

	Vols.
Birch's History of the Royal Society	4 4to.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary	2 „
Bailey's Dictionary	1 „
Barretti's English and Italian Dictionary	2 4to.
Bottarelli's English, French, and Italian Dictionary	3 8vo.
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary	1 „
—— English ditto	1 „
Procter's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences	4 „
Johnson's Dictionary	2 „
Brisbane's Anatomy of Painting	1 folio.
Campbell's Political Survey	2 4to.
Lives of the Admirals	4 8vo.
State Trials	11 folio.
Blackstone's commentaries	4 8vo.
Gogul's Arts and Sciences	3 „
Gordon's Book-keeping	2 „
Moors' Navigation, new edition	1 „
Muller's works complete	7 „
Turkish Spy	8 12mo.
Duncan's Medical cases	1 8vo.
Raynal's Revolution of America	1 12mo.
Priestly's Repository and Institutes of Religion	5 8vo.
Wheeler's Botanist's and Gardener's New Dictionary	1 „
Monro on the Diseases of the Army	2 „
Swift's letters	6 „
Crever's Roman Emperors	10 „
History of the Indies, with an Atlas (French)	11 „
Annual Register, from 1758 to 1782	25 „
Hadley's Moors' Grammar	1 vol.
Granger's Biography	4 „
Hunter's Sacred Biography	1 „
Orme's Historical India Fragments	1 „
Comyn's Digest of the Laws of England	5 folio.
Transtagano's Dictionary of English and Portuguese	2 4to.
Pennant's Quadrupeds	1 „
Lilly's Entries	1 folio.
Gentoo Laws	1 8vo.
Boyle's Works	6 4to.
Cooke's Voyage, with Cuts	2 „
Sully's Memoirs	5 8vo.
Gem's Antiquities	1 „
Robertson's History of Charles V.	4 „

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1784.

Writers.

Wanted half a dozen expeditious good writers. No other application is necessary except a specimen of the Handwriting under cover, directed to A. B. at the Agency Office.

None need apply, but those who write good hands, and swift.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1784.

Slave Boys run away.

On the fifteenth of October last. Two slave boys (with the letters V. D. marked on each of their right arms, above the elbow, named Sam and Tom, about eleven years of age, and exactly of a size,) run away, with a great quantity of plate, &c., &c. This is to request, if they offer their service to any Gentlemen, they will be so kind as to examine their arms, keep them confined, and inform the owner. A reward of one hundred Sicca Rupees will be given to any black man, to apprehend and deliver them up.

CHUNAR, }
November 5th. }

J. H. VALENTIN DUBOIS,
Lieutenant.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2ND, 1784.

For Sale at the Library.

Last Imported.

Hoole's Ariosto, in 5 vols.
Richardson's Persian Dictionary, 2 vols., folio.
Raynal's History of India, in 8 vols., 8vo.
Dr. Watson's Phillip III, 1 vol., 1to.
Johnson's English Dictionary, 2 vols.
Bailey's " " 1 vol.
Barclay's " " 1 "
Entick's English and Latin Dictionary, 1 vol.
Lord Kames on Education, 1 vol.
Bossuet's Universal History.
Doddridge's Lectures, 1 vol., 4to.
English and Spanish Dictionary.
Sportsman's Dictionary.
Stuart's History of Scotland.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vols.
Burke's Queen Elizabeth.

Monterque's Essays, 3 vols.

Swammerden's History of Insects.

Lewis's New Dispensatory.

Dr. Mead's Works.

Muller's Works, 7 vols.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

Mr. Queiros having purchased a large and valuable collection of Pictures, amongst which are undoubted originals, by the most able masters, proposes to dispose of them by Raffle, and begs leave to submit the following scheme to his Friends and the Public:—

Scheme of the Raffle.

1st Prize ..	5,000 Sicca Rupees.
2nd „	4,000 „
3rd „	3,000 „
4th „	2,000 „
5th „	1,000 „
<hr/>	
5 Prizes.	
70 Blanks.	
<hr/>	
75 Shares at 200 Sicca Rupees	15,000 „

* * Orders on the Treasury and Acceptances of Paymasters at the Presidency, will be received at par.

