

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN
GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

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The following Census and other Statistical Returns, compiled by order of the Government by the Registrar-General, are now published for general information.

R. R. MADDEN,
Administering the Gov't.

INTRODUCTION

TO THE CENSUS OF THE POPULATION, AND
RETURNS OF STOCK AND CROPS.

Since the establishment of the Colony there has been no systematic census of the population attempted. Enumerations have been undertaken every year, it is believed, in the respective districts, which were so conducted as to afford little of the useful information such inquiries are fitted to bring to light. In some districts more care was taken than in others, though uniformity does not seem to have been followed in any. Up to 1840 these enumerations gave merely the number of males and females, and the estimated returns since that year, in addition to the above scanty particulars, gave also the males and females above and under 12 years of age. The last census was taken in 1843.

If it had been considered necessary in former years to carry out a plan embracing all the chief points it is desirable to ascertain, which would have afforded means of comparison with the class of facts now collected, much important information might have been gathered upon many questions vitally concerning the weal of the colony, which are still obscured in perplexing doubt. Quinquennial enumerations hereafter taken upon a similar plan to the present, will afford means of highly useful comparisons.

The above circumstances are adverted to as a matter of history, rather than with intent to censure any one. But they fully prove the necessity for the present extended systematic inquiry conducted upon one uniform principle under an Ordinance of Council.

The Census and Returns of Stock and Crops, of which the accompanying tabular forms are abstracts, have been undertaken in order to ascertain the ages, condition, religion, employment, stock, and crops of the colonists, with a view to develop the resources of the colony in such a manner, as that the task of the Government and Legislature might be simplified; laying it down as an inalienable axiom that legislation can only be beneficial to the community in proportion as it is based on indubitable facts. It is by statistical inquiries alone that the relative well-being of our community can be determined, the effect of our civil institutions be ascertained, and the working of moral and physical causes among us be observed and distinguished with any degree of accuracy.

The principle of the Census was settled according to such an arrangement as the nature of our little society and circumstances appeared to render expedient, keeping in mind that, as it was a first attempt, and in its prosecution some little prejudice had to be overcome, success would be hazarded by any complicated and laborious inquiry, calling forth an array of fancied interests for its frustration. Accordingly the returns were restricted to a few questions, calculated to throw light on the moral and physical condition of the people.

The following objects were included in the Census:—

1. The number of colonists in each county, town, or village, distinguishing the sexes, ages, and social condition of the inhabitants.

2. The religion of each individual of the population.

3. The occupation of individuals in 18 divisions, comprising agriculture, trade, &c.

4. Aboriginal natives actually employed by colonists; and an estimate of their numbers in the located districts.

These various heads of inquiry have been successful, with the exception of the estimate of the aboriginal native population, which is not quite satisfactory in one or two instances, through the difficulty of accurately determining the number belonging to the several districts.

Any attempt at taking an accurate *Census* of the aborigines would seem almost impracticable. Their roving habits in search of subsistence, scantily afforded by their forests, lead them to wander with their families and "traps" from one part of the territory to another with a surprising degree of ease and rapidity; and, while whole tribes of them may be observed at a particular locality for two or three weeks, they shortly disappear, leaving the place of their sojourn destitute of all traces of their visit.

If, however, the names of individuals belonging to the several tribes are ascertained with a degree of certainty, useful estimates of their numbers may unquestionably be formed. And this mode having been carefully carried out in some districts, the data formed thereupon may be relied on as an approximation to truth.

We may then assume about 2,000 for the located parts of the colony.

The number returned as casually and regularly employed by colonists may be fully relied upon, though possibly representing somewhat less than are being made available for purposes of industry. It may be observed, that many of these individuals have been several years in the employment of the settlers—in some instances even 6 and 8 years constant employment in various capacities.

In calculations therefore as to the consumption of grain, &c., by the population, the statist would be justified in taking these into his account; so that in computing the consumption of the colony, a given quantity of flour per day should be allowed to each individual of our colonial population, together with the aborigines returned as casually and regularly employed by them. The number thus forming the daily consumers of that product would then be as many as 5,113.

