

ANALYTICAL VIEW  
OF THE  
CENSUS,  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES.  

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ANALYTICAL VIEW  
OF THE  
**CENSUS**  
OF  
**NEW SOUTH WALES**  
FOR THE YEAR 1846 ;

WITH  
TABLES SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION  
DURING THE PREVIOUS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ;

AND  
**AN APPENDIX.**

---

BY RALPH MANSFIELD,  
AUTHOR OF AN ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE CENSUS OF 1841.

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ORIGINALLY WRITTEN FOR  
**The Sydney Morning Herald,**  
AND NOW, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED, PRESENTED TO ITS SUBSCRIBERS  
GRATIS.

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1847.



*The author regrets that the publication of this work should have been so long delayed—a delay attributable partly to the voluminous magnitude of the Abstracts he had undertaken to analyze, and partly to the more onerous duties which claimed his attention and his time.*

*He begs to acknowledge with gratitude the valuable assistance he has received, in the supply of authentic information, from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., and from the Surveyor General, Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell.*

R. M.

*Sydney, 31st July, 1847.*



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## ERRATA.

- Page 100, line 12 from bottom, for 79,050, read 79,850.  
 „ 110, line 8 from bottom, for 33·4, read 36·4.  
 „ 110, line 7 from bottom, for 67·6, read 63·6.  
 „ 113, bottom line, for “*Residence of Population*,” read “*Residue of Population*.”



# ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE CENSUS

OF

1846.

---

THE Census of New South Wales has been taken, within the last twenty-five years, at the six intervals of 1821, 1828, 1833, 1836, 1841, and 1846.

The classification of the several periods is, however, in many respects, so dissimilar from that of the others, as to render complete comparison unattainable.

Previously to the Census of 1841, the returns were meagre and unsatisfactory; but in that year, under the able guidance of the present Colonial Secretary, the Honorable Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., they exhibited a fulness of information and a perspicuity of arrangement which seemed to meet almost every wish that the statistical enquirer could have formed. In each of these qualities, however, the tables of 1841 are immeasurably surpassed by those of 1846.

The results of the previous Census were comprised

in five abstracts ; those of the present occupy no less than fifty-six. The returns of 1841 specified six chief heads of information ; those of 1846 specify eight. In the latter, the information is classified thus :—I. Number of each Sex and Age ; II. Social Condition ; III. Civil Condition ; IV. Religion ; V. Education ; VI. Country where Born ; VII. Occupation ; VIII. Houses. Under each of these a separate abstract is given for the chief localities. The Colony is divided into two Districts, Middle and Port Phillip. The Middle District is subdivided into Counties and Commissioners' Districts, Police Districts, Parishes in the County of Cumberland, City of Sydney and Suburbs, each Ward of the City of Sydney, and Country Towns and Villages ; the Port Phillip District into Counties and Commissioners' Districts, Town of Melbourne, and Country Towns and Villages. Then is given a Summary for the whole Colony.

To this order of arrangement and distribution, so far as may seem compatible with the general purpose of our Analysis, we shall endeavour to conform.

CHAPTER I.

TOTAL POPULATION.

THE WHOLE COLONY.

SECTION 1.—POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, AND INCREASE FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS.

Years.	Population.	Increase.		
		Persons.	Per Cent.	Ann. Average.
1821	29,783			
1828	36,598	6,815	22·88 in 7 years	3·27
1833	60,861	24,263	66·29 in 5 years	13·26
1836	77,096	16,235	26·68 in 3 years	8·89
1841	130,856	53,760	69·73 in 5 years	13·94
1846	189,609	58,753	44·90 in 5 years	8·98

SECTION 2.—INCREASE FROM EACH CENSUS TO THAT OF 1846.

From the Census of Year	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Annual Average.
1841	58,753	44·90 in 5 years	8·98
1836	112,513	145·93 in 10 years	14·59
1833	128,748	211·55 in 13 years	16·27
1828	153,011	418·06 in 18 years	23·23
1821	159,826	536·69 in 25 years	21·47

The next table has been compiled for the twofold purpose of supplying a convenient reference to the numbers of the population in any given year, and of exhibiting the periods within which the population has doubled itself.

Prior to the year 1837, the numbers in the census intervals are estimated from the annual average increase shown by the census next ensuing; from 1837 inclusive, they are taken from the Colonial Secretary's Statistical Returns.

SECTION 3.—POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1821 TO 1846; WITH THE PERIODS WITHIN WHICH IT HAS DOUBLED ITSELF.

Years.	Population.*	When doubled.
1821	29,783 C	
1822	30,756	
1823	31,729	
1824	32,702	
1825	33,675	
1826	34,649	
1827	35,623	
1828	36,598 C	
1829	41,450	
1830	46,302	
1831	51,155	
1832	56,008	
1833	60,861 C	Since 1821, plus 1,305.
1834	66,272	Since 1824, plus 868.
1835	71,684	Since 1827, plus 438.
1836	77,096 C	Since 1828, plus 3,900.
1837	85,267	Since 1829, plus 2,367.
1838	97,912	Since 1830, plus 5,308.
1839	114,386	Since 1832, plus 2,370.
1840	129,463	
1841	130,856 C	
1842	159,889	
1843	165,541	
1844	173,377	Since 1837, plus 2,843.
1845	181,556	
1846	189,609 C	

It thus appears, that within the last twenty-five years the population of the colony has doubled itself eight times; namely:—

\* The numbers to which the letter C is affixed, are those given by the Census.

Between 1821 and 1833—in 12 years.		
„ 1824 and 1834—in 10	„	
„ 1827 and 1835—in 8	„	
„ 1828 and 1836—in 8	„	
„ 1829 and 1837—in 8	„	
„ 1830 and 1838—in 8	„	
„ 1832 and 1839—in 7	„	
„ 1837 and 1844—in 7	„	

The average period within which it has doubled itself having been eight years and a-half.

During the last thirteen years, it has increased considerably more than three-fold; during the last eighteen years, five and a fifth-fold; and during the last twenty-five years, six and a third-fold.

The population of the Canadas doubles itself in about 20 years; and that of the United States of America in about 30 years.

Mr. Porter (in his *Progress of the Nation*) computes that the population of the United Kingdom doubles itself in about 48 years, and that of France in about 88 years. The most extraordinary instance of increase in any old-settled country, says the *Companion to the Almanac*, is in the population of Prussia, which doubles itself in little more than 36 years.

#### SECTION 4.—AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE PER CENT. IN SOME OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.

Colonies.	Years.	Annual Increase per Cent.
Van Diemen's Land.....	1838 to 1841	3·09
Nova Scotia.....	1827 to 1838	3·38
New Brunswick.....	1834 to 1843	3·76
Cape of Good Hope.....	1833 to 1839	3·88
The Canadas.....	1831 to 1836	5·06
Newfoundland.....	1832 to 1836	6·50
New South Wales.....	1841 to 1846	8·98

The average annual increase in the United States of America, between the Census of 1830 and that of 1840, was 3·26 per cent.

## MIDDLE DISTRICT.

## SECTION 5.—POPULATION OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

County or District.	1836.	1841.	1846.	Incr. per Cent.	
				1841.	1846.
Counties.					
Argyle .....	2,417	3,397	4,911	40·5	30·8
Bathurst .....	1,729	2,465	4,391	42·6	78·1
Bligh .....	376	546	598	45·2	9·3
Brisbane .....	1,378	1,560	1,406	13·2	Dec.
Camden .....	3,161	6,286	8,323	98·9	32·4
Cook .....	2,052	2,892	3,598	40·9	24·4
Cumberland .....	39,797	58,108	73,538	46·0	26·6
Durham .....	3,208	6,238	7,554	94·5	21·1
Georgiana .....	575	749	953	30·3	27·2
Gloucester .....	854	1,424	2,399	66·7	68·5
Hunter .....	808	999	1,190	23·6	19·1
King .....	544	598	1,665	9·9	178·4
Macquarie .....	1,300	2,409	1,973	85·3	Dec.
Murray .....	1,728	2,111	2,721	22·2	28·9
Northumberland ..	5,016	9,975	13,335	98·9	33·7
Phillip .....	247	453	641	83·4	41·5
Roxburgh .....	1,980	1,520	2,353	Dec.	54·8
St. Vincent .....	592	1,762	2,102	196·5	19·3
Wellington .....	530	510	970	Dec.	90·2
Westmoreland ....	579	619	1,575	6·9	154·4
Total in the 20 Counties .....	68,871	104,621	136,196	51·9	30·2
Stanley (Moreton Bay) .....	.....	200	1,599	.....	.....
Auckland (Twofold Bay) .....	.....	.....	1,088	.....	.....
Total within the Boundaries ....	68,871	104,821	138,883	52·2	32·5
Beyond the Boundaries .....	2,968	9,980	15,651	236·3	56·8
Total of Middle District .....	71,839*	114,801 †	154,534 ‡	59·8	34·6

\* Exclusive of Penal Settlements and Crews of Colonial vessels.

† Exclusive of Norfolk Island and ditto.

‡ Exclusive of Colonial vessels.

The largest centesimal increase, between 1841 and 1846, appears to have occurred in Westmoreland, and the smallest in Bligh. In Brisbane and Macquarie there seems to have been a decrease: a singular circumstance, seeing that at the census of 1841, the population of the former had increased 13·2 per cent., and that of the latter 85·3 per cent.

In the metropolitan county of Cumberland, the population has increased, within the last five years, to the extent of 15,400 souls. Within the last ten years it has nearly doubled itself. It is almost equal to what, ten years ago, was the whole population of the colony; and is just double what the whole population was in the year 1828.

SECTION 6.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH TEN SQUARE MILES IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES.

Counties.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants to ea. 10 Square Miles		
		1836.	1841.	1846.
Argyle .....	1,951	12	17	25
Bathurst .....	1,860	9	13	23
Bligh .....	1,683	2	3	4
Brisbane .....	2,344	6	7	6
Camden .....	2,188	14	29	38
Cook .....	2,665	8	11	14
Cumberland .....	1,445	275	402	509
Durham .....	2,117	15	29	36
Georgiana .....	1,924	3	4	5
Gloucester .....	2,470	3	6	10
Hunter .....	2,056	4	5	6
King .....	1,781	3	3	9
Macquarie .....	2,193	6	11	9
Murray .....	2,248	8	9	12
Northumberland .....	2,342	25	43	57
Phillip .....	1,618	2	3	4
Roxburgh .....	1,519	13	10	15
St. Vincent .....	2,709	2	7	8
Wellington .....	1,656	3	3	6
Westmoreland .....	1,592	4	4	10
In the 20 Counties .....	40,361	17	26	34
Stanley .....	1,733*	..	..	9
Auckland .....	1,936	..	..	6
In the 22 Counties .....	44,030	..	..	32

\* Moreton and Stradbroke Islands inclusive.

SECTION 7.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH TEN SQUARE MILES IN SOME OTHER BRITISH COLONIES.

Colonies.	Year.	Population.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants to ea. 10 Sq. Miles.
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1838	170,000	168,000	10
Cape of Good Hope	1839	143,270	110,256	13
Van Diemen's Land	1841	50,000	25,000	20
Newfoundland . . . .	1836	74,700	35,000	21
The Canadas . . . . .	1836	1,000,000	300,000	33
New Brunswick . . . .	1843	160,000	25,324	63
N. S. Wales Original Counties . . . . .	1846	136,196	40,361	34

On a comparison of these two tables, it will be found that the population of New South Wales, within the twenty original counties, is less dispersed than in any of the other specified colonies, with the single exception of New Brunswick. The coincidence between this colony and the Canadas is remarkable, the difference being only one inhabitant to each ten square miles. At the present time, however, the Canadas probably average more than 40 inhabitants to that area.

The population of the United States of America, at the last census (1840), was 17,063,353; and the area being 2,446,759 square miles, the average was 70 inhabitants to each ten square miles, or rather more than double the average of our twenty counties.

To assist the reader in estimating the density of Colonial population by the standard of the parent country, we subjoin the following table.

SECTION 8.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO EACH TEN SQUARE MILES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AT THE CENSUS OF 1841.

	Population.	Square Miles.	Inhabitants to ea. 10 Square Miles.
England .....	14,995,508	50,535	2967
Wales .....	911,321	7,425	1227
Scotland.....	2,628,957	30,842	852
Great Britain.....	18,535,786	88,802	2087
Ireland.....	8,175,124	31,874	2565
United Kingdom..	26,710,910	120,676	2213

PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

SECTION 9.—POPULATION OF THE PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

County or District.	1836.	1841.	1846.	Increase per cent.
Counties.				
Bourke.....	....	7,720	17,331	124·5
Grant .....	....	790	3,870	389·9
Normanby.....	....	597	2,267	279·7
Total within the Boundaries.....	....	9,107	23,468	157·7
Beyond the Boun- daries.....	....	2,631	9,411	257·7
Total of Port Phil- lip District.....	224	11,738	32,879	180·1

To the population of the Port Phillip District there have been added, therefore, within the brief space of five years, upwards of 21,000 souls. The population of the whole District has nearly trebled itself, and that beyond the boundaries nearly quadrupled itself.

The population of the District is within 3,700 of the entire population of the colony in the year 1828.

## THE TWO DISTRICTS.

## SECTION 10.—POPULATION OF THE MIDDLE AND PORT PHILLIP DISTRICTS.

	1841.	1846.	Increase.		Centesimal Proportion.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.	1841.	1846.
Middle District	114,801	154,534	39,733	34·6	90·7	82·5
Port Phillip District . . . .	11,738	32,879	21,141	180·1	9·3	17·5
Total . . . .	126,539*	187,413†	60,874	48·1	100·0	100·0

It thus appears that the population of the Port Phillip District is rather less than one-sixth of the population of the whole colony; or in the proportion of about 1 to 5 of the population of the Middle District.

## WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

## SECTION 11.—POPULATION OF THE TWO DISTRICTS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

	1836.	1841.	1846.	Increase per cent.	
				1841.	1846.
WITHIN.					
Middle District . . . .	68,871 †	104,821	138,883	52·1	32·5
Port Phillip District . . . .	....	9,107	23,468	....	157·7
Total Within the Boundaries . . . . .	....	113,928	162,351	....	42·5
BEYOND.					
Middle District . . . .	2,968	9,980	15,651	236·3	56·8
Port Phillip District . . . .	....	2,631	9,411	....	257·7
Total Beyond the Boundaries . . . . .	....	12,611	25,062	....	98·7
Total of the Colony . . . .	....	126,539	187,413§	....	48·1

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and Crews of Colonial vessels.

† Exclusive of Crews of Colonial vessels.

‡ Within the twenty counties only.

|| Exclusive of Norfolk Island and Crews of Colonial vessels.

§ Exclusive of Crews of Colonial vessels.

Thus there have been added to the population, within the last five years—

Within the Boundaries .....	48,423
Beyond the Boundaries .....	12,451
Total .....	<u>60,874</u>

SECTION 12.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

	1836.	1841.	1846.
<b>MIDDLE DISTRICT.</b>			
Within the Boundaries.....	95·9	91·5	89·9
Beyond the Boundaries ....	4·1	8·5	10·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0
<b>PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.</b>			
Within the Boundaries.....	....	77·6	71·4
Beyond the Boundaries ....	....	22·4	28·6
	....	100·0	100·0
<b>BOTH DISTRICTS.</b>			
Within the Boundaries.....	....	90·2	86·6
Beyond the Boundaries ....	....	9·8	13·4
	....	100·0	100·0

The spread of the population beyond the boundaries is remarkable. Within the last ten years, it has increased, in the Middle District, more than fivefold; and within the last five years, nearly 57 per cent. In the Port Phillip District, within the five years, the increase has been more than three and a half-fold; and in both Districts, during the same period, nearly twofold. In the Middle District, full one-tenth of the population is resident beyond the Boundaries; in the Port Phillip District, considerably more than one-fourth; and in both Districts, nearly one-seventh.

Having given the population of the whole colony, of the several counties, of the two Districts respectively, and of the country within and beyond the boundaries of location, we now proceed to give that of the

### TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

In 1833 and 1836, the number of towns and villages was only eight; in 1841 they had increased to 26; and in 1846, including the eleven Suburbs of Sydney, to 69.

We therefore compare each two years separately, particularizing, in the comparison of the latter two, only those towns and villages which existed in 1841.

#### SECTION 13.—POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Towns.	1833.	1836.	Increase per cent. in 3yrs.
Sydney .....	16,232	19,729	21·5
Liverpool .....	619	597	Dec.
Macquarie .....	536	820	52·8
Maitland .....	1,456	1,163	Dec.
Newcastle .....	536	704	31·3
Parramatta .....	2,637	3,600	36·5
Richmond .....	762	982	28·9
Windsor .....	998	1,145	14·7
Totals.....	23,776	28,740	20·9

Towns.	1841.	1846.	Incr. per cent. in 5 yrs.	
			1841.	1846.
City of Sydney ..	29,973	38,358	51·9	28·0
Suburbs of Sydney	....	6,832	..	..
Appin .....	96	125	..	30·2
Bathurst .....	720	1,883	..	161·5
Berrina .....	249	377	..	51·4
Bungonia.....	82	98	..	19·5
Campbelltown ....	446	541	..	21·3
Gosford .....	199	53	..	Dec
Goulburn.....	655	1,171	..	78·8
Hartley .....	39	62	..	59·0
Kelso .....	453	464	..	2·4
Liverpool.....	690	601	15·6	Dec.
Macquarie ... ..	1,053	819	28·4	Dec.
Maitland .....	2,768	3,319	138·0	19·9
Muswellbrook ....	215	208	..	Dec.
Newcastle.....	1,377	1,471	95·6	6·8
Parramatta .....	5,389	4,454	49·7	Dec.
Paterson .....	90	141	..	56·7
Pitt Town .. ....	202	229	..	13·4
Queanbeyan ....	72	208	..	188·9
Raymond Terrace	364	263	..	Dec.
Richmond .....	514	746	Dec.	45·1
Scone .....	63	117	..	85·7
Singleton.....	431	565	..	31·1
Windsor .. ....	1,440	1,679	25·8	16·6
Wollongong.....	831	515	..	Dec.
Yass.....	173	274	..	58·4
Other towns and Villages .....	....	4,359	..	..
Total Urban Po- pulation in Middle District }	48,584	69,932	69·0	43·9

This Table shows, that within the last five years there have been added to the urban population of the Middle District no less than 21,300 souls.

The provincial town showing the largest numerical increase within that period, is Bathurst, to which there have been added

1163 inhabitants; the next is Maitland, 551; and the next Goulburn, 516.

The decrease in the population of Parramatta is attributable to the reduction of the military and convict establishments.

SECTION 14.—POPULATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

Towns.	1841.	1846.	Increase per cent.
Melbourne .....	4,479	10,954	144·6
Geelong .....	454	1,370	201·8
Other Towns and Villages ..	..	2,717	..
Total Urban Population in the Port Phillip District.....	4,933	15,041	204·9

The urban population of the Port Phillip District has received, within the five years, an addition of 10,100 souls.

The population of its chief town, Melbourne, is now just equal to that of Sydney in the year 1828.

URBAN AND RURAL.

SECTION 15.—TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

(1) MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Classes.	1841.		1846	
	Population.	Per Cent.	Population.	Per Cent.
Urban. ....	48,584	42·3	69,932	54·7
Rural.....	66,217	57·7	84,602	45·3
Totals....	114,801	100·0	154,534	100·0

## (2) PORT PHILLIP DISTRICT.

Classes.	1841.		1846.	
	Population.	Per Cent.	Population.	PerCent.
Urban.....	4,933	42·0	15,041	45·7
Rural.....	6,805	58·0	17,838	54·3
Totals.....	11,738	100·0	32,879	100·0

## (3) THE WHOLE COLONY.

Class.	1833.		1836.		1841.		1846.	
	Population.	Per Cent.	Population.	Per Cent.	Population.	Per Cent.	Population.	Per Cent.
Urban...	23,776	40·5	28,740	38·7	53,517	42·3	84,973	45·3
Rural....	34,875	59·5	45,553	61·3	73,022	57·7	102,440	54·7
Totals	58,651*	100·0	74,293*	100·0	126,539*	100·0	187,413†	100·0

We have here another illustration of the principle which attracted our notice when analysing the Census of 1841—namely, that, in Australia, dispersion is the natural means of promoting healthful concentration. In the interval between the censuses of 1833 and 1836, the limits of our counties had become unequal to the increase of our flocks and herds, and our graziers had begun to push their way into the regions beyond. Hence the proportion of the rural population advanced, in that interval, from 59·5 to 61·3 per cent. But in the subsequent periods, though our cattle and sheep have continued to multiply and spread far and wide into the remote interior, there has been going on a simultaneous increase both in the number of our provincial towns and villages, and in the ratio of our urban population. The foregoing tables show that, during the last five years, the ratio of urban to rural population has increased, in the Middle District, 12·4 per cent. ; and in the Port Phillip District, 3·7

\* Not including Penal Settlements nor Crews of Colonial vessels at sea.

† Not including Crews of Colonial vessels.

per cent. ; and that during the last ten years it has increased, in the whole colony, 6·6 per cent.

### THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

We have now to examine the progress of the total population of our metropolitan city, of its suburbs, and of its district.

#### SECTION 16.—POPULATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, AND INCREASE FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS.

Years.	Population.	Increase.			
		Persons.	Per Cent.	Annual Average.	
				Persons.	Per Cent.
1828	10,815	.....	.....	.....	..
1833	16,232	5,417	50·1 in 5 years	1,083	10·0
1836	19,729	3,497	21·5 in 3 years	1,166	7·1
1841	29,973	10,244	51·9 in 5 years	2,049	10·4
1846	38,358	8,385	28·0 in 5 years	1,677	5·6

#### SECTION 17.—INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY FROM EACH CENSUS TO THAT OF 1846.

From the Census of year	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Annual Average.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1841	8,385	28·0 in 5 years	1,677	5·6
1836	18,629	94·4 in 10 years	1,863	9·4
1833	22,126	136·3 in 13 years	1,702	10·5
1828	27,543	254·7 in 18 years	1,530	14·1

The population of the city has about *doubled* itself within the following periods :—In the eight years from 1828 to 1836 ; in the eight years from 1833 to 1841 ; and in the ten years from 1836 to 1846. During the last eighteen years, it has come within 4,900 souls of *quadrupling* itself.

The present population of the city is about *one-fifth* of the population of the whole colony.

It will be observed by the table in Section 16, that between the censuses of 1841 and 1846, the annual average increase per cent. within the city was less than in any former period—a circumstance

attributable, as will be seen hereafter, to the very great spread of its suburbs.

SECTION 18.—POPULATION OF EACH WARD IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, IN 1846.

Wards.	Population.	Per centage Proportion.
Phillip Ward .....	10,340	27·8
Gipps Ward.....	6,366	17·1
Brisbane Ward .....	6,081	16·3
Bourke Ward.....	5,161	13·9
Macquarie Ward .....	4,831	13·0
Cook Ward .....	4,424	11·9
Total, exclusive of the Military	37,203	100·0
Military in the City .....	1,155	
Total of the City.....	38,358	

The division of Sydney into Municipal Wards having occurred since the previous census, no comparison with former years, in that particular, can of course be instituted.

SECTION 19.—POPULATION OF THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY, IN 1846.

Name of Suburb.	Population.	Per Centage Proportion.
Balmain .....	1,337	19·6
Newtown .....	1,215	17·8
Glebe .....	1,055	15·5
Redfern.....	865	12·7
Paddington .....	826	12·1
Chippendale .....	416	6·1
St. Leonard's .....	412	6·0
Camperdown.....	241	3·5
Canterbury .....	218	3·2
Surry Hills .....	207	3·0
O'Connell Town.....	40	0·5
Total of Suburbs .....	6,832	100·0

This is the first instance in which the population of the "Suburbs" has been separately returned.

SECTION 20.—POPULATION OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, IN 1846.

	Population.	Per centage Proportion.
Within the Wards .....	37,203	84·5
Suburbs .....	6,832	15·5
Total, exclusive of Military ..	44,035	100·0
Military in the City .....	1,155	
Total of City and Suburbs ....	45,190	

The aggregate population of the city and its suburbs is thus nearly *one-fourth* of the population of the whole colony, and more than *two-sevenths* of the population of the Middle District.

So rapidly has population spread and multiplied in the suburbs, that its aggregate numbers are now but little short of *one-fifth* of the population within the city.