Masters.	Subjects.	Size.	S. R.	S. R.
FIRST PRIZE.				
Vangoyen ...	A Storm, a very fine piece	Ft 6 In. 2 by 4 8	1,200	
Jordans ..	A pleasing picture of the portrait of Rubens, his wife, and child	5 5 5 2	1,000	
N Poussin..	Nymphs and Shepherds, two pictures	5 6 3 10	800	
Stewart ..	Two Landscapes, highly finished	4 10 4 4	600	
Teniers	A Harvest Home, highly finished	2 5 2 0	150	
Barret	An Ambuscade, highly finished	2 5 2 0	150	
Ditto ..	Two Landscapes	3 0 2 6	200	
Devos ..	A view in Hertfordshire	2 1 1 8	100	
Wilson ...	A Landscape, its companion	2 1 1 8	100	
Rembrandt	Four Heads	2 6 2 2	400	
	One Fruit Piece	1 8 1 4	100	
	One Landscape its companion	1 6 1 4	100	
Teniers	Two Picture of Dutch Boors drinking, very highly finished	1 6 1 3	100	5,000
SECOND PRIZE				
Pugh ...	A view of London Bridge, with a variety of Boats and Figures	4 0 3 2	800	
Ditto	A view of London from Dulwich Common	4 0 3 2	800	
Kent ..	Reynaldo and Armida	4 6 3 0	600	
Carver ..	A Landscape and Figures, very fine	4 6 3 10	500	
Poussin ...	Four Landscapes	2 6 2 2	300	
Rembrandt	Two Heads	2 6 1 10	200	
	Four Landscapes highly finished on copper	1 3 1 0	400	
Vanderzee	A Moon-Light, a very fine picture	1 4 1 0	300	
Swain ...	One Sea Piece, very fine on copper	1 4 1 0	100	4,000
THIRD PRIZE				
Unknown ..	Christ scourged in the Temple, a very fine picture	6 8 5 4	1,200	
	Virgin and Child, with Angels, in a handsome frame, from the Collection of John Astley Esqr ...	4 2 3 9	500	
Rembrandt	St John preaching in the Wilderness	3 2 2 2	400	
Ditto ...	Peter denying Christ	3 2 2 2	400	
P Veronese	Presentation in the Temple, highly finished on copper	1 6 1 2	300	
Swain	Four Small Sea Pieces on copper	1 1 0 9	200	3,000
FOURTH PRIZE				
Vangoyen	A view of Rotterdam, with a variety of Boats and Figures, one of his most brilliant pictures, from the collection of Lord Somington	3 2 2 2	800	
Ruysdale ...	A view of a Canal in Holland, with a variety of Boats and Figures, from the collection of Chace Price, Esq	3 1 2 7	100	
Rubens ...	An Allegorical Picture of the Duke of Alva holding the 17 Provinces in chains	3 10 2 4	500	
	A view in Italy, its companion	3 10 2 4	300	2,000
FIFTH PRIZE				
Primaticcio ...	The Three Graces This picture is much esteemed, and was purchased at a great price from General Gausel	4 2 3 1	500	
Unknown	A very fine Greek Lady	4 2 8 1	300	
Swain	A view of Dartmouth Castle	3 0 2 9	100	
Smith	A Warm Landscape, its companion	2 5 2 0	100	1,000
Sicla Rupees				15,000

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

One Thomas Grafton, a Portuguese native of Bombay, who went to Europe in the "Laurwig," Captain Steinbeck, a Danish vessel, being returned to Bengal in one of the English ships of this season, a Gentleman whose child he attended during the passage, is very desirous of finding him out, and having failed in every effort to effect this, he shall esteem it a particular favour if the Captain of the "Indiaman," in which ship he got his passage back to Bengal, will be so obliging to give any intelligence to the Printer of this paper, by which it is probable he may be traced to discovery. It is a wish to reward T. Grafton for his fidelity and attention, that excites so much solicitude to find him out.

December 8th, 1784.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1784.

Turtle.

Any person having Turtle to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic Tavern.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23RD, 1784.

Wanted.

A good Dwelling House, in a central situation of the Town. If to the southward of the Great Tank, it would be more agreeable; under 400 Rupees rent per month. A line directed to A. B. at Mr. Cantwell's, will be attended to.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1784.

Last week was published (price three Sicca Rupees) a Sheet Almanac for the year 1785, particularly adapted for Calcutta, containing the month and week days, holidays, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Time of High-Water at Calcutta, and a Table shewing the Time of High-Water at the following places throughout the year, viz., Pointjelly, Fulta, Culpee, Kedgerree, Indialee, Eastern and Western Braces; also a Table of the Kings and Queens of Great Britain, a Table of Remarkable Events since the creation, and three Tables and examples for reducing Sicca Rupees into Arcot, Arcot into Sicca, and Sicca into Current.

To be had at all the Europe shops, at the Library, Agency Office, and at the Printing Office, (No. 67,) Rada Bazar.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

Table of the rates of Dawk Bearers from Calcutta to the following places:—

	Miles.	Bearers.	With one Bangy.	Additional Bangy.	Total.
					S. Rs. As.
Chandernagore, or Ghyretty ...	18 0	22 8	2 0	24 8
Chinsura, Hooghly, or Bansbarreeh ...	34 0	42 8	3 12	46 4
Mirzapoor ...	55 7	56 0	70 0	6 0	76 0
Burrampoor ...	116 0	118 0	147 8	12 0	159 8
Calcapoor ...	117 0				
Cossimbazar ...	116 2				
Moidapoor ...	117 0				
Moorshedabad ...	124 0				
Moraudbang				
Sootie ...	153 6	154 0	192 8	15 8	208 0
Rajamahall ...	190 7	191 0	238 12	19 0	257 12
Boglepoor ...	263 0	263 0	328 12	26 0	354 12
Mongher ..	300 6	301 0	376 4	30 0	406 4
Patna ...	400 0	400 0	500 0	40 0	540 0.
Bankipoor ...	400 0				
Dinapoor ...	410 0	410 0	512 8	41 0	553 8
Buxar ...	492 0	492 0	615 12	49 0	664 12
Benaris ...	566* 0	566 0	707 8	56 8	764 0

* Note.—The road to Benares, from the distance in miles, then, it is clear, passed through Rajamahall and Boglepoor, and not through Bancoorah and Raneesungee, &c.

