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SLAVE POPULATION.

(SLAVE REGISTRIES.)

RETURN to an Address to HIS MAJESTY, dated 29 July 1833;—*for*,

COPIES OR EXTRACTS

OF ALL

RETURNS of the POPULATION of the different SLAVE COLONIES, which have been received since the last were presented; also, any REPORTS or OBSERVATIONS on the subject of the SLAVE POPULATION, by the REGISTRARS, SLAVE PROTECTORS, or ASSISTANT PROTECTORS, for the same period.

Colonial Department, }
Downing-street, }
19 August 1833. }

John Lefevre.

(*Mr. Fowell Buxton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 August 1833.

Whereof 981 males and 929 females are of the mixed race, or of colour. And independently of the foregoing 65,517 Slaves, 109 males and 165 females have been conditionally rendered in as belonging to the class of Domestic Servants contemplated in the Abolition Act of his late Majesty.

Decrease since the preceding Registration, by death :

Males under ten years of age	-	-	-	-	770	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	714	
Males between ten and twenty	-	-	-	-	216	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	229	
Males between twenty and thirty	-	-	-	-	254	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	194	
Males between thirty and forty	-	-	-	-	637	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	345	
Males between forty and fifty	-	-	-	-	1,277	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	622	
Males upwards of fifty	-	-	-	-	1,121	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	637	
						7,016

Of which number 3,850 were Africans.
3,166 were Creoles.

Births since preceding Registration :

Males under three years of age	-	-	-	-	1,974	
Females - - ditto	-	-	-	-	2,112	
						4,086
Decrease on the three past years	-	-	-	-		2,930

Withdrawn, as having been manumitted, 185 Males, and 271 Females ;—Total 456.

LIST of the SLAVE POPULATION of the District of *Demerary* and *Essequibo*, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, from the Year 1817 to 1832, at intervals of three years.

WHEN REGISTERED.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	Under 30 Years of age.	Above 30 Years of age.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Africans.	Excess of Creoles.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Decrease on the 3 Years.
	African.	Creole.	African.	Creole.									
For the													
31st May 1817	26,725	17,046	15,499	17,893	77,163	46,350	30,813	10,379	7,285	—	—	—	—
31st May 1820	24,658	18,569	14,471	19,678	77,376	39,940	37,436	9,078	882	—	4,868	7,140	2,272
31st May 1823	21,767	19,457	13,005	20,748	74,977	36,605	38,372	7,471	—	5,433	4,512	7,188	2,676
31st May 1826	18,898	19,860	11,592	21,032	71,382	35,257	36,125	6,134	—	10,402	4,494	7,634	3,140
31st May 1829	16,384	20,757	10,343	21,983	69,467	35,393	34,074	4,815	—	16,013	4,684	5,731	1,047
31st May 1832	13,519	20,830	9,052	22,116	65,517	34,359	31,158	3,181	—	20,375	4,086	7,016	2,930

Between 1817 and 1820 were considerable importations of Slaves from other Colonies, some few also between 1820 and 1823, and afterwards.

RETURNS RELATING TO THE POPULATION

SUMMARY of the Return of the SLAVE POPULATION, distinguishing the various Plantations, and the actual Amount of Unattached or Personal Slaves, in each Parish of the District of *Demerary* and *Essequibo*, of the Colony of *British Guiana*, for the 31st May 1832.

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.																
				Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 3 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Between 10 & 20.	Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.	Between 40 & 50.	Upwards of 50.	TOTAL.											
Plantation, Letter T. - Cattle Farm	4	5	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Airy Hall - - - ditto	11	15	26	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Fellowship - - - Sugar	32	28	60	4	3	7	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6				
Sophia's Hope - - Cattle Farm	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
Taymouth Manor Farm Sugar	177	190	367	9	13	22	10	6	1	2	4	-	6	2	10	5	8	3	57			
Drill - - - Cattle Farm	59	40	99	4	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	10			
Sarah - - - ditto	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bushy Park - - - Cotton	56	50	106	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4			
Cottage - - - Cattle Farm	5	7	12	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2			
Bath and Kinderen - Cotton	83	78	161	9	9	18	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	11			
Broom Hall - - - ditto	98	93	191	11	6	17	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	10			
Carleton Hall - - - ditto	32	27	59	4	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3			
Quaker's Hall - - Cattle Farm	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Mes Delices - - - ditto	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Woodlands - - - Cotton	159	127	286	15	10	25	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4	15			
Essex and Batavia - Cattle Farm	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	10			
La Bonne Mere, Ceres, &c. Sugar	182	159	341	11	10	21	3	7	2	-	2	2	5	4	3	7	6	6	47			
Melville, Ormsary, &c. - ditto	97	101	198	5	6	11	3	6	1	-	2	2	2	-	6	2	1	3	28			
Grove - - - ditto	57	68	125	7	2	9	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	2	-	11			
Strathaven - - - ditto	57	52	109	-	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	4	2	15			
Ver Eniging - - - ditto	33	26	59	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1			
Belmont - - - ditto	69	67	136	5	-	5	2	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	4	3	1	-	16			
Helena - - - ditto	201	145	346	8	12	20	2	4	1	1	-	-	4	-	11	2	10	8	43			
Good Hope - - - ditto	73	72	145	6	8	14	2	1	-	2	2	1	3	2	3	1	3	2	22			
Voorzigtigheid - - Cotton and Plantains.	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Spring Hall - - - Sugar	158	149	307	11	17	28	6	7	3	-	2	-	4	-	14	6	5	3	50			
Cane Grove - - - ditto	136	105	241	9	6	15	1	6	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	3	3	3	26			
Greenfield - - - ditto	129	102	231	7	4	11	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	7	7	9	-	28			
New Beehive - - - ditto	103	96	199	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	1	8				
Clonbrook - - - ditto	202	162	364	12	16	28	5	4	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	1	4	4	26			
Ann's Grove, and Two Friends. Cotton and Coffee.	225	177	402	19	16	35	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	3	12			
Dochfour - - - Sugar	196	157	353	21	7	28	6	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	4	-	9	3	30			
Hope - - - ditto	152	155	307	16	14	30	5	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	5	1	21			
Lowlands - - - ditto	122	90	212	4	8	12	5	4	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	22			
Unattached Slaves - - -	2,933	2,556	5,489	216	192	408	63	66	17	16	15	9	39	18	100	49	98	48	538			
	461	351	812	21	32	53	4	10	2	4	2	1	5	4	9	3	1	3	48			
	3,394	2,907	6,301	237	224	461	67	76	19	20	17	10	44	22	109	52	99	51	586			

OF THE DIFFERENT SLAVE COLONIES.

5

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—*continued.*

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.			DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.													TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Upwards of 50.	
				Under 3 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.		Between 10 & 20.	Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.	Between 40 & 50.										
ST. PAUL extends from Plantation Northbrook to Plantation Cuming's Lodge, both inclusive.																				
Plantation John, Cove, Craig Mill.	Sugar	141	155	296	13	18	31	5	7	2	1	1	—	1	1	6	1	3	1	29
Golden Grove	Cotton	136	149	285	10	14	24	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	12
Haslenton	- ditto	11	4	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Enmore	Sugar and Coffee.	375	343	718	32	30	62	9	6	1	2	2	3	2	3	7	6	6	1	48
Paradise	Coffee and Cotton.	185	190	375	15	21	36	7	6	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	3	1	2	28
Bachelor's Adventure	Sugar	361	338	699	28	24	52	8	8	1	—	—	—	4	1	10	2	7	2	43
Non Pareil	Cotton	88	110	198	4	5	9	1	5	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	6	2	19
Bladen Hall	- ditto	61	38	99	4	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	5
Vigilance	- ditto	10	8	18	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Friendship	Cattle Farm	32	35	67	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Annandale	Sugar and Cotton.	237	199	436	11	14	25	5	2	1	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	5	4	26
Lusignan	Sugar	204	220	424	14	8	22	16	8	—	1	—	1	2	2	4	2	13	3	52
Good Hope	Cotton	208	195	403	17	14	31	16	7	—	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	9	6	53
Endragt & Mon Repos	Sugar	224	236	460	17	24	41	6	7	1	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	10	12	42
Bieterverwagting	Cattle Farm	16	26	42	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
La Bonne Intention	Sugar	147	130	277	10	12	22	8	6	—	1	2	5	—	—	3	3	—	2	30
Chateau Margo	- ditto	131	121	252	10	13	23	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	1	1	—	12
Success	- ditto	226	218	444	9	23	32	5	11	3	—	1	—	1	1	7	6	11	12	58
La Resouvenir	Sugar and Coffee.	193	183	376	16	11	27	6	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	7	6	29
Felicity	Sugar	70	76	146	6	4	10	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	4	1	1	2	17
Montrose	- ditto	156	128	284	2	11	13	2	3	—	1	1	—	3	2	5	4	4	2	27
Brothers	Coffee and Cotton.	114	104	218	11	14	25	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	8
Vryheid's Last Sheet Anchor.	Sugar and Coffee.	166	133	299	11	6	17	6	3	2	2	1	—	1	—	7	7	6	8	43
Better Hope	Sugar	129	118	247	7	9	16	3	2	—	3	—	1	9	3	6	—	4	2	33
Plaisance	Cattle Farm	43	32	75	1	4	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	5
Goed Verwagting	Sugar	149	170	319	7	9	16	7	7	1	1	—	—	3	4	8	4	3	2	40
Ogle	- ditto	124	136	260	7	10	17	9	5	2	3	1	—	1	4	—	—	5	4	34
Industry	- ditto	147	128	275	6	11	17	8	5	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	1	1	2	24
Cuming's Lodge	- ditto	108	83	191	5	3	8	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	15
Unattached Slaves		4,192	4,006	8,198	276	324	600	138	111	17	21	16	18	41	33	99	52	117	80	743
		318	256	574	24	14	38	5	5	2	1	3	—	7	1	3	1	8	2	38
		4,510	4,262	8,772	300	338	638	143	116	19	22	19	18	48	34	102	53	125	82	781