POLICE DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.

The twenty counties are divided into thirty-one Police Districts; and although it would be scarcely worth while to introduce into these pages the particulars contained in the official tables under that division, it may not be uninteresting to give the results as to the Police District of Sydney at each of the last two censuses.

SECTION 21.—POPULATION OF THE POLICE DISTRICT OF SYDNEY.

Year.	Population.	Increase.		Annual Average.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
1841	35,507	.....	.....	.....	.....
1846	49,630	14,123	39·8	2,825	8·0

To the population of our Metropolitan Police District there have

thus been added, within the five years, upwards of 14,000 souls, being nearly 40 per cent.

The following Summary of the Chapter is given for the convenience of reference, showing at a glance the distribution of the population at the last two censuses, with the relative increase and proportions of the several localities.

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 22.—SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL POPULATION.

Localities.	Population.		Increase per Cent.	Centesimal Proportions.	
	1841.	1846.		1841.	1846.
Middle District . . . . .	114,801	154,534	34·6	90·7	82·5
Port Phillip District ..	11,738	32,879	180·1	9·3	17·5
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . . .	126,539*	187,413‡	48·1	100·0	100·0
Within the Boundaries	113,928	162,351	42·5	90·2	86·6
Beyond the Boundaries	12,611	25,062	98·7	9·8	13·4
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . . .	126,539*	187,413‡	48·1	100·0	100·0
Towns and Villages . . . . .	53,517	84,973	58·8	42·3	45·3
Country . . . . .	73,022	102,440	40·3	57·7	54·7
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . . .	126,539*	187,413‡	48·1	100·0	100·0
Sydney and its Suburbs	29,973†	45,190	50·8	23·7	24·1
All other Parts . . . . .	96,566	142,223	47·3	76·3	75·9
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . . .	126,539*	187,413‡	48·1	100·0	100·0

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and Crews of Colonial vessels.

† The population of the Suburbs of Sydney was not distinguished in the returns until the Census of 1846.

‡ Exclusive of the Crews of Colonial vessels.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE SEXES.

Having now completed our survey of *The Total Population of the Colony* and of its several divisions, we proceed to the next chief head in the official tables, *The Number of each Sex*.

### THE WHOLE COLONY.

#### SECTION I.—NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.	
				Males.	Females.
1821	21,693	8,090	29,783	72·8	27·2
1828	27,611	8,987	36,598	75·4	24·6
1833	44,688	16,173	60,861	73·4	26·6
1836	55,539	21,557	77,096	72·0	28·0
1841	87,298	43,558	130,856	66·7	33·3
1846	114,769	74,840	189,609	60·5	39·5

The ratio of females to the population of the whole colony has thus increased—

During the last	{	5 years	.....	6·2 per cent.
		10 "	.....	11·5 "
		13 "	.....	12·9 "
		18 "	.....	14·9 "

During the seven years from 1821 to 1828, it decreased 2·6 per cent.

SECTION 2.—INCREASE OF EACH SEX IN THE POPULATION OF THE  
WHOLE COLONY.

Year.	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Annual Average.	
	Males.	Females.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1828	5,918	897	27·3	11·1	3·9	1·6
1833	17,077	7,186	61·8	80·0	12·3	16·0
1836	10,851	5,384	24·3	33·3	8·1	11·1
1841	31,759	22,001	57·2	102·1	11·4	20·4
1846	27,471	31,282	31·5	71·8	6·3	14·3
Incr. in the 25 years.	93,076	66,750	429·1	825·1	17·2	33·0

For the first time in the history of the colony, the *numerical* increase of females, during the last five years, has exceeded that of the males.

Increase of females .....	31,282
„ of males .....	27,471

Females increased more than males, the excess  
being 13·9 per cent. .... 3,811

SECTION 3.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN THE POPULATION OF  
WHOLE COLONY.

Year.	Number of Females deficient	To each 100 Males.		Proportion in Units.	
		Proportion	Deficiency.	Fractional.	Without Fracs.*
				Fem. M.	Fem. M.
1821	13,603	37	63	1 to 2·68	5 to 13
1828	18,624	33	67	1 to 3·07	5 to 15
1833	28,515	36	64	1 to 2·76	5 to 14
1836	33,982	39	61	1 to 2·58	5 to 13
1841	43,740	50	50	1 to 2·00	5 to 10
1846	39,929	65	35	1 to 1·53	5 to 8

Thus steadily has the proportion of females, during the last eighteen years, continued to increase. In 1828 they were in the

\* Excluding fractions less than  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and reckoning each fraction of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or above as a unit.

ratio of 33 to 100 males; in 1846 they had become 65 to 100, a proportional increase of nearly two-fold. The proximate causes of this improvement will be examined hereafter.

### WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

#### SECTION 4.—NUMBER OF EACH SEX WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, IN THE WHOLE COLONY.

Year	Within the Boundaries.				Beyond the Boundaries.			
	Males.	Females.	Per Cent.		Males.	Females.	Per Cent.	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
1836	47,780	21,091	69·4	30·6	2,659	309	89·6	10·4
1841	72,406	41,522	63·6	36·4	10,680	1,931	84·7	15·3
1846	93,810	68,541	57·8	42·2	18,763	6,299	74·9	25·1

#### SECTION 5.—INCREASE OF EACH SEX WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

Year	Within the Boundaries.				Beyond the Boundaries.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1841	24,626	20,431	51·5	96·9	8,021	1,622	301·7	524·9
1846	21,404	27,019	29·6	65·1	8,083	4,368	75·7	226·2

#### SECTION 6.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

Year.	Number of Females deficient.		Deficient in Proportion to ea. 100 Males.		Proportion.			
	Within.	Beyond.	Within.	Beyond.	Within.		Beyond.	
					F.	M.	F.	M.
1836	26,689	2,350	56	88	5 to 11	5 to 43		
1841	30,884	8,749	43	82	5 to 9	5 to 28		
1846	25,269	12,464	27	66	5 to 7	5 to 15		

The numerical increase of the respective sexes Within the Boundaries, during the last ten years, has been—

Of Females .....	47,450
Of Males .....	46,030
Females increased more than Males by	<u>1,420</u>

During the last five years it has been—

Of Females .....	27,019
Of Males .....	21,404
Females increased more than Males by	<u>5,615</u>

Beyond the Boundaries the numerical increase has been, during the ten years—

Of Males .....	16,104
Of Females .....	5,990
Males increased more than Females ..	<u>10,114</u>

And during the five years—

Of Males .....	8,083
Of Females .....	4,368
Males increased more than Females by	<u>3,715</u>

In point of centesimal increase upon their own respective numbers, however, the females, both Within and Beyond the Boundaries, and during each of the two periods, have very considerably surpassed the other sex.

The relative deficiency of females has consequently become much less in both localities. The proportion of females to 100 males was—

	Within the Boundaries.	Beyond.
In 1836 .....	44	12
1846 .....	73	34
Increase . . .	<u>29</u>	<u>22</u>

In the local distribution of the female population, the districts Beyond the Boundaries have rapidly advanced on those Within. Each thousand of the whole number of females was distributed as follows :

	Within the Boundaries.		Beyond.		Total.	
1836	....	986	....	14	....	1000
1841	....	956	....	44	....	1000
1846	....	916	....	84	....	1000

### URBAN AND RURAL.

#### SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Year	Urban.				Rural.			
	Males.		Females.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.	
			M.	F.			M.	F.
1833	14,787	8,989	62·2	37·8	27,743	7,132	79·5	20·5
1836	17,653	11,087	61·4	38·6	35,184	10,369	77·2	22·8
1841	31,436	22,081	58·7	41·3	51,650	21,372	70·7	29·3
1846	46,519	38,454	54·7	45·3	66,054	36,386	64·5	35·5

#### SECTION 8.—INCREASE OF EACH SEX IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Year	Urban.				Rural.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1836	2,866	2,098	19·4	23·3	7,441	3,237	26·8	45·4
1841	13,783	10,994	78·1	99·2	16,466	11,003	46·8	106·1
1846	15,083	16,373	48·0	74·1	14,404	15,014	27·9	70·2

## SECTION 9.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Year.	Number of Females Deficient.		Deficient in Proportion to ea. 100 Males.		Proportion.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1833	5,798	20,611	39	74	F. M.	F. M.
1836	6,566	24,815	37	71	5 to 8	5 to 19
1841	9,355	30,278	30	59	5 to 7	5 to 12
1846	8,065	29,668	17	45	5 to 6	5 to 9

The numerical increase of the respective sexes in the Urban population, during the last thirteen years, has been—

Of Males .....	31,732
Of Females .....	29,465
Males increased more than Females by..	<u>2,267</u>

During the last ten years—

Of Males .....	28,866
Of Females .....	27,367
Males increased more than Females by..	<u>1,499</u>

And during the last five years—

Of Females .....	16,373
Of Males .....	15,083
Females increased more than Males by..	<u>1,290</u>

In the Rural population the increase has been, during the thirteen years—

Of Males .....	38,311
Of Females.....	29,254
Males increased more than Females by..	<u>9,057</u>

During the ten years—

Of Males .....	30,870
Of Females .....	26,017
Males increased more than Females by..	<u>4,853</u>

And during the five years—

Of Females .....	15,014
Of Males .....	14,404
Females increased more than Males by..	<u>610</u>

The number of Females in proportion to each 100 Males was as follows:—

	Urban.		Rural.
In 1833 .....	61	.....	26
1836 .....	63	.....	29
1841 .....	70	.....	41
1846 .....	83	.....	55

The distribution of the Female population, in relation to town and country, was in the following proportions of each thousand:—

	Urban.		Rural.		Total.
1833..	558	.....	442	.....	1000
1836..	517	.....	483	.....	1000
1841..	508	.....	492	.....	1000
1846..	514	.....	486	.....	1000

It is remarkable how little the distribution, as between town and country, has varied during the last ten years, the greatest fluctuation having been only 9 Females in 1000.

## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 10.—NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.	
				Males.	Females.
The City.					
1828	7,408	3,407	10,815	68·5	31·5
1833	9,813	6,419	16,232	60·5	39·5
1836	12,111	7,618	19,729	61·4	38·6
1841	17,169	12,804	29,973	57·3	42·7
1846	20,810	17,548	38,358	54·3	45·7
Suburbs.					
1846.	3,546	3,286	6,832	51·9	48·1
City & Suburbs.					
1846.	24,356	20,834	45,190	53·9	46·1

## SECTION 11.—INCREASE OF EACH SEX IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

## (1.) FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS.

Year	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1833	2,405	3,012	32·5	88·4	481	602	6·5	17·7
1836	2,298	1,199	23·4	18·7	766	400	7·8	6·2
1841	5,058	5,186	41·8	68·1	1,012	1,037	8·4	13·6
1846	3,641	4,744	21·2	37·1	728	949	4·2	7·4

## (2.) FROM EACH CENSUS TO THAT OF 1846.

From the Census of Year	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1841, being 5 years	3,641	4,744	21·2	37·1	728	949	4·2	7·4
1836, being 10 years	8,699	9,930	71·8	130·3	870	993	7·2	13·0
1833, being 13 years	10,997	11,129	112·1	173·4	846	856	8·6	13·3
1828, being 18 years	13,402	14,141	180·9	415·1	745	786	10·1	23·1

## SECTION 12.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURES.

Year.	Number of Females de- ficient.	To each 100 Males.		Proportion in Units.	
		Proportion.	Deficiency.	Fractional.	Without Fra- ctions.
The City.				F. M.	F. M.
1828	4,001	46	54	1 to 2·17	5 to 11
1833	3,394	65	35	1 to 1·53	5 to 8
1836	4,493	63	37	1 to 1·59	5 to 8
1841	4,365	75	25	1 to 1·34	5 to 7
1846	3,262	84	16	1 to 1·19	5 to 6
Suburbs.					
1846	260	93	7	1 to 1·08	5 to 5
City & Suburbs					
1846	3,522	86	14	1 to 1·17	5 to 6

The increase of Females in the population of Sydney, during the last ten years, has exceeded that of Males both actually and proportionally. The number of Females added within that period was. . . . . 9,930  
 And the number of Males . . . . . 8,699  
 The Females having increased more than the Males by . . . . . 1,231

The increase per cent. was—

Of Females .....	130.3
Of Males .....	71.8
Females increased more than Males by..	<u>58.5</u>

Within the last eighteen years, the proportion of Females to 100 Males in Sydney has increased from 46 to 84, being nearly double.

The distribution of the Females, in relation to Sydney and all other parts of the colony, was in the following ratio per thousand:—

	Sydney.	All other parts.	Total.
In 1828 .....	379	621	1000
1833 .....	397	603	1000
1836 .....	355	645	1000
1841 .....	295	705	1000
1846 .....	278	722	1000

The dispersion of Females into the interior has thus been on the increase during the last thirteen years, having advanced at the rate of 119 in each thousand.

### SUMMARY.

#### SECTION 13.—SUMMARY OF THE SEXES.

##### (1.) NUMBER OF EACH SEX IN 1841 AND 1846.

Locality.	1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Within the Boundaries ..	72,406	41,522	93,810	68,541
Beyond the Boundaries .	10,680	1,931	18,763	6,299
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	83,086	43,453	112,573	74,840
Towns and Villages.....	31,436	22,081	46,519	38,454
Country .....	51,650	21,372	66,054	36,386
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	83,086	43,453	112,573	74,840
Sydney and its Suburbs*	17,169	12,804	24,356	20,834
All other Parts.....	65,917	30,649	88,217	54,006
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	83,086	43,453	112,573	74,840

\* The Suburbs are included in the enumeration of 1846 only.

## (2.) INCREASE OF EACH SEX FROM 1841 TO 1846.

Locality	Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Within the Boundaries ..	21,404	27,019	29·6	65·1
Beyond the Boundaries ..	8,083	4,368	75·7	226·2
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	29,487	31,387	35·5	72·2
Towns and Villages.....	15,083	16,373	48·0	74·1
Country .....	14,404	15,014	27·9	70·2
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	29,487	31,387	35·5	72·2
City of Sydney* .....	3,641	4,744	21·2	37·1
All other Parts.....	25,846	26,643	39·2	86·9
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	29,487	31,387	35·5	72·2

## (3.) CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS.

Locality.	Proportion of Sex.				Proportion of Locality.			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Within the Boundaries .....	63·6	36·4	57·8	42·2	87·1	95·6	83·3	91·6
Beyond the Boundaries .....	84·7	15·3	74·9	25·1	12·9	4·4	16·7	8·4
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	65·7	34·3	60·1	39·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Towns and Villages.....	58·7	41·3	54·7	45·3	37·8	50·8	41·3	51·4
Country .....	70·7	29·3	64·5	35·5	62·2	49·2	58·7	48·6
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	65·7	34·3	60·1	39·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Sydney and its Suburbs† ..	57·3	42·7	53·9	46·1	20·7	29·5	21·6	27·8
All other Parts .....	68·3	31·7	62·0	38·0	79·3	70·5	78·4	72·2
<i>The whole Colony. ....</i>	65·7	34·3	60·1	39·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

\* Not including the Suburbs.

† The Suburbs are included in the Proportions of 1846 only.

CHAPTER III.

AGE AND SEX.

THE WHOLE COLONY.

SECTION 1.—NUMBER OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years	3,692	3,951	7,643	7,884	7,890	15,774
2 and under 7	6,612	6,569	13,181	14,404	14,398	28,802
7 " " 14	6,296	5,852	12,148	10,708	10,104	20,812
14 " " 21	5,958	4,875	10,833	7,075	7,387	14,462
21 " " 45	51,659	19,458	71,117	59,009	30,315	89,324
45 " " 60	7,023	2,173	9,196	10,694	3,804	14,498
60 and upwds.	1,846	575	2,421	2,799	942	3,741
Total ..	83,086	43,453	126,539*	112,573	74,840	187,413†

In the above table for the year 1846 there is shown the curious fact, that amongst the children under 7 years of age there was *an absolute equality of the sexes*, the deficiency of females amongst those between 2 and 7 being exactly compensated by the surplus amongst those under 2. Thus—

Under 2 years—Boys .....	7,884
Girls .....	7,890
<i>Surplus of Girls</i> .....	6

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and Crews of Colonial vessels.  
 † Exclusive of Crews of Colonial vessels.

2 and under 7—Boys .....	14,404
Girls .....	14,398

*Deficiency of Girls* ..... 6

Total under 7—Boys .....	22,288
Girls .....	22,288

SECTION 2.—INCREASE OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE POPULATION OF  
THE WHOLE COLONY, BETWEEN 1841 and 1846.

(1.) NUMERICAL.

Ages.	Total Increase.			Annual Average.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	4,192	3,939	8,131	838	788	1,626
2 and under 7 ..	7,792	7,829	15,621	1,559	1,568	3,127
7 " " 14 ..	4,412	4,252	8,664	882	850	1,732
14 " " 21 ..	1,117	2,512	3,629	223	502	725
21 " " 45 ..	7,350	10,857	18,207	1,470	2,171	3,641
45 " " 60 ..	3,671	1,631	5,302	734	326	1,060
60 and upwards ..	953	367	1,320	191	73	264
Total .....	29,487	31,387	60,874	5,897	6,278	12,175

(2.) CENTESIMAL.

Ages.	Total Increase per Cent.			Annual Average per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	113·5	99·7	106·4	22·7	19·9	21·3
2 and under 7 ..	117·8	119·2	118·5	23·6	23·8	23·7
7 " " 14 ..	70·1	72·7	71·3	14·0	14·5	14·3
14 " " 21 ..	18·7	51·5	33·5	3·7	10·3	6·7
21 " " 45 ..	14·2	55·8	25·6	2·8	11·2	5·1
45 " " 60 ..	52·3	75·1	57·8	10·5	15·0	11·6
60 and upwards ..	51·6	63·8	54·5	10·3	12·8	10·9
Total .....	35·5	72·2	48·1	7·1	36·1	9·6

In the population of the respective ages of 2 and under 7, and of 14 and under 45, the numerical increase of females has exceeded that of males.

Increase of Males—

Under 2.....	4,192	
7 and under 14.....	4,412	
45 and upwards .....	4,624	
		13,228

Increase of Females—

Under 2.....	3,939	
7 and under 14.....	4,252	
45 and upwards .....	1,998	
		10,189

Males increased more than Females, being 29·8 per cent..... 3,039

Increase of Females—

2 and under 7 .....	7,829	
14 ,, ,, 45 .....	13,369	
		21,198

Increase of Males—

2 and under 7 .....	7,792	
14 ,, ,, 45 .....	8,467	
		16,259

Females increased more than Males, being 30·4 per cent..... 4,939

The centesimal increase upon their own numbers has been greater amongst females than amongst males in every age except the youngest. The difference between the aggregate increase of each sex is as follows :—

	Per Cent.
Increase of Females upon their own number .....	72·2
„ of Males „ „ „ .....	35·5
Difference in favour of females .....	36·7

In this point of view, therefore, the increase of females has been rather more than double that of males.

SECTION 3.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTION OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE  
POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Ages.	Proportion of each Age to the whole Population.						Proportion of Males to Females of same Age.			
	1841.			1846.			1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Under 2 years.....	4.45	9.09	6.04	7.00	10.54	8.42	48.3	51.7	50.0	50.0
2 and under 7.....	7.96	15.11	10.42	12.80	19.24	15.37	50.2	49.8	50.0	50.0
7 " 14.....	7.58	13.46	9.60	9.51	13.50	11.10	51.8	48.2	51.5	48.5
14 " 21.....	7.17	11.22	8.56	6.28	9.87	7.72	55.0	45.0	48.9	51.1
21 " 45.....	62.17	44.78	56.20	52.42	40.51	47.66	72.6	27.4	66.1	33.9
45 " 60.....	8.45	5.00	7.27	9.50	5.08	7.73	76.4	23.6	73.8	26.2
60 and upwards.....	2.22	1.34	1.91	2.49	1.26	2.00	76.2	23.8	74.8	25.2
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.7	34.3	60.1	39.9

SECTION 4.—PROPORTION OF AGE AND SEX TO EACH THOUSAND OF  
THE POPULATION.

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 2 years ..	44	91	60	70	105	84
2 and under 7 ..	80	151	104	128	192	154
7 " " 14 ..	76	135	96	95	135	111
14 " " 21 ..	72	112	86	63	99	77
21 " " 45 ..	622	448	562	524	405	477
45 " " 60 ..	84	50	73	95	51	77
60 and upwards ..	22	13	19	25	13	20
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In their ratios to the whole population, the four classes under the age of 21 have advanced considerably; whilst each of the other three classes has retrograded. The females, however, of 45 and upwards, have in this respect been remarkably stationary, there being a difference of only 1 between the ratio of 1841 and that of 1846.

## SECTION 5.—DEFICIENCY OR SURPLUS OF FEMALES IN EACH AGE OF THE POPULATION.

Ages.	Actual Deficiency or Surplus				In proportion to ea. 1000 Males			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus
Under 2 years	..	259	..	6	..	70	..	..
2 and under 7	43	..	6	..	12	..	..	..
7 " " 14	444	..	604	..	71	..	56	..
14 " " 21	1,083	..	..	312	182	..	..	44
21 " " 45	32,201	..	28,694	..	623	..	486	..
45 " " 60	4,850	..	6,890	..	691	..	644	..
60 and upwards	1,271	..	1,857	..	689	..	663	..
Total . . . .	39,892	259	38,051	318	..	..	..	..
Deduct Surplus	259	..	318	..	..	..	..	..
Net Deficiency	39,633	..	37,733*	..	477	..	335	..

The most remarkable fact exhibited in the present table is, that whilst the number of females of 14 and under 21 years of age, at the census of 1841, was *less* than that of males by 1083, at the census of 1846 it *exceeded* that of males by 312.

\* The difference between the deficiency of Females shown at p. 21, sec. 3, and that shown above, is caused, for the year 1841, by the population at Norfolk Island and the crews of colonial vessels, and for 1846 by the crews of colonial vessels, being included in the one section and not in the other.

## WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

## SECTION 6.—NUMBER OF EACH AGE AND SEX WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

Ages.	1841.					
	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	3,493	3,732	7,225	199	219	418
2 and under 7 ..	6,235	6,219	12,454	377	350	727
7 " " 14 ..	5,993	5,666	11,659	303	186	489
14 " " 21 ..	5,428	4,734	10,162	530	141	671
21 " " 45 ..	43,232	18,493	61,725	8,427	965	9,392
45 " " 60 ..	6,272	2,106	8,378	751	67	818
60 and upwards ..	1,753	572	2,325	93	3	96
Total . . .	72,406	41,522	113,928	10,680	1,931	12,611

Ages.	1846.					
	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	6,996	7,063	14,059	888	827	1,715
2 and under 7 ..	13,026	13,048	26,074	1,378	1,350	2,728
7 " " 14 ..	9,861	9,474	19,335	847	630	1,477
14 " " 21 ..	6,309	6,975	13,284	766	412	1,178
21 " " 45 ..	45,815	27,444	73,259	13,194	2,871	16,065
45 " " 60 ..	9,200	3,617	12,817	1,494	187	1,681
60 and upwards ..	2,603	920	3,523	196	22	218
Total . . .	93,810	68,541	162,351	18,763	6,299	25,062

SECTION 7.—CENTESIMAL INCREASE OF EACH AGE AND SEX WITHIN  
AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, BETWEEN 1841 AND 1846.

Ages.	Increase per Cent. Within the Boundaries.			Increase per Cent. Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	100·2	89·3	94·6	346·2	277·6	310·2
2 and under 7 ..	108·9	109·8	109·4	265·5	285·7	275·2
7 " " 14 ..	64·5	67·2	65·8	179·5	238·7	202·0
14 " " 21 ..	16·2	47·3	30·7	44·5	192·2	75·6
21 " " 45 ..	6·0	48·4	18·7	56·6	197·5	71·0
45 " " 60 ..	46·7	71·7	53·0	98·9	179·1	105·5
60 and upwards ..	48·5	60·8	51·5	110·8	633·3	127·1
Total .....	29·6	65·1	42·5	75·7	226·2	98·7

As in the population of the whole colony, so also both in that Within and in that Beyond the Boundaries, the per centage increase upon their own numbers has been greater amongst females than amongst males in every age except the youngest. With regard to the aggregate increase of both sexes of the several ages, the largest centesimal increase Within the Boundaries has occurred with children of 2 and under 7 years; and Beyond the Boundaries, with children under 2.