Numberless inconveniences having been complained of, as arising from the bearers taking up passengers at intermediate Chokies, the bearers have orders not to take up any passengers without tickets; neither can those tickets be given but for the several distances and stages, as follows:—

Calcutta.	Calcapoor.	Rajamahal.	Dinapoor.
Chandernagore, or Ghyretty.	Cossimbazar.	Boglepoor.	Buxar.
Hooghly, Chinsura, or Bans-	Moidapoor.	Mongher.	Benares.
barreah.	Moorshedabad.	Patna.	
Burrampoor.	Chuna Colly.	Bankipoor.	

And to avoid, as much as possible, every inconvenience which can be incurred by the above regulation to gentlemen coming down the country by water, and who might wish to proceed from Sootie by land, a set of bearers will, from the 31st January, be stationed at Bogwangollah, and another midway to the city; from which last place such gentlemen can have tickets to come on by the Dawk Bearers.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, }
January 6th, 1785.

C. COCKERELL,
Post Master General.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13TH, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 26th instant, will be sold at Public Outcry, at the Import Warehouse Godown in the Old Fort, a quantity of Woollen Goods belonging to the Honorable Company, on the following conditions: Whoever buys a Lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain; if the goods are cleared out in six months from the day of sale, the purchasers to be allowed a discount of nine per cent. on his purchase; and after the six months, and within the nine months from the day of sale, to be allowed a discount of three per cent. only; but should the goods not be cleared out at the expiration of the nine months, to be resold at Public Outcry, and the present purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade.

FORT WILLIAM; }
Import Ware-house,
January 4th, 1785.

W. ROOKE, I. W. H. K.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

At an adjourned meeting of the Gentlemen of Calcutta, held at the Harmonic Tavern, on Tuesday, the 1st of February, the Honorable

Charles Stuart in the Chair, read and approved the following Draft of an Address prepared by the Committee :—

TO THE HONORABLE WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.,
Governor General.

“HONORABLE SIR,

“We, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, impressed with real concern at your departure from India, entreat your acceptance of this Public Tribute in testimony of our general satisfaction with the whole tenor of your long administration, and our lasting sense of your many patriotic exertions.

“For a series of years, we have uninterruptedly enjoyed, under your government, the blessings of private comfort and public tranquillity, and no one can recollect a period wherein impartial justice, political wisdom, and a liberal attention to the rights of individuals, were more eminently conspicuous.”

“We have seen you in many of the most critical situations to which political life can be exposed. In none of these have we perceived you to deviate from the dignity of your station, the integrity of your character, or the vigor of your public conduct. In every vicissitude you have been collected and provident; and, whilst you have proved yourself invulnerable by insurrection, you have equally displayed yourself superior to calumny.

“The grand outlines of the connection by which this country is united to Great Britain have been, under your auspices, precisely ascertained, and its continuance decisively secured. The unwieldy system of the double government, has been reduced to order and simplicity. The administration of civil and criminal justice, instead of a burthen on individuals, or an engine of corruption, has, under your prudent reformation, become a blessing to ten millions of people. Arts have been uniformly patronized; the channels of communication between ourselves and the natives have, by your liberal encouragement, been opened, and our Settlement has increased to a degree of magnitude and splendour which evinces the wisdom of your measures, and the mildness of your Government.

“While the rest of India looked up to you for their preservation from the distractions of war and the devastations of famine, we have enjoyed an uninterrupted plenty and security; blessings which, while we continue to possess them, we shall never cease to remember, were procured for us by your spirited measures; which have raised upon a most solid base the superstructure of public happiness.

“ May that happiness and every other be secured to you during the remaining period of your life, which can arise from the possession of unsullied virtue, and the consciousness of unremitting labours for the good of society, and may you be blessed, on your return, with the brightest reward a patriot mind can court, the applause of your Sovereign, and the gratitude of a country to which you have proved yourself so illustrious an ornament.”

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble Servants,

CALCUTTA,
February 1st, 1785 }

Resolved, that Mr. Dallas wait upon the Governor General to know when he will please to receive the address

Mr. Dallas reported that the Governor General would be happy to see the Gentlemen at a quarter before 12 o'clock.