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—*continued.*

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.			DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.												
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				Under 3 Years of Age.	Under 10 Years of Age.		Between 10 & 20.	Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.	Between 40 & 50.	Upwards of 50.								
United Parishes of ST. GEORGE and ST. ANDREW embrace George Town and the Plantations situated on the Cumingsburgh Canal.																			
Plantation Turkeyn - Sugar -	101	93	194	9	6	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	11
Sophia - - - Coffee -	40	40	80	2	3	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	10
Belair & Blygezigt - Sugar -	121	88	209	7	6	13	4	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	5	1	20
Kitty - - - ditto -	157	144	301	10	13	23	2	5	-	3	1	-	3	-	4	2	6	-	26
Thomas - - - ditto -	124	101	225	7	7	14	6	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	2	2	4	22
Vlissingen - - Coffee & Sugar	20	23	43	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	11
Le Repentir - - Coffee -	62	64	126	2	4	6	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	11
Dock Yard - - - -	24	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4
Werken Rust - - Coffee and Plantains.	35	28	63	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
George Town and unattached Slaves } - -	684	582	1,266	38	42	80	16	15	3	4	4	1	10	2	19	7	23	11	115
	3,309	3,458	6,767	242	255	497	71	51	20	19	25	21	65	35	97	37	53	31	525
	3,993	4,040	8,033	280	297	577	87	66	23	23	29	22	75	37	116	44	76	42	640

ST. MATHEW, from George Town, up the East Bank of the River, as far as the Settlements extend, and including the Settlements in Canal No. 3.

Plantation Garden of Eden.	Sugar -	103	107	210	6	10	16	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	2	15
Friendship - - - ditto -		157	146	303	5	7	12	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	1	3	8	34
New Hope - - - ditto -		56	46	102	1	4	5	1	2	-	-	2	1	-	6	5	9	4	30	
Golden Grove - - - ditto -		77	72	149	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	-	12	
Great Diamond - - Sugar and Coffee.		144	117	261	5	7	12	4	5	-	1	1	1	10	2	6	4	2	39	
Little Diamond - - - ditto -		54	55	109	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	4	-	1	16	
Covent Garden - - - ditto -		33	38	71	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	9	
Prospect - - - ditto -		23	15	38	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	
Farm and Vreede Rust - ditto -		142	133	275	9	11	20	2	3	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	2	3	20	
Herstelling - - - ditto -		124	89	213	12	5	17	5	3	1	-	-	1	1	3	-	4	4	24	
Prosperity - - - Coffee -		45	40	85	2	3	5	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	6	
Mocha - - - ditto -		34	25	59	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	5	
Arcadia - - - ditto -		45	34	79	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	10	
Henry - - - ditto -		82	82	164	9	4	13	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	4	13	
Profit - - - Sugar -		88	73	161	6	5	11	1	5	1	1	1	-	2	-	6	4	3	29	
Sage Pond - - - Coffee -		104	74	178	3	4	7	1	2	-	1	-	2	4	1	4	5	4	24	
Providence - - - Sugar and Coffee.		231	217	448	19	12	31	6	7	2	3	4	3	6	4	15	9	15	80	
Peter's Hall - - - Sugar -		100	95	195	3	9	12	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	7	1	7	1	21	
Velzerhoofd - - - Sugar & Coffee		87	82	169	9	5	14	3	2	-	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	18	
Rome and Houston - - ditto -		393	420	813	20	28	48	6	7	3	7	7	2	12	6	19	13	12	105	
Ruinveld - - - ditto -		282	223	505	12	13	25	5	3	-	-	2	2	3	1	5	4	13	47	
La Penitence - - - ditto -		150	159	309	6	6	12	5	2	-	-	2	-	1	3	3	4	2	22	
Unattached Slaves - - -		2,554	2,342	4,896	133	141	274	51	53	11	18	25	22	56	26	95	65	102	585	
		380	328	708	25	21	46	11	4	1	2	4	1	7	3	13	2	6	60	
		2,934	2,670	5,604	158	162	320	62	57	12	20	29	23	63	29	108	67	108	645	

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—continued.

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.												TOTAL.		
				Male.	Female.	Under 3 Years of Age.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Between 10 & 20.			Between 20 & 30.		Between 30 & 40.		Between 40 & 50.		Upwards of 50.						
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
ST. LUKE, from Plantation Blankenburg inclusive to the Essequibo River, and along the Eastern Bank upwards as far as the Settlements extend.																				
Blankenburg - - - Sugar and Coffee.	184	135	319	12	8	20	2	4	-	3	1	2	1	-	3	8	12	6	42	
Den Amstel - - - Coffee -	52	55	104	2	4	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	1	8	
Fellowship - - - ditto -	37	42	79	4	4	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	
Hague - - - Sugar and Coffee.	230	212	442	11	14	25	7	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	17	9	13	11	65	
Cornelia Ida - - - ditto -	111	107	218	7	8	15	5	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	1	21	
Anna Catharina - - - ditto -	127	129	256	6	8	14	-	3	-	1	1	1	3	2	3	-	4	6	24	
Edinburgh - - - Coffee -	20	31	51	4	4	8	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	
Groenveld - - - Sugar -	51	50	101	-	3	3	This Plantation broken up and renewed by Transfer,													
Leonora - - - ditto -	229	201	430	12	23	35	13	11	1	3	3	1	7	3	14	4	1	2	63	
Vrees en Hoop - - - ditto -	123	100	223	7	9	16	4	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	7	4	21	
Grooten Klyn Uitvlugt Sugar and Coffee.	156	150	306	10	8	18	4	3	-	1	2	5	1	1	3	2	10	5	37	
Zeeburg - - - ditto -	108	83	191	6	6	12	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	1	3	2	19	
William - - - Sugar -	153	103	256	9	13	22	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	1	3	-	14	
Met en Meezorg - - - ditto -	215	192	407	8	16	24	2	5	2	2	1	-	5	-	6	3	9	2	37	
De Kinderen, &c. - - - ditto -	128	127	255	10	9	19	-	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	7	6	26	
Zeelugt - - - ditto -	164	171	335	12	15	27	8	2	-	3	2	1	6	4	15	3	6	1	51	
Tuschen de Vrienden - - - ditto -	93	68	161	-	4	4	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	6	3	2	3	21	
Het Vergenoegen - - - ditto -	108	106	214	8	9	17	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	-	4	1	21	
Plantation Philadelphia - - - ditto -	68	66	134	7	1	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	4	15	
St. Christopher's - - - ditto -	81	59	140	5	-	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	5	2	22	
Greenwich Park - - - ditto -	101	89	190	4	6	10	4	1	-	3	1	-	1	1	3	-	4	2	20	
Farm - - - Cattle Farm	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Orangestein - - - Sugar -	54	43	97	3	1	4	1	-	2	1	2	-	9	-	23	6	3	3	50	
Parika - - - Cattle Farm	16	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sophia's Pleasure - - - Timber -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stel en Zoom - - - ditto -	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unattached Slaves - - -	2,619	2,332	4,951	147	174	321	63	53	12	21	22	12	47	17	121	49	105	63	585	
	311	273	584	20	19	39	9	8	2	-	2	1	3	3	7	2	4	6	47	
	2,930	2,605	5,535	167	193	360	72	61	14	21	24	13	50	20	128	51	109	69	632	

ST. PETER comprehends Leguan and Hog Islands, in Essequibo River.