In forming conclusions as to the increase of our numbers, it should be observed, that while within the last eight years our little community has nearly doubled itself, the increase has not arisen altogether among children under fourteen years of age.

Statement No. VI. shows the change that has taken place in the relative importance of the counties in a conspicuous manner; the increase is seen to preponderate in the agricultural and grazing districts, while the returns from these districts give a very few if any persons concentrated in villages; so that the rural population engaged in farming industry have materially increased since 1843. The inhabitants of Yorkshire have increased since 1843 79.4 per cent., or 274 persons, of Sussex nearly 45 per cent., or 69 persons, and those of Toodyay 121.2 per cent., or 200 souls! The components of this increase consist chiefly of male adults between fourteen and sixty.

This tendency to healthful dispersion, whether considered as a question of general policy, or of individual advantage, merits the attentive consideration of the Government.

The relative proportion of the sexes in the total population, as exhibited in the General Abstract, is unsatisfactory, and disadvantageous in the highest degree to the domestic, social, and moral welfare of our community. In some districts there is a startling disparity, which a judicious introduction of female immigrants might remove.

The columns of the social condition exhibit the curious fact, that out of 1,251 batchelors only 297 could find wives; whilst, if the children of both sexes were grown up, and if the whole 873 males were candidates for the "honorable estate," as many as 849 could meet with a female companion. These facts are more important than may be thought, and afford a good index to the morality of the community, to which an inequality of the sexes is extremely inimical.

The present is the first census in which any distinction of religion has been made, it is therefore impossible to institute any comparison. It will be observed, several returns exhibit the number of Protestants without particularising the denomination, and whether from carelessness, recklessness, or temerity, some ventured to profess no religion. The various denominations are not placed according to numerical influence, though it should be the regulating point for determining their relative claim to aid from the public purse.

The Occupations of the population are divided in table V. into eighteen classes, the last consisting of females and children under 14, and a few prisoners and decrepit or superannuated persons. In the absence of means of comparison with former years, I may be permitted to refer to New South Wales, where, in 1841, *free* shepherds,

stockmen, and farm laborers, in proportion to each occupier of land, were as $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, while in Western Australia the proportion is as $1\frac{1}{2}$ to one.

The dependence of the community for the means of subsistence upon its agricultural and pastoral pursuits, renders them objects of great interest and importance. How much more interesting and important then must they be, when upon their success are seen to depend trading and all other occupations and interests, affecting in their combined relations, not only the prosperity of individuals, but all the activity, enterprise, and wealth of the community.

Table V. shows the relative numbers engaged in the various divisions of labor of the inhabitants; in the first five columns are those employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, placed in juxta position with all others: for instance, agriculture and grazing employ about 36 per cent. of the adult males above 14, while the remainder of our adult male population are occupied in trade and labor not agricultural or pastoral: moreover, the number of farm laborers, including shepherds and stockmen is only 621, and of all other laborers, including domestic servants, it is 296.

From the statement below it will be seen to be doubtful whether in all their varied operations more than 500 persons are wholly engaged in agriculture and grazing; mistaken notions prevail in regard to the greater or lesser extent of each branch of production and occupation; one important conclusion deducible from the tables is (comparatively speaking) the limited proportion of the population exclusively engaged in tilling the soil. The 17th column of occupations, it is important to understand, includes all Victuallers, Brickmakers, Millwrights, Millers, Bakers, and a few other trades, so that in the following analysis the number in the 17th column of occupations are added to the "Shopkeepers and other traders:"—

Occupation.	Male adults above 14.	Per cent. on total male adults.	N. S. Wales; per cent. on total free male adult popu.
Occupiers of land, Bankers, Capitalists, Professional, and other educated men	413	23	8
Agricultural and grazing laborers	621	36	53
Shopkeepers and other retail traders and their assistants	170	10	3
Mechanics, &c.	240	14	19
Other laborers, including domestic servants	296	17	17
Total, whose occupations are specified	1,740	100	100

