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THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS OF AGRICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Appendix 1.

LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THE AUSTRALIAN LAND COMPANY—AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LIST OF PROPRIETORS, MAY, 1828.

(*Reference*: *Mitchell Library*, 630.6 A.)

Alexander Berry, Esq., N.S.W.
xJames Bowman (1 share), N.S.W.
xJohn Thomas Campbell, N.S.W.
xRobert Campbell, N.S.W.
Edward C. Close, N.S.W.
xRobert Dawson, N.S.W.
xDavid Grant Forbes, N.S.W.
xFrancis William Forbes, N.S.W.
xThomas MacVitie, N.S.W.
xRev. Samuel Marsden, N.S.W.
xGeorge Gallway Mills, N.S.W.
James Murdoch, N.S.W.
Peter Murdoch, N.S.W.
James Morton, N.S.W.
xJohn Ovens, N.S.W.
xxJohn Ovens, N.S.W.
xAlexander Brodie Spark, N.S.W.
xJohn Stephen, N.S.W.
xCharles Throsby, N.S.W.
xWilliam Walker, N.S.W.
Frederick Augustus Heley, N.S.W.
John Henderson, N.S.W.
Patrick Hill, N.S.W.
Rev. Richard Hill, N.S.W.
xThomas Icely and Matthew Hudson, N.S.W.
xMrs. Penelope Lucas, N.S.W.
xxxxJohn Macarthur, N.S.W.
xxxxJohn Macarthur, Jnr., Lincoln's Inn, Eng.
xxJames Macarthur, N.S.W.
xxWilliam Macarthur, N.S.W.
xxHannibal Hawkins Macarthur, N.S.W.
xCharles Macarthur, N.S.W.
xGeorge Thomas Palmer, N.S.W.
xRev. James Scott, N.S.W.
Robert Scott, Esq., and Helenus Scott, N.S.W.
xxRev. Thomas Hobbes Scott, N.S.W.
Edward Wollstonecraft, N.S.W.

For 10 shares and less than 30—1 vote.
For 30 shares and less than 60—2 votes.
For 60 shares and less than 90—3 votes.
For 90 shares and upwards—4 votes and not more.

Appendix 2.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

(*Reference: New South Wales Magazine, May,* 1843, *p.* 195 *et seq.*)

Exports.—The principal articles of export, during the ten years ending with 1841, were as under:—

EXPORT OF WOOL.

Return of wool exported from the Colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip) for the years 1832-1841 incl.

Year	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£		lb.	£
1832	1,515,156	73,559	1837	4,448,796	332,166
1833	1,734,203	103,692	1838	5,749,376	405,977
1834	2,246,933	213,628	1939	7,213,584	442,504
1835	3,893,927	299,587	1840	8,610,775	586,112
1836	3,693,241	369,324	1841	8,390,540	517,537

Wool exported in 1825 ... 411,600 lb.
1831 ... 1,401,284 ,,
1836 ... 3,693,241 ,,
1841 ... 8,390,540 ,,
1842 ... 6,448,864 ,, (not including Port Phillip).
1822 ... 172,880 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Next to wool, our chief export is the produce of the fisheries, consisting of oil, sperm and black whalebone, and sealskin. The entered value of these, during the eleven years ending with 1841, was as follows:—

EXPORT OF OIL, ETC.

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
	£		£		£
1831 ...	95,969	1835 ...	180,349	1839 ...	172,315
1832 ...	147,409	1836 ...	140,220	1840 ...	224,144
1833 ...	146,855	1837 ...	183,122	1841 ...	127,470
1834 ...	157,834	1838 ...	197,644		

The progression of our exports of oil is not so steady as that of wool; but the highest of the above returns (1840) exhibits an increase over the first (1831) at the rate of 133½ per cent. in nine years.

The timber exported during the ten years from 1832-1841 amounted in returned value to £110,000, averaging £11,000 per annum. The fluctuations in this trade are, however, singularly great, *e.g.*, the export in 1840 was valued at £20,971, whilst that of the year following was only £7,004. The following table presents a very striking birdseye view of the capabilities of our general export trade:—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE STAPLE ARTICLES, THE PRODUCE OF THIS COLONY, EXPORTED IN THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1840, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1841.

