

FIRST SESSION, NINTH COUNCIL.—1880.

L.C.—No. 5.

THE following Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Indian Immigration Trust Board of Natal, for the Year 1879, laid upon the table by direction of His Excellency the Governor, is published for general information.

By order of the Legislative Council,

STEPHEN STRANACK,

Clerk.

Legislative Council Office, Natal, 29th October, 1880.

THE INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balances, 31st December, 1879—Colony, Natal	6,170	18	0			
Crown Agents	2,251	10	1			
Madras	1,226	5	7			
				9,648	13	0
Employers and Government Contributions, Sections 19 and 22, Law 12 of 1872	585	3	0			
Sale of Laws and Regulations	3	0	0			
Fines and Fees of Court	11	3	3			
Sums Refunded	2	5	2			
Interest overdue Instalments, Law 19, 1878	218	2	3			
Depôt Fees	350	8	6			
Discounts	5	17	4			
Interest on Investment, Surplus Funds	1,123	13	11			
General Revenue, one-third Contribution to Printing, Depôt and Office Furniture, and Stationery	43	3	7			
Do. Half Contribution to Maintenance Quarantine Station, 1878-79	48	18	0			
				26,393	15	0
Annual Instalments—1st	3,021	5	0			
2nd	10,622	0	0			
3rd	3,952	0	0			
4th	2,768	0	0			
5th	6,030	0	0			
				26,393	5	0
Medical Fees—Receipts	4,002	1	0			
(As per Statement A, amended)—Expenditure	3,966	1	5			
					35	19
Interest on Investment, Return Passages					714	0
Nett Proceeds, Loan Law No. 19 of 1876					46,301	10
General Revenue, one-third Immigration, 1878-79					20,000	0
Crown Agents, Advance Bill Indian Agency					217	0
Miscellaneous—General Revenue, Refund Expenses, Return Indians	447	2	10			
Boatmen, Port Office, for Remittance to Families	145	9	6			
Remittances to India by Indians	272	0	0			
					864	12
				106,566	16	10

L. H. MASON, Secretary.

RETURN OF LOCAL REVENUES.

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INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

Date.	REVENUE.	Amount Collected.		
		£	s.	d.
1880.				
January 1	Balances :			
to	Natal, 31st December, 1879	12,749	18	7
December 31.	Madras, 1st April, 1879	647	7	11
				13,397 6 6
	Employers Contribution under Sec. 19, Law 12, 1872	482	19	0
	Government " 22, " "	250	0	0
				732 19 0
	Sales of Laws and Regulations	3	8	0
	Fines and Fees of Court	18	11	0
				21 19 0
	Interest :			
	Overdue Instalments, Law 19, 1878	459	15	2
	Investment Surplus Funds	1,806	3	1
	" Return Passage Account	534	9	7
				2,800 7 10
	Annual Instalments :			
	First (1)	3,668	5	0
	Second (2)	4,701	10	0
	Third (3)	9,106	0	0
	Fourth (4)	2,493	10	0
	Fifth (5)	3,025	10	0
				22,994 15 0
	General Revenue, One-third Immigration, 1880			10,000 0 0
	Medical Fund (as per Annexure A)			3,881 2 5
	Carried forward			53,841 9 9

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.		
Date.	REVENUE.	Amount Collected.
1880.		
January 1 to December 31.	Miscellaneous :	
	Brought forward	£ 53,831 9 9
	Remittances to India by Indians	£ 257 10 0
	Boatmen, Port Office, for Remittance to Families	£ 106 6 0
	Calcutta Agency Bill, Crown Agents	£ 88 15 8
		£ 152 11 8
	Total	£ 254,284 1 3