Amsterdam - - - Sugar -	134	146	280	7	4	11	1	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	8	6	11	5	44
Anna Maria - - - ditto -	62	61	123	4	4	8	3	1	-	-	1	2	3	2	6	6	1	-	25
Blenheim - - - ditto -	166	171	337	11	12	22	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	7	-	5	3	31
Belfield - - - ditto -	71	89	160	6	6	12	3	4	-	6	2	1	-	-	4	2	8	8	38
Claremont - - - ditto -	77	74	151	8	4	12	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	1	14
Canefields - - - ditto -	179	169	348	7	12	19	3	3	-	2	1	-	7	1	12	5	4	1	39
Cane Garden - - - ditto -	77	55	132	2	4	6	2	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	12
Carried forward - - -	766	765	1,531	45	46	90	13	16	7	10	6	6	15	5	43	22	32	18	193

OF THE DIFFERENT SLAVE COLONIES.

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—*continued.*

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.																
				Males.	Females.	Under 3 Years of Age.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Upwards of 50.	TOTAL.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Between 10 & 20.			Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.	Between 40 & 50.												
St. PETER comprehends Leguan and Hog Islands—<i>continued.</i>																						
Brought forward	-	-	766	765	1,531	45	46	90	13	16	7	10	6	6	15	5	43	22	32	18	193	
Doornahaag	-	Sugar	95	105	200	4	7	11	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	4	5	6	1	6	2	32
Endeavor	-	ditto	151	103	254	9	4	13	1	5	2	2	1	1	3	4	6	1	6	2	33	
Elizabeth Ann	-	ditto	164	140	304	15	7	22	1	6	2	-	1	1	2	2	6	1	6	1	29	
Henrietta	-	ditto	54	38	92	2	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	-	-	11	
Maryville	-	ditto	91	83	174	4	5	9	1	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	13	4	4	2	30	
Maria Elizabeth	-	ditto	21	20	41	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	
Nieuw Osterbeck	-	ditto	58	57	115	2	3	5	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	9	
Pleasing Hope	-	ditto	63	54	117	3	1	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	7	4	5	4	1	2	27	
Richmond Hill, &c.	-	ditto	139	145	284	8	10	18	4	4	4	1	2	1	3	5	13	8	8	2	55	
Retrieve	-	ditto	103	74	177	3	5	8	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	7	5	4	-	22	
Success	-	ditto	178	160	338	10	8	18	5	2	3	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	10	4	43	
Uniform	-	ditto	132	127	259	7	9	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	2	15		
Vertrouwen	-	ditto	118	115	233	7	3	10	3	2	-	1	-	1	2	-	6	6	3	22		
Vrouw Anna	-	ditto	148	158	306	8	12	20	4	2	2	3	-	1	-	3	2	6	3	26		
Wisselvalligheid	-	ditto	95	80	175	7	6	13	5	2	1	-	-	3	-	6	1	2	4	24		
Waterloo	-	ditto	148	148	296	10	7	17	6	5	-	1	1	3	1	2	11	1	11	6	48	
Plantation Enterprise	-	ditto	114	105	219	7	4	11	-	4	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	11	1	27	
Ouderneeming	-	Wood Cutting	14	12	26	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
Johanna	-	Sugar	79	46	125	5	5	10	3	-	2	-	2	-	13	2	5	-	1	-	28	
Rumizigt	-	ditto	14	20	34	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	2	4	3	-	19	
Hoop en Vries	-	ditto	62	84	146	4	1	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	34	
Endeavour	-	ditto	59	67	126	3	3	6	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	3	2	1	1	12		
Unattached Slaves	-	-	2,866	2,706	5,572	166	147	313	58	59	36	32	25	28	68	40	151	67	121	60	745	
	-	-	149	166	315	12	8	20	3	4	-	-	2	2	4	2	7	-	5	1	30	
	-	-	3,015	2,872	5,887	178	155	333	61	63	36	32	27	30	72	42	158	67	126	61	775	

St. JAMES embraces Waakenham and Trolie Islands, in Essequibo River.

Amersfort	-	Sugar	42	56	98	1	6	7	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	8
Arthurville	-	ditto	117	115	232	3	3	6	6	6	-	-	4	2	6	2	11	4	5	4	50
Belle Plaine	-	ditto	139	136	275	6	5	11	3	2	1	1	-	1	5	3	6	1	7	2	32
Bank Hall	-	ditto	103	83	186	2	9	11	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	5	2	1	-	15
Concordia	-	ditto	66	50	116	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	8	2	2	2	22
Caledonia & Dordrecht	-	ditto	138	105	243	6	5	11	5	3	1	4	1	7	1	5	-	2	4	4	33
Domburgh	-	ditto	36	44	80	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	9
Friendship	-	ditto	167	166	333	4	9	13	4	6	-	-	4	1	5	4	5	3	6	7	45
Good Success	-	ditto	107	93	200	3	8	11	1	-	-	-	1	5	2	11	2	5	3	3	30
Maria's Pleasure	-	ditto	149	150	299	8	7	15	5	2	-	1	6	1	3	1	10	4	17	10	60
Meerzorg	-	ditto	187	197	384	12	11	23	3	2	1	3	-	-	1	1	6	2	13	6	38
Maria Johanna	-	ditto	128	124	252	7	5	12	1	-	1	-	1	-	6	1	9	7	4	3	33
Marionville	-	ditto	94	89	183	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	6	1	4	1	17
New Bendorff	-	ditto	53	58	111	-	3	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	4	-	4	3	3	-	20
New Tyle and Hygeia	-	ditto	44	49	93	5	2	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	3	2	2	12
Ridge	-	ditto	72	80	152	2	3	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	3	2	2	27
Sans Souci	-	ditto	89	74	163	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	2	2	10
Sarah	-	ditto	87	90	177	7	3	10	2	6	6	1	-	1	7	3	10	5	4	1	46
Palmyra	-	ditto	90	74	164	2	-	2	-	-	3	2	1	2	5	1	3	2	5	2	26
Zealandia	-	ditto	128	116	244	6	7	13	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	2	20
Wurtemberg Saw Mill	-	Timber	6	1	7	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unattached Slaves	-	-	2,042	1,950	3,992	80	98	178	43	39	20	15	23	15	62	23	126	45	90	52	553
	-	-	84	90	174	2	8	10	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	1	-	12
	-	-	2,126	2,040	4,166	82	106	188	45	40	21	15	23	15	63	24	129	47	91	52	565

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—continued.

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.												TOTAL.	
				Males.	Females.	Under 3 Years of Age.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.
	Under 10 Years of Age.		Between 10 & 20.	Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.			Between 40 & 50.	Upwards of 50.	TOTAL.									
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.		Total.
St. JOHN, from Schoeoven Creek to Capoeey Creek, on the West Coast of Essequibo River, including the Settlements on the intervening Creeks and Tiger Island.																			
Plantation Hamburg - Sugar	142	104	246	7	3	10	3	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	4	10	2	4	27
Hoff Von Holland - ditto	29	44	73	2	2	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	12
Sophienburg - ditto	66	68	134	8	3	11	2	3	2	-	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	15
Spring Garden - ditto	45	31	76	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	-	1	13
Good Intent - ditto	60	56	116	5	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	2	1	14
Aurora Johanna, &c. - ditto	115	95	210	8	3	11	3	1	-	1	-	1	3	10	6	1	1	-	27
Hibernia - ditto	68	49	117	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	4	1	1	1	11
Middlesex - ditto	57	40	97	1	2	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	5	1	15
Velvoorden - ditto	65	83	148	5	6	11	3	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	5	1	-	-	16
Huist Dieran - ditto	142	122	264	7	8	15	6	2	-	-	1	-	2	5	6	2	3	3	30
Adventure - ditto	46	41	87	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	5	1	-	10
Onderneeming - ditto	81	74	155	3	10	13	6	2	-	1	-	4	4	2	-	1	1	-	21
Golden Fleece - Sugar and Coffee.	209	231	440	14	22	36	8	-	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	6	3	6	39
Bathsheba's Lust - Sugar	167	125	292	4	6	10	5	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	7	4	5	3	39
Zorg - ditto	148	128	276	11	11	22	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	14
Perseverance - ditto	194	162	356	7	11	18	5	1	-	1	1	2	5	2	2	2	5	4	30
Cullen - ditto	110	108	218	5	11	16	6	6	1	1	3	-	3	1	9	3	9	3	45
Annandale - ditto	122	88	210	8	7	15	2	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	6	1	4	1	21
Hoff van Aurich - Sugar and Coffee.	105	102	207	3	11	14	3	4	-	1	2	2	2	4	3	3	-	-	24
Union and Alliance - Sugar	75	74	149	5	6	11	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	5	6	2	1	-	20
Dageraad and Mocha - Coffee	43	52	95	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	5	1	1	1	12
Sarapapa Saw Mill - Timber	15	9	24	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4
Industry - ditto	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Unattached Slaves -	2,109	1,887	3,996	110	131	241	60	28	8	9	16	16	53	45	90	54	51	32	462
	362	259	621	18	13	31	5	0	4	1	3	1	15	1	18	4	11	5	74
	2,471	2,146	4,617	128	144	272	65	34	12	10	19	17	68	46	108	58	62	37	536