The Chairman, attended by a numerous company of Gentlemen, waited upon the Governor General, when Mr. Dallas read the address, after which he delivered himself as follows :—

MR. HASTINGS,—“ I feel a particular pleasure in conveying to you these affectionate sentiments from a society who so generally lament your departure for Europe. After a period of thirty-three years' labour in the service of your country, you are entitled to allay the tumult of the scene, and to seek, in the shade of retirement, a repose from the fatigues of public life, I hope you will enjoy it in its purest state. You have, it is true, been exposed to calumny, and doomed to combat the virulence of faction, but these are the common struggles of those whom merit may have raised to eminent situations in life. For envy is the tax upon genius, and persecution too often the attendant upon power. But there is, Sir, a period when envy must expire, and persecution cease to exist. That period, I earnestly trust, is yet far distant; but when, in the course of nature, it arrives, it will be accompanied by the pleasing reflection to yourself that posterity, in admiring your talents, will also do justice to your virtues, by registering your name upon the imperishable page devoted to record the deathless fame of those illustrious men whose abilities have adorned their lives, and whose services have added to the lustre of their country.

Mr. Dallas then presented the address, which the Governor General received most graciously and made the following answer :—

“GENTLEMEN,—“I request that you will accept my grateful thanks for this generous demonstration of your kindness, and for the honorable testimony which you have thus afforded me of your sense of my public conduct. My mind wanted some relief under the pressure of that affliction which it must feel in parting from a community to which my affections have been growing, with the habits of a very long residence ;—a residence of more than thirty-four years, reckoned from its commencement

“To depart with your good wishes, and to receive, at such a time, the assurance of your good-will, is the greatest alleviation of my present sensations, and will remain with an indelible impression upon my remembrance to the latest breath of my life ; yet I cannot receive even that gratification without a mixture of pain in the additional regret which it makes me feel for this instant of my separation.

“I shall never join in society with men possessed of sentiments more liberal, nor whose manners and modes of life will be more pleasing to me.

“My wishes and prayers shall be ever offered for the prosperity of this Settlement, and for the happiness of the individual members of it : And whatever I may possess—if I shall be allowed to possess any—of influence at home, shall be exerted for the promotion of your general interests.”

CHARLES STUART, *Chairman.*

[*Note.*—This address is not published in Gleig's Memoirs.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, January 27th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having thought proper to resolve on a reduction of expense in several Departments under this Government, and having been consequently obliged to remove some Gentlemen in the Civil Service from their offices and to diminish the allowances, and alter the pensions received by others, notice is hereby given that permission will be granted to persons under these descriptions, who may be willing to avail themselves of it, to return to England on leave of absence, with an allowance of half their allotted salaries payable in Bengal, and without forfeiture of their respective ranks

in the service. All such persons are to enjoy their leave of absence for three years, commencing from the day of their arrival in England, on condition of their returning to the service before that period, if required so to do by the Honorable Court of Directors, and all such persons are to notify to the Honorable Court of Directors the day on which they shall arrive in England, and, if not called upon to return to Bengal before the three years are ended, they are to signify their intentions in due time to the Honorable Court of Directors whether it be to remain in England or return to India, and on failure thereof, they are to lose all pretensions to the service.

The Board, in passing these resolutions, reserve to themselves the power of preventing any Civil Servant from availing himself of it, who is not ready to declare upon oath that his fortune does not exceed the undermentioned sums —

	Co.'s Rs.
If a Senior Merchant	28,000
If a Junior Merchant	24,000
If a Factor	19,200

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, March 8th, 1785.

The last ship of the season being now under dispatch for England, and the Honorable Board being very desirous that their orders of the 24th of last month, a copy of which is herunto annexed, should be complied with as soon as possible by all the Covenanted Civil Servants of the Company, it has been resolved that every unnecessary delay which shall appear in any such Servant, or in any department, in conforming to these orders, shall be considered as a wilful disobedience of them, and treated accordingly.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, March 11th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having found by experience that various claims against the Company have been unneces-

sarily kept back for a length of time; that the Company have not only suffered considerable loss on this account, but the attention of the members of Government has been taken off from more material business by applications for claims of long standing, which, if brought forward in proper time, might have been ascertained and liquidated with less difficulty to Government, and with more satisfaction to the claimants; and as the duties of the Public Officers of Government have been much impeded, and the annual books kept back in consequence of applications on such subjects, the Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to resolve, and notice thereof is hereby given, that in order to put an end to this practice, and to convince the servants of the Company indiscriminately that the success of all demands or claims must depend no less upon their moderation and propriety than on their being made within a proper time, any Bill or Demand from and after the first day of May next, which shall not be presented to the proper Pay Master within three months after the same becomes due, shall be totally and finally rejected, without any other reason whatever being assigned than its not having been presented within the prescribed time.

It has also been resolved by the Honorable the Governor General and Council, and notice thereof is hereby given, that all demands against the Company which, after full investigation, shall be found to be unjust or unreasonable, and shall be declared so by the Board, will not only subject the persons making such demands to a Public Reprimand, but Government will take such other measures to testify their displeasure in such cases as the degree or repetition of the offence may require. Copies of all demands falling under the above description will be entered in a separate book, to lie on the Council table, and to be transmitted annually to the Honorable Court of Directors.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1785.

The Master Attendant having represented to the Honorable the Governor General and Council that ships returning to Bengal in ballast make it a common custom to throw their ballast overboard into the river, to the very great prejudice of the navigation, notice is hereby given that the Honorable the Governor General and Council are determined

to prosecute, with the utmost rigour, all persons who shall be detected in these practices.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM, }
April 11th, 1785. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, APRIL 21st, 1785.