Here then we perceive an inordinate

(a) Many of these have been almost entirely employed in cutting and carting Sandal-wood to the Port. It therefore represents more persons than are employed in farming.

proportion of industry engaged in trading and other secondary pursuits; and a striking proportion of nearly one-fourth of landed proprietors, professional and other educated men, &c. This latter fact is an extremely unfavorable feature in our population, it being next to impossible for any community to thrive with such an undue proportion of those whose habits and education are supposed to render them averse to manual labor. The superintending classes in all well-balanced societies are very small in number compared to the operative. Were it otherwise, land would be half cultivated by a numerous and indigent landed proprietary.

Great as is the disparity in the number forming the farm laborers as compared with the total male adult population, and palpably ruinous as are the effects of that disparity to the colony, inasmuch as it is obliged, at its nineteenth year of existence, to depend upon strangers for the means of subsistence, it would prove futile to attempt to remedy the evil by the unlimited introduction of labor.

The beneficial effect of mechanical economy does not consist in its extent or force, but in the adaptation of all the parts to each other; so in our social economy, the real well-being of our community does not depend so much upon whether its combinations of labor are rated at 2,000 or 20,000 persons; but the harmony of all its varied degrees of employment, its ample production of the means of subsistence, its increasing comfort and happiness, and, above all, their security depends on proportion.

The colony may be exposed to social derangement by any cause occasioning inordinate proportions among its nonproductive industry; or, in other words, disproportions in the divisions of labor; and more so if they prevail among the trading classes, and those who do not labor in the field for their sustenance, who ought to be insignificant as to numerical strength in a young colony.

The small relative number of persons exclusively engaged in agriculture it is, that has all along rendered necessary to the support of the community, an unhealthy increase of our reproachful import trade in flour and grain. It is the inordinate proportion of non-agricultural consumers acting through the medium of this import trade, which causes a constant drain upon our cash; which encourages undue speculation in foreign produce; which forms a means of employment to supernumerary traders; which rapidly exhausts the limited money resources and vital strength of the settlement; and which has brought about internal derangements and stagnation such unfavorable circumstances inevitably induce.

The returns of Crops and Stock show a progressive increase in most of the items. In the staple article of wheat however there is a lamentable insufficiency of supply in proportion to the demand. If we estimate the annual demand at the moderate computation of 9 bushels for every man, woman, and child (a), allowing two

(a) The probable consumers during 1849 are thus made up:—

Population October 1848	4,622
Aboriginal natives employed	541
Increase of Population during the year 1849	337
	5,500

bushels per acre on 3,500 acres for seed, and 300 bushels for waste, &c., there will be required during the approaching year 1849 quite 56,800 bushels; while the internal means of supply, allowing 12 bushels to the acre, a fair average, is little more than 39,792 bushels. The deficiency of production consequently is 17,008 bushels, for which we shall depend on strangers. In order to purchase this quantity at 4s. the bushel, there will be required in exchange, either in gold, silver, or some other marketable commodity, say about to the value of £3,401. But it matters not what the exchange is effected with, the result will tell equally against the colony. Should our sandal-wood be the medium of exchange, the advantage derivable therefrom will be transferred from our internal to external producers of grain. Instead of the colony benefitting by its export, the value and profit thereof will go to strangers in payment for that which the colony has or should have the means of producing itself. The colony must and does suffer to the full extent of the value of flour and grain purchased from abroad, for, although it may and will sooner or later tend to excite colonists to increased exports, or increased cultivation of wheat, it must, as a matter of course, diminish the means of internal expenditure to the same extent as the demand for specie or other commodity in payment thereof.