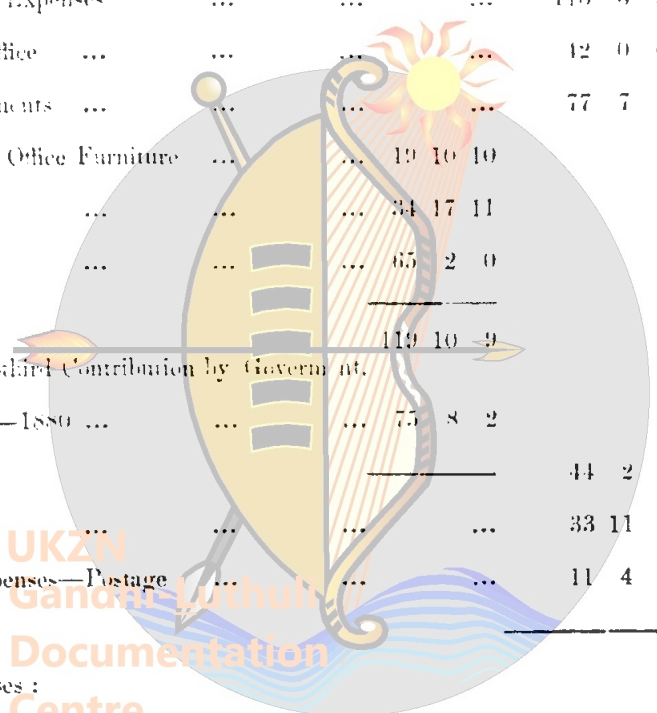
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RETURN OF LOCAL REVENUES.

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INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

Date.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended.		
1880.		£	s.	d.
January 1 to December 31.	Departmental Expenses :			
	Salaries ...	1,770	8	3
	Travelling Expenses ...	110	6	3
	Rent of Office ...	12	0	0
	Advertisements ...	77	7	9
	Depôt and Office Furniture ...	19	10	10
	Stationery ...	34	17	11
	Printing ...	65	2	0
		<hr/>		
	Less One-third Contribution by Government.	119	10	9
	1879-1880 ...	75	8	2
		<hr/>		
		44	2	7
	Telegrams ...	33	11	3
	Petty Expenses—Postage ...	11	4	1
		<hr/>		
		2,089	0	2
	Depôt Expenses :			
	Rent, 1880 ...	100	0	0
	Supplies, &c. ...	1,183	11	2
	Less Receipts ...	585	4	5
		<hr/>		
		598	6	9
		<hr/>		
		698	6	9
	Quarantine :			
	Maintenance ...	48	3	6
	Less One-half Contribution by Government	24	1	9
		<hr/>		
		24	1	9
	Interest :			
	Loan Law No. 1, 1876, for 1880 ...	2,383	2	5
		<hr/>		
	Carried forward	2,811	8	8



INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

Date.	EXPENDITURE.			Amount Expended.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880.	Brought forward ...			2,383 2 5
January 1 to December 31.	Interest :			
	Remitting to England ...	...	11 18 4	
	Loan Law No. 19, 1876 ...	...	2,315 1 6	
	Remitting to England ...	...	11 11 6	
				4,721 13 9
	Sums Refunded ...	...		119 10 0
	Building Accounts ...	...		28 19 4
	Medical Fund (see Contra) ...	...		4,009 11 0
	Return Passage Invalids to India ...	...		757 11 6
	Investments :			
	Surplus Funds ...	...	5,000 0 0	
	Return Passage Accounts ...	...	3,749 11 2	
				8,749 11 2
	Shipments			
	"Dumphaile Castle," 2nd from Madras ...	...	2,352 3 2	
	"Umvoti," 6th from Madras ...	...	1,684 0 10	
	"Dumphaile Castle," 3rd from Madras ...	...	2,392 7 4	
	"Mars," from Madras ...	...	2,781 19 1	
	"Canada," from Calcutta ...	...	4,874 2 1	
				13,884 12 6
	Rewards apprehending Deserters ...	...		6 7 3
	Audit Fees, 1879		10 10 0
		Carried forward ...		35,099 15 2

RETURN OF LOCAL REVENUES.

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INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL.