Boats of all denominations supplied at the Police Office (which Office becomes responsible for the conduct and good behaviour of the Manjees, &c.) at the following rates, published and approved March 10th, 1781 :—

		Rs.	A.
For a Budgerow of	8 dandees, per day	2	0
	10 ditto ditto	2	8
	12 ditto ditto	3	8
	14 ditto ditto	5	0
	16 ditto ditto	6	0
	18 ditto ditto	6	8
	20 ditto ditto	7	0
	22 ditto ditto	7	8
	24 ditto ditto	8	0
For a Woollock of	4 ditto per month	22	0
	5 ditto ditto	25	0
	6 ditto ditto	28	0
For a boat of 250 maunds		29	0
	300 ditto (7 dandees)	34	0
	400 ditto (8 ditto)	40	0
	500 ditto (10 ditto)	50	8
To go to Burrampore is	20	days.	
Moorshedabad	25	ditto	
Rajamahall	37½	ditto	
Mongheer	45	ditto	
Patna	60	ditto	
Benares	75	ditto	
Cawnpore	90	ditto	
Fyzabad	105	ditto	
Maldah	37½	ditto	
Rungpore	52½	ditto	
Dacca	37½	ditto	
Luckipore	45	ditto	
Chittagong	60	ditto	
Goalpara	75	ditto	

THURSDAY, APRIL 28TH, 1785.

At a Court of Directors held on Thursday, the 28th October 1784.

Resolved unanimously, that as peace and tranquillity are now perfectly established throughout India, and this Court being sensible that this happy event has been principally owing to the very able and spirited exertions of our Governor General and of our Supreme Council, that the thanks of this Court be conveyed to Warren Hastings, Esquire, for his firm, unwearied, and successful endeavours in procuring the late peace with the several Powers in India.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be conveyed to the Supreme Council for the assistance they have given in restoring our affairs in India to the happy situation of tranquillity.

Resolved unanimously, that our Governor General and Council be directed to inform Mr. David Anderson that this Court entertain a proper sense of his masterly conduct in negotiating with the Mahatta Powers, and that they shall rank him among those who have claim to their favor.

Resolved, that this Court do make it their request to Mr Hastings that he will continue to administer the Company's affairs in India for one year after the arrival of a successor in Bengal, or notification of the appointment of a successor in India, at the end of which year he is to quit the Government, and that he do proceed to arrange the necessary reforms in every Department, Civil and Military; and this Court do assure Mr. Hastings that it is their fixed determination to give him their whole support in carrying into execution every measure which may have for its object the real interest and prosperity of the Company.

Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Honorable Lord Macartney for his zeal and activity in the Company's Service, and for his assistance in procuring the late peace in India.

The Board of Control concur in the votes of thanks, but disapprove of the request for Mr. Hastings' continuance.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

Whereas it has been represented that a common practice prevails with the Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships and of country vessels to encourage and secrete deserters from the Honorable Company's

Service, notice is hereby given, that every person detected in such offence will be proceeded against with the utmost severity.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM, }
April 26th, 1785. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH, 1785.

Private letters mention that Mr. Hastings is to be created a British Peer, with the title of Baron Daylesford, the name of part of his family-estate.

Sir Elijah Impey, intended to return to Bengal on one of the India-men of this season

THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1785.

Secret Department of Inspection, June 27th, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having been this day pleased to resolve on several rules for the Civil Establishment in Bengal, the same are hereby made public for the strict observance of those whom they concern. The rules are to take effect from the 1st of August next.

I. No Civil Servant appointed to this Presidency shall be allowed to draw any pay or allowances annexed to his rank until the day on which he reports his arrival, in writing, to the Secretary of the Public Department, which report the Secretary shall countersign, and forward to the Civil Paymaster.

II. The pay and allowances of every person resigning the Service of the Company shall cease on the day of the date of his resignation, or on the day of his embarkation, whichever shall first happen.

III. When any person retires to Europe on leave of absence with half the allowances of his rank, the full allowances shall cease from the day of his embarkation, and shall commence (when he returns) on the day of his reporting his arrival to the Secretary of the Public Department.

IV. All allowances drawn from the Civil Paymaster's Office shall, in the bills made out, be reduced to Sicca Rupees and even sums; that is to say, if the fraction is under eight annas, it shall not be inserted; if above eight annas, it shall be stated as one Rupee. • No salary or

allowance to be considered as due till the first day of the month succeeding that for which it may be drawn.

V. The offices held by, and the established allowance granted to, the Civil Servants above the rank of Writers, to be considered as a full compensation, and in lieu of all other allowance, in consequence of which the old allowances of salary, diet money, palankeen hire, family allowances, and house-rent are abolished, and are to cease from 1st day of August next, being the first stated period of drawing for them.

VI. Writers on this Establishment are, in lieu of these old allowances, to draw Sicca Rupees 100 per month, and to have quarters in the New Buildings (two to each house) till they shall have been appointed to an office, the salary of which, exclusive of the established allowance, exceeds Rupees 300 per month, when their right to quarters shall cease. This allowance of Rupees 100 is to be drawn in the Office bill in which the Writer serves, by the Head of that Office.