## URBAN AND RURAL.

## SECTION 8.—NUMBER OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Ages.	1841.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	1,647	1,734	3,381	2,045	2,217	4,262
2 and under 7 ..	2,890	2,910	5,800	3,722	3,659	7,381
7 " " 14 ..	2,840	2,848	5,688	3,456	3,004	6,460
14 " " 21 ..	2,588	2,730	5,318	3,370	2,145	5,515
21 " " 45 ..	18,452	10,481	28,933	33,207	8,977	42,184
45 " " 60 ..	2,241	1,081	3,322	4,782	1,092	5,874
60 and upwards ..	778	297	1,075	1,068	278	1,346
Total .....	31,436	22,081	53,517	51,650	21,372	73,022

Ages.	1846.					
	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	3,697	3,644	7,341	4,187	4,246	8,433
2 and under 7 ..	6,741	6,721	13,462	7,663	7,677	15,340
7 " " 14 ..	4,942	5,078	10,020	5,766	5,026	10,792
14 " " 21 ..	3,233	4,286	7,519	3,842	3,101	6,943
21 " " 45 ..	22,740	16,359	39,099	36,269	13,956	50,225
45 " " 60 ..	3,924	1,864	5,788	6,770	1,940	8,710
60 and upwards ..	1,242	502	1,744	1,557	440	1,997
Total .....	46,519	38,454	84,973	66,054	36,386	102,440

## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 9.—NUMBER OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## (1.) THE CITY ONLY.

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	956	978	1,934	1,379	1,339	2,718
2 and under 7 ..	1,702	1,698	3,400	2,915	2,926	5,841
7 " " 14 ..	1,573	1,638	3,211	2,257	2,315	4,572
14 " " 21 ..	1,549	1,683	3,232	1,704	2,292	3,996
21 " " 45 ..	9,739	6,022	15,761	9,957	7,443	17,400
45 " " 60 ..	1,227	612	1,839	1,961	952	2,913
60 and upwards ..	423	173	596	637	281	918
Total.....	17,169	12,804	29,973	20,810	17,548	38,358

Ages.	(2) THE SUBURBS, 1846.			(3) CITY & SUBURBS, 1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	349	319	668	1,728	1,658	3,386
2 and under 7 ..	617	603	1,220	3,532	3,529	7,061
7 " " 14 ..	457	462	919	2,714	2,777	5,491
14 " " 21 ..	241	353	594	1,945	2,645	4,590
21 " " 45 ..	1,539	1,345	2,884	11,496	8,788	20,284
45 " " 60 ..	273	170	443	2,234	1,122	3,356
60 and upwards ..	70	34	104	707	315	1,022
Total.....	3,546	3,286	6,832	24,356	20,834	45,190

SECTION 10.—INCREASE OF EACH AGE AND SEX WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, BETWEEN 1841 AND 1846.

Ages.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 2 years ..	423	361	784	44·3	36·9	40·5
2 and under 7 ..	1,213	1,228	2,441	71·3	72·3	71·8
7 " " 14 ..	684	677	1,361	43·5	41·3	42·4
14 " " 21 ..	155	609	764	10·0	36·2	23·6
21 " " 45 ..	218	1,421	1,639	2·2	23·6	10·4
45 " " 60 ..	734	340	1,074	59·8	55·6	58·4
60 and upwards ..	214	108	322	50·6	62·4	54·0
Total.....	3,641	4,744	8,385	21·2	37·1	28·0

In increase upon their own numbers in the population of the city, the males have exceeded the females at the ages of under 2 years, 7 and under 14, and 45 and under 60; whilst the females have exceeded the males at the ages of 2 and under 7, 14 and under 45, and 60 and upwards.

At the age of 14 and under 21, the females have increased nearly four times more than the males; and at 21 and under 45 they have increased, centesimally, eleven times more, and even actually, number for number, nearly seven times more.

SECTION 11.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF EACH AGE AND SEX IN THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.\*

Ages.	Proportion of each Age to the whole Population.						Proportion of Males to Females of same Age.			
	1841.			1846.			1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Under 2 years .....	5·57	7·64	6·45	7·10	7·96	7·49	49·43	50·57	51·03	48·97
2 and under 7 .....	9·91	13·26	11·34	14·50	16·94	15·62	50·06	49·94	50·02	49·98
7 " " 14 .....	9·16	12·79	10·71	11·14	13·33	12·15	48·99	51·01	49·43	50·57
14 " " 21 .....	9·02	13·15	10·78	7·99	12·70	10·16	47·93	52·07	42·37	57·63
21 " " 45 .....	56·73	47·03	52·59	47·20	42·18	44·89	61·79	38·21	56·68	43·32
45 " " 60 .....	7·15	4·78	6·14	9·17	5·33	7·43	66·72	33·28	66·57	33·43
60 and upwards .....	2·46	1·35	1·99	2·90	1·51	2·26	70·97	29·03	69·18	30·82
Total.....	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	57·28	42·72	53·90	46·10

\* The population of the Suburbs is included in the Proportions of 1846 only.

SECTION 12.—PROPORTION OF AGE AND SEX TO EACH 1000 OF THE  
POPULATION OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.\*

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 2 years ..	56	76	65	71	80	75
2 and under 7 ..	99	133	113	145	169	156
7 " " 14 ..	92	128	107	111	133	121
14 " " 21 ..	90	132	108	80	127	102
21 " " 45 ..	567	470	526	472	422	449
45 " " 60 ..	71	48	61	92	54	74
60 and upwards ..	25	13	20	29	15	23
	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

In each 1000 of the population of Sydney, of both sexes, the proportion of children under 14, and of adults of 45 and upwards, has increased; that of adults between 14 and 45 having correspondingly decreased.

SECTION 13.—DEFICIENCY OR SURPLUS OF FEMALES IN EACH AGE OF  
THE POPULATION OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.\*

Ages.	Actual Deficiency or Surplus.				In proportion to ea. 1000 Males			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus	Deficiency.	Surplus
Under 2 years ..	..	22	70	..	..	23	41	..
2 and under 7 ..	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
7 " " 14 ..	..	65	..	63	..	41	..	23
14 " " 21 ..	..	134	..	700	..	87	..	360
21 " " 45 ..	3,717	..	2,708	..	382	..	236	..
45 " " 60 ..	615	..	1,112	..	501	..	498	..
60 and upwds. ..	250	..	392	..	591	..	555	..
Total ....	4,586	221	4,285	763	..	..	..	..
Deduct Surplus ..	221	..	763	..	..	..	..	..
Net Deficiency ..	4,365	..	3,522	..	254	..	145	..

\* The population of the Suburbs is included in the columns of 1846 only.

It is singular, that whilst in 1841 the females under 2 years were in Sydney more numerous than the males of the same age, being in the proportion of 1023 to 1000; yet in the following five years their increase was so much less than that of the other sex, that in 1846 they had become only as 959 to 1000. The males and females 0 2 and under 7 years were at both periods nearly equal. Amongst the young persons between 7 and 21, however, the preponderance is very largely in favour of the females. Their relative proportions were—

In 1841	.....	1064	Females to	1000	Males.
1846	.....	1164	„ „	1000	„

Although the deficiency of females in the population above 21 years is still considerable, it is less than at the previous census: in those above 45 it is less relatively; in those between 21 and 45 it is less both relatively and positively.

#### CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

In a paper read before the Statistical Society of London, by that eminent Statistician, Mr. G. R. Porter, on the Ages of the Population of Great Britain at the Census of 1841, there is the following passage:—

“During the early years of life, every person is, in some degree or other, a charge upon the community. It must, therefore, be favourable to the growing wealth of a nation, that the proportion which the number of children bears to the whole population should be small; while it is necessary to that end that the proportionate number of those who have ceased to be burthensome, and who form the productive part of the people—the working bees of the hive—should be large. It is, of course, not intended by this remark to say, that it is of advantage that the actual number of children should be small; the reverse of this must manifestly be the fact, since it is only from among them that the productive class can be recruited, as its members shall pass onward to the vale of years, or downward to the grave. What is meant by the remark is, that a country is then placed in her most favourable circumstances for advancement when it has the largest proportionate number of its inhabitants of an age suited to active employments.”\*

\* *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. VI. p. 3.

As to the period of life at which the average of persons pass from the unproductive to the productive class of the community, Mr. Porter observes :—

“The Commissioners employed under the Census Act of 1841, have made a distinction throughout their returns between persons under and those over 15 years of age. It is probable that, on the average, this will be the period of life at which they cease to be a burthen or charge upon society, and begin to replace the cost of their rearing and education.”

The proportions of children and adults in the population of New South Wales, assuming 14\* as the limit between the two stages, will be seen to bear, on this principle, a very favourable comparison with those of England and America.

### THE WHOLE COLONY.

#### SECTION 14.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 ..	16,600	16,372	32,972	32,996	32,392	65,388
14 and above	66,486	27,081	93,567	79,577	42,448	122,025
Total ..	83,086	43,453	126,539	112,573	74,840	187,413

#### SECTION 15.—INCREASE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS FROM 1841 TO 1846.

Ages.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 .....	16,396	16,020	32,416	98·7	97·8	98·3
14 and upwards....	13,091	15,367	28,458	19·7	56·7	30·4
Total.....	29,487	31,387	60,874	35·5	72·2	48·1

\* Amongst the ages enumerated in our Census Abstracts, that of 15 is not given; but it is quite fair to assume that in this climate 14 is equivalent to 15 in that of Great Britain.

It here appears, that while amongst children the increase of males and females has been nearly equal, the difference being scarcely 1 per cent., yet amongst adults the females have increased upon their own numbers nearly three-fold more than the males.

SECTION 16.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

Ages.	Proportion of each Age to the whole Population.						Proportion of Males to Females of the same Age			
	1841.			1846.			1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Under 14 .....	19.98	37.68	26.06	29.31	43.28	34.89	50.35	49.65	50.46	49.54
14 and above .....	80.02	62.32	73.94	70.69	56.72	65.11	71.06	28.94	65.21	34.79
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	65.66	34.34	60.07	39.93

SECTION 17.—PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND ENGLAND.

	In each 10,000 of both Sexes.	
	New South Wales, Year 1846.	England and Wales, Year 1841.
Males .....	5,018	5,112
Females .....	4,982	4,888
	10,000	10,000

It would appear from this table, that amongst minors the proportions of the sexes approach nearer to perfect equality in New South Wales than in England, the deficiency of females in each 10,000 being—

In England .....	112
In New South Wales .....	18
Difference in favour of New South Wales	94

SECTION 18.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, ADULTS, AND AGED PERSONS,  
IN NEW SOUTH WALES, ENGLAND, AND THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA.

Ages.	In each 10,000 of the Population.		
	New South Wales, Year 1846.	England & Wales, Year 1841.	United States, Year 1840.
Under 14* . . . . .	3,489	3,610	4,371
Between 14 and 60	6,311	5,670	5,235
60 and upwards ..	200	720	394
	10,000	10,000	10,000

We cannot offer a more emphatic comment on this table, than the one suggested by the remarks of Mr. Porter, in the statistical paper already referred to, on the difference between the results in the population of England and those in the population of the United States.† Taking the liberty of adapting his observations to the more extended view presented by our own analysis, Mr. Porter's reflections will be as follows :—

The condition of New South Wales, as far as depends upon the ages of the population, is placed in a comparatively favourable light by these figures. While we have to provide for the sustenance and education of only 3,489 in each 10,000, England is thus burthened in respect of 3,610 in that number, and the United States in respect of 4,371; and while we have 6,311 in 10,000 between 14 and 60, and who are thus in a condition to add to the general wealth, there are in England only 5,670 in 10,000 between those ages, and in the United States only 5,235. We have thus in every 10,000 of the population 641 more persons whose energies are available for the sustenance of 121 fewer children than are living in England; and 1076 more persons whose energies are so available for 882 fewer children than are living in the United States.

The comparison may perhaps be more easily instituted by another method of computation. Taking the children under 14, and the

\* The returns of England and America specify the age of 15.

† *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. VI. p. 7.

aged persons above 60, as constituting the nonproductive portion of the population, and the residue, or the adults between 14 and 60, as the productive portion; and letting the aggregate population of the respective countries be represented by 1000,—we arrive at the following results :—

	Productive.	Nonproductive.
New South Wales.....	631	369
England .....	567	433
United States .....	524	476

### WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

#### SECTION 19.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS OF EACH SEX WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

Year	Ages.	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1841	Under 14 ....	15,721	15,617	31,338	879	755	1,634
	14 and above.	56,685	25,905	82,590	9,801	1,176	10,977
	Total ....	72,406	41,522	113,928	10,680	1,931	12,611
1846	Under 14 ....	29,883	29,585	59,468	3,113	2,807	5,920
	14 and above.	63,927	38,956	102,883	15,650	3,492	19,142
	Total ....	93,810	68,541	162,351	18,763	6,299	25,062

#### SECTION 20.—INCREASE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS FROM 1841 TO 1846, WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

##### (1.) WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES.

Ages.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 .....	14,162	13,968	28,130	90·1	89·4	89·8
14 and above .....	7,242	13,051	20,293	12·8	50·4	24·6
Total.....	21,404	27,019	48,423	29·6	65·1	42·5

## (2.) BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

Under 14 .....	2,234	2,052	4,286	254·2	271·8	262·3
14 and above .....	5,849	2,316	8,165	59·7	196·9	74·4
Total .....	8,083	4,368	12,451	75·7	226·2	98·7

Thus, in point of increase upon their own numbers, the children have far outstripped the adults both within and beyond the boundaries. Within the boundaries, their increase has been positively as well as relatively greater than that of adults. The centesimal increase of female children, within the boundaries, has been slightly below that of males; whilst beyond the boundaries it has been considerably above. The numerical increase of female adults, within the boundaries, has been nearly double that of males; whilst beyond the boundaries it has been less than half that of the males, although the centesimal increase upon their own numbers in that locality has been largely on the side of the female adults.

## SECTION 21.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

## (1.) PROPORTION OF EACH AGE TO THE WHOLE POPULATION.

Ages.	Within the Boundaries.						Beyond the Boundaries.					
	1841.			1846.			1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.
Under 14.....	21·7	37·6	27·5	31·9	43·2	36·6	8·2	39·1	13·0	16·6	44·6	23·6
14 and above..	78·3	62·4	72·5	68·1	56·8	63·4	91·8	60·9	87·0	83·4	55·4	76·4
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Relatively to the whole population, the children, both within and beyond the boundaries, have gained rapidly on the adults. The numbers of the two classes, of both sexes, in proportion to each 1000, were as follows:—

	Within the Boundaries.		Beyond the Boundaries.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
1841 .....	275	725	130	870
1846 .....	366	634	236	764
Increase	91	Dec. 91	Increase 106	Dec. 106

## (2.) PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES OF THE SAME AGE.

Ages.	Within the Boundaries.				Beyond the Boundaries.			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 14 .....	50.2	49.8	50.3	49.7	53.8	46.2	52.6	47.4
14 and above.....	68.6	31.4	62.1	37.9	89.3	10.7	81.8	18.2
Total.....	63.6	36.4	57.8	42.2	84.7	15.3	74.9	25.1

Amongst the children, the sexes were pretty nearly equal both within and beyond the boundaries, at each census. Amongst the adults, the proportion of females to 1000 males was as follows:—

	Within the Boundaries.	Beyond.
1841 .....	457	120
1846 .....	609	223
Increase ..	152	103

## URBAN AND RURAL.

## SECTION 22.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS OF EACH SEX IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

Year	Ages.	Urban.			Rural.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1841	Under 14....	7,377	7,492	14,869	9,223	8,880	18,103
	14 and above.	24,059	14,589	38,648	42,427	12,492	54,919
	Total...	31,436	22,081	53,517	51,650	21,372	73,022
1846	Under 14....	15,380	15,443	30,823	17,616	16,949	34,565
	14 and above	31,139	23,011	54,150	48,438	19,437	67,875
	Total...	46,519	38,454	84,973	66,054	36,386	102,440

SECTION 23.—INCREASE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS FROM 1841 TO 1846, IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

(1.) URBAN.

Ages.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 .....	8,003	7,951	15,954	108·4	106·0	107·3
14 and above .....	7,080	8,422	15,502	29·4	57·0	40·1
Total .....	15,083	16,373	31,456	48·0	74·1	58·8

(2.) RURAL.

Under 14 .....	8,393	8,069	16,462	91·0	90·9	90·9
14 and above .....	6,011	6,945	12,956	14·2	55·6	23·6
Total .....	14,404	15,014	29,418	27·9	70·3	40·3

Both in the urban and in the rural population, the increase of children, positive as well as upon their own numbers, has exceeded that of adults. The increase of the male and female children has been pretty equal in both localities; while amongst the adults the increase has all been in favour of the females.

SECTION 24.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

(1.) PROPORTION OF EACH AGE TO THE WHOLE POPULATION.

Age.	Urban.						Rural.					
	1841.			1846.			1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.
Under 14.....	23·5	33·9	27·8	33·1	40·2	36·3	17·9	41·5	24·8	26·7	46·6	33·7
14 and above..	76·5	66·1	72·2	66·9	59·8	63·7	82·1	58·5	75·2	73·3	53·4	66·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Here, as in Section 21, the children are shown to have gained upon the adults. Their respective proportions to each 1000 were —

	Urban.		Rural.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
1841 . . . . .	278	722	248	752
1846 . . . . .	363	637	337	663
Increase..	85	Dec. 85	Increase 89	Dec. 89

(2.) PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES OF THE SAME AGE.

Ages.	Urban.				Rural.			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
Under 14 . . . . .	49·6	50·4	49·9	50·1	50·9	49·1	51·0	49·0
14 and above . . . . .	62·3	37·7	57·5	42·5	77·2	22·8	71·4	28·6
Total . . . . .	58·7	41·3	54·7	45·3	70·7	29·3	64·5	35·5

Of females, both children and adults, there is a larger proportion in the Urban than in the Rural population. Their numbers in each 1000 souls of both sexes were—

	Children.	Urban.	Rural.
	In 1841 . . . . .		504
1846 . . . . .		501	490
	Adults.	Urban.	Rural.
	In 1841 . . . . .		377
1846 . . . . .		425	286

The proportionate number of female children has declined, though very slightly, both in towns and in the country; while that of female adults has in each locality very considerably increased.



## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 25.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## (1.) THE CITY ONLY.

Ages.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 .....	4,231	4,314	8,545	6,551	6,580	13,131
14 and above .....	12,938	8,490	21,428	14,259	10,968	25,227
Total.....	17,169	12,804	29,973	20,810	17,548	38,358
	(2.) THE SUBURBS, 1846.			(3.) CITY & SUBURBS, 1846.		
Under 14 .....	1,423	1,384	2,807	7,974	7,964	15,938
14 and above .....	2,123	1,902	4,025	16,382	12,870	29,252
Total.....	3,546	3,286	6,832	24,356	20,834	45,190

## SECTION 26.—INCREASE OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, FROM 1841 TO 1846.

Ages.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 .....	2,320	2,266	4,586	54·8	52·5	53·7
14 and above .....	1,321	2,478	3,799	10·2	29·2	17·7
Total.....	3,641	4,744	8,385	21·2	37·1	28·0

In this, as in previous sections, the children (both sexes together) are shown to have increased, both relatively and positively, more than the adults. The numerical increase of female children within the city has not, however, been so great as that of female adults, by 212; while their centesimal increase has been nearly double that of the adults.

SECTION 27.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS IN  
THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.\*

Ages.	Proportion of each Age to the whole Population.						Proportion of Males to Females of the same Age.			
	1841.			1846.			1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Fem.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 14 .....	24·6	33·7	28·5	31·5	37·5	34·2	49·5	50·5	49·9	50·1
14 and above	75·4	66·3	71·5	68·5	62·5	65·8	60·4	39·6	56·5	43·5
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	57·28	42·72	53·90	46·10

The number of children in each 1000 of the population of Sydney was—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
In 1841 .....	246	337	285
1846 .....	315	375	342

The numbers of female children and adults, in proportion to each 1000 children and adults of both sexes, were—

	Female Children.	Female Adults.
In 1841.....	505	396
1846.....	501	435

SECTION 28.—PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN, ADULTS, AND AGED  
PERSONS, IN SYDNEY AND SOME PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN GREAT  
BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Ages.	In each 10,000 of the Population.					
	Sydney and Suburbs.	London and Westminster.	Edinburgh.	Dublin.	Liverpool	Bristol.
Under 14 .....	3,527	2,020	3,339	2,951	3,801	3,538
14 and under 60†	6,247	7,417	6,196	6,633	5,716	5,704
60 and upwards	226	563	465	416	483	758
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

\* The population of the Suburbs is included in the Proportions of 1846 only.

† In the columns of the British and Irish towns, these ages are 15 and under 61.

The proportions in the British and Irish towns are derived from data furnished by Captain Larcom, one of the Commissioners for taking the Census of Ireland in 1841.\* His tables specify the ages under 5, 5 to 10, 11 to 15, 16 to 20, &c. ; evidently meaning 5 and under 11, 11 and under 16, &c.

We have computed the number under 15 by deducting one-fifth from the number of those aged 11 and under 16. Our reason for assuming 14 in New South Wales to be equivalent to 15 in the United Kingdom, has been already stated.

Taking (as at p. 45, 46,) the children under 14, and persons above 60, as constituting, for the sake of comparison, the non-productive portion of the population, and the residue, or persons of 14 and under 60, as the productive portion ; and letting the aggregate population of the respective towns be represented by 1000,—we arrive at the following results :—

	<u>Productive.</u>	<u>Non-productive.</u>
Sydney and Suburbs . . . . .	625	375
London and Westminster ..	742	258
Edinburgh . . . . .	620	380
Dublin . . . . .	663	337
Liverpool . . . . .	572	428
Bristol . . . . .	570	430

It thus appears that while Sydney, as regards the productive proportion of its inhabitants, is surpassed by London and Dublin, it surpasses Edinburgh, Liverpool, and Bristol.

\* *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. VI., p. 333.

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 29.—SUMMARY OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS OF BOTH SEXES.

## (1.) NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

Localities.	1841.		1846.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
Within the Boundaries ..	31,338	82,590	59,468	102,883
Beyond the Boundaries ..	1,634	10,977	5,920	19,142
The whole Colony ..	32,972	93,567	65,388	122,025
Towns and Villages ....	14,869	38,648	30,823	54,150
Country .....	18,103	54,919	34,565	67,875
The whole Colony ..	32,972	93,567	65,388	122,025
Sydney and its Suburbs *	8,545	21,428	15,938	29,252
All other Parts .....	24,427	72,139	49,450	92,773
The whole Colony ..	32,972	93,567	65,388	122,025

## (2.) INCREASE FROM 1841 TO 1846.

Localities.	Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
Within the Boundaries ..	28,130	20,293	89·8	24·6
Beyond the Boundaries ..	4,286	8,165	262·3	74·4
The whole Colony ..	32,416	28,458	98·3	30·4
Towns and Villages ....	15,954	15,502	107·3	40·1
Country .....	16,462	12,956	90·9	23·6
The whole Colony ..	32,416	28,458	98·3	30·4
City of Sydney † .....	4,586	3,799	53·7	17·7
All other Parts .....	27,830	24,659	113·9	34·2
The whole Colony ..	32,416	28,458	98·3	30·4

\* The Suburbs are included in the enumeration of 1846 only.

† Not including the Suburbs.

## (3.) CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS.

Localities.	Proportion of Class.				Proportion of Locality.			
	1841.		1846.		1841.		1846.	
	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.
Within the Boundaries.....	27·5	72·5	36·6	63·4	95·0	88·3	90·9	84·3
Beyond the Boundaries.....	19·0	87·0	23·6	76·4	5·0	11·7	9·1	15·7
The whole Colony	26·1	73·9	34·9	65·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Towns & Villages	27·3	72·2	36·3	63·7	45·1	41·3	47·1	44·4
Country.....	24·8	75·2	33·7	66·3	54·9	58·7	52·9	55·6
The whole Colony	26·1	73·9	34·9	65·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Sydney and its Suburbs* .....	28·5	71·5	34·2	65·8	25·9	22·9	24·4	24·0
All other Parts....	25·3	74·7	34·8	65·2	74·1	77·1	75·6	76·0
The whole Colony	26·1	73·9	34·9	65·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

\* The Suburbs are included in the Proportions of 1846 only.