RECAPITULATION

PARISHES.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 1832.			BIRTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 3 Years of Age.		TOTAL.
				Males.	Females.	
PARISH of ST. MARY -	3,394	2,907	6,301	237	224	461
Ditto - ST. PAUL -	4,510	4,262	8,772	300	338	638
Ditto - ST. GEORGE & ST. ANDREW -	3,993	4,040	8,033	280	297	577
Ditto - ST. MATTHEW -	2,934	2,670	5,604	158	162	320
Ditto - ST. MARK -	2,570	2,063	4,633	116	108	224
Ditto - ST. SWITHIN -	2,059	1,851	3,910	104	104	208
Ditto - ST. LUKE -	2,930	2,605	5,535	167	193	360
Ditto - ST. PETER -	3,015	2,872	5,887	178	155	333
Ditto - ST. JAMES -	2,126	2,040	4,166	82	106	188
Ditto - ST. JOHN -	2,471	2,146	4,617	128	144	272
Ditto - THE TRINITY -	4,347	3,712	8,059	224	281	505
	34,349	31,168	65,517	1,974	2,112	4,086
Slaves attached to Plantations -	28,083	25,394	53,477	1,558	1,705	3,263
Personal and unattached Slaves -	6,266	5,774	12,040	416	407	823
	34,349	31,168	65,517	1,974	2,112	4,086

OF THE DIFFERENT SLAVE COLONIES.

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—continued.

PLANTATIONS according to Parishes and Situation on the Roads.	SLAVE POPULATION, 31 May 183z.			BIRTHS.		DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.										TOTAL.			
				Males.	Females.	Under 3 Years of Age.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Under 10 Years of Age.	Between 10 & 20.			Between 20 & 30.	Between 30 & 40.	Between 40 & 50.									
The TRINITY, from Capoey Creek to Pomeroun River, and as far as the British Settlements extend.																			
Taymouth Manor - Sugar	119	79	198	2	2	4	2	1	-	4	2	-	2	-	6	6	10	2	29
Affiance - ditto	153	143	296	6	3	9	2	2	-	2	1	1	-	8	5	10	3	35	
Columbia - ditto	186	167	353	14	13	27	3	3	1	2	1	-	9	5	9	1	34		
Aberdeen - ditto	95	76	171	7	7	14	5	4	-	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	27	
Three Friends - ditto	77	71	148	4	6	10	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	4	1	1	-	12	
Plantation Land of Plenty - ditto	195	180	375	13	13	26	6	9	1	1	1	-	1	-	4	4	21	46	
Mainstay - ditto	214	159	373	10	9	19	5	3	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	35	
Reliance - ditto	260	230	490	13	22	35	10	3	2	-	-	-	5	1	3	3	6	36	
Anna Regina - ditto	376	424	800	19	49	68	7	6	4	3	5	3	4	3	1	-	10	57	
Henrietta - ditto	88	93	181	7	8	15	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	1	2	1	13	
Richmond - ditto	203	148	351	5	10	15	3	10	1	3	-	-	4	2	8	7	5	45	
La Belle Alliance - ditto	210	209	419	18	15	33	5	7	-	2	2	-	9	5	17	6	2	59	
Lima - ditto	268	226	494	12	11	23	5	2	-	-	-	-	5	3	4	5	8	38	
Caledonia and Coffee Grove - Sugar & Coffee	216	203	419	10	13	23	4	5	1	-	2	1	3	2	14	4	5	45	
Fear Not - Sugar	83	59	142	1	4	5	1	4	1	1	-	3	5	2	4	-	2	25	
Sparta - ditto	131	132	263	6	9	15	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	8	27	
Windsor Castle - ditto	172	128	300	5	7	12	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	-	7	4	13	39	
Hampton Court - ditto	240	206	446	16	13	29	3	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	9	2	8	41	
Devonshire Castle - ditto	280	204	484	15	20	35	9	15	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	4	8	59	
Walton Hall - ditto	164	162	316	6	13	19	4	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	4	24	
Exmouth & Dartmouth - Cotton	97	76	173	7	9	16	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	1	9	
Perth - Cotton & Coffee	79	39	118	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	4	1	2	13	
Better Success - Sugar	126	87	213	7	8	15	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	4	22	
Land of Promise - Coffee	16	12	28	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Dumbarton Castle - Cotton	46	31	77	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Aberdeen - Coffee	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Phoenix Park - Timber	5	7	12	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Unattached Slaves	4,111	3,552	7,663	210	271	481	87	89	22	29	25	16	58	31	132	73	144	62	768
	236	160	396	14	10	24	4	8	1	2	1	1	10	2	8	2	3	2	44
	4,347	3,712	8,059	224	281	505	91	97	23	31	26	17	68	33	140	75	147	64	812

RECAPITULATION.

DEATHS since the Registration of the 31st May 1829.														TOTAL.	BIRTHS per Ct.	DEATHS per Ct.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Upwards of 50				
Under 10 Years of Age.		Between 10 & 20.		Between 20 & 30.		Between 30 & 40.		Between 40 & 50.								
67	76	19	20	17	10	44	22	109	52	99	51	586		7 1/2	9 1/2	
143	116	19	22	19	18	48	34	102	53	125	82	781		7 1/2	8 1/2	
87	66	23	23	29	22	75	37	116	44	76	42	640		7 1/2	7 1/2	
62	57	12	20	29	23	63	29	108	67	108	67	645		5 1/2	11 1/2	
36	53	20	15	17	10	52	35	96	50	73	48	505		4 1/2	10 1/2	
41	51	17	20	24	19	34	23	83	58	105	64	539		5 1/2	13 1/2	
72	61	14	21	24	13	50	20	128	51	109	69	632		6 1/2	11 1/2	
61	63	36	32	27	30	72	42	158	67	126	61	775		5 1/2	13 1/2	
45	40	21	15	23	15	63	24	129	47	91	52	565		4 1/2	13 1/2	
65	34	12	10	19	17	68	46	108	58	62	37	536		5 1/2	11 1/2	
91	97	23	31	26	17	68	33	140	75	147	64	812		6 1/2	10 1/2	
770	714	216	229	254	194	637	345	1,277	622	1,121	637	7,016				
365	608	177	198	208	165	512	287	1,089	563	1,008	570	6,030				
125	106	39	31	46	29	125	58	188	59	113	67	986				
770	714	216	229	254	194	637	345	1,277	622	1,121	637	7,016				

Summary of the Return of the Slave Population, distinguishing the various Plantations, &c.—*continued.*