The inordinate proportion of our population engaged in secondary pursuits, coupled with the comparatively over numerous landed proprietary before alluded to, may render it difficult for colonists to grow grain as cheap as they can purchase it abroad, but it cannot justify a course which diverts the settler from his legitimate pursuit, and gradually undermines the money circulation of the community. That a large portion of our imported flour and grain has been paid for in gold and silver, is evident from the fact, that during two years and three months, from the 23rd July 1846 to the 10th November 1848, as much as £5,000 in specie had been taken out of our Colonial Bank and Treasury, and most likely entirely out of the Colony (a). Most certainly it did not go in exchange for imports from England. A reduction in our circulating medium proportioned to this amount had taken place; and instead of our Parliamentary Grant being retained among colonists, it thus oozes through our fingers into the outstretched palm of our enterprising neighbors. If our demand for foreign wheat were only temporary, and sprung up in a season of failure in crops, there might be no ground for remark, but it is now clear we have annually resorted and must continue to resort to other colonies.

The returns of the import of flour and grain during 1847, prove that the quantity of flour, wheat, and biscuit (exclusive of rice, indian corn, bran, and oats), imported into the port of Fremantle only during that year, amounted to about ninety tons, valued at £1,593 9s. 2d. (b), showing the dependence of the northern portion of Western Australia alone upon the sister settlements.

(a) I am indebted for this information to F. Lochée, Esq., Cashier of the Western Australian Bank.

(b) Obtained from Returns in the possession of the Hon. R. R. Madden, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

It seems impossible to avoid the following conclusions as to the effect of the deficient production of wheat:—

1. That as importation of flour and grain necessarily takes place to a considerable extent, it is unlikely to be sold always at all times at a moderate mercantile profit, and becomes an article of competition and speculation.

2. That large supplies of flour, &c., are annually brought into the colony, and unsteadiness and fluctuation of price have been the consequence, lowering the price of wheat to such an extent sometimes, as to materially diminish the annual value of home produce.

3. That the exchange of sandal-wood for agricultural produce does not meet the annual cost of the import, and large payments being made in specie the circulation of the colony is affected.

4. That the limited cultivation, by opening a door to the import of flour, has rapidly lowered the value of our produce, and diminished the money value of the soil; the alarm of capitalists has spread; hardly able to pay their interest borrowers are called upon to pay the principal itself; and the pressure for money pushes its shoots in all directions.

5. That with a fully adequate home production of wheat most of these evils would be either diminished or altogether avoided; foreign growers would be deterred from shipping flour to a place growing abundant for its demands; the returns upon sandal-wood, instead of enriching strangers, would go into the pockets of the settlers, enabling them to pay their interest if not principal; and the colony

be independent of other places for a due supply of the prime article of its subsistence.

Vineyards for the purpose of a wine trade, it seems, have been made to some extent, the number of acres exclusively devoted to that object being 114. The returns give the acres used for the culture of the vine for wine making either for sale or home consumption. Without entering upon the question as to the probable advantage derivable from an export trade in wine, the attention to the culture of the vine may prove of value in producing a wholesome beverage for home consumption.

Horses, and Horned Cattle, have multiplied fast, as might be expected in a climate and soil suited to pastoral purposes.

Before bringing these observations to a close, I would observe that in arithmetical tables, in which almost every item affords scope for meditation, it is not to be expected that, in an introductory essay of this nature, much will not be left unexplained; a few remarks on some of their prominent features, must suffice to guide the inquirer, as well as to warn him against forming hasty opinions on slight examination.

I would also inform His Excellency that the delay in submitting this document arose from the Albany returns being received no earlier than the 28th ultimo, leaving a few days only for finally arranging and digesting the Tables.

GEO. FRED. STONE,
Registrar-General.

1st Dec. 1848.

S T A T I S T I C S
OF POPULATION, LIVE STOCK, AND AGRICULTURE,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Returns of Population from 1832—43 inclusive:—

YEAR.	POPULATION.			
	Adults above 12		Children under 12.	Totals.
	Male.	Female.		
1832.....	1,511
1837.....	1,100	730	...	1,830
1840.....	1,205	557	592	2,354
1842.....	2,115	1,361	...	3,476
1843.....	1,714	951	1,188	3,853

II.