## CHAPTER IV.

### SOCIAL CONDITION.

#### THE WHOLE COLONY.

##### SECTION I.—NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE WHOLE COLONY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married . . . .	18,343	17,495	35,838	31,137	31,140	62,277
Single . . . . .	64,743	25,958	90,701	81,436	43,700	125,136
Total . . . . .	83,086	43,453	126,539*	112,573	74,840	187,413†

It is curious to observe how very slight is the difference, in the tables of 1846, between the number of married males and that of married females. In 1841, the difference was 948; in 1846, it is only 3. In 1841, there were 948 men whose wives, it is to be presumed, were not resident in the colony; in 1846, there are 3 women whose husbands are non-resident.

The single men have so generally availed themselves of the increasing proportion of marriageable females, that the number of married persons has increased during the five years in the large ratio of 73·8 per cent., while that of single persons has increased only 38 per cent.

The increase of single males and females was—

Single Males . . . . . 16,693, or 25·8 per cent.

Single Females . . . . . 17,742, or 68·3 „

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and crews of Colonial vessels.

† Exclusive of the crews of Colonial vessels.

Captain Larcom states that the results of the Census for Ireland were remarkably confirmatory of those obtained from an enumeration in Belgium, by M. Quetelet, "who," the Captain observes, "by bringing the aid of extensive mathematical acquirements to the subject of statistics, has gone far to place it within the domain of the exact sciences." On this subject M. Quetelet had arrived at the conclusion, (1) that the unmarried are two-thirds of the community,—(2) that the unmarried are most numerous in the rural districts,—and (3) that there are more males than females unmarried. For two of these facts Captain Larcom accounts in the following way:—

(1) "The general fact that two-thirds of the community are unmarried, may easily be understood, by considering that about two-thirds are under the ages at which marriage is usually contracted; the number who remain unmarried above that age being only sufficient to balance those who marry at an earlier period of life. (3) That there are more males than females unmarried is, doubtless, because males marry later than females, and therefore generally die before their wives; besides which, as they more frequently marry a second time, their number represents in the married state a proportion more than equivalent to their numerical amount; *i.e.*, if of 10 men and 10 women, 5 of the former and 2 of the latter marry a second time,—the men represent 15 in marriage comparison, and the women only 12: or in other words, there are 15 marrying males, to only 12 marrying females. Third marriages of course increase this disproportion."\*

Applying the first of these facts to the population of New South Wales, we find that in the year 1841, the unmarried portion *exceeded* two-thirds of the whole by 6,343 persons; while in 1846 the excess had dwindled down to 194 persons.

But the application of the test to the respective sexes, elicits results still more curious, and strikingly illustrative both of the phenomenon of our disparity of females, and of the effective manner in which that disparity is undergoing redress.

Thus, in 1841, the number of Single MALES *exceeded* the propor-

\* *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, Vol. VI., p. 335.

tion of one-third of the total number of males, by 9,352 persons; while in 1846, the excess had sunk to 6,387.

On the other hand, in 1841, the number of Single FEMALES was *below* the said proportion of the total number of females, by 3,011 persons; and in 1841 by 6,194.

SECTION 2.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE WHOLE COLONY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married .....	22·1	40·3	28·3	27·7	41·6	33·2
Single .....	77·9	59·7	71·7	72·3	58·4	66·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	1·000	100·0

Thus the ratio of the married, of both sexes, to the total population, has increased nearly 5 per cent. The ratio of married males, to the whole male population, has increased 5·6 per cent.; and that of married females, to the whole female population, 1·3 per cent.

WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>WITHIN.</b>						
Married .....	17,285	16,514	33,799	28,040	28,145	56,185
Single .....	55,121	25,008	80,129	65,770	40,396	106,166
Total Within..	72,406	41,522	113,928	93,810	68,541	162,351
<b>BEYOND.</b>						
Married .....	1,058	981	2,039	3,097	2,995	6,092
Single .....	9,622	950	10,572	15,666	3,304	18,970
Total Beyond..	10,680	1,931	12,611	18,763	6,299	25,062

## SECTION 4.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
WITHIN.						
Married .....	23·9	39·8	29·7	29·9	41·1	34·6
Single .....	76·1	60·2	70·3	70·1	58·9	65·4
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
BEYOND.						
Married .....	9·9	50·8	16·2	16·5	47·5	24·3
Single .....	90·1	49·2	83·8	83·5	52·5	75·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The ratio of married persons, Within the Boundaries, has advanced 4·9 per cent. ; and Beyond the Boundaries, 8·1 per cent. The ratio of married males, Within the Boundaries, has advanced 6 per cent. ; Beyond, 6·6 per cent. The ratio of married females, Within, has advanced 1·3 per cent. ; Beyond, it has receded 2·3 per cent. This recession is accounted for by the fact, that in 1841 the whole number of single females, children and adults together, Beyond the Boundaries, was only 950 ; while in 1846 it was 3,304.

## URBAN AND RURAL.

## SECTION 5.—NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
URBAN.						
Married .....	8,805	8,437	17,242	15,484	15,834	31,318
Single .....	22,631	13,644	36,275	31,035	22,620	53,655
Total Urban ..	31,436	22,081	53,517	46,519	38,454	84,973
RURAL.						
Married .....	9,538	9,058	18,596	15,653	15,306	30,959
Single .....	42,112	12,314	54,426	50,401	21,080	71,481
Total Rural ..	51,650	21,372	73,022	66,054	36,386	102,440

SECTION 6.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

URBAN.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married .....	28·0	38·2	32·2	33·3	41·2	36·9
Single .....	72·0	61·8	67·8	66·7	58·8	63·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
RURAL.	1841.			1846.		
Married .....	18·5	42·4	25·5	23·7	42·1	30·2
Single .....	81·5	57·6	74·5	76·3	57·9	69·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The conclusion of M. Quetelet and Captain Larcom, that the unmarried are most numerous in the rural districts, is here confirmed as regards the males, but not as regards the females; although it is equally true, that the proportion of unmarried females has *increased* in our rural districts by 0·3 per cent.; while in the urban it has *declined* by 3 per cent.

It is, however, a very singular coincidence, that of the whole number of married persons in either district, the ratio to the population of the district has advanced in the urban and in the rural with perfect equality, being 4·7 per cent. in each.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.\*

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married ....	5,203	5,099	10,302	8,428	8,587	17,015
Single ....	11,966	7,705	19,671	15,928	12,247	28,175
Total ..	17,169	12,804	29,973	24,356	20,834	45,190

\* The Suburbs are included in the enumeration of 1846 only.

As in the population of the whole colony, so also in that of Sydney, the preponderance of the married was in 1841 on the side of the males, and in 1846 on that of the females. In 1841 the number of married males exceeded that of married females by 104; in 1846, the number of married females exceeds that of married males by 159.

The centesimal increase of the married has not been so much larger in Sydney than that of the single, as in the whole colony. It has, however, been very considerable, the married, of both sexes, having increased at the rate of 65·2 per cent., and the single at the rate of only 42·7 per cent.

The increase of single males and females was—

Single Males .....	3,962, or 33·1 per cent.
Single Females .....	4,542, or 58·9 „

In Sydney, the proportion of the unmarried to the population is the reverse of what it is in the whole colony. The number of the unmarried was *less* than two-thirds of the whole, in 1841, by 311 persons, and in 1846 by 1,952.

SECTION 8.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED AND SINGLE PERSONS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married .....	30·3	39·8	34·4	34·6	41·2	37·7
Single .....	69·7	60·2	65·6	65·4	58·8	62·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In Sydney, as in the whole colony, the ratio of the married has increased both in males and in females. The ratio of married males to the whole male population has increased 4·3 per cent.; and that of married females, to the whole female population, 1·4 per cent. The ratio of the married of both sexes, to the total population of Sydney, has increased 3·3 per cent.

## SINGLE ADULTS.

The average age at which persons are married in England and Wales has never been ascertained; but from returns furnished to the Registrar-General from all parts of the country, it would appear that the average for men is about 27, and for women about 25.\* The averages in New South Wales are well known to be much lower than these, though we have no official data to indicate their numbers. The marriageable era is much sooner arrived at in this country, by both sexes, than in the colder climes of the north. In the following computations, however, we have taken the legal period of majority, 21 years, as the standard marriageable age; and deducting the number of persons married from the total number of adults, of the respective sexes, the remainder furnishes, perhaps, the nearest attainable approximation to the number of Single Adults.

## SECTION 9.—NUMBER OF SINGLE MALE AND FEMALE ADULTS IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

Localities.	1841.		1846.	
	Single Male Adults.	Single Female Adults	Single Male Adults.	Single Female Adults
Within the Boundaries	33,972	4,657	29,578	3,836
Beyond the Boundaries	8,213	54	11,787	85
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	42,185	4,711	41,365	3,921
Towns and Villages ..	12,666	3,422	12,422	2,891
Country .....	29,519	1,289	28,943	1,030
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	42,185	4,711	41,365	3,921
Sydney & its Suburbs †	6,186	1,708	6,009	1,638
All other Parts .....	35,999	3,003	35,356	2,283
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	42,185	4,711	41,365	3,921

\* *Companion to the Almanac*, 1841, p. 57.

† The Suburbs are included in the enumeration of 1846 only.

## DEFICIENCY OF SINGLE FEMALES.

## SECTION 10. — DEFICIENCY OF SINGLE FEMALES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

## (1.) NUMERICAL DEFICIENCY.

Localities.	Total Number of Single Females Deficient.		Number of Single <i>Adult</i> Females Deficient.	
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.
Within the Boundaries	30,113	25,374	29,315	25,742
Beyond the Boundaries	8,672	12,362	8,159	11,702
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	38,785	37,736	37,474	37,444
Towns and Villages ..	8,987	8,415	9,244	9,531
Country .....	29,798	29,321	28,230	27,913
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	38,785	37,736	37,474	37,444
Sydney & its Suburbs*	4,261	3,681	4,478	4,371
All other Parts .....	34,524	34,055	32,996	33,073
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	38,785	37,736	37,474	37,444

## (2.) CENTESIMAL DEFICIENCY.

Localities.	Single Females in Proportion to 100 Single Males.				Single <i>Adult</i> Females in Proportion to 100 Single <i>Adult</i> Males.			
	Number.		Deficiency.		Number.		Deficiency.	
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.
<i>The Whole Colony</i>	40·09	53·66	59·91	46·34	11·17	9·48	88·83	90·52
Within the Boundaries .....	45·37	61·42	54·63	38·58	13·71	12·97	86·29	87·03
Beyond the Boundaries .....	9·87	21·09	90·13	78·91	00·66	00·72	99·34	99·28
Towns & Villages Country .....	60·29	72·89	39·71	27·11	27·02	23·27	72·98	76·73
	29·24	41·82	70·76	58·18	04·37	03·56	95·63	96·44
Sydney and its Suburbs† .....	64·39	76·89	35·61	23·11	27·61	27·26	72·39	72·74
All other Parts....	34·59	48·01	65·41	51·99	08·34	06·46	91·65	93·54

\* The Suburbs are included in the enumeration of 1846 only.

† The Suburbs are included in the Proportions of 1846 only.

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 11.—SUMMARY OF SOCIAL CONDITION.

## (1.) TOTAL NUMBER OF MARRIED AND SINGLE OF BOTH SEXES.

Localities.	1841.		1846.	
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Within the Boundaries ..	33,799	80,129	56,185	106,166
Beyond the Boundaries ..	2,039	10,572	6,092	18,970
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	35,838	90,701	62,277	125,136
Towns and Villages ....	17,242	36,275	31,318	53,655
Country .....	18,596	54,426	30,959	71,481
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	35,838	90,701	62,277	125,136
Sydney and its Suburbs ..	10,302	19,671	17,015	28,175
All other Parts. ....	25,536	71,030	45,262	96,961
<i>The Whole Colony</i> ..	35,838	90,701	62,277	125,136

## (2.) CENTESIMAL INCREASE FROM 1841 TO 1846.

Localities.	Males.		Females.	
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
The Whole Colony .....	69·7	25·8	78·0	68·4
Within the Boundaries ...	62·2	19·3	70·4	61·5
Beyond the Boundaries. ...	192·7	62·8	205·3	247·4
Towns and Villages ....	75·9	37·1	87·7	65·8
Country .....	64·1	19·7	69·0	71·2
Sydney and its Suburbs ..	62·0	33·1	68·4	58·9
All other Parts .....	172·7	124·1	198·1	172·3

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

FREE AND BOND.

THE WHOLE COLONY.

In our Analytical View of the Census of 1841, at page 17, are the following remarks:—

“ 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.”

How far this anticipation has been realized, the following tables will show.

The colony having been relieved from the Transportation System in the year 1840, we do not see that any useful end could be answered by carrying our enquiries into the Civil Condition of the population farther back than the census of 1841.

SECTION 1.—NUMBER OF FREE AND BOND IN THE POPULATION OF THE  
WHOLE COLONY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free .....	61,070	40,323	101,393	102,652	73,923	176,575
Bond .....	22,016	3,130	25,146	9,921	917	10,838
Total....	83,086	43,453	126,539*	112,573	74,840	187,413†

SECTION 2.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF FREE AND BOND IN THE  
POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free .....	73·5	92·8	80·1	91·2	98·8	94·2
Bond .....	26·5	7·2	19·9	8·8	1·2	5·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It thus appears, that while in 1841 the bond were nearly 20 per cent. of the population of the whole colony, in 1846 they were less than 6 per cent. Their proportions to each other were—

In 1841 ..... 403† } Free to 100 Bond.  
1846 ..... 1629 }

Within these five years, the free have *increased* by upwards of 75,000 souls, or 74·1 per cent. ; while the bond have *decreased* by 14,300 souls, or 56·9 per cent.

In other words, and speaking in round numbers, for every 10 free persons in 1841 there are now 17 ; while for every 10 bond there are only 4.

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and crews of colonial vessels.

† Exclusive of the crews of colonial vessels.

‡ This proportion differs from that stated in the passage quoted above from our publication of 1841, because there the population of Norfolk Island was included, and here it is omitted.

We do not think it necessary to extend this branch of our analysis to the localities within and beyond the boundaries, nor to the urban and rural population ; deeming it sufficient to embrace the population of the whole colony and that of our metropolis.

## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF FREE AND BOND WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free .....	15,452	12,236	27,688	20,100	17,468	37,568
Bond .....	1,717	568	2,285	710	80	790
Total.....	17,169	12,804	29,973	20,810	17,548	38,358

## SECTION 4.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF FREE AND BOND WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Condition.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Free .....	90·0	95·6	92·4	96·6	99·5	97·9
Bond .....	10·0	4·4	7·6	3·4	0·5	2·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The proportion of bond to free in 1841 having been much less in Sydney than in the whole colony, the decrease in the subsequent five years appears much less striking. The diminution is, however, very considerable, the bond having fallen from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the city population in 1841, to 2 per cent. in 1846. Their proportions to each other were—

In 1841 .....	1221	} Free to 100 Bond.
1846 .....	4775	

\* Not including the Suburbs.



Although the *freed* have increased numerically, their ratio to the whole population has declined from 19 per cent. in 1841, to 15 per cent. in 1846. The ratio of freed males has diminished  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; and of freed males rather less than 3 per cent.

## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY OR ARRIVED FREE, AND OF OTHER FREE PERSONS, WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	12,954	11,378	24,332	18,366	16,854	35,220
Other Free Persons.	2,498	858	3,356	1,734	614	2,348
Total . . . . .	15,452	12,236	27,688	20,100	17,468	37,568

## SECTION 8.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF FREE WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	83·8	93·0	87·9	91·4	96·5	93·75
Other Free Persons.	16·2	7·0	12·1	8·6	3·5	6·25
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·00

Although the number of *freed* persons has increased in the population of the whole colony, within the city of Sydney it has decreased by 1008, or 30 per cent.

In its ratio to the total population of the city, this class has declined more than  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

\* Not including the Suburbs.

## THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BOND.

## THE WHOLE COLONY.

## SECTION 9.—THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BOND IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	1841.				1846.			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	% Cent.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	% Cent.
Holding Tickets of Leave In Government.	5,843	316	6,159	24·5	7,116	462	7,578	69·9
Employment In Private Assignment	4,830	979	5,809	23·1	2,074	238	2,312	21·3
	11,343	1,835	13,178	52·4	731	217	948	8·8
Total..	22,016	3,130	25,146	100·0	9,921	917	10,838	100·0

## THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 10.—THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BOND WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.				1846.*			
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	% cent.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	% cent.
Holding Tickets of Leave In Government.	168	39	207	9·1	94	51	145	18·4
Employment In Private Assignment..	1,012	6	1,018	44·5	550	4	554	70·1
	537	523	1,060	46·4	66	25	91	11·5
Total . . . .	1,717	568	2,285	100·0	710	80	790	100·0

The most prominent fact shewn in this and the preceding table, is the rapid decrease in the number of convicts in Private Assignment.

\* Not including the Suburbs.

In the population of the whole colony, the assigned servants have dwindled from 13,178 to 948, or 92·8 per cent.; and within the city of Sydney from 1060 to 91, or 90·4 per cent.

## NATIVES AND IMMIGRANTS AND PERSONS TRANSPORTED.

### THE WHOLE COLONY.

SECTION 11.—NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY OR ARRIVED FREE, AND OF THOSE TRANSPORTED, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free	45,312	36,686	81,998	80,115	69,436	149,551
Transported ..	37,774	6,767	44,541	32,458	5,404	37,862
Total . . .	83,086	43,453	126,539*	112,573	74,840	187,413†

The number of Natives and Immigrants has thus *increased* by 67,553, or 82·4 per cent.; while that of Persons Transported has *decreased* by 6,679, or 15 per cent.

This diminution in the latter class must be attributed principally (though of course not exclusively) to deaths; and of the rapid inroads which mortality is making in its ranks, a pretty near estimate may be formed from the subjoined statement.

Assuming the whole of the 6,679 persons who have disappeared from this class, during the last five years, to have sunk into the grave, the ratio of mortality has been as follows:—

Males . . . . .	1 in 7·11
Females . . . . .	1 in 4·96
Both Sexes . . . . .	1 in 6·67

After making the most ample allowance for the numbers who may

\* Exclusive of Norfolk Island and crews of colonial vessels.

† Exclusive of crews of colonial vessels.

have left the colony for other parts of the world, the rate of mortality is still exceedingly great.

SECTION 12. — CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE CLASSES ABOVE ENUMERATED, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	54·5	84·4	64·8	71·2	92·8	79·8
Transported . . . . .	45·5	15·6	35·2	28·8	7·2	20·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Thus the proportion of Persons Transported to each 1000 of the population of the whole colony was—

In 1841 . . . . . 352, or more than *one-third*.

1846 . . . . . 202, or little more than *one-fifth*.

Or, to vary the statement, the proportions of Natives and Immigrants to Persons Transported were—

Natives and Immigrants.    Persons Transported.

In 1841 . . . . . 184 . . . . . } o 100.  
1846 . . . . . 395 . . . . . }

SECTION 13. — CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE CLASSES ABOVE ENUMERATED, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . . .	55·3	44·7	53·6	46·4
Transported . . . . .	84·8	15·2	85·7	14·3
Both Classes . . . . .	65·7	34·3	60·1	39·9

SECTION 14.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN EACH OF THE CLASSES ABOVE  
ENUMERATED, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	Numbers Deficient.		Deficient in proportion to each 1000 Males.	
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	8,626	10,679	190	133
Transported . . . . .	31,007	27,054	821	834
Both Classes . . .	39,633	37,733	477	335

These two tables clearly indicate the facts already well understood, that the deficiency of females is mainly chargeable to the late transportation system; and that while amongst the Natives and Immigrants the disparity of the sexes is becoming *less*, amongst the Persons Transported it is becoming *greater*. Thus, the numbers of females, in proportion to each 1000 of the respective classes, were—

Natives and Immigrants.      Persons Transported.

In 1841 . . . . . 447 . . . . . 152

1846 . . . . . 464 . . . . . 143

Or, the number of females deficient in proportion to 1000 males, amongst the Natives and Immigrants, has *declined* from 190 to 133; while in the other class it has *advanced* from 821 to 834.

THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

SECTION 15.—NUMBER OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY OR ARRIVED  
FREE, AND OF THOSE TRANSPORTED, WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	12,954	11,378	24,332	18,366	16,854	35,220
Transported . . . . .	4,215	1,426	5,641	2,444	694	3,138
Total . . . . .	17,169	12,804	29,973	20,810	17,548	38,358

\* Not including the Suburbs.

In the population of Sydney, the number of Natives and Immigrants has *increased* by 10,888, or 44·7 per cent.; while that of Persons Transported has *decreased* by 2,503, or 44·4 per cent.

SECTION 16.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE CLASSES ABOVE ENUMERATED WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.			1846.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	75·4	88·9	81·2	88·3	96·0	91·8
Transported . . . . .	24·6	11·1	18·8	11·7	4·0	8·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Within the city of Sydney, the proportion of Persons Transported to each 1000 of the population was—

In 1841 . . . . . 188, or nearly *one-fifth*.  
 1846 . . . . . 82, or about *one-eleventh*.

Or, the proportions of class to class were—

Natives and Immigrants.    Persons Transported.

In 1841 . . . . . 431 . . . . .	}	to 100.
1846 . . . . . 1122 . . . . .		

SECTION 17.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE CLASSES ABOVE ENUMERATED, WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	1841.		1846.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Born in Colony or arrived Free . . . .	53·2	46·8	52·1	47·9
Transported . . . . .	77·7	25·3	77·9	22·1
Both Classes. . .	57·3	42·7	54·3	45·7

SECTION 18.—DEFICIENCY OF FEMALES IN EACH OF THE CLASSES ABOVE  
ENUMERATED, WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Classes.	Number Deficient.		Deficient in proportion to each 1000 Males.	
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.
Born in Colony or arrived				
Free .....	1,576	1,512	122	82
Transported .....	2,789	1,750	662	716
Both Classes .....	4,365	3,262	254	157

Here also, as in sections 13 and 14, the disparity of the sexes is proved to have been caused principally by the transportation system; and here also it is shown that while amongst the Natives and Immigrants this disparity is in course of correction, amongst the persons transported it is growing worse and worse.

In proportion to each 1000 of the respective classes, the numbers of females were—

Natives and Immigrants.    Persons Transported.

In 1841 .....	468 .....	253
1846 .....	479 .....	221

Or, the number of females deficient in proportion to 1000 males, amongst the Natives and Immigrants, has *declined* from 122 to 82; while in the other class it has *advanced* from 662 to 716.

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 19.—SUMMARY OF CIVIL CONDITION.

## (1.) NUMBER OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

Localities.	1841.			1846.		
	Born in Colony or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Bond.	Born in Colony or arrived Free.	Other Free Persons.	Bond.
City of Sydney* ..	24,332	3,356	2,285	35,220	2,348	790
All other Parts....	57,666	16,039	22,861	114,331	24,676	10,048
The whole Colony.	81,998	19,395	25,146	149,551	27,024	10,838

## (2.) CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS.

City of Sydney* ..	81·2	11·2	7·6	91·8	6·1	2·1
All other Parts....	59·7	16·6	23·7	76·7	16·6	6·7
The whole Colony.	64·8	15·3	19·9	79·8	14·4	5·8

\* Not including the Suburbs.

## CHAPTER VI.

### RELIGION.

The first census in which we find returns under the head of Religion, is that of 1828; but until the census of 1841, the only distinction was between Protestant and Roman Catholic. We shall therefore first examine the relative numbers of these two classes, and then proceed to the more extended distribution of the years 1841 and 1846.

#### PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS.

##### THE WHOLE COLONY.

##### SECTION 1.—NUMBER OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

Years.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Total of Christians.	Per Cent.	
				Protestants.	Catholics.
1828....	25,248	11,236	36,484	69·2	30·8
1833....	43,218	17,200	60,418	71·5	28·5
1836....	54,621	21,898	76,519	71·4	28·6
1841* ..	90,725	34,760	125,485	72·3	27·7
1846....	129,425	56,262	185,687	69·7	30·3

\* Not including Norfolk Island.

SECTION 2.—INCREASE OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE  
POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY.

(1.) FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS.