DISEASES.	St. Mary.	St. Paul.	St. George & St. Andrew.	St. Matthew.	St. Mark.	St. Swithin.	St. Luke.	St. Peter.	St. James.	St. John.	The Trinity.	Total.
Abscess - - - -	3	5	2	3	3	2	1	6	4	5	-	34
Aged, and general Debility	105	141	107	99	82	114	123	155	113	139	160	1,338
Fevers - - - -	37	91	90	67	42	25	46	27	28	36	78	567
Apoplexy - - - -	7	9	13	7	13	13	9	21	6	10	14	122
Asthma, Catarrh and Con- sumption - - - -	29	43	49	63	42	41	34	39	29	63	57	489
Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Cholic - - - -	117	121	52	53	54	62	79	97	78	40	86	839
Hernia - - - -	3	8	7	6	13	6	9	12	5	4	13	86
Cancer - - - -	-	2	4	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	2	15
Childbed - - - -	1	8	3	6	2	6	6	2	3	2	4	43
Rickets - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Aneurism - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Thrush - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5
Convulsions - - - -	21	33	30	27	23	21	17	23	27	13	22	257
Dropsy - - - -	66	54	68	51	49	50	74	80	22	45	87	646
Scrofula - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	6	2	3	7	10	1	32
Jaundice - - - -	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	3	1	1	1	13
Inflammation and Mortification	26	30	45	26	19	26	34	20	15	14	56	311
Leprosy - - - -	28	27	16	20	25	30	21	36	20	21	26	270
Lunacy - - - -	5	5	6	6	5	2	4	3	5	5	5	51
Dysuria - - - -	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	6
Diseased Spine - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Palsy - - - -	6	7	6	3	8	5	8	13	7	3	11	77
Pleurisy - - - -	22	10	10	11	7	10	10	33	22	5	15	155
Rheumatism - - - -	1	-	4	2	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	15
Sore Throat - - - -	2	2	3	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	4	16
Ulcers, and consequent Debility	5	31	11	50	24	22	22	13	25	18	28	249
Teething - - - -	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	5	1	1	13
Syphilis - - - -	2	4	4	10	11	11	8	7	9	1	3	70
Croup - - - -	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Liver Complaint - - - -	10	4	14	9	5	8	8	2	-	3	12	75
Lock Jaw - - - -	15	23	12	9	3	16	16	26	15	10	38	183
Epilepsy - - - -	2	2	7	5	1	2	3	2	1	4	3	32
Water in the Brain - - - -	2	9	4	-	5	2	2	1	1	2	-	28
Yaws - - - -	6	44	9	31	9	18	18	9	8	14	17	183
Worms - - - -	9	32	8	4	14	4	5	22	15	14	29	156
Mal d'Estomach - - - -	28	5	10	31	8	9	24	97	60	25	4	301
Elephantiasis - - - -	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	6
Obeah - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	8
Fistula - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Merouhagia - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tumour - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Tympanitis - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dyspepsia - - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Casualties - - - -	18	26	41	36	28	25	24	19	24	25	30	296
	586	781	640	645	503	539	632	775	565	536	812	7,016

General Summary of the Slave Population of the District of *Demerara* and *Essequibo*—continued.

NUMBER of DEATHS reported for the Third Triennial Registration of the 31st May 1826.

Males under 10 years of age	- - - - -	928	
Females - ditto	- - - - -	993	
Males above 10 years of age	- - - - -	3,602	
Females - ditto	- - - - -	2,111	
			7,634
Births reported	- - Males	2,251	
	- - Females	2,243	
			4,494
Decrease on the Three Years	- - - - -		3,140
Withdrawn, manumitted	- - - - -	137.	

NUMBER of DEATHS reported for the Fourth and Fifth Triennial Registration of the 31st May 1829, and of the 31st May 1832, and separating the Africans from the Creoles in the latter.

Males under 10 years of age	547	- ditto - - ditto	- -	770	
Females - - ditto	517	- ditto - - ditto	- -	714	
Males between 10 and 20	214	- ditto - - ditto	- -	216	
Females - - ditto	195	- ditto - - ditto	- -	229	
Males between 20 and 30	222	- ditto - - ditto	- -	254	
Females - - ditto	170	- ditto - - ditto	- -	194	
Males between 30 and 40	775	- ditto - - ditto	- -	637	
Females - - ditto	436	- ditto - - ditto	- -	345	
Males between 40 and 50	1,129	- ditto - - ditto	- -	1,277	
Females - - ditto	503	- ditto - - ditto	- -	622	
Males upwards of 50	630	- ditto - - ditto	- -	1,121	
Females - - ditto	393	- ditto - - ditto	- -	637	
	5,731				7,016
Births - Males	- 2,319	Of which Number			
Females	- 2,365	3,850 were Africans.			
	4,684	3,166 were Creoles.			
Decrease on the Three Years	- 1,047	Births - Males	- 1,974		
Withdrawn, manumitted 254.		Females	- 2,112		4,086
Report for 1829.		Decrease in the Three Years	-		2,930
		Withdrawn, manumitted, 456.			

The progress in the reduction of the physical strength and capacity of the Slave Population of Demerary and Essequibo is truly alarming, and is a fact which may not have been sufficiently considered; but it appears very clear that the change in this respect within the last fifteen years will have a serious and distressing influence, looking back to the Registration of 1817.

Under 10 years of age, there were	- - -	17,226	
The present number of Slaves of this age is	- - -	12,231	
Decrease	- - -		4,995
Between 10 and 30 years of age, in 1817	- - -	29,124	
The present number	- - -	22,128	
Decrease	- - -		6,996
Between 30 and 40 years of age, in 1817	- - -	19,998	
The present number	- - -	8,345	
Decrease	- - -		11,653
Reduction of Strength and Capacity since 1817	- - -		23,644

General Summary of the Slave Population of the District of *Demerara* and *Essequibo*—continued.

Between 40 and 50 years of age, in 1817, there were	7,414	
The present number is	13,585	
Increase	-	6,171
Between 50 and 60 years of age, in 1817	2,470	
The present number is	7,179	
Increase	-	4,709
Between 60 and 70 years of age, in 1817	714	
The present number is	1,613	
Increase	-	899
From 70 years of age upwards, in 1817	217	
The present number is	436	
Increase	-	219
Increase, since 1817, of the number of Slaves whose age and infirmities are a drawback upon the productive resources of the Colony	-	11,998
TOTAL Deaths since the original Registration	-	34,709 Slaves.
Of which are presumed to be Africans	-	19,653
Creoles	-	15,056

The average age of the Slave Population, on the 31st May 1832, is $34 \frac{7232}{21831}$ or $34 \frac{1}{2}$ years. The Mortality on the Total Population registered in 1829, is 1 in $9 \frac{1}{8}$, or one-tenth nearly.

THE Statement of the Increase and Decrease of the Slave Population on the several Triennial Registrations, taken from the Reports to His Excellency the late Governor Major-General John Murray, and Your Excellency, is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Slave Population on 31 May 1817, reported 3d January 1818	43,771	33,392	77,163
Supplemental Returns under the Registry Act of 2d October 1818, for all Slaves legally imported between 31st May 1817, and the 30th May 1818: No. 1 to 118, reported 31st December 1818	206	199	405
Ditto - ditto No. 119 to 139, reported 16th November 1819	72	44	116
Additional Returns previously omitted, inserted by permission	85	98	183
Statements reported to His Ex. Gov. Murray, 16th Nov. 1819	44,134	33,733	77,867
Supplemental Returns under the Registry Act of 2d Oct. 1818: No. 140 to 163, reported 25th September 1820	693	629	1,322
Additional Returns previously omitted, inserted by permission	-	-	834
Increase by Birth during the preceding three years, in which the Sexes are not distinguished	-	-	4,868
Decrease by Death, in which the Sexes are not distinguished	7,140	-	84,891
Omissions, which have partly arisen from inaccuracy of Returns of the Deaths of Slaves belonging to Plantations and Individuals, when estates have been broken up, and the proprietors having died or left the Colony there has been no representative to make a Return of Deaths; partly of Slaves who have been manumitted; and, further, of unavoidable omissions of Owners	375	-	7,515
Slave Population on 31 May 1820, reported 19th July 1821, carried forward	43,227	34,149	77,376

General Summary of the Slave Population of the District of *Demerara* and *Essequibo*—continued.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought forward - - - - -				43,227	34,149	77,376
Supplemental Returns under the Act of 2d October 1818, reported the 13th September 1823 - - - - -				563	504	1,067
Additional Returns previously omitted, reported at same time - - - - -				11	18	29
Supplemental Returns reported the 8th March 1824 - - - - -				71	98	169
Additional Returns reported at the same time - - - - -				9	19	28
Increase by Birth during the preceding three years - - - - -				2,233	2,279	4,512
Decrease by Death since preceding Registry 4,328	2,860	7,188		46,114	37,067	83,181
Omissions by Owners, and of Deaths and Manumissions - - - - - 562	454	1,016		4,890	3,314	8,204
Slave Population on 31st May 1823, reported 14th October 1824 - - - - -				41,224	33,753	74,977
Supplemental Returns of Imported Slaves, per reported Statement No. 4 - - - - -				173	134	307
Omission inserted, reported 8th September 1826, and Statements Nos. 3 and 5 - - - - -				119	112	231
Increase by Birth during the preceding three years - - - - -				2,251	2,243	4,494
Decrease by Death since preceding Registry 4,530	3,104	7,634		43,767	36,242	80,009
Manumissions reported - - - - - 48	89	137				
Omissions of Returns by Owners, and of Deaths and Manumissions - - - - - 431	425	856		5,009	3,618	8,627
Slave Population on 31st May 1826, reported 8th February 1827 - - - - -				38,758	32,624	71,382
Increase by Birth since preceding Registration - - - - -				2,319	2,365	4,684
Decrease by Death since preceding Registration - - - - - 3,517	2,214	5,731		41,077	34,989	76,066
Reported Manumitted - - - - - 100	154	254				
Omissions of Returns by Owners, and of Deaths and Manumissions - - - - - 319	295	614		3,936	2,663	6,599
Slave Population on 31st May 1829, reported 14 December 1829 - - - - -				37,141	32,326	69,467