VII. The Head of every Office under this Government shall draw the whole allowances, establishment, and other expense of his Office in one ruled Abstract, every month, according to a Form that will be furnished by the Civil Paymaster, and shall be answerable for the regular disbursements of the whole. To the Office pay of each covenanted Writer serving in his Office, he shall add Rupees 100 per month, as is stated in the Vth Rule, and regularly mark every change occasioned by death, removal, or any other cause.

VIII. All demands upon this Government, whether for salary or any other purpose, must be made within one month after they become due, on forfeiture of 10 per cent. of the whole demand, to be stopped from the person authorized to receive it, and if not made within three months after it is due, the whole sum to be forfeited to Government. This order to be in force from and after the 1st day of August next.

IX. Every demand of a contingent nature, and not provided for in any of the fixed establishments (except the petty charges of Office, not exceeding Rupees 100), must be accompanied with a special order from the Council before it is presented for payment to any of the Pay Offices.

X. An invariable establishment being now fixed for every Office under this Government, no excuse will ever be admitted for drawing improper bills, or presenting unauthorized demands. Every person attempting this shall forfeit the amount of the sum so demanded for the first offence; and for the second shall, in addition thereto, suffer such other punishment as the Board may think proper to inflict.

XI. Every Paymaster disbursing any sum not authorized by the establishments of the different Offices, or by proper authority, shall be

debited personally for the same in the books of the Department to which his Office appertains.

XII. Every Head of an Office under this Government is to be answerable for the regular attendance of all the servants under him, and the Office hours are hereby declared to be from 9 o'clock to 1 in the forenoon, and from 7 o'clock till 9 in the evening, from the 1st day of April till the 30th day of September; and from 10 till 2 in the forenoon, and 7 till 9 in the evening, from the 1st day of October to the 31st March. No Civil Servant under the rank of Factor to be exempted from this rule.

XIII. The Secretary of each Department shall notify to the Paymaster every appointment made in his Department, invariably specifying the day on which the salary is to commence, or to cease on any Office being abolished.

XIV. No postage to be charged in future on letters on the service, but the Head of every Office to sign his name on the outside of every letter on the public business; and any person convicted of conveying letters on their private concerns under such signature, to be punished with the utmost severity.

XV. All Bills for travelling charges to Residents, Collectors, Judges of Adawluts and their Assistants, and Registers, and the Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons appointed to revenue stations, or others not military, to be paid by the Civil Paymaster, who is furnished with a regular table formed by the Committee of Accounts and approved by the Board. These to be entered under the head of travelling charges, and to contain the whole expense incurred to the Company on this account. An Abstract is to be laid monthly before the Board.

All Bills of this nature shall, before payment, be countersigned by the Secretary of the Department to which the drawer belongs, certifying that he knows the service has been performed, and the Bill, when presented, shall be accompanied by the original order of Council, in consequence of which the expense has been incurred.

XVI. All Bills belonging to the Department of Revenue to be discharged at the Khalsa Treasury: All Bills respecting shipping or marine affairs to be discharged by the Marine Paymaster, and all other Bills, not military, to be discharged by the Civil Paymaster.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to order and resolve that no house-rent shall be allowed after the 1st of August next, excepting that specially granted by the Company, viz:—

Sicca Rupees.

To a Field Officer having no quarters ...	120	per month.
To a Captain ditto ...	90	ditto.
To a Subaltern ditto ...	60	ditto.

No Civil Servant who now draws house or office rent is henceforth to draw more on either of these accounts than the sum allowed by the Company to a Field Officer, if such servant be above the rank of Factor. If such servant be a Factor or Writer, he is to be allowed for office rent 90 Sicca Rupees.

Published by the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

E. HAY, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, JULY 7TH, 1785.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Honorable the Governor General and Council in their Secret Department of Inspection, on the 27th of June 1785, transmitted to the Civil Paymaster General for his information and guidance, and directed to be published.

Resolved, that the allowances granted to servants whose offices have been abolished, or who are out of any employ, be re-formed to the following amount.

	Sicca Rupees.
For a Senior Merchant not married ...	800 per month.
Ditto married	1,000 ditto.
For a Junior Merchant not married ...	600
Ditto married	800
For a Factor not married, and quarters...	300 ditto.
Ditto married, and quarters	500 ditto.

*Gentlemen holding these pensions may be employed on commissions of temporary service, with such additional allowances as the Board may choose to grant to them.

Resolved, that, these Regulations do take place from the 1st of July next.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25TH, 1785.

At a Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Friday, the 8th October 1784.