Years.	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.
1828 to 1833 ..	17,970	5,964	71·2	53·1	3,594	1,193	14·2	10·6
1833 to 1836 ..	11,403	4,698	26·4	27·3	3,801	1,566	8·8	9·1
1836 to 1841 ..	36,104	12,862	66·1	58·7	7,221	2,572	13·2	11·7
1841 to 1846 ..	83,700	21,502	42·7	61·9	7,740	4,300	8·5	12·4

(2.) FROM EACH CENSUS TO THAT OF 1846.

From the Census of Year	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.
1841, being 5 years.)	38,700	21,502	42·7	61·9	7,740	4,300	8·5	12·4
1836, being 10 years.)	74,804	34,364	137·0	156·9	7,480	3,436	13·7	15·7
1833, being 13 years.)	86,207	39,062	199·5	227·1	6,631	3,005	15·4	17·5
1828, being 18 years.)	104,177	45,026	412·6	401·1	5,788	2,501	22·9	22·3

In their ratio to the whole Christian population, the Catholics are thus more numerous in 1846 than they had previously been since the census of 1828. During the last five years, the ratios of Protestants and Catholics have altered as follows:—

	Protestants.		Catholics.	
In 1841.....	72·3	.....	27·7	
1846.....	69·7	.....	30·3	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Decrease..	2·6	Increase....	2·6	
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

Their proportions to each other were—

	Catholics.		Protestants.
In 1828.....	45	}	to 100
1833.....	40		
1836.....	40		
1841.....	38		
1846.....	43		

The aggregate increase of the last eighteen years, both numerical and centesimal, has, however, been considerably in favour of the Protestants. Thus—

	Protestants.		Catholics.
Numerical Increase	104,177	.....	45,026
Centesimal do.	412·6	.....	401·1

### THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

#### SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

Years.	Protestants.	Catholics.	Total of Christians.	Per Cent.	
				Protest.	Cath.
The City.					
1828 .....	7,865	2,874	10,739	73·2	26·8
1833 .....	12,079	3,922	16,001	75·5	24·5
1836 .....	14,391	4,942	19,333	74·4	25·6
1841 .....	21,323	8,126	29,449	72·4	27·6
1846 .....	25,663	11,953	37,616	68·2	31·8
Suburbs.					
1846 .....	5,224	1,581	6,805	76·8	23·2
City and Suburbs.					
1846 .....	30,887	13,534	44,421	69·5	30·5

SECTION 4.—INCREASE OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS  
WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

## (1.) FROM CENSUS TO CENSUS.

Years.	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.
1828 to 1833 ..	4,214	1,048	53·6	36·4	843	210	10·7	7·3
1833 to 1836 ..	2,312	1,020	19·1	26·0	771	340	6·3	8·7
1836 to 1841 ..	6,932	3,184	48·1	64·4	1,386	637	9·6	12·9
1841 to 1846 ..	4,340	3,827	20·4	47·1	868	765	4·1	9·4

## (2.) FROM EACH CENSUS TO THAT OF 1846.

From the Census of Year	Total Increase.				Annual Average.			
	Numerical.		Centesimal.		Numerical.		Centesimal.	
	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.	Prot.	Cath.
1841, } being 5 years.. }	4,340	3,827	20·4	47·1	868	765	4·1	9·4
1836, } being 10 years. }	11,272	7,011	78·3	141·9	1,127	701	7·8	14·2
1833, } being 13 years. }	12,584	8,031	104·1	204·8	968	618	8·0	15·8
1828, } being 18 years. }	17,798	9,079	226·2	315·9	989	504	12·6	17·5

In their ratio to the whole Christian population of Sydney, the Catholics have thus been gaining ground at every census since the year 1833. Within the last five years, the ratios of Protestants and Catholics, in the population of the city, have varied as follows :—

	Protestants.		Catholics.
In 1841.....	72·4	.....	27·6
1846.....	68·2	.....	31·8
Decrease..	4·2	Increase..	4·2

Their proportions to each other were—

	Catholics.		Protestants.
In 1828.....	37	}	to 100
1833.....	32		
1836.....	34		
1841.....	38		
1846.....	47		

In point of numbers, the increase of Protestants, during the eighteen years, has been nearly double that of Catholics; but the per centage increase has been largely in favour of the Catholics. Thus—

	Protestants.	Catholics.
Numerical Increase .....	17,798	9,079
Centesimal do. ....	226·2	315·9

## THE SEVERAL DENOMINATIONS.

### THE WHOLE COLONY.

SECTION 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, WITH THE CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS AND INCREASE THEREOF.

Denominations.	Persons.		Per cent. of the Population.		Increase per cent.
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.	
Church of England....	72,551	94,731	57·3	50·6	30·6
Church of Scotland....	13,090	21,909	10·3	11·7	67·4
Wesleyan Methodists ..	3,235	7,935	2·6	4·2	145·3
Other Protestants ....	1,849	4,850	1·4	2·6	162·3
Roman Catholics ....	34,760	56,262	27·5	30·0	61·9
Jews .....	847	1,086	0·7	0·6	28·2
Other Persuasions.* ..	207	640	0·2	0·3	209·2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>126,539†</b>	<b>187,413</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>48·1</b>

\* The persons classed under this head are denominated, in the Census Tables of 1841, "Mahomedans and Pagans;" and in those of 1846, "Mahomedans and Pagans" and "Other Persuasions."

† Not including Norfolk Island.



## THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION  
IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, WITH THE CENTESIMAL  
PROPORTIONS AND INCREASE THEREOF.

## (1.) THE CITY ONLY.

Denominations.	Persons.		Per cent. of the Po- pulation.		Increase per cent.
	1841.	1846	1841.	1846.	
Church of England .....	16,505	17,976	55·1	46·9	8·9
Church of Scotland.....	3,111	3,994	10·4	10·4	28·4
Wesleyan Methodists .....	827	1,672	2·8	4·3	102·2
Other Protestants .....	880	2,021	2·9	5·3	129·7
Roman Catholics .....	8,126	11,953	27·1	31·1	47·1
Jews .....	462	603	1·5	1·6	30·5
Other Persuasions .....	62	139	0·2	0·4	124·2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>29,973</b>	<b>38,358</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>100·0</b>	<b>28·0</b>

The Christian denominations within the City of Sydney, in point of *numerical* increase, stand in the following order:—

Roman Catholics .....	3,827
Church of England .....	1,471
Protestants not named.....	1,141
Church of Scotland .....	883
Wesleyan Methodists .....	845

But with regard to *centesimal* increase, the order is as follows:—

Protestants not named .....	129·7
Wesleyan Methodists .....	102·2
Roman Catholics.....	47·1
Church of Scotland .....	28·4
Church of England .....	8·9

Denominations.	(2.) THE SUBURBS, 1846.		(3.) CITY AND SUBURBS, 1846.	
	Persons.	Per cent. of the Population.	Persons.	Per cent. of the Population.
	Church of England .....	3,729	54·6	21,705
Church of Scotland .....	734	10·7	4,728	10·5
Wesleyan Methodists .....	456	6·7	2,128	4·7
Other Protestants .....	305	4·5	2,326	5·1
Roman Catholics .....	1,581	23·1	13,534	30·0
Jews .....	14	0·2	617	1·4
Other Persuasions .....	13	0·2	152	0·3
Total .....	6,832	100·0	45,190	100·0

SECTION 8.—MUTUAL PROPORTIONS OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

Proportion of each Denomination to 1000 of all others.			Proportion of Church of England to 1000 of other Denominations.		
	1841.	1846.		1841.	1846.
Of Church of England .....	1,225	882	To all other Protestants .....	3,426	2,338
Of Church of Scotland .....	116	116	To Roman Catholics .....	2,031	1,504
Of Wesleyan Methodists .....	28	46	To all other Christians .....	1,275	915
Of Other Protestants .....	30	56	To all other Denominations .....	1,225	882
Of Roman Catholics .....	372	453			
Of Jews .....	16	16			
Of Other Persuasions .....	2	4			

SECTION 9.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE PROPORTIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO OTHER DENOMINATIONS WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND IN ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY.

To 1000 of	Church of England.					
	1841.			1846.		
	In Sydney.	In all other Parts.	Less in Syd- ney by	In Sydney.	In all other Parts.	Less in Syd- ney by
All other Protestants.	3,426	3,992	566	2,338	2,730	392
Roman Catholics ..	2,031	2,087	56	1,504	1,684	180
All other Christians ..	1,275	1,371	96	915	1,042	127
All other Denomina- tions .....	1,225	1,344	119	882	1,022	140

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 10.—SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

## (1.) NUMBERS.

Denominations.	1841.			1846.		
	Sydney.	All other parts.	The whole Colony.	Sydney & Suburbs.	All other parts.	The whole Colony.
Church of England .....	16,505	56,046	72,551	21,705	73,026	94,731
Church of Scotland .....	3,111	9,979	13,090	4,728	17,181	21,909
Wesleyan Methodists.....	827	2,408	3,235	2,128	5,807	7,935
Other Protestants .....	880	969	1,849	2,326	2,524	4,850
<i>Total Protestants</i> .....	21,323	69,402	90,725	30,887	98,538	129,425
Roman Catholics .....	8,126	26,634	34,760	13,534	42,723	56,262
Other Persuasions .....	524	530	1,054	769	957	1,726
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>29,973</b>	<b>96,566</b>	<b>126,539</b>	<b>45,190</b>	<b>142,223</b>	<b>187,413</b>

## (2.) INCREASE OF CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS BETWEEN 1841 AND 1846.

Denominations.	Numerical Increase.			Centesimal Increase.		
	Sydney.*	All other parts.	The whole Colony.	Sydney.*	All other parts.	The whole Colony.
Church of England..	1,471	20,709	22,180	8·9	37·0	30·6
Church of Scotland...	883	7,936	8,819	28·4	79·5	67·4
Wesleyan Methodists.	845	3,855	4,700	102·2	160·1	145·3
Other Protestants ...	1,141	1,860	3,001	129·7	192·0	162·3
<i>Total increase of Prot.</i>	4,340	34,360	38,700	20·4	49·5	42·7
Roman Catholics ...	3,827	17,675	21,502	47·1	66·4	61·9

\* Not including the Suburbs.

## (3.) CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF DENOMINATIONS.

Denominations.	Sydney.*		All other parts.		Whole Colony.	
	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.	1841.	1846.
Church of England .....	55·1	46·9	58·1	51·5	57·3	50·6
Church of Scotland .....	10·4	10·4	10·3	12·0	10·3	11·7
Wesleyan Methodists.....	2·8	4·3	2·5	4·2	2·6	4·2
Other Protestants .....	2·9	5·3	1·0	1·9	1·4	2·6
<i>Total of Protestants</i> ....	71·2	66·9	71·9	69·6	71·6	69·1
Roman Catholics .....	27·1	31·1	27·6	29·7	27·5	30·0
<i>Total of Christians</i> ....	98·3	98·0	99·5	99·3	99·1	99·1
Other Persuasions .....	1·7	2·0	0·5	0·7	0·9	0·9
Total .....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

\* Not including the Suburbs.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION.

The present being the first instance in which our Census Tables have embraced the subject of Education, we have not the means of comparing this class of results with those of any former period.

#### THE WHOLE COLONY.

##### PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

Degrees of Instruction.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot read . . . . .	22,573	21,898	44,471	56·3	55·1	55·7
Read only . . . . .	6,532	7,297	13,829	16·3	18·3	17·3
Read and Write . . . . .	10,966	10,584	21,550	27·4	26·6	27·0
Total . . . . .	40,071	39,779	79,850	100·0	100·0	100·0

The Registrar-General of England\* assumes the mean age of boys during their education to be 10 years. This age is not specified in our census tables, but if we take three-sevenths of the children of 7 and under 14, and add the numbers to those under 7, we shall probably come sufficiently near to the proportion under 10. By this rule, applied to both sexes, we collect the following particulars, with reference to those who can and those who cannot write.

\* Seventh Annual Report, p. xiii.

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes
Total Population under 21 years			
of age.....	40,071 ..	39,779 ..	79,850
Deduct Children under 10.....	26,878 ..	26,620 ..	53,498
Population aged 10 and under 21..	13,193 ..	13,159 ..	26,352
Numbers who can write.....	10,966 ..	10,584 ..	21,550
Numbers who cannot write .....	2,227 ..	2,575 ..	4,802

Proportions per cent. of persons aged 10 and under 21 :—

	Males.	Females.	Mean.
Cannot write .....	16·9 .....	19·6 .....	18·2
Can write .....	83·1 .....	80·4 .....	81·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0

Comparing these results with those shown (in the next section) with regard to adults, it will be seen that the infant population, between the ages of 10 and 21, is far better educated than the population of 21 and upwards.

It has been assumed by writers in England, that all children of 5 years of age and upwards ought to be under instruction.\* In order to test, on this principle, the educational state of our population between the ages of 5 and 21, in so far as the art of *reading* is concerned, we must compute that, of the children returned in our census tables as of 2 and under 7 years, three-fifths are under 5 years.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total population aged 5 and under			
21 .....	23,544 ..	23,249 ..	46,793
Numbers under 21 who can read ..	17,498 ..	17,881 ..	35,379
Numbers aged 5 and under 21 who			
cannot read .....	6,046 ..	5,368 ..	11,414

\* *Companion to British Almanac* for 1847, p. 23.

Proportion per cent. of persons of 5 and under 21—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot read .....	25·7	23·1	24·4
Can read .....	74·3	76·9	75·6
	100·0	100·0	100·0

It thus appears, that of the population of the whole colony, between the ages of 5 and 21, rather more than three-fourths are able to read; and that this degree of instruction is possessed by a larger proportion of females than of males.

### PERSONS ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read .....	16,042	8,148	24,190	22·1	23·2	22·5
Read only .....	8,634	7,483	16,117	11·9	21·4	15·0
Read and Write....	47,826	19,430	67,256	66·0	55·4	62·5
Total .....	72,502	35,061	107,563	100·0	100·0	100·0

In the *Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in England*, p. 12, it is said:—

“Persons, when they are married, are required to sign the Marriage Register; if they cannot write their names, they sign with a mark: the result has hitherto been, that nearly one man in three, and one woman in two, married, sign with marks.

“Only 67 in 100 men, and 51 in 100 women, wrote their names. It is probable that a few women, able perhaps to write letters intelligible to their friends, signed with marks; but this simple test leaves little doubt that 33 in 100 of the men, and 49 in 100 of the

women of England, at the marriageable age, are either quite unable to write, or write very badly. Some objections have been raised against this return as a test of the state of education; and it should be taken for no more than it is worth. I have already stated that a certain number of the women able to write, either from timidity or from other motives, may not have written their names. Upon the other hand, many who write their names are able to write little else; and writing the name is no proof of the possession of that stock of the elements of literary and scientific knowledge which it is desirable that the whole mass of a civilized nation should possess. But the return is of unquestionable value, as an evidence of the *relative state* of elementary education in different parts of the country, and at different times."

Comparing these results with those furnished by our own census tables, we find a very remarkable similarity, as regards elementary education, between the population of England and that of New South Wales.

The subjoined statement shows, for England, the mean proportions of the numbers married during the six years 1839—44; and for New South Wales, the proportions of the population at the census of 1846, above twenty-one years of age. For the sake of clearness, the decimals are omitted.

	Proportions per Cent.					
	Cannot Write.			Can Write.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
New South Wales..	34	45	40	66	55	60
England.....	33	49	41	67	51	59

Hence it appears, that while the proportion of men who can write is in New South Wales only 1 per cent. less than in England, the proportion of women is 4 per cent. greater, and of both sexes 1 per cent. greater.

## WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

## PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read..	20,036	19,638	39,674	2,537	2,260	4,797
Read only ..	5,951	6,815	12,766	581	482	1,063
Read and Write	10,205	10,107	20,312	761	477	1,238
Total....	36,192	36,560	72,752	3,879	3,219	7,098

SECTION 4.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read .....	55·4	53·7	54·5	65·4	70·2	67·6
Read only .....	16·4	18·6	17·6	15·0	15·0	15·0
Read and Write....	28·2	27·7	27·9	19·6	14·8	17·4
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Applying to these tables the rule employed in Section 1, we arrive at the subjoined results.

## Persons of 10 and under 21 years.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot write..	1,738..	2,280..	4,018..	489..	295..	784
Can write....	10,205..	10,107..	20,312..	761..	477..	1,238
Total ....	11,943	12,387	24,330	1,250	772	2,022

## Persons of 10 and under 21 years.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Proportions per cent.						
Cannot Write . . . .	14·6..	18·4..	16·5..	39·1..	38·2..	38·6
Can Write . . . . .	85·4..	81·6..	83·5..	60·9..	61·8..	61·4
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

These figures show, that amongst young persons of 10 and under 21 years, the state of education, as regards the art of writing, is 22 per cent. less favourable beyond than within the boundaries. They show also, that beyond the boundaries the females are better educated than the males; while within the boundaries it is the reverse.

The art of reading, amongst the minors of 5 years and upwards, within and beyond the boundaries, is possessed in the following proportions:—

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Population aged 5						
& under 21 years	21,380..	21,667..	43,047..	2,163..	1,582..	3,745
Minors who can						
read . . . . .	16,156..	16,922..	33,078..	1,342..	959..	2,301
Minors of 5 and } under 21 who } cannot read . }	5,224	4,745	9,969	821	623	1,444
Per cent. of Minors						
and under 21.						
Cannot read . . . . .	24·4..	21·9..	23·1..	38·0..	39·4..	38·7
Can read . . . . .	75·6..	78·1..	76·9..	62·0..	60·6..	61·3
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

We have seen that of the whole number of minors at the *writing* age, within the boundaries,  $83\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. are able to write; we here see that of the whole number at the *reading* age, in the same localities, 77 per cent. are able to read. Of those beyond the boundaries, while the numbers who can write are 22 per cent. less than those within, the numbers who can read are not quite 16 per cent. less.

The difference between the reading males and the reading females, aged 5 years and under 21, is, within the boundaries,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in favour of the females; and beyond, nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in favour of the males. The difference as to the art of *writing* has been shown to be exactly the reverse of this.

### PERSONS ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read ..	12,412	7,403	19,815	3,630	745	4,375
Read only ....	6,805	6,895	13,700	1,829	588	2,417
Read and Write	38,401	17,683	56,084	9,425	1,747	11,172
Total .....	57,618	31,981	89,599	14,884	3,080	17,964

### SECTION 6.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read .....	21·5	23·1	22·1	24·4	24·2	24·3
Read only .. .....	11·8	21·6	15·3	12·3	19·1	13·5
Read and Write.....	66·7	55·3	62·6	63·3	56·7	62·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The state of education amongst adult females in this colony, within the boundaries, would hence appear to be superior to what it is in England. Thus—

	N. S. Wales.	England.
Proportions per cent. who can write—Men...	67	67
Women.	55	51

While the proportion of men who can write is greater within the boundaries than beyond, the proportion of women is greater beyond than within.

## URBAN AND RURAL.

## PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read . . . . .	9,525	9,517	19,042	13,048	12,381	25,429
Read only . . . . .	2,795	3,737	6,532	3,737	3,560	7,297
Read and Write . . . . .	6,293	6,475	12,768	4,673	4,109	8,782
Total . . . . .	18,613	19,729	38,342	21,458	20,050	41,508

SECTION 8.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read . . . . .	51·2	48·2	49·7	60·8	61·7	61·3
Read only . . . . .	15·0	19·0	17·0	17·4	17·8	17·6
Read and Write . . . . .	33·8	32·8	33·3	21·8	20·5	21·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The educational differences between the sexes in the Urban population are, that in the art of *writing* the males are 1 per cent. superior to the females; and in the art of *reading*, the females are 3 per cent. superior to the males.

In the Rural districts, the males have the advantage in both acquirements— $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. in *writing*, and nearly 1 per cent. in *reading*.

The difference between the two localities is, that the proportion of minors (of both sexes) who can *write* is—in the Urban districts, *one-third*, and in the Rural, little more than *one-fifth*, of their respective numbers.

The minors who can *read* constitute rather more than *one-half* of the minor population in the Urban districts, and rather less than *two-thirds* of that in the Rural.

PERSONS ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 9.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read.....	4,011	3,521	7,532	12,031	4,627	16,658
Read only.....	2,664	3,804	6,468	5,970	3,679	9,649
Read and Write....	21,231	11,400	32,631	26,595	8,030	34,625
Total .....	27,906	18,725	46,631	44,596	16,336	60,932

SECTION 10.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	Urban.			Rural.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read.....	14·4	18·8	16·1	27·0	28·3	27·4
Read only .....	9·5	20·3	13·9	13·4	22·5	15·8
Read and Write .....	76·1	60·9	70·0	59·6	49·2	56·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The difference between the adults in the Urban and the Rural districts is, that the numbers who can *read* form 84 per cent. of the former, and  $72\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the latter; and the numbers who can *write*, 70 per cent. of the former, and  $56\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the latter.

In the art of *reading*, the women in the towns are scarcely  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. inferior to the men, and those in the country only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. But in the art of *writing*, the female adults are  $15\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. inferior to the male adults in towns, and only  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the country.

## CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 11.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	The City.			Its Suburbs.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read .....	3,991	4,043	8,034	888	873	1,761
Read only .....	1,224	1,690	2,914	276	329	605
Read and Write. ..	3,040	3,139	6,179	500	535	1,035
Total .....	8,255	8,872	17,127	1,664	1,737	3,401

SECTION 12.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	The City.			Its Suburbs.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read .....	48·4	45·6	46·9	53·4	50·3	51·8
Read only .....	14·8	19·0	17·0	16·6	18·9	17·8
Read and Write.....	36·8	35·4	36·1	30·0	30·8	30·4
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The educational difference between the minors within the City and in its Suburbs is, centesimally, as follows:—

	Can Read.			Can Write.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
City .....	51·6 ..	54·4 ..	53·1 ..	36·8 ..	35·4 ..	36·1
Suburbs.....	46·6 ..	49·7 ..	48·2 ..	30·0 ..	30·8 ..	30·4
In favour of the City .....	5·0 ..	4·7 ..	4·9 ..	6·8 ..	4·6 ..	5·7

## CITY OF SYDNEY AND ALL OTHER PARTS.

## PERSONS UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 13.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY, UNDER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	City of Sydney.*			All other Parts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read.....	3,991	4,043	8,034	18,582	17,855	36,437
Read only.....	1,224	1,690	2,914	5,308	5,607	10,915
Read and Write....	3,040	3,139	6,179	7,926	7,445	15,371
Total.....	8,255	8,872	17,127	31,816	30,907	62,723

SECTION 14 —CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	City of Sydney.			All other Parts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read.....	48·4	45·6	46·9	58·4	57·8	58·1
Read only.....	14·8	19·0	17·0	16·7	18·1	17·4
Read and Write....	36·8	35·4	36·1	24·9	24·1	24·5
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The difference between minors in Sydney and in all other parts, as regards education, is centesimally as follows :—

	Can Read.			Can Write.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sydney.....	51·6 ..	54·4 ..	53·1 ..	36·8 ..	35·4 ..	36·1
All other parts ..	41·6 ..	42·2 ..	41·9 ..	24·9 ..	24·1 ..	24·5
In favour of						
Sydney.....	10·0 ..	12·2 ..	11·2 ..	11·9 ..	11·3 ..	11·6

\* Not including the Suburbs.

In one word, the state of learning amongst young persons is in Sydney nearly 12 per cent. superior to what it is in all other parts of the colony.

### PERSONS ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

SECTION 15.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE COLONY, ABOVE TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE, WHO CANNOT READ, CAN READ ONLY, AND READ AND WRITE.

	City of Sydney.			All other Parts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read . . . . .	1,651	1,653	3,304	14,391	6,495	20,886
Read only . . . . .	1,097	1,684	2,781	7,537	5,799	13,336
Read and Write . . . . .	9,807	5,339	15,146	38,019	14,091	52,110
Total . . . . .	12,555	8,676	21,231	59,947	26,385	86,332

SECTION 16.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	City of Sydney.			All other Parts.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cannot Read . . . . .	13·2	19·1	15·6	24·0	24·6	24·2
Read only . . . . .	8·7	19·4	13·1	12·6	22·0	15·4
Read and Write . . . . .	78·1	61·5	71·3	63·4	53·4	60·4
Total . . . . .	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The educational difference between the *adults* in Sydney and those in all other parts of the colony, both sexes, is centesimally as follows :—

	Can Read.	Can Write.
Sydney . . . . .	84·4	71·3
All other Parts . . . . .	75·8	60·4
In favour of Sydney	<u>8·6</u>	<u>10·9</u>

Or, speaking in round terms, the *adult* inhabitants of Sydney are better instructed than the rest of the population by 11 per cent., and the *minors* by 12 per cent.