From the foregoing Return, it appears that the number of Slaves in the district of Demerary and Essequibo, of the Colony of British Guiana, on the 31st May 1832, was 65,517, of whom 34,349 were Males, and 31,168 Females, including 981 Males and 929 Females of the mixed race or of colour; which shews a great falling off in the Slave Population from what it was at the preceding, and since the original registry, and dispels the promising and flattering anticipation of an increase, so confidently indulged in in the last Reports to Your Excellency of the 10th September and 14th December 1829. But when it is borne in mind, that one of the chief causes producing this diminution will not cease to operate for a considerable period to come, this decrease will not be thought much too great.

The Deaths which have occurred amongst African Slaves, who are now mostly aged, many of those stated to have died of old age being in reality much older than appears by registry—the laws in favour of enfranchisement—and the bar at present existing to any further importation of Slaves—greatly tend to diminish and keep down the Slave Population, and will do so more and more; while in fact for all practical usefulness, the African Slaves yet remaining in this Colony, amounting to no less than 22,571, more than a third part of the whole population, may be generally considered as little conducive to the welfare and interest, but rather as increasing the burthen and expense of their owners. The number of deaths during the last three years, has certainly been greater in proportion than at any former registration; first, by reason of the decease of so many elderly African Slaves, and secondly, of the prevalence of pulmonary complaints, which have been particularly destructive and fatal, through the unusually cold and rainy weather experienced these two or three years past, and of convulsions or fits, which have been very common amongst young children. It is further to be feared, since the Colony has become in so great a degree a Sugar Colony, that excesses in the use of rum have also in many instances proved most ruinous to health, so much so, that if the planter could be protected from the loss, and the distillation of rum in

in this Colony altogether prohibited, it would prove a blessing; but as this law could only be adopted at the probable sacrifice of great objects of colonial industry, it amounts almost to presumption to touch upon such a subject.

The foregoing Triennial Return furnishes similar details to those I had the honour to submit to Your Excellency in 1829, of the state and condition of the Slaves in this district; and also relative to the proportion of births of both sexes, reported for the several previous registrations; not including the children born subsequently to each registry, and who died prior to the ensuing registration, and which I again beg leave simply to present to Your Excellency, in furtherance of the objects of the Registration Acts of this Colony. The statement of the several diseases which have produced the deaths among the Slaves during the past three years, being the first undertaking of this nature, I hope will be received with indulgence. This, and distinguishing the Africans from the Creoles which have died, and extracting the number of Slaves between the age of 16 and 30, distinguishing the sexes, are the only variations from the plan of the former Report.

It appears, at the original registration of the year 1817, that the total number of Slaves returned above 20 years and not above 30, was 19,044. The excess of Males of this period in the total population was 10,379; it may therefore be presumed that the sexes of this age were very unequal. The number of children of both sexes then returned under two years of age, was 3,044.

At the first Triennial Registration of the 31st May 1820, the number of Slaves returned in a similar manner, above 20 years of age and not above 30, was 12,403. The excess of Males at this period in the total population was 9,078; and the sexes probably unequal. The number of children reported of both sexes, under three years of age, was 4,868.

At the second Triennial Registration of the 31st May 1823, the number of Slaves returned as before, was 8,824. Presuming the sexes at this period, and between the age of 20 and 30, now to be more equally divided, the number of Females would be 4,412; and the number of children reported is 4,512, of which 2,233 were boys, and 2,279 girls; and is 100 children more than one child to each Female during the three years.

At the succeeding third and fourth Triennial Registration, namely, for 1826 and 1829, the results appear,

In 1826, the average number of Females was	-	-	-	-	4,396
Children	-	-	{2,251 Boys}		4,494
			{2,243 Girls}		
Surplus Children more than Females, in three years	-				98
In 1829, the average number of Females was	-	-	-	-	4,376
Children	-	-	{2,319 Boys}		4,684
			{2,365 Girls}		
Surplus Females more than Children	-	-	-	-	52

At the fifth and present Triennial Registration of the 31st May 1832, the number of Females returned between the age of 16 and 30, has been 8,005. The number of children reported is 4,086, of which 1,974 are boys and 2,112 girls, being barely equal to half the number of Females, and averaging nearly one child to two Females during the three years. In all these statements it must be taken into due consideration, that very many children have been born and died subsequently to the several periods of registration, and consequently, not being returned in the individual lists of Slaves, are not noticed in the registry.

Females much under 20 years of age, and above 30, may be considered as capable of bearing children; and if the division had been made between the age of 16 and 30 at the former registrations, the numerical proportion of children to each female would have been considerably lower. The number of births to a marriage cannot be ascertained.

The continued deficiency in the number of children thus triennially reported, and consequently the gradual depopulation of the Colony, on which its most important interests essentially depend, assumes a very serious aspect; and it is a subject of much regret, at a period when the sexes have become so equally divided, and the condition of the Creole or Native Population so much improved. This fact is unfortunate in itself, and the cause, although perhaps susceptible of explanation, would seem deserving of the greatest attention, since it tends to throw a strong retrogressive influence on the future prosperity of the Colony; and by no other possible means than by carefully preserving the children, can the Slave Population be augmented, as there is no way in which a new Slave can be imported and purchased.

For several years back, West India estates have done but little more than pay their expenses, leaving little or no profit upon the capital invested; and a diminution of future effective labour, so great as the Colony seems doomed shortly to experience, will no doubt gradually render small estates no longer worth cultivating; for the whole value of West India property would seem to depend on the increase and future services of children. The decrease of the Slave Population increases the value of labour, and lessens the profit on the capital employed, which, with the reduction in the prices of West India produce, that a few years ago were high, and gave encouragement to credit and confidence, has an influence of throwing of much land out of cultivation, thereby narrowing the field of employment for the

white

white and numerous free coloured population, and with it the commercial industry and supply of wholesale and retail dealers, and ultimately the value of the Colony at large to the revenue, the commerce, the navy, and the wealth of the British Empire. The cultivation of Sugar, Coffee and Cotton, constitutes almost the whole wealth and employment of this Colony; the two latter have been cultivated with loss for some time past, and the Slaves of many of these properties have been transferred to Sugar estates, which are mostly short-handed, and the land abandoned. There is here no foreign commerce, and but little internal trade; and where there is not a tendency to the increase of wealth by some channel or the other, man becomes indolent, and indolence indicates and accelerates poverty and decline. To the eye of a stranger, indeed, we have a bustling scene in town and its neighbourhood; splendid buildings going on almost at all times, which give employment to many emancipated tradesmen and others; but agricultural labour must nevertheless discharge the very great majority of taxes and expenses, feed the public credit, and give life and energy to commerce, and even to the Government itself; otherwise it is obvious, from the already depressed condition of the Colony, that unless an improvement speedily takes place in agricultural affairs, this employment, beneficial as it undoubtedly is and has been to a few individuals, cannot be permanent; but the public and private expenditure must descend to that amount which the inhabitants have the means to bear.