Articles.	1840.	1841.
Butter and cheese ...	7,930 lb.	94,080 lb.
Candles	460 lb.	600 lb.
Cedar	729,601 feet	1,250,786 feet.
Coals	2,300 tons	2,529 tons.
Cattle	43 head	2,384 head.
Flour	861,600 lb.	2,726,080 lb.
Fruit	189 pkgs.	423 pkgs.
Hides	1,366,750 lb.	420,750 lb.
Hoofs, horns and bones ...	£440 value	£20 value.
Horses	3 head	35 head.
Maize	1,401 bush.	10,265 bush
Provisions (salt)	284,928 lb.	716,480 lb.
Sheep	488 head	3,302 head
Sheep skins	.....	866
Treenails	40,588	4,330
Tobacco	62,844 lb.	50,716 lb.
Wool	6,597,981 lb.	7,668,960 lh.
Wheat	.....	3,726 bush.

LAND IN CULTIVATION.

The estimated quantity of land in cultivation (excluding gardens and orchards) in the Colony of New South Wales (including the district of Port Phillip), on the 31st December, 1841, was as follows:—

	Crops.	Produce.
Wheat	58,605 acres.	832,776 bush.
Maize	25,004 ,,	503,803 ,,
Barley	5,423 ,,	90,172 ,,
Oats...	5,892 ,,	62,704 ,,
Rye	495 ,,	6,507 ,,
Millet	47 ,,	1,072 ,,
Potatoes	4,027 ,,	11,141 t. 9 cwt.
Tobacco	380 ,,	132 t. 2 cwt.
Oats and sown grasses for hay	15,257 ,,	17,175 tons
Total cultivation ...	115,130 acres	

From this estimate it appears that the average produce per acre throughout the Colony is of wheat, about 14¼ bushels; maize, 20 bushels; barley, 16½ bushels; oats, 10½ bushels; rye, 13 bushels; millet, 22¾ bushels; potatoes, 2¾ tons; tobacco, rather more than 1/3rd of a ton.

Of the numbers of livestock we have no complete returns. By an abstract of the returns of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to the 21.12.1840, we learn that beyond the limits of location, that is, on the wild lands of the Crown, which are occupied by virtue of an annual licence from the Governor, the stock then depastured was: Horses, 7,185; cattle, including calves above six months old, 377,172; sheep, including weaned lambs, 1,329,069. Reckoning the stock within the limits of location and the increase of the subsequent two years and a quarter, the number at the present time may be safely taken at much more than double these returns.

Appendix 3.

(*Reference*: *New South Wales Magazine, January*, 1843, *p.* 7.)

A TABLE distinguishing the Ordinary and Land Revenues of New South Wales during the Eleven Years, from 1831 to 1841.

Year.	Ordinary Revenue.	Increase Per cent.	Sales of Land.	Land Revenue Miscel-laneous.	Total.	Increase Per cent.
	£		£	£	£	
1831 ...	117,448	...	2,597	1,021	3,618	...
1832 ...	122,227	4.07	12,510	1,173	13,683	279.19
1833 ...	137,788	12.73	24,956	1,319	26,275	92.03
1834 ...	160,719	16.65	41,844	2,973	44,817	70.57
1835 ...	184,037	14.51	80,785	8,923	89,708	100.17
1836 ...	197,679	7.41	126,459	6,148	132,607	47.82
1837 ...	225,799	14.22	120,427	8,517	128,944	Dec.
1838 ...	208,350	Dec.	116,325	9,405	125,730	Dec.
1839 ...	240,429	15.40	152,963	19,311	172,274	37.02
1840 ...	312,469	29.96	316,626	24,032	340,658	97.74
1841 ...	373,655	19.58	90,388	29,937	120,325	Dec.
Increase in 10 years	256,655	218.15	87,791	28,916	116,707	3,225.59

NOTE.—The distinction between ordinary and land revenues commences with the year 1831, because in that year Lord Ripon's regulations were introduced, whereby the system of alienating Crown Lands by free grants was substituted by that of selling them.

Appendix 4.

(*References*: *New South Wales Magazine*, 1843—*January and July Issues.*)

(*a*) *Statistics* (Jan., 1843, p. 6 and 9.)

A TABLE showing the Population, Revenue, Imports and Exports of the Colony of New South Wales, in the Sixteen Years, 1826-1841.