Comparing the proportion of adults who can write, in the population of Sydney and in that of England and her Metropolis, on the principle stated in Sec. 2, p. 89, we have the following centesimal results, leaving out the decimals :—

	Cannot Write.			Can Write.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Sydney .....	22	38	30	78	62	70
England .....	33	49	41	67	51	59
London .....	12	24	18	88	76	82

## SUMMARY.

## SECTION 17.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATION.

## (1.) TOTAL NUMBERS OF BOTH SEXES.

Localities.	Cannot Read.		Read only.		Read and Write.	
	Under 21.	Above 21.	Under 21.	Above 21.	Under 21.	Above 21.
Within the Boundaries	39,674	19,815	12,766	13,700	20,312	56,084
Beyond the Boundaries	4,797	4,375	1,063	2,417	1,238	11,172
<i>The whole Colony</i> ..	44,471	24,190	13,829	16,117	21,550	67,256
Towns and Villages ..	19,042	7,532	6,532	6,468	12,768	32,631
Country .....	25,429	16,658	7,297	9,649	8,782	34,625
<i>The whole Colony</i> ..	44,471	24,190	13,829	16,117	21,550	67,256
City of Sydney* ....	8,034	3,304	2,914	2,781	6,179	15,146
All other Parts .....	36,437	20,886	10,915	13,336	15,371	52,110
<i>The whole Colony</i> ..	44,471	24,190	13,829	16,117	21,550	67,256

\* Not including the Suburbs.

## (2.) CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS.

Localities.	Cannot Read.		Read only.		Read and Write.	
	Under 21.	Above 21.	Under 21.	Above 21.	Under 21.	Above 21.
Within the Boundaries . . . .	54·5	22·1	17·6	15·3	27·9	62·6
Beyond the Boundaries . . . .	67·6	24·3	15·0	13·5	17·4	62·2
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . .	55·7	22·5	17·3	15·0	27·0	62·5
Towns and Villages . . . . .	49·7	16·1	17·0	13·9	33·3	70·0
Country . . . . .	61·3	27·4	17·6	15·8	21·1	56·8
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . .	55·7	22·5	17·3	15·0	27·0	62·5
City of Sydney* . . . . .	46·9	15·6	17·0	13·1	36·1	71·3
All other Parts . . . . .	58·1	24·2	17·4	15·4	24·5	60·4
<i>The whole Colony</i> . . . .	55·7	22·5	17·3	15·0	27·0	62·5

## ADDENDUM.

## SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL RETURN.

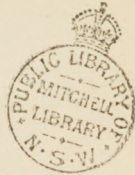
Since the foregoing portion of this Chapter was printed, we have been favoured by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary with the subjoined Summary of the separate Educational Return, now under course of official publication.

Having tested by its figures the numbers of minors computed, in Section 1 of this Chapter, to have been of the respective ages of 5 and 10, we find the differences to have been inconsiderable: viz.

Population aged 5 and under 21.	In a total, under 21, of 79,050.
Computed on Census Tables . . . . .	46,793
Computed on separate Return . . . . .	46,467
Difference . . . . .	326
Population aged 10 and under 21.	
Computed on Census Tables . . . . .	26,352
Computed on separate Return . . . . .	26,238
Difference . . . . .	114

Of the separate Return, the following is a general abstract of the numbers under 21 years of age, those of 21 and upwards being the same as we have already given from the Census Tables.

\* Not including the Suburbs.



SECTION 18.—SUMMARY OF EDUCATION AMONGST PERSONS OF SEVERAL AGES UNDER 21, IN THE YEAR 1846.

		Under 4 years.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.
THE WHOLE COLONY.					
Males.	{ Cannot Read.....	13,566	5,651	2,355	937
	{ Read only.....	198	2,316	3,042	930
	{ Read and Write ....	15	462	5,284	5,147
	Total.*.....	13,779	8,429	10,681	7,014
Females.	{ Cannot Read.....	13,322	5,641	2,056	825
	{ Read only.....	273	2,456	3,240	1,301
	{ Read and Write ....	43	471	4,780	5,239
	Total.*.....	13,638	8,568	10,076	7,365
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES.					
Males.	{ Cannot Read.....	12,110	5,031	2,041	790
	{ Read only.....	171	2,176	2,770	788
	{ Read and Write ....	14	440	5,023	4,670
	Total.*.....	12,295	7,647	9,834	6,248
Females.	{ Cannot Read.....	11,946	5,047	1,845	746
	{ Read only.....	254	2,298	3,016	1,220
	{ Read and Write ....	35	449	4,585	4,987
	Total.*.....	12,235	7,794	9,446	6,953
BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.					
Males.	{ Cannot Read.....	1,456	620	314	147
	{ Read only.....	27	140	272	142
	{ Read and Write ....	1	22	261	477
	Total. ....	1,484	782	847	766
Females.	{ Cannot Read.....	1,376	594	211	79
	{ Read only.....	19	158	224	81
	{ Read and Write ....	8	22	195	252
	Total. ....	1,403	774	630	412

\* The difference between the totals under 21 here and in the Census Tables, is accounted for by the Military being included in the latter and not in the former.

SECTION 18 *Continued.*

		Under 4 years.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 14.	14 and under 21.
Males.	CITY OF SYDNEY.				
	Cannot Read .....	2,769	845	231	82
	Read only .....	22	503	537	116
	Read and Write ....	1	74	1,462	1,445
	Total.* .....	2,792	1,422	2,230	1,643
Females.	Cannot Read .....	2,718	804	267	200
	Read only .....	39	531	741	352
	Read and Write ....	2	89	1,279	1,718
	Total.* .....	2,759	1,424	2,287	2,270

## SECTION 19.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ABOVE NUMBERS.

	Under 4 years.		4 and under 7.		7 and under 14.		14 and under 21.	
	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
THE WHOLE COLONY.								
Cannot Read	98·5	97·7	67·0	65·9	22·0	20·4	13·3	11·2
Read only ..	1·4	2·0	27·5	28·6	28·5	32·2	13·3	17·7
Read and Write	0·1	0·3	5·5	5·5	49·5	47·4	73·4	71·1
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES.								
Cannot Read	98·5	97·6	65·8	64·7	20·7	19·5	12·7	10·7
Read only ..	1·4	2·1	28·5	29·5	28·2	31·9	12·6	17·6
Read and Write	0·1	0·3	5·7	5·8	51·1	48·6	74·7	71·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.								
Cannot Read	98·1	98·1	79·3	76·8	37·1	33·5	19·2	19·2
Read only ..	1·8	1·3	17·9	20·4	32·1	35·6	18·5	19·6
Read and Write	0·1	0·6	2·8	2·8	30·8	30·9	62·3	61·2
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
CITY OF SYDNEY.								
Cannot Read	99·2	98·5	59·4	56·5	10·3	11·7	5·0	8·8
Read only ..	0·8	1·4	35·4	37·3	24·1	32·4	7·1	15·5
Read and Write	0·0	0·1	5·2	6·2	65·6	55·9	87·9	75·7
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

\* Not including the Suburbs, nor the Military within the City.

It here appears, that amongst minors of the several ages not distinguished in the general Census Tables, the degrees of instruction in the several localities are as follows:—

	In every 1000.			
	Can Read.		Read and Write.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>In the whole Colony :</i>				
Under 4 years of age	15	23	1	3
4 and under 7	330	341	55	55
7 „ 14	780	796	495	474
14 „ 21	867	888	734	711
<i>Within the Boundaries :</i>				
Under 4	15	24	1	3
4 and under 7	342	353	57	58
7 „ 14	793	805	511	486
14 „ 21	873	893	747	717
<i>Beyond the Boundaries :</i>				
Under 4	19	19	1	6
4 and under 7	207	232	28	28
7 „ 14	629	665	308	309
14 „ 21	808	808	623	612
<i>City of Sydney :</i>				
Under 4	8	15	0	1
4 and under 7	406	435	52	62
7 „ 14	897	883	656	559
14 „ 21	950	912	879	757

CHAPTER VIII.  
COUNTRY WHERE BORN.  
THE WHOLE COLONY.

SECTION 1.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, (1846,) BORN IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Colony . . . . .	31,216	31,220	62,436	27·7	41·7	33·3
In England & Wales . . . . .	41,610	16,401	58,011	37·0	21·9	30·9
In Ireland . . . . .	27,482	20,065	47,547	24·4	26·8	25·4
In Scotland . . . . .	9,166	5,438	14,604	8·2	7·3	7·8
In other British Dominions . . . . .	1,953	1,355	3,308	1·7	1·8	1·8
In Foreign Countries . . . . .	1,146	361	1,507	1·0	0·5	0·8
Total . . . . .	112,573	74,840	187,413	100·0	100·0	100·0

THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

SECTION 2.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, IN (1846,) BORN IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Colony . . . . .	6,161	6,418	12,579	29·6	36·6	32·8
In England & Wales . . . . .	7,124	4,292	11,416	34·2	24·5	29·8
In Ireland . . . . .	5,285	5,363	10,648	25·4	30·6	27·7
In Scotland . . . . .	1,521	1,075	2,596	7·3	6·1	6·8
In other British Dominions . . . . .	361	288	649	1·8	1·6	1·7
In Foreign Countries . . . . .	358	112	470	1·7	0·6	1·2
Total . . . . .	20,810	17,548	38,358	100·0	100·0	100·0

## THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY, (1846,) BORN IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Colony . . . .	1,168	1,171	2,339	33·0	35·6	34·2
In England & Wales	1,334	1,024	2,358	37·6	31·2	34·5
In Ireland . . . . .	696	813	1,509	19·6	24·7	22·1
In Scotland . . . . .	242	205	447	6·8	6·2	6·6
In other British Dominions . . . . .	66	61	127	1·9	1·9	1·9
In Foreign Countries	40	12	52	1·1	0·4	0·7
Total . . . . .	3,546	3,286	6,832	100·0	100·0	100·0

## THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## SECTION 4.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, BORN IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.

Where Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Colony . . . .	7,329	7,589	14,918	30·1	36·4	33·0
In England & Wales	8,458	5,316	13,774	34·7	25·5	30·5
In Ireland . . . . .	5,981	6,176	12,157	24·6	29·7	26·9
In Scotland . . . . .	1,763	1,280	3,043	7·2	6·1	6·7
In other British Dominions . . . . .	427	349	776	1·8	1·7	1·7
In Foreign Countries	398	124	522	1·6	0·6	1·2
Total . . . . .	24,356	20,834	45,190	100·0	100·0	100·0

## AUSTRALIANS AND ALL OTHERS.

## THE WHOLE COLONY.

The only previous Censuses in which persons born in the colony were distinguished, were those of 1828 and 1841.

SECTION 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 .....	4,473	4,254	8,727	23,138	4,733	27,871
1841 .....	14,794	14,602	29,396	68,292	28,851	97,143
1846 .....	31,216	31,220	62,436	81,357	43,620	124,977

SECTION 6.—INCREASE, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

(1.) NUMERICAL INCREASE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 } to 1841 } ....	10,321	10,348	20,669	45,154	24,118	69,272
1841 } to 1846 } ....	16,422	16,618	33,040	13,065	14,769	27,834

(2.) AVERAGE NUMERICAL INCREASE PER ANNUM.

1828 } to 1831 } ....	794	796	1,590	3,473	1,855	5,328
1841 } to 1846 } ....	3,284	3,324	6,608	2,613	2,954	5,567

(3.) CENTESIMAL INCREASE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 } to 1841 } ....	230·7	243·3	236·8	195·2	509·6	248·5
1841 } to 1846 } ....	111·0	113·8	112·4	19·1	51·2	28·7

## (4.) AVERAGE CENTESIMAL INCREASE PER ANNUM.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 } to 1841 } .....	17·7	18·7	18·2	15·0	39·2	19·1
1841 } to 1846 } .....	22·1	22·8	22·5	3·8	10·2	5·7

It thus appears, that during the last eighteen years, the Australian-born population of the whole colony has increased by 53,700 souls, being more than six-fold; and during the last five years, by 33,000, or more than two-fold. Within this last period its increase has exceeded that of persons born elsewhere by 5,200.

It is an odd coincidence, that, according to our official statistics of population and live stock, the Australians increase in much the same ratio as the sheep, each doubling their numbers in about five years!

## SECTION 7.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

## (1.) PROPORTIONS OF CLASS.

Years.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.
1828	16·2	83·8	47·3	52·7	23·8	76·2
1841	17·8	82·2	33·6	66·4	23·2	76·8
1846	27·7	72·3	41·7	58·3	33·3	66·7

## (2.) PROPORTIONS OF SEX.

Years.	Born in the Colony.		Born elsewhere.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1828	51·25	48·75	83·02	16·98
1841	50·33	49·67	70·30	29·70
1846	49·997	50·003	65·10	34·90

## THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 8.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828	1,263	1,405	2,668	6,145	2,002	8,147
1841	3,413	3,587	7,000	13,756	9,217	22,973
1846	6,161	6,418	12,579	14,649	11,130	25,779

## SECTION 9.—INCREASE, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

## (1.) NUMERICAL INCREASE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 to } 1841 } ....	2,150	2,182	4,332	7,611	7,215	14,826
1841 to } 1846 } ....	2,748	2,831	5,579	893	1,913	2,806

## (2) AVERAGE NUMERICAL INCREASE PER ANNUM.

1828 to } 1841 } ....	165	168	333	585	555	1,140
1841 to } 1846 } ....	550	566	1,116	179	382	561

## (3.) CENTESIMAL INCREASE.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 to } 1841 } ....	170·2	155·3	162·4	123·9	360·3	182·0
1841 to } 1846 } ....	80·5	78·9	79·7	6·4	20·7	12·2

## (4.) AVERAGE CENTESIMAL INCREASE PER ANNUM.

Years.	Born in the Colony.			Born elsewhere.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1828 } to 1841 } .....	13·1	12·0	12·5	9·5	27·7	14·0
1841 } to 1846 } .....	16·1	15·8	15·9	1·3	4·1	2·4

During the last eighteen years, the Australian-born population of Sydney has increased by nearly 10,000 souls, or not far short of four-fold; and during the last five years, its increase (5,600) has exceeded that of persons born elsewhere by 2,773, or in the proportion of 2 to 1.

## SECTION 10.—CENTESIMAL PROPORTIONS, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY, OF PERSONS BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

## (1.) PROPORTIONS OF CLASS.

Years.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.	Born in Colony.	Born elsewhere.
1828	17·0	83·0	41·2	58·8	24·7	75·3
1841	19·9	80·1	28·0	72·0	23·4	76·6
1846	29·6	70·4	36·6	63·4	32·8	67·2

## (2.) PROPORTIONS OF SEX.

Years.	Born in the Colony.		Born elsewhere.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1828	47·34	52·66	75·43	24·57
1841	48·76	51·24	59·88	40·12
1846	48·98	51·02	56·83	43·17

## SUBURBS OF SYDNEY.

SECTION 11.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS, IN THE SUBURBS OF SYDNEY, (1846,) BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
In Colony ..	1,168	1,171	2,339	32·9	35·6	34·2
Elsewhere ..	2,378	2,115	4,493	67·1	64·4	65·8
Total....	3,546	3,286	6,832	100·0	100·0	100·0

The proportions of the sexes are—

	Born in the Colony.	Born elsewhere.
Males.....	49·94.....	52·93
Females.....	50·06.....	47·07
	<u>100·00</u>	<u>100·00</u>

## CITY AND SUBURBS.

SECTION 12.—NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS, IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS, (1846,) BORN IN THE COLONY AND ELSEWHERE.

Born.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
In Colony ..	7,329	7,589	14,918	30·1	33·4	33·0
Elsewhere ..	17,027	13,245	30,272	69·9	67·6	67·0
Total..	24,356	20,834	45,190	100·0	100·0	100·0

The proportions of the sexes are—

	Born in the Colony.	Born elsewhere.
Males.....	49·13.....	56·25
Females.....	50·87.....	43·75
	<u>100·00</u>	<u>100·00</u>

## CHAPTER IX.

### OCCUPATION.

In the tables of the Census of 1841, the columns under this head were only *seven*; in those of 1846 they are *sixteen*. It is obvious, therefore, that a comparison between the results of the two periods must necessarily be very limited and imperfect. We propose to state, under each local subdivision, first, the actual numbers given in the tables of 1846; and, next, by a comprehensive generalization of the respective returns of both years, to furnish the means of as full and fair a comparison as the dissimilarity of the returns will admit.

#### THE WHOLE COLONY.

#### OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR 1846.

SECTION I.—NUMBER OF PERSONS, IN THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE COLONY, WHO, IN THE YEAR 1846, FOLLOWED THE OCCUPATIONS COMPRISED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADS.

Occupations.	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Occupations.	In each 1000 of Total Population.
Commerce, Trade, and Manufacture	9,264	104·3	49·4
Agriculture . . . . .	13,952	157·1	74·4
Shepherds and Persons in manage- ment of Sheep . . . . .	13,565	152·7	72·3
Stockmen and Persons in manage- ment of Horses and Cattle . . . . .	5,532	62·3	29·5
Horticulture . . . . .	943	10·6	5·0
Other Labourers . . . . .	12,104	136·3	64·5
Mechanics and Artificers . . . . .	10,769	121·3	58·0
Domestic Servants { Male . . . . .	4,188	47·2	22·4
{ Female . . . . .	6,455	72·6	34·4
Clerical Profession . . . . .	185	2·1	0·9
Legal Profession . . . . .	271	3·1	1·4
Medical Profession . . . . .	343	3·9	1·8
Other educated Persons . . . . .	1,737	19·5	9·2
Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c. . . . .	1,687	19·0	9·0
All other Occupations . . . . .	7,816	88·0	41·7
Total of Persons occupied . . . . .	88,811	1000·0	....
Residue of Population . . . . .	98,602	....	526·1
Total Population . . . . .	187,413	....	1000·0

SECTION 2.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OCCUPATIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND IN ENGLAND.

Occupations.	Proportions per Cent.			
	On Total Occupations.		On Total Population.	
	N. S. Wales.	England.	N. S. Wales.	England.
Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures .....	22·5	41·0	10·7	16·9
Agriculture .....	38·3	18·8	18·1	7·7
Other Labourers .....	13·6	10·1	6·5	4·2
Domestic Servants.....	12 0	15·2	5·7	6·2
Professional Persons.....	0·9	0·8	0·4	0·3
Other educated Persons.....	2 0	2·0	0·9	0·8
Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c. ....	1·9	2·7	0·9	1·1
All other Occupations .....	8·8	9·4	4·2	3·9
Residue of Population.....	.....	.....	47·4	41·1
			52·6	58·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In the above table, the Occupations of the colony, as enumerated in the Census returns of 1846, are classified, for the sake of comparison, on the model of the English abstracts.\*

In the class of Agriculture, it might have been useful to compare the proportions which farmers and graziers bear *respectively*, in the colony and in England, to the whole population; but it so happens that the English tables uniformly class "Farmers and Graziers" together. The only occupation under the head of Agriculture in the returns for England which admits of comparison with one exactly corresponding in our colonial returns, is that designated in the former, "Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists," and in the latter, "Horticulture." The proportions are—

	In 1000.			
	Of Total Occupations.			
Horticulture	(New South Wales	10·6	....	5·0
	(England .....	7·4	....	3·0

\* See *Occupation Abstract of Census of England, 1841, p. 23.*

Under the head of Commerce, Trade, &c., in the foregoing table, are included, for the colony, Mechanics and Artificers; and under that of Agriculture are included Shepherds and persons in management of Sheep, Stockmen and persons in management of Horses and Cattle, and Horticulture.

In the comparative statements of the occupations in the years 1841 and 1846, given in the subjoined table, and in the corresponding ones for the several localities, recourse has been unavoidably had to the following condensations:—

COMMERCE, TRADE, AND MANUFACTURES.—The numbers for the year 1841 include those specified in the official tables under the two heads of “*Landed Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers, and Professional Persons;*” and “*Shopkeepers, and other Retail Dealers.*”

Those for 1846 include the five heads of “*Commerce, Trade, &c.,*” “*Clerical,*” “*Legal,*” and “*Medical*” Professions; and “*Other Educated Persons.*”

AGRICULTURE.—For 1841 are included “*Gardeners, Stockmen, and Persons employed in Agriculture.*”

For 1846 are included “*Agriculture;*” “*Horticulture;*” and “*Stockmen and Persons in the management of Horses and Cattle.*”

The other three classes are returned separately in the official tables of both years.

The “*Alms-people, &c.,*” and “*All other Occupations,*” of 1846, are here included in “*Residence of Population.*”

## OCCUPATIONS IN YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

## SECTION 3.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OCCUPATIONS, IN THE WHOLE COLONY, IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

Occupations.	1841.			1846.		
	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.
Commerce, Trade, &c. ....	6,251	11.1	4.9	11,800	17.6	6.3
Agriculture .....	16,670	29.5	13.2	20,427	30.4	10.9
Shepherds .....	12,948*	23.0	10.2	13,565	20.2	7.2
Mechanics and Artificers .....	10,715	19.0	8.5	10,769	16.0	5.8
Domestic Servants..	9,820	17.4	7.8	10,643	15.8	5.7
Total occupations admitting of comparison .....	56,404	100.0	.....	67,204	100.0	.....
Residue of Population .....	70,135		55.4	120,209		64.1
Total Population.	126,539†	.....	100.0	187,413‡	.....	100.0

\* In a note to the Census Tables of 1841, it is stated that, "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 persons employed in Agriculture, cannot be relied on as perfectly correct."

† Exclusive of Norfolk Island, and crews of Colonial vessels.

‡ Exclusive of crews of Colonial vessels.

## COUNTIES IN THE MIDDLE DISTRICT, 1846.

SECTION 4.—CONDENSED VIEW OF THE OCCUPATIONS OF EACH 100 PERSONS IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT, IN THE YEAR 1846.

Counties.	Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures.	Agriculture and Horticulture.	Grazing.	All other Occupations.*
Argyle .....	16·9	20·3	30·0	32·8
Bathurst .....	7·2	15·7	27·1	50·0
Bligh .....	4·3	7·8	52·4	35·5
Brisbane .....	6·2	13·7	45·7	34·4
Camden .....	7·9	42·7	7·8	41·6
Cook .....	4·5	54·1	6·7	34·7
Cumberland .....	18·8	12·1	1·3	67·8
Durham .....	4·0	53·5	10·4	32·1
Georgiana .....	2·0	16·3	55·5	26·2
Gloucester .....	9·3	24·0	22·6	44·1
Hunter .....	2·1	53·8	18·2	25·9
King .....	1·7	34·0	37·9	26·4
Macquarie .....	9·2	7·5	8·1	75·2
Murray .....	1·7	17·3	35·4	45·6
Northumberland .....	10·3	29·7	3·9	56·1
Phillip .....	....	5·2	54·5	40·3
Roxburgh .....	1·5	21·5	27·0	50·0
St. Vincent .....	3·7	33·1	25·0	38·2
Wellington .....	1·8	3·7	54·3	40·2
Westmoreland .....	0·1	44·6	25·2	30·1
Total of the 20 Counties ..	13·0	21·0	10·2	55·8
Stanley, (Moreton Bay) ..	7·2	3·2	27·6	62·0
Auckland, (Twofold Bay).	4·0	5·0	43·7	47·3

The number of persons, in the Twenty Counties, following the several Occupations, was as follows:—

1. Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures .....	7,805
2. { Agriculture .....	11,826
{ Horticulture .....	793
	————— 12,619
3. Grazing—Sheep .....	4,190
Cattle and Horses .....	1,903
	————— 6,093

\* The columns of the Official Tables comprehended in this, are the following:—"Other Labourers;" "Mechanics and Artificers;" "Domestic Servants;" the three learned professions; "Other educated Persons;" "Alms people," &c.; and "All other Occupations."

4. All other Occupations—		
Other Labourers.....	8,211	
Mechanics and Artificers .....	7,866	
Domestic Servants—		
Male .....	2,892	
Female .....	4,463	
	<hr/>	7,355
Clerical, Legal, and Medical } Professions .....		637
Other educated Persons .....	1,392	
Alms-people, &c. ....	1,572	
All other Occupations .....	6,390	
	<hr/>	33,423
		<hr/>
		59,940
		<hr/>

WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR 1846.