Census 10th October 1848—General summary:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Total population 10th October, 1848.....	2,818	1,804	4,622
Population of 1843.....	2,304	1,549	(a)3,853
Increase, with the Military added.....	514	255	769
Deduct the Military.....			162
Gross increase of the population during 5 } years ending October 1848 }			607
Centesimal increase during the same period... }			15.8
Average annual centesimal increase during } same period..... }			3.2
Centesimal proportion of the sexes, { 1843... }	60	40	100
{ 1848... }	61	39	100

(a) The Military were not included in this table. See Table VI.

SEX AND AGE.

III. Abstract of the Population Oct. 1848 in each of the Counties and principal Towns, showing the number of persons of each sex and age.

COUNTY OR TOWN.	NUMBER OF EACH AGE.								TOTALS.		
	Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
	Under 3	3 to 14	14 to 60	60 up.	Under 3	3 to 14	14 to 60	60 up.			
<i>County.</i>											
Perthshire	147	362	866	40	123	378	567	25	1,415	1,098	2,513
Yorkshire	32	74	315	4	33	65	100	1	425	199	624
Wellington	25	57	134	1	26	41	74		217	141	358
Plantagenet	21	25	140		17	43	53	1	186	114	300
Toodyay (district)	23	38	196	1	20	32	52	3	258	107	365
Sussex	11	28	102	1	13	30	39		142	82	224
Murray	8	22	67	1	7	16	28		98	51	149
Colonial vessels and exploring parties									77	12	89
Totals	267	606	1820	48	244	605	913	30	2,818	1,804	4,622
<i>Towns.</i>											
Perth	65	162	394	14	59	164	279	11	635	513	1,148
Fremantle	27	49	154	4	23	71	95	3	234	192	426
Bunbury	6	7	32		3	7	11		45	21	66
Albany	17	18	53		13	33	39		88	85	173
Guildford	6	14	27		4	17	24	3	47	45	95
Total urban	121	259	660	18	102	292	448	17	1,049	856	1,908

RELIGION.

IV. Abstract of the Population Oct. 1848, in each County and principal Town, showing the number of persons of each of the under-mentioned religious denominations:—

COUNTY OR TOWN.	RELIGION.								Totals.
	Church of England.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Other Protestant Dissenters.	Church of Rome.	Protestants not specified.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Religion not specified.	
<i>Counties.</i>									
Perthshire	1,641	235	165	39	213	140	52	27	2,513
Yorkshire	426	20	12	11	18	111	5	21	624
Wellington	243	7			31	60	17		358
Plantagenet	199			41	31		9	20	300
Toodyay (district)	286	2		38	20		7	12	365
Sussex	175	9		16	24				224
Murray	93	3	10	43					149
Colonial Vessels and Exploring parties								89	89
Totals	3,063	276	187	188	337	311	90	169	4,622
<i>Towns.</i>									
Perth	607	174	99	22	126	96	20	4	1,148
Fremantle	362	5	3		29	6	16	5	426
Bunbury	64				2				66
Albany	124			21	9		7	12	173
Guildford	63	1	21	1	3	6			95
Total urban	1,220	180	123	44	169	108	43	21	1,908

VI. Abstract of the Population October 1848 (exclusive of Military, Colonial Vessels, and Exploring parties), with the increase thereof during the last five years in each County:—

COUNTIES.	Total population 1843.	Total population 1848.	Increase per cent.	Male adult population 1843.	Male adult population 1848.	Increase per cent.
Perthshire	2,306	2,434	5.5	904	827	decr.
Yorkshire	345	619	79.4	191	314	64.4
Wellington	479	350	decr.	225	127	decr.
Plantagenet	260	294	13	137	134	decr.
Toodyay (district)	165	365	121.2	103	197	91.2
Sussex	154	223	44.9	68	102	50.0
Murray	133	145	9	78	64	decr.
Total	(a) 3,842	4,430	15.5	1,706	1,765	3.4
TOWNS.						
Perth and its vicinity	1,153	1,275	10.5	445	408	decr.
Fremantle do.	444	508	14.4	169	184	9

(a) The difference between this total and that at table II. arises from 11 Military having been inadvertently included in that return of 1843.