Resolved, that the Captains and Officers of all ships that shall sail from any part of India, after receiving notice hereof, shall be allowed to bring eight thousand pieces of piece-goods, and no more, on paying the Customs, and to the Company five pounds per cent. duty, and two

pounds per cent. for Warehouse-room, &c.; that five thousand pieces, and no more, may consist of white Muslins and Calicoes, stitched or plain, or either of them, of which five thousand pieces, only two thousand pieces may consist of any of the following sorts, viz., Alliballies, Abrochs, Cossaes, Doreas, Jamdannies, Mulmuls, Nainsooks, Neckcloths, Tanjeebs, and Terrindams. That three thousand pieces, and no more, may consist of coloured piece-goods. That the number of pieces of white piece-goods and the number of pieces of coloured piece-goods shall be allowed to each Officer in proportion to his allowance of tonnage homeward; that all exceedings of the above descriptions of piece-goods be charged with twenty pounds per cent. over and above the Customs, five pounds per cent. duty, and two pounds per cent Warehouse-room. And that no deviation be made from this Resolution on any account or pretence whatsoever.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1785.

Bengal Bank.

An alteration having taking place since the first of this month in the Firm of the Bengal Bank, the proprietors thereof are now Jacob Rider and Edward Hay, Esquires, and the firm of the Bank is Rider and Hay.

The Notes to be issued in future will bear the signature of "Jacob Rider" or "Edward Hay" "for the Bengal Bank," and will as usual be for the several sums of five hundred Rupees, one hundred Rupees, fifty Rupees, and one Gold Mohur.

All receipts for money paid into the Bank will be signed by the proprietors, or, in their absence, by Mr. James Hennes; the Clerk, whose name to the receipt shall be as binding on the proprietors as the receipt would be if they signed it themselves.

It appears not to be so generally understood as it should be, out of the environs of Calcutta, that money is received into the Bengal Bank and issued from it on demand to the order of those who deposit it, without any charge whatever to persons paying or receiving the same, in the same manner as at all the Banking Houses in London.

Bank Cheques will be granted to all persons applying for them, who deposit their cash in the Bank. These require only to be filled up in favor of the person to whom the cash is intended to be paid, and were this advantage generally attended to, many abuses would be prevented in the receipt of money which are now frequently complained of.

CALCUTTA, }
August 18th, 1785. }

J. RIDER.
E. HAY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to rescind their resolutions of the 27th January and 27th June last, discontinuing the allowances to the covenanted servants of the Honorable Company for diet, house-rent, moonshies, and palanquin hire, and to direct the Civil Paymaster to pay the same as formerly.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council.

FORT WILLIAM,
September 28th, 1785. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council desire that such of the Civil and Military Servants of the Honorable Company as are desirous of proceeding to England on the Honorable Company's chartered Ships of this season, will notify the same as soon as possible, as a distribution of passages will take place at the first meeting of the Board after the 31st of December next.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT, }
November 15th, 1785. }

By command,
W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

Extracts of Orders from the Court of Directors, January 20th, 1779.

"We have thought fit to revoke such part of our Resolution of the 1st of December 1775 as restrains the Commanders of the Company's freighted ships from receiving a greater sum than eighty pounds each, for the passage of Captains and Factors to India, and for their accommodation on the voyage; also so much of the said Resolution as restrains the Commanders from receiving more than fifty pounds from Cadets who shall be entertained at the Commander's table; and we have now resolved that instead of the sums aforesaid, the said Commanders shall be henceforward permitted to receive the following allowances for the

passage and accommodation of persons proceeding to India in the before-mentioned stations, viz :—

For Factors and Captains, each . . .	£ 100
For Writers, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, each . . .	“ 80
For every Cadet entertained at the Commander's table, by the Commander's consent or the Company's order	60

May 12th, 1780.

“ We have likewise resolved that every Commander shall from henceforth (the contracts already made, or money paid for this year, excepted) be absolutely restrained from demanding or taking, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or in India, from any Writer or Lieutenant, Ensign or Cadet, any greater sum or sums of money, or other gratuity, or satisfaction, for the passage and accommodation of such respective persons, than the respective sums allowed by the Resolution; and in case any Commander of any freighted ship shall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, take any further sum or sums of money, or other gratuity or satisfaction, for the passage of any such person, than what are allowed by this Resolution, such Commander shall forfeit and pay to the Company, for the use of Poplar Hospital, treble the sum so taken beyond the sums beforementioned; and for the purpose of making himself liable to, and securing such payment, the Commander of every ship hereafter to be taken into the Company's service before he is sworn in, shall give Bond to this Company in the penalty of one thousand pounds.

“ The Commanders of our freighted ships are still permitted to receive, but upon no consideration to demand, a larger sum than the undermentioned, for the passage and accommodation, at their table, of Gentlemen proceeding to and returning from India, at their own expense, in the following stations, viz :—

For a General Officer	£ 200
For a Member of Council, or Colonel	“ 150
For a Lieutenant Colonel	“ 120
For Senior and Junior Merchants and Majors, &c.	“ 100

January 15th, 1783.

“ The Commanders of our ships having severally entered into a Bond to pay forfeit to Poplar Hospital, if they shall take more than is

allowed by the Company for the passage and accommodation of Writers, Ensigns, Lieutenants, and Cadets entertained at their tables, we enclose a copy of such Bond for your particular information, and direct that immediately on the arrival of every ship at your settlement, in which there shall be any passenger of the above description, you make a strict enquiry into the sums paid by all and every such person or persons, and if any instance occur wherein the stipulated allowance shall have been exceeded, you must not fail to inform us thereof, in order to enable us to recover the penalty of the Bond for the use of the said Hospital.