SECTION 5.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, WHO, IN THE YEAR 1846, FOLLOWED THE UNDERMENTIONED OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Oc- cupations.	In each 1000 of Total Po- pulation.	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Oc- cupations.	In each 1000 of Total Po- pulation.
Commerce, Trade, &c..	9,008	125·4	55·4	256	15·1	10·2
Agriculture .....	13,231	184·1	81·5	721	42·5	28·8
Shepherds, &c. ....	5,462	76·0	33·7	8,103	477·9	323·3
Stockmen, &c. ....	2,601	36·2	16·0	2,931	172·9	117·0
Horticulture .....	931	12·9	5·7	12	0·7	0·5
Other Labourers ....	9,680	134·7	59·6	2,424	143·0	96·7
Mechanics .....	9,942	138·4	61·2	827	48·8	33·0
Domest.Serv. { Male ..	3,649	50·8	22·5	539	31·8	21·5
{ Female	5,627	78·3	34·7	828	48·8	33·1
Clerical Profession....	179	2·5	1·1	6	0·4	0·2
Legal Profession .....	270	3·8	1·7	1	0·1	0·0
Medical Profession....	318	4·4	2·0	25	1·5	1·0
Other educated Persons	1,670	23·2	10·3	67	3·9	2·7
Alms-people, &c. ....	1,679	23·4	10·3	8	0·5	0·3
All other Occupations.	7,610	105·9	46·9	206	12·1	8·2
Total of persons occu- pied .....	71,857	1000·0	.....	16,954	1000·0	.....
Residue of Population.	90,494		557·4	8,108		323·5
Total Population ..	162,351	.....	1000·0	25,062	.....	1000·0

## OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

## SECTION 6.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OCCUPATIONS, WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

Occupations.	1841.					
	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.
Commerce, Trade, &c. ....	5,966	12·6	5·2	285	3·2	2·3
Agriculture .....	13,944	29·3	12·2	2,726	30·8	21·6
Shepherds .....	8,415	17·7	7·4	4,533	51·2	35·9
Mechanics and Artificers ..	10,239	21·5	9·0	476	5·3	3·8
Domestic Servants .....	8,980	18·9	7·9	840	9·5	6·7
Total Occupations.* .....	47,544	100·0	.....	8,860	100·0	.....
Residue of Population ....	66,384	.....	58·3	3,751	.....	29·7
Total Population .....	113,928	.....	100·0	12,611	.....	100·0

Occupations.	1846.					
	Within the Boundaries.			Beyond the Boundaries.		
	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.
Commerce, Trade, &c. ....	11,445	21·7	7·1	355	2·5	1·4
Agriculture .....	16,763	31·7	10·3	3,664	25·6	14·6
Shepherds .....	5,462	10·3	3·4	8,103	56·6	32·3
Mechanics and Artificers ..	9,942	18·8	6·1	827	5·8	3·3
Domestic Servants .....	9,276	17·5	5·7	1,367	9·5	5·5
Total Occupations.* .....	52,888	100·0	.....	14,316	100·0	.....
Residue of Population ....	109,463	.....	67·4	10,746	.....	42·9
Total Population .....	162,351	.....	100·0	25,062	.....	100·0

\* That is, the total admitting of comparison. See p. 113.

CITY OF SYDNEY.  
OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR 1846.

SECTION 7.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WITHIN THE CITY OF SYDNEY WHO:  
IN THE YEAR 1846, FOLLOWED THE UNDERMENTIONED OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Po- pulation.	In each 1000 of Total Po- pulation.	Centesimal Proportions in Sydney and all other parts of the Colony.	
				Sydney.	All other Parts.
Commerce, Trade, &c. ....	4,211	251·4	109·8	45·5	54·5
Agriculture .....	62	3·7	1·6	0·4	99·6
Shepherds, &c. ....	16	1·0	0·4	0·1	99·9
Stockmen, &c. ....	67	4·0	1·8	1·2	98·8
Horticulture .....	82	4·9	2·1	8·7	91·3
Other Labourers .....	1,736	103·7	45·3	14·3	85·7
Mechanics .....	3,118	186·2	81·3	29·0	71·0
Domest. Serv. { Male .....	959	57·3	25·0	22·9	77·1
{ Female .....	1,718	102·6	44·9	26·6	73·4
Clerical Profession .....	56	3·3	1·5	30·3	69·7
Legal Profession .....	98	5·8	2·6	36·2	63·8
Medical Profession .....	102	6·1	2·7	29·7	70·3
Other educated Persons .....	551	32·9	14·4	31·7	68·3
Alms-people, &c. ....	980	58·5	25·2	58·1	41·9
All other Occupations .....	2,991	178·6	78·0	38·3	61·7
Total of Persons occupied .....	16,747	1000·0	.....	.....	.....
Residue of Population .....	21,611	.....	563·4	21·9	78·1
Total Population .....	38,358	.....	1000·0	20·5	79·5

OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

SECTION 8.—COMPARATIVE VIEW OF OCCUPATIONS WITHIN THE CITY  
OF SYDNEY, IN THE YEARS 1841 AND 1846.

Occupations.	1841.			1846.		
	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.	Persons.	Per cent. of Occupations.	Per cent. of Population.
Commerce, Trade, &c. ...	1,347	16·5	4·5	5,018	45·5	13·1
Agriculture .....	435	5·3	1·4	211	1·9	0·6
Shepherds .....	.....	.....	.....	16	0·1	0·0
Mechanics and Artificers	3,754	45·8	12·5	3,118	28·2	8·1
Domestic Servants ....	2,657	32·4	8·9	2,677	24·3	7·0
Total Occupations.* ..	8,193	100·0	.....	11,040	100·0	.....
Residue of population ..	21,780	.....	72·7	27,318	.....	71·2
Total Population ....	29,973	.....	100·0	38,358	.....	100·0

\* That is, the total admitting of comparison. See p. 113.

## SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR 1846.

SECTION 9.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF SYDNEY WHO, IN THE YEAR 1846, FOLLOWED THE UNDERMENTIONED OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	The Suburbs.			City and Suburbs.		
	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Occupations.	In each 1000 of Total Population.	Persons.	In each 1000 of Total Occupations.	In each 1000 of Total Population.
Commerce, Trade, &c...	444	187.5	65.0	4,655	243.5	103.0
Agriculture .....	14	5.9	2.1	76	4.0	1.7
Shepherds, &c. ....	3	1.3	0.4	19	1.0	0.4
Stockmen, &c. ....	54	22.8	7.9	121	6.3	2.7
Horticulture .....	111	46.9	16.2	193	10.1	4.3
Other Labourers .....	343	144.8	50.2	2,079	108.8	46.0
Mechanics .....	554	234.0	81.1	3,672	192.1	81.3
Domest. Serv. { Male....	148	62.5	21.7	1,107	57.9	24.5
{ Female..	291	122.9	42.6	2,009	105.1	44.4
Clerical Profession ....	6	2.5	0.9	62	3.3	1.4
Legal Profession .....	43	18.2	6.3	141	7.4	3.1
Medical Profession ....	5	2.1	0.7	107	5.6	2.4
Other educated persons.	92	38.8	13.5	643	33.6	14.2
Alms-people, &c. ....	1	0.4	0.1	981	51.3	21.7
All other Occupations..	259	109.4	37.9	3,250	170.0	71.9
Total of Persons occupied	2,368	1000.0	....	19,115	1000.0	....
Residue of Population..	4,464		653.4	26,075		577.0
Total Population ....	6,832	.....	1000.0	45,190	.....	1000.0

## SUMMARY.

SECTION 10.—SUMMARY OF THE OCCUPATIONS OF EACH 100 PERSONS  
IN THE YEAR 1846.

Occupations.	Within the Boundaries.		Beyond the Boundaries.		Sydney and Suburbs.		The Whole Colony.	
	Per cent. of Total Occupations.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Per cent. of Total Occupations.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Per cent. of Total Occupations.	Per cent. of Total Population.	Per cent. of Total Occupations.	Per cent. of Total Population.
Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures .....	12.5	5.5	1.5	1.0	24.4	10.3	10.4	4.9
Agriculture and Horticulture .....	19.7	8.7	4.3	2.9	1.4	0.6	16.8	7.9
Grazing .....	11.2	5.0	65.1	44.0	0.8	0.3	21.5	10.2
Labourers .....	13.5	6.0	14.3	9.7	10.9	4.6	13.6	6.5
Mechanics and Artificers ..	13.9	6.1	4.9	3.3	19.2	8.1	12.1	5.8
Domestic Servants .....	12.9	5.7	8.1	5.5	16.2	6.9	12.0	5.7
Professional Persons .....	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4
Other educated Persons....	2.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	3.4	1.4	2.0	0.9
Alms-people, Pensioners, Paupers, &c.....	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	5.1	2.2	1.9	0.9
All other Occupations.....	10.6	4.7	1.2	0.8	17.0	7.2	8.0	4.2
Total of Occupations ....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....
Residue of Population .....	....	55.8	....	32.3	....	57.7	....	52.6
Total of Population .....	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0	....	100.0

SECTION 11.—PROFESSIONAL PERSONS AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN  
PROPORTION TO ALL OTHER PERSONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES AND  
GREAT BRITAIN RESPECTIVELY.

	One Clerical Person	One Legal Person	One Medical Person	One Domestic Servant
	To all other Persons.			
NEW SOUTH WALES.				
Within the Boundaries.....	906	600	510	17
Beyond the Boundaries.....	4,176	25,061	1,001	17
Sydney.....	683	390	375	13
GREAT BRITAIN.*				
England .....	795	1,089	844	15
Wales .....	565	2,301	1,318	13
Scotland .....	885	822	733	16
London .....	1,468	369	374	10

\* Occupations Abstract, Census of England and Wales, 1841.

According to this table, the proportion of clerical persons to all others, in the Counties of New South Wales, is less than in England, Wales, and Scotland; while of the Legal and Medical professions the proportions are considerably greater; and that of Domestic Servants nearly equal.

In Sydney, as compared with London, the proportion of Clerical persons is more than double; of Legal and Medical persons about equal; and of Domestic Servants rather less.

## CHAPTER X

### HOUSES.

In the Official Tables for 1846, the materials with which the Houses are built or roofed are distinguished under four heads: "Stone or Brick," "Wood," "Shingled," "Slated." Upon due consideration, we think that in the present Analysis these distinctions need not be noticed; but that every useful purpose will be answered by confining our attention to the classification of "Finished" or "Unfinished," "Inhabited" or "Uninhabited."

#### THE WHOLE COLONY.

##### SECTION I.—NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE WHOLE COLONY.

Classes.	1841.		1846.			
	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Increase.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
Finished.....	15,301	91·4	29,381	92·5	14,080	92·0
Unfinished.....	1,446	8·6	2,380	7·5	934	64·6
Total.....	16,747*	100·0	31,761	100·0	15,014	89·5
Inhabited.....	16,416	98·0	29,918	94·2	13,502	82·2
Uninhabited....	331	2·0	1,843	5·8	1,512	456·8
Total.....	16,747*	100·0	31,761	100·0	15,014	89·5
Inhabitants to a } House.†..... }	7·71		6·26			

\* Not including Norfolk Island.

† The average number of inhabitants to a house is not computed upon the total number of houses, but upon the number returned as inhabited.

## WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

## SECTION 2.—NUMBER OF HOUSES WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES.

	1841.		1846.			
	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Increase.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
WITHIN.						
Finished.....	14,094	91·2	27,366	92·4	13,272	94·2
Unfinished.....	1,363	8·8	2,253	7·6	890	65·3
Total Within....	15,457	100·0	29,619	100·0	14,162	91·6
BEYOND.						
Finished.....	1,207	93·6	2,015	94·1	808	66·9
Unfinished.....	83	6·4	127	5·9	44	53·0
Total Beyond....	1,290	100·0	2,142	100·0	852	66·0
WITHIN.						
Inhabited.....	15,154	98·0	27,789	93·8	12,635	83·4
Uninhabited.....	303	2·0	1,830	6·2	1,527	504·0
Total Within....	15,457	100·0	29,619	100·0	14,162	91·6
BEYOND.						
Inhabited.....	1,262	97·8	2,129	99·4	867	68·7
Uninhabited.....	28	2·2	13	0·6	Decrease.....	
Total Beyond ..	1,290	100·0	2,142	100·0	852	66·0
Inhabitants to a house.	Within the Boundaries..		..... 7·52..... .. 5·84			
	Beyond the Boundaries..		..... 9·99..... .. 11·77			

The average number of inhabitants to a house in the United Kingdom, at the Census of 1841, was—

England.....	5·44
Scotland.....	5·04
Ireland.....	6·54

United Kingdom..... 5·67

Being the same, within a fraction, as the average in this Colony within the Boundaries.

### URBAN AND RURAL.

#### SECTION 3.—NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS.

	1841.		1846.			
	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Increase.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
<b>URBAN.</b>						
Finished.....	7,567	94·1	15,942	93·7	8,375	110·7
Unfinished.....	473	5·9	1,067	6·3	594	125·6
Total Urban ..	8,040	100·0	17,009	100·0	8,969	111·6
<b>RURAL.</b>						
Finished.....	7,734	88·8	13,439	91·1	5,705	73·8
Unfinished.....	973	11·2	1,313	8·9	340	34·9
Total Rural ....	8,707	100·0	14,752	100·0	6,045	69·4
<b>URBAN.</b>						
Inhabited .....	7,849	97·6	15,550	91·4	7,701	98·1
Uninhabited .....	191	2·4	1,459	8·6	1,268	663·9
Total Urban ....	8,040	100·0	17,009	100·0	8,969	111·6
<b>RURAL.</b>						
Inhabited .....	8,567	98·4	14,368	97·4	5,801	67·7
Uninhabited .....	140	1·6	384	2·6	244	174·3
Total Rural ....	8,707	100·0	14,752	100·0	6,045	69·4
Inhabitants to a house.	Urban Districts.....		.....		5·46	
	Rural Districts.....		.....		7·12	

## CITY OF SYDNEY.

## SECTION 4.—NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY AND ITS SUBURBS.

## (1.) THE CITY ONLY.

Classes.	1841.		1846.			
	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Increase.	
					Numerical.	Centesimal.
Finished . . . . .	4,516	98·3	6,916	97·3	2,400	53·1
Unfinished . . . . .	77	1·7	193	2·7	116	150·6
Total . . . . .	4,593	100·0	7,109	100·0	2,516	54·8
Inhabited . . . . .	4,491	97·8	6,432	90·5	1,941	43·2
Uninhabited . . . . .	102	2·2	677	9·5	575	563·7
Total . . . . .	4,593	100·0	71,09	100·0	2,516	54·8
Inhabitants to a House . . . . .	6·67 . . . . .		5·96			

The average number of inhabitants to house was—

In London (1831).*	7·48
Edinburgh (1841).†	5·94
Dublin (1831).†	12·74

Classes.	(2.) SUBURBS, 1846.		(3.) CITY & SUBURBS, 1846.	
	Houses.	Proportions per cent.	Houses.	Proportions per cent.
Finished . . . . .	1,526	89·0	8,442	95·7
Unfinished . . . . .	189	11·0	382	4·3
Total . . . . .	1,715	100·0	8,824	100·0
Inhabited . . . . .	1,427	83·2	7,859	89·1
Uninhabited . . . . .	288	16·8	965	10·9
Total . . . . .	1,715	100·0	8,824	100·0
Inhabitants to a House . . . . .	4·79 . . . . .		5·75	

\* *Journal of Statistical Society of London*, vol. IV., p. 283.

† *Porter's Progress of the Nation*, p. 536.

# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

NUMBERS OF REGISTERED MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, IN THE  
COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1825 TO 1845.

Years.	Marriages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1825 ..	239	....	....	442	....	....	392
1826 ..	278	....	....	529	....	....	502
1827 ..	No	Returns.	....	....	....	....	....
1828 ..	317	....	....	681	....	....	632
1829 ..	336	....	....	680	....	....	615
1830 ..	339	....	....	683	....	....	570
1831 ..	436	....	....	911	....	....	615
1832 ..	619	655	599	1,254	605	275	880
1833 ..	698	769	791	1,560	805	345	1,150
1834 ..	705	927	930	1,857	827	337	1,164
1835 ..	744	931	872	1,803	990	463	1,453
1836 ..	774	1,047	1,073	2,120	1,131	497	1,628
1837 ..	916	1,159	1,111	2,270	1,217	582	1,799
1838 ..	970	1,450	1,386	2,836	1,392	712	2,104
1839 ..	1,157	1,678	1,626	3,304	1,609	872	2,481
1840 ..	1,631	2,119	2,114	4,233	1,517	865	2,382
1841 ..	1,924	2,631	2,573	5,204	1,750	1,144	2,894
1842 ..	2,564	3,160	3,173	6,333	1,753	964	2,717
1843 ..	1,831	3,689	3,493	7,182	1,446	847	2,293
1844 ..	1,813	3,999	3,947	7,946	1,362	760	2,122
1845 ..	1,837	4,338	4,184	8,522	1,245	883	2,128

## No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION BY BIRTHS AND IMMIGRATION RESPECTIVELY, IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1837 TO 1845.

Years.	Gross Increase.			Gross Decrease.		Net Increase.	Population.
	Births.	Immigration.	Total.	Deaths.	Departures.		
1836..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,096
1837..	2,270	7,700	9,970	1,799	.....	8,171	85,267
1838..	2,836	11,913	14,749	2,104	.....	12,645	97,912
1839..	3,304	15,651	18,955	2,481	.....	16,474	114,386
1840..	4,233	13,226*	17,459	2,382	.....	15,077	129,463
1841..	5,204	19,938	25,142	2,894	2,998	19,250	149,669†
1842..	6,333	11,649	17,982	2,717	5,045	10,220	159,889
1843..	7,182	5,493	12,675	2,293	4,730	5,652	165,541
1844..	7,946	8,809	16,755	2,122	5,052	9,581	173,377‡
1845..	8,522	5,968	14,490	2,128	4,183	8,179	181,556

\* Until the year 1840, the increase by immigration includes the arrival of convicts. In that year transportation ceased.

† This number results from the application of the test furnished by the Census of 1841, and shows an increase of 956 not accounted for by births, &c.

‡ This number is affected by the deduction of the population at Norfolk Island, which was severed from the Government of New South Wales, and annexed to that of Van Diemen's Land, from the 29th September, 1844.

## No. III.

PROPORTIONS OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, TO 100 MALES AND TO 100 FEMALES LIVING IN EACH YEAR FROM 1836 TO 1845.

Years.	To 100 Males living.			To 100 Females living.			To 100 Persons living (50 Males and 50 Females.)		
	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Males.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths of Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1836 .....	1·39	3·82	2·04	3·59	9·83	2·31	1·24	3·41	2·17
1837 .....	1·51	3·73	2·00	3·75	9·29	2·38	1·31	3·25	2·19
1838 .....	1·41	4·12	2·02	3·33	9·74	2·45	1·18	3·46	2·23
1839 .....	1·48	4·23	2·06	3·19	9·10	2·40	1·17	3·33	2·23
1840 .....	1·87	4·89	1·74	3·84	9·97	2·04	1·43	3·71	1·89
1841 .....	2·00	5·41	1·82	3·59	9·72	2·14	1·40	3·78	1·98
1842 .....	2·55	6·30	1·74	4·32	10·66	1·62	1·72	4·24	1·68
1843 .....	1·77	6·95	1·39	2·94	11·54	1·36	1·18	4·62	1·37
1844 .....	1·71	7·47	1·28	2·70	11·84	1·13	1·10	4·83	1·20
1845 .....	1·66	7·72	1·13	2·58	11·99	1·24	1·06	4·93	1·18
Mean of the 1st 5 years ..	1·53	4·16	1·97	3·54	9·59	2·32	1·27	3·43	2·14
Mean of the 2nd 5 years..	1·94	6·77	1·47	3·23	11·15	1·50	1·29	4·48	1·48
ENGLAND. Mean of the 6 years, 1839-44.)	1·58	6·58	2·27	1·51	6·28	2·10	0·77	3·21	2·19

This Table has been framed after the model of one given in the Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, p. 22, from which the following note is also derived:—This Table may be read, without the decimal points, thus:—To 10,000 males living in New South Wales, in the year 1845, there were 166 marriages, 772 children born alive and reported to the Colonial Secretary, and 113 deaths of males; to 10,000 females living, 258 marriages, 1,199 children born alive, and 124 deaths of females; to 10,000 persons (5,000 males and 5,000 females) there were 106

marriages, 493 births, and 118 deaths, so as to make the number of males and females equal.

## No. IV.

PROPORTION OF EACH MARRIAGE, BIRTH, AND DEATH TO THE WHOLE POPULATION, AND OF BIRTHS TO EACH MARRIAGE AND DEATH, FROM THE YEAR 1836 TO 1845.

	1 Marriage	1 Birth	1 Death	Births to 1 Marriage.	Births to 1 Death.
	To Persons Living.				
New South Wales--Year 1836	99	36	47	2·74	1·30
1837	93	38	47	2·48	1·26
1838	101	35	47	2·92	1·35
1839	99	35	46	2·86	1·33
1840	79	31	54	2·60	1·78
1841	78	29	52	2·70	1·80
1842	62	25	59	2·47	2·33
1843	90	23	72	3·92	3·13
1844	96	22	82	4·38	3·74
1845	99	21	85	4·64	4·00
England—Year . . . . . 1844	126	31	47	4·09	1·41
Sweden and Denmark*—year not stated . . . . .			48		
Holland and Belgium do. . . . .			43		
France do. . . . .			40		
United States of America do. . . . .			37		
Prussia do. . . . .			36		
Wertemburg do. . . . .			33		

According to the latest returns given in Martin's Statistics of British Colonies, the mortality in Nova Scotia, in the year 1827, was 1 in 65, and in Lower Canada, in 1831, 1 in 49.

On the relative importance of births and deaths, Mr. Porter makes the following observations :—

“The proportionate number of children born in any country cannot be taken as a test of the condition of the people. It is well known that in climates where the waste of human life is excessive from the combined causes of disease and poverty affecting the mass of the inhabitants, the number of births is proportionately greater than is experienced in communities more favourably circumstanced. Frequently, and indeed almost always in old settled countries, the proportionate number of births decreases with the advance of civili-

\* This and the five following statements are given in Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, p. 21 of new edit.

zation, and the more general diffusion of the conveniences and luxuries of life. In fact, the population does not so much increase because many are born, as because few die.”\*

Again:—

“The increase of population which results from a diminishing proportion of deaths, is an unerring sign of advancing prosperity in a people.”†

On this principle, the foregoing tables, Nos. III. and IV., are exceedingly favourable to New South Wales, since they show that its ratio of mortality is far below that of all the other countries specified, and has for some years past been decidedly on the decrease.

#### No. V.

##### MORTALITY OF CHILDREN, IN EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS 1841-45.

Years.	Births.			Deaths of Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1841 .....	2,631	2,573	5,204	714	664	1,378
1842 .....	3,160	3,173	6,333	657	520	1,177
1843 .....	3,689	3,493	7,182	612	503	1,115
1844 .....	3,999	3,947	7,946	510	416	926
1845 .....	4,338	4,184	8,522	528	500	1,028
In the 5 years	17,817	17,370	35,187	3,021	2,603	5,624

##### PROPORTIONS.

	Boys born to 1 Boy died.	Girls born to 1 Girl died.	Children born to 1 Child died.	Deaths to 100 Births.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total Children.
1841 .....	3·69	3·87	3·78	27	26	26
1842 .....	4·81	6·10	5·45	21	16	18
1843 .....	6·03	6·94	6·48	17	14	15
1844 .....	7·80	9·49	8·64	13	11	12
1845 .....	8·22	8·37	8·29	12	12	12
Mean of the 5 years...}	6·11	6·95	6·53	18	16	17
England, 1840.	2·77	2·97	2·87	36	34	35

\* *Progress of the Nation*, (new edit.) p. 21.

† *Ib.* p. 25.

In the New South Wales returns of deaths, ages are not specified. The deaths of children in England, in the above table, are computed from the numbers who died under 15 years of age, as given in the Seventh Annual Report of the Registrar General of England.

If our colonial returns may be depended upon as proximately correct, their results are certainly most extraordinary, the mortality of children, in proportion to births, being less in the year 1845 than in 1841 by about one-half; and the average of the five years being rather less than one-half of the mortality in England.