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Revenue.	Increase.	Imports.	Increase.	Exports.	Increase.
		per cent.	£	per cent.	£	per cent.	£	per cent.
1826 ...	34,697		72,221	...	360,000	...	...	...
1827 ...	35,842	Average 3·27	79,310	9·82	362,324	0·65	166,600	...
1828 ...	36,598	per annum.	94,862	19·61	570,000	2·12	76,314	Dec.
							90,050	18·00
1829 ...	41,450		102,785	8·35	601,004	5·44	161,716	79·58
1830 ...	46,303		104,729	1·89	420,480	Dec.	159,659	Dec.
1831 ...	51,157	Average 13·26	121,066	15·60	490,152	11·57	324,168	103·07
1832 ...	56,009	per annum.	135,910	12·26	604,620	23·35	384,344	18·56
1833 ...	60,861		164,063	20·71	713,972	18·09	394,801	2·72
1834 ...	66,272		205,536	24·57	991,990	38·94	587,640	48·84
1835 ...	71,684	Average 8·89	273,745	33·19	1,114,805	12·38	682,193	16·09
1836 ...	77,096	per annum.	330,286	20·66	1,237,406	11·00	748,624	9·74
1837 ...	87,848		354,743	7·32	1,297,491	4·86	760,054	1·53
1838 ...	98,600		334,080	Dec.	1,579,277	21·72	802,768	5·62
1839 ...	109,352	Average 13·95	412,703	23·53	2,236,371	41·61	948,776	18·19
1840 ...	120,104	per annum.	653,127	58·24	3,014,189	34·78	1,399,692	47·53
1841 ...	130,856		493,980	Dec.	2,527,988	Dec.	1,023,397	Dec.
Increase in the 15 years ...	96,159	277·16	421,759	583·98	2,167,988	602·21	916,797	860·03

NOTE.—The population for the years 1828, 1833, 1836 and 1841 is taken from the Census Returns; for the others it is estimated from the rates of increase.

(*b*) *Statistics* (July, 1843, p. 303.)

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1841 ...	2,581,000	950,000
1842 ...	1,283,000	862,000

(Exclusive of Port Phillip.)

Appendix 5.

"Report of the Committee appointed by the Agricultural Society of W.A. at their General Quarterly Meeting held at Guildford, W.A., 5th May, 1837, for the purpose of inquiring into the origin and progress of the Flocks of N.S.W. and the expediency of resorting to similar measures for the more rapid increase of the Flocks of this Colony—Perth, W.A., 1837."

TABLE showing the origin and progress of the Flocks and production of Wool of N.S.W. and Van Diemen's Land; the data being collected from the several publications referred to at the end of the report.

Year.	Name of Ships.	Whence.	No. of Sheep Imported.	No. of Sheep in Existing Colony.	Annual rate of Increase.
1790	None ...	.....	None	None	.....
Sept. 1791	Gorgon ...	Cape ...	68	57 in Nov.	.....
1792	Atlantic ...	Calcutta ...	20	105 in Oct.	.....
1793	Humaner ...	Calcutta ...	About 100 (Having embarked 220, more than half of which were lost.)	No enumeration	.....
	Daedalus ...	Nootka Snd.	4	No enumeration	.....
1794	None ...	.....	.....	526	.....
1795	Britainnia	Cape ...	12	.....	.....
1796	In this interval the number of sheep imported was less than 100.			1,531	70 per cent.
1797				2,457	.....
1801				6,757	34 per cent. Allowing for importations.

Total number of sheep imported not exceeding : 304

Year.	No. of Sheep existing in N.S.W.	No. of Sheep in Van Diemen's Land.	Total No. of Sheep in both Colonies.	Annual Rate of Increase.	Quantity of Wool Imported into England.
					lb.
1801	6,757	.....	6,757	.....	.....
1803	.....	.....	10,157	22½ per cent.	.....
1806	.....	.....	.....	.....	245
1807	.....	.....	.....	20 per cent.	562
1809	.....	.....	(1) 33,250	.....	.....
1810	.....	.....	34,450	.....	167
1813	.....	.....	65,121	.....	.....
1814	.....	.....	.....		32,971
1815	.....	.....	.....	25 per cent.	73,171
1816	.....	.....	.....		13,611
1817	.....	.....	(2) 170,420		No return.
1818	.....	127,883	.....		86,525
1819	.....	(3) 172,128	.....	14½ per cent.	74,285
1820	.....	182,468	.....		(4) 99,415
1821	(1) 119,777	.....	290,168		175,433
1822	.....	.....	.....		138,498
1823	.....	.....	.....		477,261
1824	.....	.....	.....	17 per cent.	382,907
1825	.....	.....	.....		323,995
1826	.....	.....	.....		1,106,302
1827	.....	.....	536,775		512,758
1828	536,391 (See Treatise on sheep, p. 184.)	.....	.....	.....	1,574,186
1829	504,775 (See Parl. Tables 1832, p. 251.)	680,740	1,185,515	17 per cent.	1,838,642
1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,493,337
1832	.....	664,172	.....	.....	2,688,817
1833	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3,516,896 (3)
1834	1,000,000 (Supposed to be this by Martin.)	.....	.....	.....	4,069,750
1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,762 bales, at 230 lb. per bale. 4,548,260 (4) 22,783 bales, at 230 lb. per bale. 5,240,090 (5)