Date.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount Extended.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ...	35,099 15 2
1880.		
January 1 to December 31.	Calcutta Agency, 1st April, 1878, to 31st March, 1880 :	
Adjusted Accounts.	Rent and Establishments	3,776 1 0
	Recruiting	2,570 19 7
	Shipments	785 13 4
	Miscellaneous	127 13 6
	Return Immigrants Invalids	117 17 8
	Remittances	388 5 8
	Payments not audited 1880	1,200 0 0
		8,996 10 9
	Less Reimbursements	12 10 0
		8,984 0 9
Less already charged on accounts 1879 and 1880	8,219 0 7	
	765 0 2	
	Madras Agency, 1 April, 1879, to 31 March, 1880 :	
	Rent and Establishments	1,455 0 0
	Recruiting	338 1 0
	Shipments	657 14 2
	Miscellaneous	238 5 9
		2,689 0 11
	Chennai Agency	2,661 0 11
		35,864 15 4

RETURN OF LOCAL REVENUES.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION TRUST BOARD OF NATAL: 7

Date.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount Expended.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880.	Brought forward ...	2,689 0 11	35,864 15 4
January 1 to December 31.	Less Reimbursements ...	9 18 0	
		2,679 2 11	
	Not Audited 1880 ...	488 0 0	
			3,167 2 11
	Balances :		
	* Natal, 31st December, 1880 ...	12,636 0 1	
	Calcutta, 1st April, 1880 ...	970 18 8	
	Madras ...	1,645 4 5	
			15,252 3 2
	Total ...		£54,284 1 5

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VOL. XXXII.

PIETERMARITZBURG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880.

No. 1839

Government Notice No. 333, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor directs that to be notified that he has been promoted to the post of Sixth Clerk in the General Post Office, and

Mr. J. G. BAKER.

to be Sixth Clerk in the General Post Office, and

Mr. DAVID STEPHEN.

to be Sixth Clerk in the General Post Office, and to be promoted to the post of Seventh Clerk in the General Post Office.

By His Excellency's command,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Natal, August 9, 1880.

Government Notice, No. 334, 1880.

His Excellency the Governor directs the publication for general information, of the following Report of the Protector of Immigrants for 1879, upon the Indian Immigrants in the Colony.

By His Excellency's command,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Natal, August 10, 1880.

Department of Immigration,

Durban, Natal, June 22, 1880.

Honourable the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Honourable the Secretary of State, and to the Government of India, the following Report for 1879, upon the Indian Immigrants in the Colony.

Arrivals during the Year.

During the past year three ships with immigrants from India have arrived. The passengers embarked and landed, and the deaths which occurred during the voyages are shown by the following table:—

	No. embarked.	Deaths on Voyage.	Total.	No. landed.	Port of Landing.
Madras	376	0	376	1	375
"	374	0	374	1	373
"	362	0	362	1	368
	1112	0	1119	3	1116

The above ships were inspected on arrival, and the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act (VII. of 1874) found to have been complied with, no complaints being made by the Immigrants.

Only one Agency, that at Madras, has been at work during the past year. Our Agent there appears to have some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of labourers, so much so, that the Calcutta Agency has to be re-opened in order to furnish the numbers asked for.

The Up-country farmers in this Colony are much in want of labour, and have applied for Coolies to meet this want. Instructions have been sent to the Agent in Calcutta to endeavour to obtain Emigrants from the North-west Provinces if possible, as the climates of that part of India and of Natal are somewhat similar in the cold seasons.

Mechanics are in great request, and a large field is open for such trades as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths.

Births.

Two hundred and thirty-one (231) births have been registered during 1879.

Deaths.

One hundred and ninety-one (191) deaths have been registered during 1879, being a little over ten per thousand.

Marriages.

Sixty-seven (67) marriages have been registered during 1879, chiefly among newly-arrived Immigrants.

Increase and Decrease of Population since 1878.

The following abstract shows the approximate number of Indians now in the Colony:—

Estimated number in 1878	17,862
Arrived during 1879	1,116
Born in the Colony	231
	19,209
Deaths during 1879	191
Left the Colony...	10
	201
Estimated number in the Colony Dec. 31, 1879...	19,008

Health.

