8 5	517,494*	5 1 9

In this table, the amounts of the Revenue for the years 1833, 1836, and 1840, include the Revenue of Crown Lands, which was :—

In 1833	£ 26,272
In 1836	132,397
In 1840	342,658

The *Ordinary* Revenue of 1840 was in the ratio of £3 0s. 3d. per head of the free population. The *Ordinary* Revenue of the United Kingdom, in the year 1831, was in the ratio of £2 4s. 6d. per head.

* These are the amounts of 1840, the Census having been taken in the middle of 1841.

No. XI.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, IN PROPORTION TO THE FREE POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS DURING THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

Years.	Free Population.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Value.	per Head.	Value.	per Head.
1828	20,930	570,000	27 4 8	90,050	4 6 1
1833	36,318	713,972	19 13 2	394,801	10 17 5
1836	49,265	1,101,676	22 7 3	748,624	15 311
1841	101,749	2,855,102*	28 1 2	1,399,692*	13 15 2

In this table, the Imports for the years 1836 and 1840, do not include those from New Zealand and the Fisheries, which, being the produce of Colonial capital and industry, and exported to Great Britain, may with propriety be considered as the produce of New South Wales.

Their amounts for those years were:—

1836.—New Zealand	£ 32,155	
Fisheries	103,575	
		£135,730
1840.—New Zealand	£ 54,192	
Fisheries	104,895	
		£159,087

The Imports of 1828 do not include the Fisheries, of which, previously to the year 1835, no official returns can be obtained. In the Imports of 1833, those from New Zealand are included with those from Foreign States.

The Imports of the United Kingdom, in the year 1831, averaged £2 0s. 8d. per head of the population; and the Exports, the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, £2 9s. 9d. per head.

* These amounts are for the year 1840. See note to Appendix No. X.



Table, shewing the *Mean*, and *Highest*, and *Lowest* State of Barometer and Thermometer, and Rain for twelve months ended November, 1841.

MONTH.	BAROMETER.			ATTACHED THERMOMETER.		DET. M	
	Mean	State.	Highest.	Mean State.	Highest.		
December, 1840	29.55		29.77	29.24	73.9	79	67
January, 1841	29.48		29.74	29.22	76.6	82	70
February, "	29.504		29.75	29.03	76.0	83	69
March, "	29.664		29.90	29.30	74.4	79	68
April, "	29.527		29.85	29.15	70.8	78	61
May, "	29.620		29.82	29.21	64.0		
	MEAN STATE AT			MEAN STATE AT			
	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	Sunset.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ A.M.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ P.M.	Sunset.	
June,	29.715	29.705	29.706	29.720	29.94	29.36	
July,	29.757	29.723	29.716	29.739	30.00	29.29	
August,	29.726	29.712	29.700	29.730	30.07	29.33	
September,	29.614	29.586	29.573	29.598	29.97	29.07	
October,	29.599	29.563	29.561	29.593	29.88	29.20	
November,	29.532	29.500	29.497	29.528	29.75	29.19	
					68.46	73.10	
					69.33	68.30	
					83	63	
					70.80	75.	

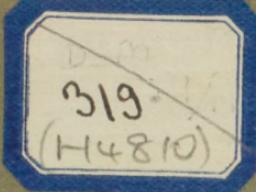


No. XII.—CLIMATE.

Table, shewing the *Mean*, and *Highest*, and *Lowest* State of Barometer and Thermometer, and *Rain* fallen, at South Head, New South Wales, during twelve months ended November, 1841.

MONTH.	BAROMETER.				ATTACHED THERMOMETER.				DETACHED THERMOMETER (in shade).				Rain fallen.	Maximum quantity in 1 day							
	Mean State.		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean State.		Highest.	Lowest.	Mean State.		Highest.	Lowest.	Dew point at 9 A.M.								
December, 1840	29.55		29.77	29.24	73.9		79	67	72.3		81	60	68.8	Inches. 4.94	Inches. 1.60						
January, 1841	29.48		29.74	29.22	76.6		82	70	75.0		82	68	71.8	5.63	0.95						
February, ,	29.504		29.75	29.03	76.0		83	69	75.0		82	68	71.0	0.53	0.30						
March, ,	29.664		29.90	29.30	74.4		79	68	70.9		78	61	67.0	3.83	0.61						
April, ,	29.527		29.85	29.15	70.8		78	61	67.6		79	57	63.4	25.43	{ 20.12 on 29th						
May, ,	29.620		29.82	29.21	64.0		51	51	60.9		70	48	57.0	6.73	2.03						
MEAN STATE AT																					
	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.	2½ P.M.								
June, ,	29.715	29.705	29.706	29.720	29.94	29.36	53.66	60.76	58.60	56.86	67	49	50.73	61.56	56.03	52.46	67	46	56.33	1.73	0.63
July, ,	29.757	29.723	29.716	29.739	30.00	29.29	53.83	59.45	57.06	56.32	63	50	49.38	58.64	53.38	50.50	65	42	55.00	11.11	3.37
August, ,	29.726	29.712	29.700	29.730	30.07	29.33	56.74	63.90	60.60	59.12	77	50	52.51	62.70	56.51	53.25	78	46	56.74	1.47	0.68
September, ,	29.614	29.586	29.573	29.598	29.97	29.07	58.93	64.56	62.00	60.96	81	48	55.26	65.63	59.33	56.13	79	43	59.96	4.20	1.72
October, ,	29.599	29.563	29.561	29.593	29.88	29.20	62.41	67.64	64.77	63.29	87	55	61.80	66.61	62.61	60.00	90	52	62.54	7.05	2.27
November, ,	29.532	29.500	29.497	29.528	29.75	29.19	68.46	73.10	69.33	68.30	83	63	70.80	75.20	67.60	65.63	97	61	68.23	4.35	1.45

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