ABORIGINAL NATIVE POPULATION.

VII. Abstract of the Aboriginal Native Population scattered over the various located parts of the Colony, according to carefully conducted enumerations:—

COUNTIES.	Native population casually and regularly employed by colonists			Estimated aboriginal native population in the located districts.			
	Males	Fem.	Totals	Males	Fem.	Chil.	Totals
Perthshire	130	32	162	282	214	37	553
Yorkshire	65	10	75				134
Wellington	65	11	76				300
Plantagenet	53	7	60	300	150		450
Toodyay (district)	52	53	105				300
Sussex	47	8	55	100	50		150
Murray	6	2	8	25	29	19	73
Totals	418	123	541				1,960

LIVE STOCK.

Return of Live Stock on the 10th October 1848 :—

County.	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
Perthshire	394	2,873	8,888	786	1,050
Yorkshire	610	1,483	62,409	543	25
Wellington	124	1,729	3,415	167	198
Plantagenet	251	505	9,582	85	
Toodyay	460	1,682	49,180	367	31
Sussex	184	1,472	6,020	134	43
Murray	72	1,175	1,629	205	84
Totals	2,095	10,919	141,123	2,237	1,431

AGRICULTURE.

Return showing the quantity of Land in Cultivation on the 10th October 1848, being two months previous to the usual time of Harvest :—

County.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Maize.	Potatoes.	Vineyard.	Oliveyard.	Kitchen Garden.	Green crops for hay and pasturage.
Perthshire	1,064 $\frac{1}{4}$	143 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	44	29	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{3}{4}$	990 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yorkshire	771	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		21 $\frac{1}{4}$	494
Wellington	406 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	69
Plantagenet	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	13			12 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Toodyay	484 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			2		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	355 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex	126	103 $\frac{1}{2}$		20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	33			15	184
Murray	371 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		15 $\frac{1}{2}$	184
Totals	3,316 $\frac{3}{4}$	672	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	10	244	2,320 $\frac{3}{4}$

Comparative Abstract of the Crops for the years 1842 to 1848 inclusive:—

Crops.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Wheat.....	2,039 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,884	3,233	3,313 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,977 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,975	3,316 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barley.....	444	447	538	522 $\frac{3}{4}$	506 $\frac{1}{2}$	554	672
Oats.....	129	120	79	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	133 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rye.....	71	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	15	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maize.....		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	31	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Potatoes.....	71	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	77	76	139 $\frac{3}{4}$		120 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vineyard.....							114
Oliveyard.....							10
Kitchen Garden.....	280	274 $\frac{1}{4}$	306	269	299	271	224
Green Crops ..	330	713	532	551 $\frac{1}{4}$		1,862	2,320 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total acres in cult'n.	3,364 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,556 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,860	4,830 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,137 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,784	7,050 $\frac{1}{2}$

Comparative Abstract of the Returns of Stock for the years 1842—8 inclusive:—

Stock.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Horses.....	1,069	1,202	1,231	1,430	1,727	1,841	2,095
Horned Cattle....	4,122	4,861	5,376	6,508	7,583	8,699	10,919
Sheep.....	60,380	76,191	86,432	95,681	102,084	114,124	141,123
Swine.....	1,713	1,951	1,702		2,953	2,963	2,287
Goats.....	5,615	3,733	3,227	2,632	2,223	1,766	1,431

Since the preceding returns were prepared, the following official accounts have been rendered by the Sub-Collector of Revenue at Fremantle to the Colonial Secretary.