REFERENCES :—(1) Quarterly Review, XII, p. 38.
(2) Treatise on Sheep, p. 184.
(3) Bigge's Report.
(4) Parliamentary Tables.
(5) Wentworth, p. 464 and 481—The Wool is from the Parliamentary Tables.

NOTE.—The value of the wool exported from Sydney for this year is estimated by General Darling at £24,308 (see his report to the Colonial Office, April, 1828), and applies to the exports of 1827.

*From Treatises on Sheep—Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, etc.—Martin

Appendix 6.

In the Mitchell Library collection of MSS is preserved the diary of J. A. Betts, a farmer of the early settlement, who kept a record of his day to day work, his troubles, his hopes for the future, his comments upon the times through which he was living, from 5/11/1839 to 27/12/1850. His diary was recorded at his farm at Wilmington, New South Wales.

Commentary upon the entries is redundant. There is nothing new in what he saw, or in his chronicle of events. In fact his life was a typical experience of early farming. There are the droughts, the floods, the caterpillars, the moths, the fluctuations in prices, the blasting of the crops, the succession from flowering abundance to dried up desert, the never solved problem whether, in the strange soils of New South Wales, it was better to sow late or early.

It is sufficient to quote abstracted entries over that part of the diary which concerns the period of this study. The entries speak for themselves:—

30th Nov., 1839.—The people in this neighbourhood have put in a great quantity of stubble corn this year on account of the caterpillars have destroyed the first crop in many places.

Best season ever.

March, 1840.—The ground is getting very hard, so much so that in many places people cannot prepare the land for wheat sowing next month.

24th April, 1840.—The latter end of this month and the beginning of the next may be considered the busiest time for agricultural operations in the County of Cumberland. The land should be well prepared for wheat and oats during this month at the latest and if the land is well prepared, the next month in *good seasons*, will be early enough to get the seed in—I think, however, that the earlier the seed is in the better, although in many seasons a month later may bring as good if not better crops.

June, 1840.—Wheat has fallen considerably during the month—good wheat is now sold for 9s. to 10s. per bushel. This reduction is owing to the large importations from South America and the Derwent.

Flour has not altered in any proportion to the wheat—it is now 42s. whereas it ought to be only 30s.

August, 1840.—No time should be lost during this month in preparing for corn, and I think from my own experience and observation in this district, no crop requires the land to be in better order than corn, unless you have command of a great number of hands to dress, hill and clean it after it is out of the ground—in which case it signifies nothing in what state the land is at planting.

26th Sept., 1840.—Spring set in and in the middle of the day one feels the heat of summer—crops of all kind exceedingly luxurious and very forward. The spring not so perceptible in the bush as in the crops. Cattle and stock of every description in beautiful condition.

2nd Oct., 1840.—Engaged Crawford this quarter for £7 10s., and Greentree to have his rations increased, viz., 4 lbs. sugar, ½ lb. tea, 20 lbs. flour, 15 lbs. meat.

28th Nov., 1840.—There is such a stagnation in trade just now, occasioned by the want of money, that property put up to auction will fetch next to nothing if the terms are cash; and such is the state of the money market that if you get good Bills and Promissory Notes it is more than probable the banks will refuse to discount them.

I was informed by a person in Windsor "Johnny Wood" to-day that during the week settlers down the river have applied to him for loans of money to pay their men for reaping, offering him any interest he thought proper to ask rather than sacrifice their property by putting up by auction.

They were men of considerable property—one of them possesses property to the amount of £30,000.