As will be seen from paragraph 3, the death rate has been low. I attribute this chiefly to the salubrity of the climate, and also to the fact that the rainfall of 1879 has been greater than any for the several years past. But although the death rate has been small, such complaints as dysentery, cholera, scurvy, and skin diseases

are reported to be prevalent. The two first-named are caused in a great measure by impurities in the drinking water. It is in the quality of the water the great evil exists. The offensive refuse from the sugar mill and the poisoned drainage from the Coolie village (the purest water may derive poison from either source) both pass into the nearest stream, and it is always from the nearest stream, as a rule, that the Coolie takes his drinking water. In the dry seasons half the cases of illness may be traced to this source. It is a difficult matter to impress upon the Indians the necessity there is for them to avoid as much as possible the use of such water, as the class from which they are recruited is frequently of a low caste, and consequently most uncleanly in its habits.

It is much to be deplored that Indians (more particularly the Madrasians) are so addicted to the use of ardent spirits; to this vice may be attributed many evils from which they suffer. Notwithstanding all this, and also certain hardships which are almost inseparable from the life of the indentured Indian, yet I consider he is better off than were he to remain in his native land. I have come to this conclusion from the fact that during the last six months of 1879 no less than three thousand persons have obtained their discharge certificates on the completion of their term of indenture, not one complaint being made to me of any kind. These people were well dressed and much improved in physique, and their appearance was most creditable not only to themselves, but also to their employers.

Hospitals.

Two central hospitals are now in working order, viz., Verulam and Avoca, in the two most populous circles. These establishments are found to work well, and afford admirable accommodation for the more serious cases; while in Durban a large general hospital has been erected, and separate wards are being assigned for Indians.

Estate hospitals have also been put up on some of the principal plantations. Institutions of this sort are becoming more general, these, together with increased precautions regarding the prevention of the pollution of streams will have, it is almost needless to say, a most beneficial effect on the health of the Indian population.

Complaints.

No cases of actual ill-usage have been brought to my notice, and even cases of

poor district, the Overseer in question was seen upon and beaten, his skull being fractured, from the effects of which he died in the course of a few days. The delinquents, four men, were brought to trial, the principal receiving a punishment of four years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Visitation of Estates.

The Estates on the Coast have been duly visited during the past year, and also many of the Up country farms whereon Coolies are employed. I would beg to point out that notwithstanding the fact that the same supervision cannot at present be bestowed upon the Indians in the Upper Districts, yet, owing to the very salubrious character of the climate, and after a short sojourn there, the people, as a rule, improve much in health and appearance, the nature of the employment being purely agricultural. Together with these attributes to health may be added that no facility exists for obtaining strong drink.

The Up country farmers are fully alive to the necessity there exists for warm clothing and comfortable houses and wholesome food.

In consequence of the diligence in regard to medical supervision, &c. it has been found necessary to place certain restrictions upon the employment of Indians in the Up country. They cannot now only be sent to any person resident within twenty miles of a District Surgeon.

Deaths from detached places have been common, owing chiefly to a feeling of isolation at first on the part of the Coolies, and also from a certain paucity of females amongst them.

This is a purely casual cause, and gives rise to dissatisfaction, but, as that improved supervision can be bestowed, and as European settlers become more numerous, I am in hopes that all concerned will become more contented, as I feel certain that the Indians will be better off in many ways than on the Coast, and that the Colony will benefit by their labour most materially.

Classification.

I would like to again draw attention, if permitted, to the necessity there exists for the consideration of this subject. I have seen the need of this well exemplified during my term of office, more particularly within the last year, as not a few weakly men have arrived from Madras. Such men can never be expected to perform a fair day's work, and upon them the Planter looks as drones in the hive, and in some instances is obliged to pay all expenses so as to be rid of them and get them sent back to India. Some ten men who came from the above-named Port never left the Depot, being too ill and weak to do so, and were sent back at the expense of the Colony, as it would not be fair to assign such men to planters, who, in fact, could not be expected to take them, as naturally the employer expects to get at least a healthy subject and not an invalid. The Agent, Mr. Ross, has been written to very strongly on this subject.

Education.