## No. VI.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION (EXCLUSIVE OF GARDENS AND ORCHARDS),  
AND ITS PRODUCE, FROM THE YEAR 1840 TO 1845.

## (1.) LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.

Annual Average of the 5 years	Wheat.	Maize.	Sundries.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1836—40 .....	56,437	21,584	20,759	98,780	0·98
1841—45 .....	74,335	25,512	39,170	139,017	0·84
Increase ..	Acres ..	17,898	3,928	18,411	40,237
	Per cent.	31·7	18·1	88·7	40·7

As this table does not include gardens, orchards, and vineyards, we may perhaps safely assume that the whole breadth of land under cultivation averages an acre per head of the population. In England the average is about an acre and two-thirds per head.\*

The proportion of land to the number of agricultural labourers in New South Wales, in the year 1846, was about 12 acres to a man. In England it is about 24 acres to a labourer; but then in England about three-fifths of the land under cultivation consists of meadows and pastures; while of the land under cultivation in New South Wales, the proportion sown with grasses, &c., does not exceed about one-sixth.

\* Porter's *Progress of the Nation*, p. 159, new edit.

## (2.) PRODUCE.

Mean of the 5 Years.	Wheat.		Maize.		Total Grain.		
	Crop.	Average per acre.	Crop.	Average per acre.	Crop.	Average per acre.*	Average per head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1836—40.	793,592	14	576,402	27	1,471,152	17	15
1841—45.	1,042,236	14	577,666	23	1,821,777	16	11

## No. VII.

## LIVE STOCK, IN THE YEARS 1828 AND 1843-45.

Years.	Horses.		Horned Cattle.			Sheep.		
	Number.	Increase per cent.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Per head of Population.	Number.	Increase per cent.	Per head of Population
1828....	12,479	.....	262,868	.....	7	536,391	.....	15
1843....	62,017	397.0	1,017,316	287.0	6	5,055,337	842.5	31
1844....	71,169	14.8	1,159,432	14.0	7	5,604,644	10.9	32
1845....	82,303	15.6	1,348,022	16.3	7	6,859,031	22.4	38

For the intermediate years between 1828 and 1843, we do not find any returns of live stock.

By the returns given above, it appears that during the fifteen years, 1828-43, the number of horses had increased about five-fold; Horned Cattle about four-fold; and Sheep about ten-fold.

And that according to the rates of increase during the last two years, the number of Horses doubles itself in about six years; Horned Cattle the same; and Sheep in about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Comparing the returns of Live Stock with those of the Census under the head of Occupations, we find that the average number of animals to each person employed was, in 1845, about as follows:—

To each Stockman and person in management of horses  
and cattle ..... 250 head.  
To each Shepherd and person in management of sheep 500 „

\* These averages are not computed upon the total number of acres under cultivation, but only upon those cropped with grain. In the growth of potatoes, tobacco, and hay, there were under cultivation, in the first five years, an annual average of 11,883 acres, and in the second five, of 26,780 acres.

## No. VIII.

## EXPORT OF WOOL DURING THE TEN YEARS 1836—45.

Annual Average of the 5 years	Quantity.			Value.	
	Exported.	Per head of Population.	Increase per cent.	Total.	Average per lb.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
1836—40 ..	5,943,154	59	....	£423,216	1 5
1841—45 ..	12,286,076	74	106·7	690,589	1 1½

## No. IX.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THE TEN YEARS 1836—45.

## (1.) IMPORTS.

Annual Average of the 5 years	From Great Britain.		From other Countries.	Total Imports.	
	Value.	Per head of Population.	Value.	Value.	Per head of Population.
	£	£ <i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£ <i>s. d.</i>
1836—40 ....	1,231,218	12 4 3	641,729	1,872,947	18 11 6
1841—45 ....	1,029,523	6 4 0	510,218	1,539,741	9 5 6
Mean of the 10 years ..	1,130,370	9 4 1	575,973	1,706,344	13 18 6

## (2.) EXPORTS.

Annual Average of the 5 years	To Great Britain.		To other Countries.	Total Exports.	
	Value.	Per head of Population.	Value.	Value.	Per head of Population.
	£	£ <i>s. d.</i>	£	£	£ <i>s. d.</i>
1836—40 ....	601,135	5 19 3	330,848	931,983	9 14 10
1841—45 ....	865,542	5 4 3	323,904	1,189,446	7 3 4
Mean of the 10 years ..	733,338	5 11 9	327,376	1,060,664	8 9 1

No. X.  
REVENUE IN THE TEN YEARS, 1836—45.

Years.	General Revenue.		Land Revenue.			Total Revenue.	
	Amount.	Per head of Population.	Sales of Land.		Total Land Revenue.	Amount.	Per head of Population.
			Amount.	Per head of Population.			
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.
1836 .....	197,679	2 11 3	126,459	1 12 10	132,607	330,286	4 5 8
1837 .....	225,799	2 13 0	120,427	1 8 3	128,944	354,743	4 3 2
1838 .....	208,350	2 2 7	116,325	1 3 9	125,730	334,080	3 8 3
1839 .....	240,429	2 2 0	152,963	1 6 9	172,274	412,703	3 12 2
1840 .....	312,469	2 8 3	316,626	2 8 11	340,658	653,127	5 0 11
1841 .....	373,655	2 9 11	90,388	0 12 1	120,325	493,980	3 6 0
1842 .....	367,214	2 5 11	14,574	0 1 10	61,517	428,731	2 13 8
1843 .....	301,010	1 16 4	10,757	0 1 4	49,881	350,891	2 2 5
1844 .....	273,100	1 11 6	7,403	0 0 10	37,853	310,953	1 15 10
1845 .....	294,114	1 12 4	16,668	0 1 10	72,573	366,687	2 0 5
Mean of the first 5 years.....	236,945	2 7 0	166,560	1 13 0	180,043	416,988	4 2 9
Mean of the second 5 years.....	321,818	1 18 9	27,958	0 3 4	68,430	390,248	2 7 0
Mean of the 10 years.....	279,381	2 2 10	97,259	0 18 2	124,286	403,618	3 4 10

## No. XI.

A Return showing the number of Electors on the Electoral Roll in each of the Electoral Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, for each year since the passing of the Act 6th Victoria, No. 16.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Electors.				
	1843-4	1844-5	1845-6	1846-7	1847-8
1. Argyle County .....	133	152	111	168	180
2. Bathurst County .....	172	182	218	251	
3. Camden County .....	365	386	409	393	
4. Cook and Westmoreland .....	249	255	235	221	
5. Cumberland County .....	1,391	1,344	1,329	1,391	1,413
6. Cumberland Boroughs .....	287	278	251	241	227
7. Durham County .....	353	345	317	308	299
8. Gloucester, Macquarie, and Stanley	244	239	241	244	
9. Hunter, Brisbane, and Bligh .....	212	187	204	175	
10. Melbourne, Town of .....	859	591	525	604	835
11. Murray, King, and Georgiana .....	154	172	237	109	180
12. Northumberland County .....	352	369	357	359	366
13. Northumberland Boroughs .....	270	257	274	295	302
14. Parramatta, Town of .....	279	233	230	227	255
15. Port Phillip, District of .....	470	475	470	428	493
16. Roxburgh, Phillip, and Wellington.	133	129	146	128	124
17. St. Vincent and Auckland .....	73	60	60	89	
18. Sydney, City of .....	3,319	2,823	2,618	2,881	2,948
	9,315	8,477	8,232	8,512	

\* The Returns for this year were not complete when this sheet was printed.

MEMO.—The Return for the County of Argyle for the year 1845-6 was sent in an imperfect state.

The same of the return for Murray, King, and Georgiana, in 1846-7.

No Return was made for St. Vincent and Auckland in 1845-6. The number on the roll for the previous year was therefore returned.

No. XII.

Return showing the number of Electors on the Electoral Roll in each of the Wards in the City of Sydney for the year 1847-8.

Wards.	Number of Electors.
1. Gipps.....	481
2. Bourke.....	448
3. Brisbane.....	462
4. Macquarie.....	511
5. Cook.....	337
6. Phillip.....	709
Total.....	2,948

MEMO.—The above is the Return for the *Electoral District* of the City—not the Citizen Roll.



# METEOROLOGY.

THE following are some general results obtained from a careful review of a meteorological register kept by myself, at the South Head of Port Jackson, during five years, commencing with 1842.

## BAROMETER.

A COMPARISON OF THE MONTHLY AND YEARLY MEAN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE, COMPUTED FROM ALL THE PERIODICAL OBSERVATIONS COLLECTIVELY :—

Months.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
January . . . . .	29·747	29·820	29·742	29·804	29·793
February . . . . .	·880	·872	·864	·795	·795
March . . . . .	·904	·916	·845	·994	·879
April . . . . .	·826	·962	·879	30·002	·850
May . . . . .	·853	30·067	30·071	29·877	·890
June . . . . .	·871	29·916	29·980	·934	30·024
July . . . . .	·856	·778	·875	·999	29·987
August . . . . .	·921	·955	·752	·823	·931
September . . . . .	·743	·751	·811	30·084	30·019
October . . . . .	·708	·813	·849	29·978	29·923
November . . . . .	·738	·765	·770	·776	·919
December . . . . .	·813	·771	·876	·787	·839
Yearly Means	29·822	29·865	29·859	29·904	29·904

ANNUAL MEAN PRESSURE, CALCULATED FOR EACH PERIOD OF  
OBSERVATION.

Years.	8·30 A.M.	2·30 P.M.	Sunset.	9 P.M.
1842	29·843	29·806	29·805	29·832
1843	29·887	29·849	29·853	29·873
1844	29·879	29·843	29·845	29·869
1845	29·924	29·892	29·889	29·913
1846	29·936	29·892	29·889	29·907

The foregoing tables show that the amount of atmospheric pressure was less in the year 1842, than it has been in any year since; (and I can also add, from previous observations, that it was less in that year than in either of the two preceding years.)

Also, that in the years 1843 and 1844, it was less than in the two following years, which latter exhibit remarkable numerical coincidences; although the extreme mercurial range was greater by two-eighths of an inch in 1846 than in 1845, and greater, by an eighth of an inch, than in any of the previous years.

I have found by experience—and the above numerical data tend further to establish the fact—that the barometer is on an average higher between 8·30 and 9 a.m. than at any other part of the day; that it is at its minimum about 4 o'clock p.m.; (but a very slight rise takes place between that hour and sunset :) and that, at about 10 in the evening, the mercurial column reaches nearly the same height as it was in the morning.

The same tidal influence is in operation through the night, but the oscillations in the column of mercury are found to be less during the night than in the day: as far as my observations go, they lead to an opinion that the greatest nightly depression occurs about 3 a.m.

One circumstance I have particularly noticed,—that the *greatest proportional* rise and fall of the mercury, takes place during about two hours immediately preceding and succeeding, respectively, the periods of its attaining its maximum height.

From the circumstance of these atmospheric tides or oscillations

taking place regularly at the same hours in the day, it would seem evident, that they are not caused by any influence of the moon, similar to that which she is acknowledged to possess over the tides of the ocean, which vary in point of time, &c., with her phases.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE IN EACH YEAR, OCCURRED AS FOLLOWS:—

Year.		Pressure.	Month.	Moon's Age.	Wind.
1842	{ Maximum..	30·210	on 28 June	19	W. S. W.
	{ Minimum..	29·210	„ 20 Mar.	8	N.—Gales
1843	{ Maximum..	30·350	„ 9 June	11	W. by S.
	{ Minimum..	29·213	„ 5 Dec.	13	N.— <sup>Thunder &amp;</sup> lightning
1844	{ Maximum..	30·344	„ 1 Aug.	16	S. E.
	{ Minimum..	29·224	„ 21 Sep.	9	West. Gales
1845	{ Maximum..	30·377	„ 7 Sep.	6	S. S. E.
	{ Minimum..	29·361	„ 15 Aug.	12	N. W.
1846	{ Maximum..	30·513	„ 14 July	21	S. by E.
	{ Minimum..	29·233	„ 30 July	7	N.W.W.,Gl.

From which it appears the maxima have invariably occurred in the winter months, with the wind between south-east and south-west; and the minima when the wind has been between north and west; (and frequently in heavy gales or thunder storms.)

It appears, also, that the extreme range of the barometer, during these five years, has been 1·293 inch; and its mean range 1·1106 inch.

MEAN PRESSURE SUMMER AND WINTER, *i. e.* UPON AN EQUAL DIVISION OF THE YEAR, AND TAKING APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE, AS WINTER MONTHS.

Year.	Summer.	Winter.	Difference.
1842	29·798	29·845	0·047
1843	29·826	29·905	0·079
1844	29·824	29·895	0·071
1845	29·855	29·953	0·098
1846	29·858	29·950	0·092

This comparison discovers the amount of pressure in winter to be invariably greater than in summer, and the five years exhibit an average difference of 0·77 of an inch.

## THERMOMETER.

MONTHLY AND YEARLY MEAN EXTERNAL SHADE TEMPERATURE CALCULATED FROM ALL THE PERIODICAL OBSERVATIONS COLLECTIVELY.

Months.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
January .....	70·79	71·49	69·36	69·61	71·61
February .....	70·92	69·70	70·43	70·22	71·53
March .....	69·07	69·40	69·06	68·34	69·78
April .....	61·46	63·62	60·31	62·95	66·42
May .....	57·46	59·83	58·66	56·94	57·25
June .....	54·55	55·01	53·84	54·00	54·19
July .....	55·51	53·99	52·54	53·54	53·43
August .....	53·45	54·61	55·06	55·43	53·43
September .....	59·90	57·78	57·06	59·04	56·70
October .....	63·47	61·07	61·12	61·20	63·65
November .....	67·93	67·38	63·54	68·58	67·78
December .....	68·19	68·88	66·88	69·94	69·20
Yearly Means	62·72	62·73	61·49	62·48	62·91

The Mean of these five years, deduced from the whole of the four daily observations collectively, will therefore be 62·48, and which, perhaps, may be considered to be about the mean temperature of this locality.

From this table it appears that the mean temperature of April and October, which approximate to mid-autumn and mid-spring, may be considered to give, as nearly as possible, the mean of the whole year. In England, the month of October has been found, from a complete series of hourly observations, kept during the years 1833 and 1834, to furnish a mean temperature nearest to that of the year.

The Mean of 1842 is lower than that of 1841 by 2°; and 1844 likewise shows a decrease of more than 1° below 1843, and this depression extends through all the months excepting February August, and October.

The month of April, 1846, discovers an unusually high temperature, but this is attributable to a prevalence of hot gales and north winds not common in that month.

ANNUAL MEAN SHADE TEMPERATURE CALCULATED FOR EACH PERIODICAL OBSERVATION.

Year.		8·30	2·30	Sun set.	9
1842	{ Shade .....	61·02	67·58	62·04	60·26
	{ Wet .....	..	62·57	..	..
1843	{ Shade .....	61·87	66·82	61·98	60·40
	{ Wet .....	..	62·01	..	..
1844	{ Shade .....	60·83	65·66	60·50	58·96
	{ Wet .....	..	60·346	..	..
1845	{ Shade .....	61·50	66·58	61·74	60·10
	{ Wet .....	..	61·30	..	..
1846	{ Shade .....	61·19	66·58	62·29	61·60
	{ Wet .....	..	62·58	..	..

From these observations it will be seen that the temperature is greatest at 2·30 P.M.

Experience has shown that the mean of quotations made at 9 A.M., furnish nearly the mean temperature of the place.

Also, that the temperature at sunset generally gives, as nearly as possible, the mean of the 24 hours. Now at sunset the dew point is found to vary but little from the temperature of the air near the surface of the earth, as in clear weather dew begins to fall.

In this circumstance may also be discovered one of the causes why Rain is so frequently and copiously precipitated at sunset, after having been sustained in a vaporous condition in the atmosphere, in the form of the Nimbus cloud, through, perhaps, the whole day.

THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM OF SHADE TEMPERATURE OCCURRED  
AS FOLLOWS :—

Year.	Maximum.	Minimum.
1842	102° on 1st December	39 on 1st July
1843	90 „ 12th October	44 „ 31st August
1844	98 „ 28th December	42 „ 24th July
1845	98 „ November	42 „ June, July
1846	99 „ February	41 „ July

N.B.—These extremes of temperature are *not* obtained from a Register Thermometer; consequently, although the maxima may be taken as pretty correct, the minima cannot be so considered.

The maxima have invariably occurred during the prevalence of hot winds.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE MEAN SHADE TEMPERATURES OF SUMMER  
AND WINTER ON A DIVISION OF THE YEAR AS BEFORE.

Year.	Summer.	Winter.	Difference.
1842	68·39	57·05	11·34
1843	67·98	57·47	10·51
1844	66·73	56·24	10·48
1845	67·98	56·98	11·00
1846	68·91	56·90	12·01

RAIN.

TOTAL QUANTITIES OF RAIN REGISTERED AS FALLEN, WITH THE RESPECTIVE NUMBER OF DAYS.

Year.	Seasons.	Inches.	Total inches.	Days.	Total.
1842	Summer .	23·30	= 48·320	73	=137
	Winter ..	25·12		64	
1843	Summer .	24·66	= 62·780	80	=168
	Winter ..	38·12		88	
1844	Summer .	47·811	= 70·670	77	=157
	Winter ..	22·859		80	
1845	Summer .	23·427	= 62·025	66	=132
	Winter ..	38·598		66	
1846	Summer .	21·795	= 43·033	68	=139
	Winter ..	22·038		71	
Total ..			287·628 inches in		733 days

out of and comprehending a period of five years, or 1826 days ; which produces an average of nearly 4-10ths of an inch per day, or .157 of an inch daily throughout the year.

A survey of the register discovers that much the greatest proportion of rain, (viz., about two-third parts of the whole,) has fallen whilst the wind has been in the south-east—south-west quarter, and of this the greater proportion from south-east—south.

Strzelecki, in his work on New South Wales, has stated it as a fact (gathered from numerical data) that rain is more plentiful in New South Wales than in Van Diemen's Land ; and observes, that both the colonies, as compared with England, have been shown to receive a larger amount of rain than London, so celebrated for its humidity, which, according to Professor Daniell, has an average quantity of 22.19 inches, whereas the average of these five years in New South Wales amounts to 57.52 inches annually.

But when we compare the fall of rain in Port Jackson with that of the mountainous districts of England, the former sinks into insignificance. The greatest fall here, viz., 70.67 inches, in 1844, is less than the quantity which fell in 1845 at Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, Cumberland, by 81.2 inches ; the fall there, according to observations conducted by J. F. Miller, Esq., having been 151.87 inches !

### WINDS.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY SHOWS THE PROPORTIONATE PREVALENCE OF THE WINDS DURING SUMMER AND WINTER :—

Year.		N.W.	N.E.	N.E. S.E.	S.E. S.W.	S.W. N.W.
1842	Summer . . . .	57 days		44 days	67 days	14 days
	Winter . . . . .	32 "		18 "	43 "	90 "
1843	Summer . . . .	62 "		56 "	58 "	6 "
	Winter . . . . .	40 "		25 "	42 "	76 "
1844	Summer . . . .	50 "		48 "	70 "	15 "
	Winter . . . . .	32 "		30 "	45 "	76 "
1845	Summer . . . .	70 "		35 "	70 "	7 "
	Winter . . . . .	45 "		17 "	46 "	75 "
1846	Summer . . . .	71 "		46 "	52 "	13 "
	Winter . . . . .	35 "		28 "	51 "	69 "
Totals . . . . .		494		347	544	441

It was my intention to have added to the above Summary, some remarks, (which my experience suggest,) explanatory of the Barometrical indications, in connexion with the climate of New South Wales, its winds and storms, and with reference to atmospheric changes generally; but opportunity will not allow of my doing so here.

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#### EXPLANATIONS.

*Locality.*—Latitude 33°51'11 S. Longitude 151°19'45 E.

*Elevation.*—240 feet above mean tide level.

*Internal Thermometer*—attached to the barometer, having the ball exposed.

*The External Thermometer*—is in a southern exposure, five feet above the ground, placed against a wall in a small open screen of wood, which protects it from direct and indirect radiation, humidity, &c., and at the same time admits a free circulation of air.

*Wet Thermometer.*—This observation is obtained by evaporation on the bulb of the instrument, which is moistened *pro tem.*; and the extreme of depression after evaporation is registered; the difference between the wet and dry thermometers indicating the condition of the atmosphere as respects humidity.

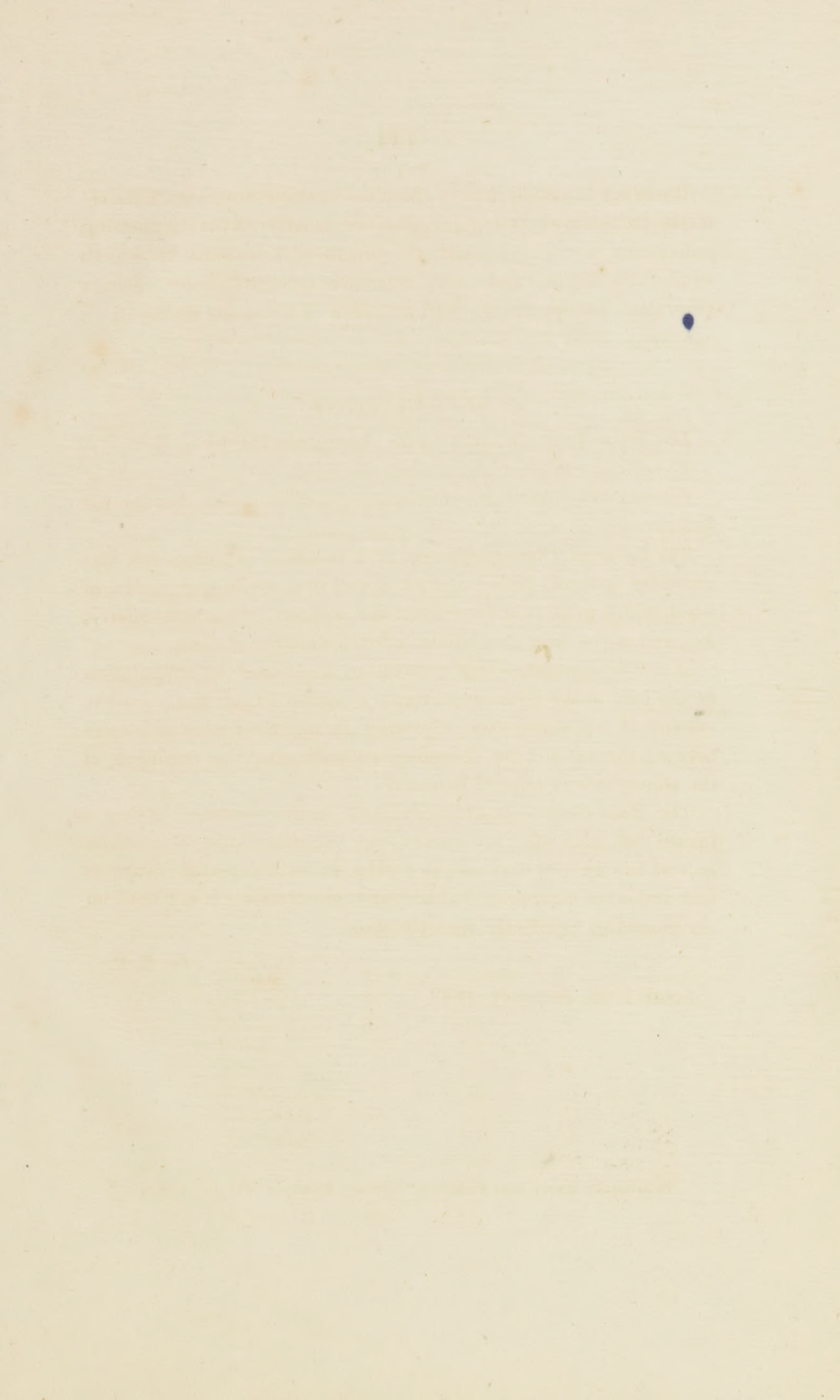
*The Rain-Guage*—is cylindrical, six inches diameter, having a funnel lid, with sides two inches deep, then decreasing to a tubular hole of half an inch diameter, to prevent as much as possible evaporation and other decrease or extraneous augmentation; it is placed on the ground in a perfectly open situation.

G. E. P.

South Head, February, 1847.



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