Return of Grain, Flour, Biscuit, &c., shewing the amount in weight and value imported into Fremantle during the year ending December, 1847 :—

Description.	Weight in lbs.	Cwts.	Tons.	Value.		
				£	s.	d.
Flour	261,400	2,334	116 ¹⁵⁶⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	2,178		
Biscuit	1,260	11 ¹ / ₈		12		
Indian Corn	240	2 ¹ / ₈		1	10	
Oats	336,000	300	15	280		
Wheat	5,220	46 ⁵ / ₈	2 ⁷⁴⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	33	10	
Oatmeal	750	5 ³ / ₄		9	7	
Rice	26,040	234 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹⁴⁸⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	162	15	
Bran	8,500	76 ¹ / ₈	3 ⁷⁸⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	35		
Pollard	nil.	nil.	nil.			
Gram	9,240	82 ¹ / ₂	4 ²⁸⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	77		
				2,789	2	

NOTE.—Flour 2d. per lb.; biscuit 2¹/_d. do.; indian corn 1¹/_d. do.; oats 2d. do.; wheat 1¹/_d. do.; oatmeal 3d. do.; rice 1¹/_d. do. bran 1¹/_d. do.; gram 2d. do. Ton taken at 2240 lbs.

Customs, Fremantle, }
December 1848. }

R. McB. BROUN,
Resident.

Return of Grain, Flour, Biscuit, &c., shewing the amount in weight and value imported into Fremantle during the year ending November 30, 1848 :—

Description.	Weight in lbs.	Cwts.	Tons.	Value.		
				£	s.	d.
Flour	663,400	5,923	296	5,578		
Biscuit	6,450	57 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹⁹⁷⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	67		
Indian Corn	15,740	142	7 ⁶⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	98		
Oats	86,160	786 ¹ / ₄	38 ¹ / ₂	718		
Wheat	147,600	1,317 ³ / ₄	65 ²⁰⁰⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	768		
Oatmeal	350	3 ¹ / ₈		4	10	
Rice	179,640	1,604	80 ⁴⁴⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	1,122		
Bran	83,600	746 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹²⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	348		
Pollard	14,140	126 ¹ / ₄	6 ¹¹⁰⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	73		
Gram	5,680	5 ³ / ₄	2 ¹²⁰⁰ / ₂₂₄₀	47		
				8,823	10	

NOTE.—Flour 2d. per lb; biscuit 2¹/_d. do.; indian corn 1¹/_d. do.; oats 2d. do.; wheat 1¹/_d. do.; oatmeal 3d. do.; rice 1¹/_d do.; bran 1¹/_d. do.; pollard 1¹/_d. do.; gram 2d. do. Ton taken at 2240 lbs.

Customs, Fremantle, }
11th Dec. 1848. }

R. McB. BROUN,
Resident.

Our Sandal-wood trade being closely connected with the import trade in flour and grain, alluded to in the Introduction, it is considered advisable to append the following return.

Account of Sandal-wood exported from Fremantle from February 1847 to December 1848 :—

Date of shipment.	Name of Ship.	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1847.					
February 6.....	Vixen	4	10		
“ 24.....	Hawk	73	10	2	2
April 10.....	Emu	12	5	1	
“ 12.....	Scout	40			
July 6.....	William Wise	99	19	1	13
September 22.....	Hawk	40	18		
“ 25.....	Scout	1	16		15
“ 30.....	Minerva	23			
December 22.....	Bandicoot	41	10		
Total 1847.....		337	9	1	2
1848.					
January 10.....	Emu	11			
“ 14.....	Lightning	51	7	1	9
“ 15.....	Wave	55			
“ 29.....	Hawk	80			
February 5.....	Scout	84			
March 8.....	Minerva	67	5		
April 3.....	Orient	1			
May 8.....	Vixen	40			
“ 22.....	Bandicoot	37	10		
June 10.....	Titania	128			
July 20.....	Empress	87	15		
“ 31.....	Emma Sherratt	80			
August 4.....	{ Hawk	105			
	{ Mazeppa	98			
“ 26.....	Bandicoot	42			
“ 28.....	Arpenteur	2			
September 6.....	Hindoo	1			
“ 13.....	Trusty	60			
November 7.....	Thomas Lord	43			
“ 18.....	Bandicoot	5			
“ 24.....	Waterlilly	41			
December.....	George	200			
Total 1848.....		1,319	17	1	9