22nd April, 1841.—Weather exceedingly and unusually hot for the time of year—there is a very great loss in the wheat from the fly or moth all over the country—there is already up to this date one-fourth destroyed at least . . . The advantage of plowing up directly after a crop is off is proved beyond a doubt this season, for in some situations that land had become so set and so hard where it has been left since harvest that it is now quite impossible to break it up for wheat, and the consequence will be that very little forest land will be ready for wheat unless rain comes shortly. Slovenly farming in any country and under any circumstances is to be deprecated.

26th August, 1841.—The unusually severe frost which continues almost without intermission for the last three or four weeks ceased two or three nights ago, and have been succeeded by very hot weather, with warm (if not hot) winds from the north-west—the thermometer in the front verandah stood yesterday upwards of 85 degrees. There is scarcely a vestige of grass in the bush, and if rain does not come in a few days I shall be compelled to send my cattle up to Cox's River.

The temperature of the atmosphere and the appearance of the grass would lead anyone to suppose that this is the end of a very hot and dry summer instead of a very cold winter, so great are the variations in climate, etc., to which N.S.W. is liable.

31st August, 1841.—The last two nights have been very frosty again, but the air is milder this evening. There is a large halo round the moon to-night and as to-morrow it is a full moon, I am in hope we shall get rain—my wheat and oats being very forward, are looking better than any in the neighbourhood and I do think that we should farm with greater certainty in proportion as the land is sown and the ground well worked. I am quite convinced that a drought affects the slovenly farmer much more than one who takes the trouble to get his land in good order, especially where the land is not of a first rate description, as is the case of Wilmington.

I have been trying to break up a few acres of new ground in the wheat paddock for corn, but was obliged to take the teams off, it was so hard.

21st September, 1841.—No rain, every kind of stock looking miserable. Some of the wheat just coming out in ear, and the frosts at night still continuing with occasional hot winds during the day. Started to-day with Thomas Hassal to Denbigh intending to go up to the Oaks to-morrow to the Bullocks, and decide whether we will send them up to the Tumut to Whittys Station.

23rd September, 1841.—Returned from Denbigh to-day. Saw the Bullocks yesterday and determined to hold on a little longer in the hope of rain, a little change in the atmosphere to-day. Wethers and Bullocks are becoming very scarce and dear. Some Wethers have been sold this week for 18s. and 20s.

I must cut some of my forward wheat for hay in a few days if this weather continues.

12th October, 1841.—The weather changed yesterday and towards the evening it rained very heavily and during the night the rain came down in torrents—I heard to-day in Windsor that most of the Hawkesbury wheat is past recovery, but hope it is not so bad as people represent—a few more days hot winds would have completely destroyed the best of the crops.

21st October, 1841.—Returned from Sydney, the weather very close and muggy. This evening at sunset a most delightful rain commenced with thunder and lightning, and has continued to pour up to the time of my writing, 10 p.m. Since I left home there has been a frost which I perceive has done me a great deal of injury, the wheat being just in blossom. I do sincerely trust that after this rain there will be no more frost—another frost would completely destroy the forward wheat.

8th December, 1841.—Filled the straddle of wheat on Monday, the 6th last, and nearly thatched it to-day—heavy rain fell yesterday but my stack of wheat was well covered and took no damage. Sent Crawford into Windsor with a few cwt. of very fine and large new potatoes on Saturday last expecting to get a good price for them, but they only fetched 6s. per cwt. About 10 days before they had been as high as 16s., but the market for every kind of agricultural produce fluctuates so much, you can never make sure of remunerating prices. Wheat is now selling at from 4s. 6d. to 6s., and is likely to be lower for a short time, when perhaps in the course of six months it may be up to 15s.

11th December, 1841.—Finished Harvest and gave the men a supper.

18th April, 1842.— . . . . The whole of the Hawkesbury was flooded to an immense height—the amount of damage sustained on the low lands is not yet ascertained, the waters not having entirely subsided (Sat. 23rd) but some lives have been lost and a great many cattle and horses swept away—it is said there has been no flood like this for the last 10 or 12 years on the Hawkesbury.

March, 1843.—Occasional rains during the whole of this month—plenty of grass—stock looking remarkably well—abundance of every necessary article of subsistence; but monetary distress unprecedented in the Colony. Horses scarcely saleable at any price—Fat Stock *very very* low—Agricultural produce selling for next to nothing—wheat at from 3s. to 5s. per bushel—hay at from £4 10s. to £6 per ton.