To some, perhaps the majority of the community, the great leading cause of the obstruction to the natural increase of the Slave Population of this Colony, is to be found in the climate; others in a great degree attribute it to the unskillfulness, indifference and immorality of the women; yet the character of a sickly climate does not agree with the great increase of children in Georgetown, nor with the fact that there is a very considerable proportion of old inhabitants in the Colony, and that the African Slaves are much older than appears by the registry, if the African Slaves have been greatly underrated in their age at the original registry, which is universally admitted to have taken place. Children are raised in this part of the world with very little labour and attention, and there is no country in the West Indies where the Slaves are better taken care of than in this Colony; they have excellent medical characters to attend them, many of them the most distinguished of the medical men in the West Indies; and the proprietors require their duties to be discharged with the utmost attention and ability. The hospitals are excellent, and well supplied in every respect; so that it is grown into a proverb, honourable to the humane character of all parties, that if the finger of a negro aches, the doctor must be sent for. The principal cause of the obstruction to the natural increase of children, will probably be found owing, mainly, to the practice of polygamy amongst the Slaves of this Colony; and however to be reprobated, their passion for sensual enjoyments cannot be restrained, as most of the leading men on estates, it is well known, have as many wives as they can find means to influence by indulging their propensities. The young women display great taste in their dresses, and the greatest gaiety and giddiness of manners, too plain to escape attention, and are passionately fond of dancing and keeping late hours; these are the principal causes of so many inflammatory complaints, and of the loss of so many children.

A favourable result was produced at the last registration, in the difference and increase of the African and Creole Population, and which, upon the whole, is now no doubt much more improved in that respect, as the present number of Creole Slaves is 20,375 more than the Africans, and the total number of Females is only 3,181 less than the Males; the Males between the age of 16 and 30 are 8,008, and the Females 8,005. If the present young generation could step closer upon that which immediately precedes it, the Colony would soon support itself; and without this can be early accomplished, or the importation of labourers of some kind or the other be encouraged, it cannot improve. The strength of a country rests principally on its increase; and if the strength of this Colony is not kept up by an increasing population, or by importation, it follows it can only enjoy a short-lived prosperity: its decline is in fact already hastening forward with the most alarming speed.

These considerations may be admitted to be powerful recommendations to the Planters to use their best exertions to be more successful in rearing children, and in the preservation of the present population entrusted to their care, and in which every colonist is so deeply concerned. In most instances the condition of the Slaves is known to Your Excellency to be invariably easy and comfortable; to promote which, the proprietors have made the greatest personal and pecuniary sacrifices. Slaves have now an interest in their labour, by the allotted time which is given to them for this purpose; they are treated with kindness, and encouraged by example in decent and religious habits of life; parochial schools are beginning to be fostered, and are establishing; and the houses of the Slaves, their clothing and food, are better, and their labour for their owners more light, in a much greater degree, to former years. It remains to be hoped that the minds of the Slaves, the most important object of all, like the soil which has been so much prepared and improved, may not be suffered to go to waste by the ruin of the proprietors.

The great importance which belongs to these questions of increase and decrease, and which have become fundamental objects of colonial policy, involving as they do the present and future happiness and comfort of the great body of the people, will be, I trust, an apology for the freedom and extent of these observations, and for calling the attention of Your Excellency to the subject. To Your Excellency's address and firmness since the commencement of your administration of the government of this Colony, to those earnest and disinterested endeavours to promote its welfare, and to the powerful influence of Your Excellency's representations

representations to His Majesty's Government, of the great value of this Colony, and of the humane treatment which the Slaves experience universally, a numerous and deserving class of society have undoubtedly been much indebted, and still look up with unabated confidence in every emergency. The West India system is at present in the very crisis of its existence, preparatory to a change or ruin, and what may be most essential to the lasting security and well-being of the Colonies is not known; it is a subject for the exercise of wisdom, impartiality and deep reflection. Amidst these discouragements and difficulties, and the contending interests of various conflicting opinions and many prejudices, it is scarcely prudent or safe to suggest any thing; but in presuming to touch on matters which lie within every one's observation, I hope I do not transgress or exceed the duty confided to me: my impartiality at least may be the more depended upon, as I never have had any interest in an estate in this Colony during upwards of a third of a century I have resided in it; there is no selfishness in the act, as I seek not my own gratification so much as the good of others; my wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Colony are most ardent; and it is in this spirit, and in the most warm regard for its interests, I feel induced most respectfully to suggest a measure of relief to Your Excellency, which, if adopted, would seem likely to confer a great benefit on the Colony at large; but its greatest benefit would be more particularly felt hereafter; namely, that Government should purchase the superabundant Slave Population of Barbados and of the other Colonies, and send them over to be apprenticed to the proprietors of estates in this Colony for a term of years, as agricultural labourers, on certain conditions, and on moderate wages, out of which a part may be withheld in the hands of the proprietors, in order to discharge the expenses of their enfranchisement, and of bringing them to this Colony; the proprietors entering into an agreement for taking the said apprentices upon such terms and conditions, and giving security for the payment of these wages, and such other sum as may be agreed on, to the satisfaction of Government. These apprentices to be free from domestic discipline, and solely subject to punishment like all other persons, upon due complaint and hearing, under the legal authority of the civil magistrate. The labourer would be thus taught, by this independence and the wages he would receive, to respect himself, and to pay a better attention to his wife and children; the population of the Colony would increase, and it would be an easy mode of gradually and safely breaking down the distinctions, and of correcting the evils of the present system; perhaps, of ultimately forming a contented and happy free peasantry. Under this arrangement, a confident expectation may be entertained that the improved condition of these Slaves, so conditionally enfranchised and disposed of in this Colony, with the certainty of being free, and progressively prosperous if they behaved well and were industrious, would afford to themselves every satisfactory encouragement for being removed from their present homes; and by being obliged to furnish most of their own wants, they would acquire habits of frugality and industry; their little supplies would soon need an intercourse of commodities, which in due time would give rise to the formation of small towns and villages; and thus this very valuable Colony might be preserved in a productive condition to the Mother Country; and until compensation was proposed, and such principles had been sufficiently imparted to the Slaves as would enable them to estimate the benefits of industrious and contented habits, and to practise the duties of civilized society, this arrangement would seem politic and just.

With respect to emancipated Slaves, whose number has been greatly increased by the enfranchisement of all the Crown Slaves, and is daily increasing by individual acts of favour, and by other Slaves brought into this Colony, irregularly and contrary to law, as domestic servants, which have been condemned and forfeited to the Crown by sentence in the Court of Vice Admiralty, and for whom it remains to find employment and motives for enterprise and activity, there are abundant resources, and fine tracts of rich and well wooded land in this Colony, with proper measures, where free-labour might be rendered extremely productive, and highly beneficial to the Parent State; but, unfortunately for the Colony, want of inclination, and want of money, have damped the spirit of speculation, and many useful projects are overlooked and lost sight of. The low lands of this Colony are suitable to the cultivation of rice, in any quantities; cocoa, tobacco, the palma christi, succeed very well. The culture of indigo would be important, and is deserving of attention, now that the process is rendered harmless. There are several substitutes for hemp, and quantities of cordage might be made with great profit. Horses and cattle may be bred in most parts of the Colony, and a consequent traffic might be opened with other Colonies. Cattle are indeed numerous at present, and very fine in several places. Logwood might be extensively planted on the waste lands and side lines of estates. Excellent employment presents itself in cutting timber, and various kinds of beautiful wood for cabinet work and boat-building, and in supplying firewood for general use and for export, and even stone, from a distance up the rivers; in brick-making and pottery work, and in various trades, as the raw material for many trades and manufactures is to be had abundantly. Sarsaparilla and many useful medicinal drugs and grains may be collected; and much profit has been made by a few individuals, but which could be greatly and beneficially extended, by gardening and raising stock, as most of the European vegetables, and several other kinds, may be easily raised. In a word, the abandoned land of many plantations is well calculated for these purposes, and for raising provisions in abundance, for the supply of the inhabitants; and there is plenty of good land and profitable occupation for those who are industrious, and have means before them, or a little support to cultivate and improve them. If to these be added the advantage which the

Colony

Colony possesses, of great extent and facility, exterior and interior, of water carriage, opening a communication in all directions, it seems only to require some of these new sources of industry and profit to be opened, which if taken up with spirit might be very extensively carried on, to insure a great accession of wealth and prosperity.