I am glad to get to say, that some progress has been made in regard to Education beyond what was stated in my last Annual Report, owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable teachers from India.

under Government inspection. All four are in Durban. Two are day schools and two are evening schools. One of each is connected with the Church of South Africa and the Wesleyan Church respectively. During the past year the average monthly collective attendance has ranged between 50 and 160 children and adults. The attendance is irregular and fluctuating, and the standard of attainment reached is low, only 15 per cent. being able to read and write fairly and to cipher correctly in the four simple rules of arithmetic.

Early in 1879, a circular was sent to the leading planters, asking what facilities they would give for the establishment on their estates of Government Schools for the children of their Indian labourers. In reply, several planters were sure that education would prove very hurtful, many were quite indifferent and passive, while only three were prepared to find a rough schoolroom and master's quarters. One of the first acts of the Indian Immigrant School Board, appointed early in 1879, was to send to India for a fully qualified Inspector of Indian Schools. Considerable unavoidable delay has occurred in the selection of a suitable person. He may now, however, arrive at any time. His duties at first will consist almost entirely in selecting suitable men as teachers, and in establishing and fostering schools at as many centres as possible. Government will give each teacher £50 a year, on the estate on which the school is kept, expected to provide a schoolroom and house and garden ground for the teacher.

The Indian population is rapidly becoming a power in the State. Time-expired Coolies find themselves at once in a position of independence, either by taking up land on their own account, or by doing job-work in the towns, for which high rates of pay obtain. Only a moiety are found to re-engage as labourers on the plantations, though wages ranging from twenty-five to thirty shillings a month, with food, &c. are offered.

Return Passages.

A certain number of Indians who have completed an industrial residence of over ten years in the Colony are desirous of commuting their right to a return passage to India for the value in land, and steps are being taken by Government to grant their request, and I trust that the portions of land thus assigned to the people in question before long as their applications are now of no recent date. A marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation by Free Indians is noticeable and shows what an industrious class they are. High rents are paid by them for land.

Communication with India.

Remittances by Immigrants to their friends and relatives in India have amounted to £272 for the year.

Immigration.

As Indians are now becoming more numerous in the Upper Districts, I would wish to point out the necessity there exists for the appointment of competent Inspectors to each Magistracy.

Laws.

I am glad to mention that the Protector lately obtained the power of granting Exemption Certificates, the only mode of

the Marriage Law, No. 12, of 1854, comes the fruitful cause of matrimony was expected to have cured.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I desire to express entire satisfaction with the manner in which the various officers of this Department perform their duties, and have much pleasure in bringing these gentlemen to the special notice of His Excellency the Governor.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

S. GRAVES,

Protector of Immigrants.

Government Notice, No. 335, 1880.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs to be notified that he has been pleased to appoint, provisionally and during pleasure, and on a probation of three months,

Mr. T. H. GOMES,

to act as Clerk and Indian Interpreter of the Court of the Resident Magistrate, Alexandra County.

By His Excellency's command,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Natal, August 11, 1880.

Government Notice No. 333, 1880.

HIS Excellency the Governor directs to be notified that he has been pleased to appoint

Mr. A. G. GARDNER,

provisionally and during pleasure, as Interpreter for three months, to act as Constable and Messing man for the Resident Magistrate, Pietermaritzburg.

By His Excellency's command,

C. B. H. MITCHELL,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Natal,
August 12, 1880.

Government Notice, No. 337, 1880.

USOBOFU KANONDABULA has petitioned under Law No. 28, 1855, to be relieved from the operation of Native Law, and the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Petitioner's prayer, the Petitioner having taken the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty as required by the 12th section of Law No. 28, 1855, and having otherwise complied with provisions of said Law, His Excellency directs that the following Letters of Emancipation, granted as aforesaid to USOBOFU KANONDABULA, shall be published in *Government Gazette* for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

J. W. SHEPSTONE,

Acting Secretary for Native Affairs Office,
Natal, August 11, 1880.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, DURBAN.

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Law entitled "For relieving persons from the operation of Native Law"