Wages have undergone nothing like a proportionate reduction, and the prospects of the most stable and wealthy of the settlers is anything but satisfactory—the Bank of Australia disclosure has aggravated matters to an alarming extent and numbers whose whole income was derived from capital invested in it, are nearly ruined.

24th April, 1843.—Most beautiful rain nearly all this month; a finer season was never remembered—nothing can exceed the luxuriance of the vegetable world—vegetables and grain in the greatest abundance, meat cheap; and yet such a scarcity of money was never remembered. The daily increasing number of insolvencies and Sheriffs sales have so reduced the price of stock that the solvent stockholder has no chance of disposing of anything at a remunerating price—many anticipate nothing short of universal bankruptcy, and what may be the result God only knows! But to those who are able to profit by experience, a salutory and useful lesson may be learned from the state of the times in N.S.W. in 1843.

Appendix 7.

Miscellaneous Statistics.

(*a*) *Banking* (*N.S.W. Magazine, June,* 1843. *p.* 246).

Years.		Circulation.	Discounts.	Years.		Circulation.	Discounts.
		£	£			£	£
1834	...	60,000	300,000	1839	...	142,714	1,312,754
1836	...	108,131	646,870	1940	...	215,730	2,485,294
1837	...	115,754	876,776	1941	...	223,608	2,616,488
1838	...	117,301	999,671				

NOTE.—The paid up capital invested in our banking business in the year 1834 was £150,992; in the year 1841, it had risen to £1,876,322; being an increase in seven years at the rate of upwards of 1142 per cent.

(*b*) *Assets of the Colony*, 1843.—(A fictitious attempt to put a value in terms of money upon the assets of the Colony, prepared by a Mr. Stubbs, an Auctioneer, at the request of the N.S.W. Magazine—Quoted N.S.W. Mag. July, 1943, pp. 301 and foll. This estimate is quoted as showing a blue print of development in 1843) :—

Cr.	£
By 8,000,000 fine woolled sheep at 4s.	1,600,000
By 8,000,000 lb. wool (six months growth at 9d. per lb.)... ...	300,000
By 1,000,000 head of horned cattle at 40s....	2,000,000
By 40,000 horses at £10	400,000
*By agricultural implements, gear of every description, including threshing machines, etc.	400,000
* In the year 1840 alone, the imports of articles necessary for agriculture and occupation of land exceeded this sum (seeGregson's Tables)—£450,996.	
By value of City of Sydney	5,000,000
By value of Town of Parramatta	200,000
By value of Town of Windsor	100,000
By value of Town of Liverpool	30,000
By value of Town of Campbelltown	20,000
By value of Town of Richmond	20,000
By value of Town of Penrith...	12,000
By value of Towns of Berrima and Appin	12,000
By value of Town of Goulburn	70,000
By value of Towns of Yass, Braidwood, Gunning, Bungadore, Bungonia (all post towns) and Marulan	80,000
By value of Wollongong	30,000
By value of County of Cumberland (not including Sydney) ...	2,000,000
By value of County of Camden	1,000,000
By value of Township of Bathurst	100,000
By value of its splendid grazing County	1,000,000
By value of Town of Newcastle	100,000
By value of Town of Maitland	200,000
By value of splendid country northward	2,000,000
By vested interests in the Australian Agricultural Company ...	100,000
By Sugar Company's works at Canterbury	30,000
By Lands, Plate, private and other Chattel Property	2,000,000
	etc., etc.

(*c*) Living Costs, 1842-1843.—(N.S.W. Magazine, July, 1843, pp. 320, and following) :—

> This is now the cheapest colony in the world in which English society . . . can be enjoyed . . . who need look for cheaper living than this?

House rent, with land, nothing, in towns 30 per cent. dearer than in England. but building is cheaper, therefore this will not last.

	s.	d.
Mutton by the carcase per lb.	0	1
Best beef by the quarter ditto	0	1¾
Best flour per 100 lb.	13	0
Seconds (very good) ditto	11	0
Tea, black (good) per lb.	2	3d. to 2s. 6d.
Tea, black (inferior) per lb.	1	3d. to 1s. 9d.
Tea, green (good)	2	6
Tea, green (inferior) per lb. (down to)	1	0
Butter, best fresh, per lb.	1	3
Butter, salt, per lb.	1	2
Good raw sugar (by the ton) per lb.	0	1½
Fine raw sugar (by the ton) per lb.	0	2½
Fine loaf sugar (by the ton) per lb.	0	3¾
Good Java or Manilla coffee (raw) per lb.	0	6
Sherry wine (good) per gallon	3	6d. to 5s.
Port wine (good) per dozen	30	od. to 35s.
Port wine (inferior) per dozen (down to)	20	0

(Clothing, including summer wear, cheaper by the yard than in England.)