Without presuming to interfere in the slightest degree with the beneficent intentions of Government, it may be permitted me to observe, that the most important political interests depend on voluntary emancipation, and which deserve to be well attended to; as on its influence rest very materially the permanent duration of all authority, and the beneficial employment of many thousands, which a short time, it is to be feared, will disclose. Emancipated Slaves, with some few exceptions, do not easily brook servitude of any kind. The women are generally industrious, but most of the men are far otherwise; they seem to consider themselves entitled to higher wages than Slaves, even as domestic servants; and it has long been discovered that they will not work in field-labour at a time when agricultural labourers are of the most essential necessity. The primary cause of this abhorrence of labour, is the absence of the task-masters of European society—hunger, cold and nakedness. The Children of the Sun are indisposed to continual work, to supply their few occasional wants. As emancipated Slaves, they feel their new rank as a discharge from labour altogether; they hang about their former companions, the Slaves, and are even very much dependent upon them for subsistence; living a life of idleness, and leading to mischief; whereas, by keeping the labourer, free or not, employed, he becomes a better member of society. Enfranchised Slaves would seem absolutely to require to be checked and encouraged by proper authority, and kept to employment for some time, under a certain degree of control, lest their freedom should become a source of misery to themselves, and threaten the Colony with appalling consequences; as it is apprehended that many of the aged and helpless, free black and people of colour, will shortly be seen begging in the streets, that others will become paupers on the Colonial Church and Poor's Fund, or be making inroads upon the peace and property of society.

Exact duplicates will be made of the books of the present registry, without the least delay, when they will be delivered to Your Excellency, to be transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in England. In the foregoing statements, I have endeavoured to give a summary view of the most important features of the Slave Population, from the general index to the registry books; but a reference thereto will furnish more detailed information than can be supplied by any brief remarks. The index contains, in addition to the names of the Plantations, or persons possessing Slaves, a description of the country, the births and ages of all the Slaves in each individual Return, the number of deaths, of different ages, during the preceding three years, distinguishing the sexes, and the Africans from the Creoles; the number of Slaves between the ages of sixteen and thirty, distinguishing the sexes, the number of those of the coloured or mixed race, and of those reported manumitted; but many more have been left in a condition of reputed freedom, years ago, and others have purchased themselves for their own benefit, and, with their children, have had deeds of manumission duly executed for them, during the past three years, by the Protector of Slaves, in amount very considerably beyond what comes to my official knowledge, and sufficient, with the few omissions of persons living at a remote distance, and some few deaths not reported, to account for the slight difference between the respective amount of the Slave Population, as now returned *de novo*, and the former registration.

		NUMBER OF SLAVES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
REGISTRY of 1829	- - - - -	69,467	37,141	32,326
Increase by Births	- - - - -	4,086	1,974	2,112
		73,553	39,115	34,438
Decrease by Deaths	- - - 7,016	- - -	4,275	2,741
Ditto - by Manumissions reported	456	- - -	185	271
Ditto - by omissions of Returns by Owners, and Deaths and Manu- missions not duly reported	564	- - -	306	258
REGISTRY of 1832	- - - - - 65,517	- - -	34,349	31,168
		73,553		

In making the above Comparative Statement, it was necessary to deduct 456 Slaves, manumitted, and 564 Slaves, omissions, &c. which leave a decrease of 2,930 Slaves on the total population of 69,467 Slaves registered in 1829, or nearly 4½ per cent. The state of Slaves in 1817, amounting to 77,163, will have due weight with Your Excellency To this amount is to be added 3,386 Slaves imported into the Colony, and returned under the Registry Act of the 2d October 1818; and the further amount of 1,305 Slaves, additionally returned,

By the addition of these 39 Slaves, the Population of the district of Demerary and Essequibo, as returned to this Office for the 31st May 1832, is as follows :

African Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,520	
Creole ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,848	
								34,368 Males.
African Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,055	
Creole ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,133	
								31,188 Females.
						Total	-	65,556
Of whom are Males under 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	
Females ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,114	
Slaves above 3 and not above 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,747	
5 and not above 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,407	
10 and not above 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,118	
Males above 16 and not above 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,013	
Females - ditto - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,012	
Slaves above 30 and not above 40	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,349	
40 and not above 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,590	
50 and not above 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,180	
60 and not above 70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,613	
70 and not above 80	-	-	-	-	-	-	364	
80 and not above 90	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	
90 and not above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
upwards of 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Age unknown, presumed to be absentees	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	
								65,556

Humble and disqualified for the undertaking as I am, yet believing it to be my duty, and the attention of the public being so much directed towards the subject, I hope to be excused for taking this opportunity respectfully to add the following observations to my Report to Your Excellency, of the 17th September, being wanting, and perhaps essential, to prove that the alleged decrease of the Slaves and the insufficiency of children arise in a great measure from causes which are not in the master's power to remove or prevent.

On the 31st May 1817, it appears that out of 77,163 persons, there were 42,224 (considerably more than one half of them) Africans. As many as 66,348 (exceeding in number the present Population) were under 40 years of age, and no less than 39,042 of this latter number. Upwards of one half of the whole Slave Population were between the ages of 20 and 40, in the full vigour and prime of life. A population so composed, it is clear, could not long support itself. In the progress of the last fifteen years, many of the females would be passing the age of bearing children, and others would drop off, from natural causes, while the number of children born in the same period would necessarily be proportionably limited. It is also generally admitted in this Colony, that the African Slaves were underrated in their ages at the first and original registration. The age of the African Slaves, taking the average estimate of each separate cargo of Slaves, as they were imported into this Colony previously to 1808, when the Slave Trade ceased, may be presumed to have been about 18½ years; and at the present time the average age of the African Slaves yet in existence may in reality be much nearer 60 than 50 years. An excess of deaths over births must therefore continue for a considerable time to come, on the total Population. But there is a more animating view of the Creole or Native portion of the Slave Population, as the births returned for the registration of the present year have been 4,090, and the deaths of Creoles as reported were 3,166, leaving an increase on the three past years of 924, which is something to counteract the unfavourable impression produced by the actual result on the total Population.

The total Population, as now returned for the 31st May 1832, is 65,556, and the Africans are estimated at 22,575, about one-third of the whole. Under 40 years of age there are 42,736, nearly equal to the number of Creoles, which is 42,981, and the remainder, amounting to 22,820, complete the total Slave Population, being nearly equal to the number of Africans. On the common probabilities of life, as applied to the remaining African Slaves, viewing them as a labouring class only, and not a mixed population as in Europe, not one of them, it may be presumed, will be alive at the expiration of another period of fifteen years; and it would appear, that when all the Africans shall have died off, and the whole of the Slaves shall be Creoles or Natives, the population of Demerary and Essequibo will greatly increase, as the new-born children are all the offspring of Creoles; few, if any, can be the children of Africans. From observations in London on the probability which a person of 50 years of age has to live 20 years longer, that is to the age of 70, it is shown, that out of 204 persons living, of 50 years, and out of 130 persons of 60 years, no more than 69 of each class arrive at the age of 70; the probabilities of life, therefore, are in the ratio of 204 to 69, and of 130 to 69, at those ages, for the chance of living to 70 years. By these rules, in a mixed society of rich and poor, not confined to the labouring class only, 4,521 persons out of 13,369 of 50 years of age, and 3,810, out of 7,180 of 60 years, in all probability would reach

70 years of age. Some exception may therefore be made to so short a period as 15 years for the entire extinction of the remaining African Slaves; but under the constant influence of a life of labour, experience will probably support the prediction.

In a lot of 10 Slaves, the mode in which new Negroes were usually put up for sale, were generally,

1	Slave	under	3	years	of	age.
2	ditto	nearly	5			ditto.
1	ditto	"	10			ditto.
2	ditto	"	16			ditto.
2	ditto	"	30			ditto.
2	ditto	"	35			ditto.

10 Slaves, average age about 18½ years.

If the present Africans were to be lotted, their number and ages are about,

13,369	Slaves	near	50	years	of	age;	presumed	probability	of	life	15	years.
7,180	ditto	from	50	to	60	years	-	ditto	-	-	8	"
1,613	ditto	"	60	to	70	"	-	ditto	-	-	2	"
364	ditto	"	70	to	80	"	-	ditto	-	-	1	"
40	ditto	"	80	to	90	"	-	ditto	-	-	½	"
7	ditto	"	90	to	100	"	-	ditto	-	-	} ½	"
2	ditto	upwards	of	100	"	-	-	ditto	-	-		

22,575 Slaves, average age about 55 years.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of grateful respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

James Robertson,

Registrar.

SLAVE POPULATION.

(SLAVE REGISTRIES.)

RETURN to an Address to His Majesty,
dated 29 July 1833;—*for*,

COPIES OR EXTRACTS

OF ALL

RETURNS of the POPULATION of the different
SLAVE COLONIES, which have been received
since the last were presented; also, any REPORTS
or OBSERVATIONS on the subject of the SLAVE
POPULATION, by the REGISTRARS, SLAVE
PROTECTORS, or ASSISTANT PROTECTORS, for
the same Period.

(*Mr. Fowell Burton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
20 August 1833.