Customs, Fremantle, }
December 11, 1848. }

R. McB. BROWN,
Resident.

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA:
PRINTED BY ARTHUR SHENTON, FOR E. MACFAULL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA--CENSUS OF THE YEAR 1848.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE POPULATION IN THE COUNTIES, AND ON BOARD COLONIAL VESSELS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS TAKEN ON THE 10TH OCTOBER, 1848; INCLUDING THE MILITARY.

COUNTIES.	AGES.								CONDITION.				TOTALS.			RELIGION.																OCCUPATION.														
	Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	RELIGION.																Agriculture.			Grazing.		Trade.					Other classes.				Residuc.
	Under 3 years of age.	Three and under fourteen.	Fourteen and under sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Under 3 years of age.	Three and under fourteen.	Fourteen and under sixty.	Sixty and upwards.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.				Church of England.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Other Protestant Dissenters.	Church of Rome.	Protestants not specified.	Mahomedans and Pagans.	Religion not specified.	Occupiers employing laborers.	Ditto not employing laborers.	Agricultural laborers, including Gardeners.	In the care of sheep.	In the care of cattle.	Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers, and their Assistants.	Bricklayers and Masons.	Smiths.	Carpenters & Joiners, Painters & Glaziers.	Tailors and Shoemakers.	Sawyers and Splitters.	Capitalists, Bankers, professional and other educated men, their clerks and assistants.	Civil Officers, their clerks and assistants.	Laborers employed in labor not agricultural, including mariners, boatmen, fishermen, toll-collectors, road makers, carters, or otherwise employed in any kind of labor not agricultural.	Domestic Servants (males).	Military men.	All other males above fourteen, not included in the above.	Women, children, and others, for the most part dependent on the above.					
1. Perthshire	147	362	866	40	128	378	567	25	363	545	387	203	1,415	1,098	2,513	1641	235	165	39	213	140	52	27	22	85	116	17	10	50	29	12	56	24	31	27	49	169	43	79	81	1,613					
2. Yorkshire	32	74	315	4	33	65	100	1	75	244	70	31	425	199	624	426	20	12	11	18	111	5	21	37	24	154	45	4		1	1	13	5	3	2	6	5	2	324							
3. Wellington	25	57	134	1	26	41	74		54	81	54	20	217	141	358	243	7			31	60	17		9	21	45	4	3	4	2	13	4	6	2	4	3	2	8	5	223						
4. Plantagenet	21	25	140		17	43	53	1	32	108	45	8	186	114	300	199			41	31		9	20	7	4	32	13	1	7	2	1	4	3	3	9	10	43	1	6	5	149					
5. Toodyay (district)	23	38	196	1	20	32	52	3	48	149	41	14	258	107	365	286	2		38	20		7	12	27	9	90	30	2		4	7	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	9	176						
6. Sussex	11	28	102	1	13	30	39		26	77	27	12	142	82	224	175	9		16	24			12	22	12	11	3	3		2	3	1	2	1	3	20	1	1	1	126						
7. Murray	8	22	67	1	7	16	28		21	47	19	9	98	51	149	93	3	10	43					10	11	27	1	1					2	1	7	1	4	5	79							
Totals.....	267	606	1,820	48	244	605	913	30	619	1,251	643	297	2,741	1,792	4,533	3063	276	187	188	337	311	90	80	124	176	476	121	24	64	32	22	98	39	49	44	69	241	55	103	106	2,690					
8. (a) Colonial vessels and exploring parties													63	12	75																															
Total Population													2,818	1,804	4,622																															

(a) This item includes fourteen only exploring.

Taken and acknowledged before me,
R. B. MADDEN, J.P.

Western Australia { I solemnly declare the above account is correct according
to the best of my information and belief,

GEO. FRED. STONE,
Registrar-General.