Appendix 8.

Statistics and other relevant data concerning period circa 1840-1842

(*Reference: Roberts' "The Squatting Age in Australia," pp.* 446-7.)

(*a*) *Squatting position (circa 1840-1842)—New South Wales including modern Victoria.*

Beyond the boundaries:—

352,126 cattle
1,204,470 sheep.
£4,796 13s. 6d. assessment.
3,999 free persons (including 636 women).
2,695 convicts (including 23 women).

District.	Squatters.	Areas Cultivated.
Distributed thus—		
Port Macquarie	22	590
New England	66	361
Liverpool Plains	121	292
Bligh	44	218
Wellington	56	433
Lachlan	84	1,943
Murrumbidgee	147	1,795
Maneroo (running to Port Phillip)	133	1,031
	673	6,663

Note the shortage of women outside the counties, the small assessment paid for the use of so much country, the great proportion of convicts, the relatively large number of stations in the "New Country" to the south of the Lachlan, and (above all) the practical absence of agriculture.

(*b*) *Population Position* (1841 *census*).

Total population of New South Wales and Pt. Phillip 130,856 (82,298 men, 43,558 women).

Distributed thus—

4,477—Landed proprietors, merchants, professional.
1,774—Shopkeepers.
10,715—Mechanics and artificers.
9,825—Domestics.
72,317—Unclassified (but of lower grades, and mainly convicts).

Of the free persons, 14,819 males and 14,630 females were born in the colony, 30,745 and 22,158 arrived free, and 15,760 and 3,637 became free by servitude.

Of the male prisoners, 5,843 had tickets-of-leave, 6,658 were in Government employment, and 11,343 were assigned to private individuals, forming the bulk of the squatters' labour supply; of the female convicts, the corresponding numbers were 316,979 and 1,838.

Of all the males in the Colony, 53,381 were adults between the ages of 21 and 45, and 7,212 were between 45 and 60, the corresponding numbers of females being 19,513 and 2,175.

Appendix 8 (cont.).

(*c*) *Position in the First Elected Legislative Council,* 1843.

	No. of Electors.	Member.	Occupation.
Sydney City	3,319	W. C. Wentworth	Barrister, squatter.
		W. Bland ...	Journalist.
Parramatta Town ...	279	H. H. Macarthur...	Squatter.
Cumberland Boroughs ...	387	W. Bowman ...	Settler.
Northumberland Boroughs.	270	D'Arcy Wentworth	Retired Major.
Cumberland County ...	1,391	C. Cowper... ...	Settler, ex-official.
		W. Lawson ...	Settler.
Northumberland ...	352	W. Foster ...	Barrister.
Argyle	133	W. Bradley ...	Settler, brewer.
St. Vincent and Auckland	73	J. Coghill	Settler, ex-merchant captain.
Murray, King and Georgiana.	154	T. A. Murray ...	Settler.
Roxburgh, Phillip and Wellington.	133	W. Suttor ...	Settler.
Bathurst	172	Francis Lord ...	Settler.
Brisbane, Bligh, Hunter	212	W. Dumaresq ...	Captain in Staff Corps.
Durham	353	R. Windeyer ...	Barrister.
Gloucester, Macquarie and Stanley.	244	A. M'Leay ...	Ex-colonial Secretary.
Cook and Westmoreland	249	J. Panton ...	Settler.
Camden	365	R. Therry ...	Commissioner of Court of Requests.
Melbourne Town ...	859	H. Condell ...	Brewer, Mayor of Melbourne.
		C. H. Ebden ...	Squatter.
		T. Walker... ...	Sydney merchant.
Port Phillip District ...	470	C. Nicholson ...	Sydney physician.
		A. Thomson ...	Squatter, ex-surgeon.
		J. D. Lang ...	Described by Gipps as 'a Presbyterian Minister but deposed by the Synod.'

Appendix 9.

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