|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HEAD OF REVENUE.** | **1826.** | **1827.** | **1828.** | **1829.** | **1830.** | **1831.** | **1832.** | **1833.** | **1834.** | **1835.** | **1836.** | **1837.** |
|  | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L*.** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L.*** | ***L*.** | ***L.*** |
| **Customs** | **49,353** | **52,822** | **69,677** | **79,136** | **81,078** | **89,805** | **96,262** | **111,124** | **127,598** | **143,352** | **153,681** |  |
| **Duty on spirits distilled in the colony** | **1,890** | **2,211** | **770** | **288** | **710** | **1,135** | **1,057** | **1,250** | **1,690** | **1,265** | **800** |  |
| **Post-office collections** | **...** | **∙∙∙** | **598** | **1,324** | **1.753** | **2,153** | **2,574** | **2,968** | **3,735** | **4,310** | **4,333** |  |
| **Auction duty, and licenses to auctioneers** | **576** | **682** | **1,363** | **1,276** | **1,463** | **1,399** | **1,455** | **1,586** | **2,395** | **3,219** | **4,454** |  |
| **Licenses to retail malt and spirituous liquors** | **3,0G3** | **4,025** | **4,425** | **3,725** | **5,100** | **6,550** | **7,785** | **9,124** | **9,877** | **10,023** | **9,505** |  |
| **Licenses to hawkers and pedlars.** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **45** | **14** |  |  |
| **Crown lands** | **2,742** | **3,814** | **5,437** | **3,309** | **1,985** | **3,617** | **13,683** | **26,272** | **43,482** | **89,380** | **105,464** |  |
| **Rents of tolls, ferries, mar­ket dues, and government premises** | **3,231**  **2,713** | **2,404** | **3,689** | **3,221** | **4,138** | **4,806** | **3,387** | **3,271** | **3,577** | **4,131** | **3,339** |  |
| **Fees of public offices** | **1,902** | **3,685** | **6,525** | **6,461** | **7,055** | **5,688** | **6,089** | **9,194** | **7,400** | **5,678** |  |
| **Fines levied by courts of justice** | **809** | **371** | **685** | **786** | **758** | **730** | **74** | **190** | **690** | **1,462** | **2,067** |  |
| **Proceeds of sales of govern­ment property** | **6,178** | **10,056** | **3,766** | **2,221** | **501** | **1,639** | **3,155** | **1,497** | **875** | **531** |  |  |
| **Collections by the agent of the clergy and school es­tates** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1,162** | **4,712** | **1,948** |  |
| **Pew rents** |  | **...** |  | **...** |  |  |  |  | **333** | **388** | **144** |  |
| **Miscellaneous** | **1,661** | **1,018** | **762** | **968** | **776** | **2,172** | **786** | **688** | **876** | **3,549** | **\*39,166** |  |
| **Total** | **72,230** | **79,309** | **94,862** | **102,784** | **104,729** | **121,065** | **135,909** | **164,063** | **205,535** | **273,744** | **330,579** |  |

\* Water supplied to shipping from the dock yard, L.180; repayment of loans, including interest, L.292 ; ditto of advances to emigrants, L.96 ; the king’s share of seizures by the customs, L.205 ; sale of property of convicted felons, chiefly stolen cattle, L,.2459 ; surcharges recovered, L.127; miscellaneous, L.165 ; total, L.3549.

The revenue of the customs chiefly arises from a duty on the importation of spirits, of tobacco, and of manufac­tures ; of L.25 a year on licenses to distil spirituous liquors ; on auctioneers, L.2 per annum ; on butchers, carters, and carts ; on boatmen and boats ; on porters ; on dogs.

The following table contains the total expenditure in the colony for nine successive years, beginning with 1828. Expenditure in 1828, L.40,912; 1829, L.55,544 ; 1830, L.55,980 ; 1831, L.87,046 ; 1832, L. 110,524 ; 1833, L.123,817 ; 1834, L. 136,651 ; 1835, L.171,020; 1836, L.234,210. The revenue for 1837 amounted to L.460,217.

The trade of the colony has rapidly increased within the last few years, with the surplus produce of the country. The staple products of New South Wales are wool, whale-oil, cattle, and provisions. The first has become one of the most valuable articles of export, and now furnishes nearly one tenth of the foreign wool imported into this country. The origin and progress of this important branch of in­dustry is remarkable. In 1810, only 167 lbs. of wool were imported into Britain from New South Wales and Van Die­men’s Land; in 1815, 73,171 lbs.; in 1825, 323,995 lbs.; in 1830, 1,967,309 lbs. ; and in 1836,3,564,532 lbs.@@1 The colony was indebted for the introduction of this article of wool to the enterprising spirit of Mr J. M'Arthur, who be­ing convinced, so long ago as in 1793, that the climate and grasses of New South Wales would suit the Merino sheep, obtained a ram and two ewes from the Cape of Good Hope, which rapidly increased. Having afterwards explained his plans for the improvement of New South Wales to the privy council, he procured from the Merino flock of George III., two ewes and three rams, with which he returned to New South Wales, where these flocks are now increased to upwards of a million, of which the wool is highly prized in the London market, and has been sold as high as 10s. 4d. per lb. After wool, whale-oil is the chief staple of the colony. This article is also a recent product, which has been annually increasing. The number of ships employed in this trade in the year 1829, was 27; the value of the produce, L.94,101. In 1836, the number of ships amounted to 40 ; the value of the produce to L. 126,085. The black whale is found in abundance along the coast of New South Wales. But the sperm fishing is the most valuable ; and in prosecution of this adventurous trade, forty vessels sailed out of Sydney in 1834. The value of the spermaceti and train oil exported in 1836 was L.l41,532; namely, spermaceti, L.108,794 ; train oil, L.32,738.@@2 The New Zealand flax (phormium tenax) is another article of export, which is yearly increasing in amount. In its appearance it is similar to English flax, and is chiefly dressed by the native women of New Zealand, who scrape off the outer part of the leaf with mussel-shells ; the inner fibres or filaments, resembling dressed flax, arc then exported to Sydney, where it brings from L.15 to L.25 per ton. Timber, particularly cedar-plank, blue gum, and other timber, has been for some time exported. The value amounted in 1836 to L.14,385. Coals, which abound, and are worked in various parts, will prove a valuable staple of the colony ; and grain was exported in 1836 to the value of L.9306. The total value of the im­ports in 1836, according to accounts laid before parliament, was L.991,943 ; of the exports, L.599,893.

The shipping has increased along with the commerce, as will appear from the following account.

*Vessels built and registered.*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **No.** | **Tonnage** |
| 1828 | 18 478 | |
| 1829 | 15 512 | |
| 1830 | 30 1809 | |
| 1831 | 38 3224 | |
| 1832 | 32 2143 | |
| 1833 | 29 2655 | |
| 1834 | 19 1852 | |
| 1835 | 21 2267 | |
| 1836 | 39 4560 | |

@@@1 See Tables of the Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c. of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, presented to both Houses of Par­liament, p. 81.

@@@’ Ibid.