“In our letter of the 12th of May 1780, we advised you that we had resolved that the Commanders of our ships should severally enter into a Bond not to take more than we had allowed, for the passage and accommodation of Writers, Lieutenants, Ensigns, and Cadets entertained at their table, and enclosed copies of the Bond for your information; notwithstanding which, we have reason to believe that several Commanders have taken more than the sums allowed by the said Bond, for the passage and accommodation of persons under these descriptions; we therefore hereby repeat the orders contained in the said letter, and strictly enjoin you to be very particular in your enquiries whether any of the Commanders have taken more than they are allowed by our orders, and acquaint us therewith.”

PART II.

EDITORIAL

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1785.

An Address on the New Year. (Extract.)

There are certain occasions when the most wicked man living cannot banish serious reflection; when he cannot help meditating on the folly of his actions, on the importance of wisdom, and on the merits of goodness in procuring a happy life. The prospect of death is not a serious one to the good only; indeed, perhaps to them it is a happy prospect; it is not a serious prospect only to the philosopher, or man of learning, but it is an irresistible call, even to the most abandoned, to bethink themselves of their ways, and be wise in time. } Of all other deaths, sudden death conveys most horror; few there are, be they ever so regular in their lives, who do not feel on such an occasion, that all their worldly caution and interest are very vain and unprofitable, compared with the better assurance which an unspotted conscience gives. All gaiety, all grandeur, even the pomp of sophistry, and the proud reasoning of infidels and of the unprincipled rake, are then at an end. On such an occasion men seem what they are.

* * *

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20th, 1785.

A robbery was committed a few days ago, with circumstances that deserve relating.

Ramkunt Moonshee having turned away Bunmally, his servant, three months ago, the fellow from that time resolved to rob him, as he knew he always kept a good deal of money in his house. He consulted with several people of bad character, but found none of them hardy enough to undertake it. At length one of them proposed to send to Serampore for Govindram Chuckerbutty, a notorious house-breaker, who had been long expelled Calcutta. He brought with him two others, and at a consultation being informed of the circumstances, engaged to commit the robbery. He said, the first thing to be done was to go to Calleeaghaut to make a religious vow. He the following night went with Bunmally, and two others pretended to throw a spell over them, and hoisted them over the wall of

Ramkunt's garden. The door and chest were broke open, and no one disturbed, though sixty-four people slept in the house. Information being given, Mr. Motte went in the morning to the house, and observing the robbery must have been committed by some one well acquainted with the house, Bunmally was apprehended. He informed that the robbers were Govindram and two others who had escaped to Serampore. Mr. Bie being addressed, Govindram and another were seized and confined separately, in order to be sent the next morning to Calcutta; but Govindram in the night, fastening his girdle to the bars of his prison, strangled himself, for the room was so low he could not stand upright, and, in his efforts, forced his nails into the palms of his hands.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1785.

Calcutta.

We understand that Mr. Macpherson will have a Public Breakfast on every Monday and on every Thursday morning, at the Government House, when he will see all persons on business from the hours of eight to eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons are requested to specify in writing, as concisely as may be convenient, the subject on which they may wish to apply to, or have an answer from the Governor General.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Macpherson will see the principal Natives and Vakeels at the Government House.

The Tuesday and Friday mornings he means to devote to the Heads of the Public Offices at his private house in town.

In the country he wishes no person to take the trouble of coming to see him, unless by special appointment on public business.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1785.

On Tuesday the Hon^{ble} Warren Hastings, Esq., dined at the Powder Works with Mr. Hay, who had invited a large party of gentlemen on the occasion. About half an hour after four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hastings went on board his *Budgerow*, and proceeded down the river as soon as the tide served, in order to embark for Europe on the *Berrington*.

[*Note.*—This account is more precise and detailed than given by Gleig, of the departure of this Governor General.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3RD, 1785.

On Monday last, at a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta at the Harmonic Tavern, to vote an address to the Governor General on the occasion of his departure from this country, a Committee was appointed to draw it up in the course of the evening, which was accordingly done. On the succeeding morning it received the approbation of the same assembly, and although the very short space of three hours was allotted for its being signed and presented, yet so ready were the Settlement in general to testify their sense of the Governor General's merits and long services, and to pay him this last mark of respect, that the address was presented to him at noon with no less than 260 names affixed to it.

We are informed that a duplicate of the address is intended to be forwarded to Mr. Hastings by the last ship of the present season, and that it lies at the Harmonic Tavern for the signature of those Gentlemen who had not an opportunity of signing it previous to his departure.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

Calcutta.

We are directed by the Honorable the Governor General and Council to express their entire disapprobation of some Extracts from English Newspapers which appeared in this Paper, during a short period when the Editor was under the necessity of entrusting to other hands the superintendence of the Press.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have also commanded it to be made known that the permission which they granted for publishing this Paper was merely confined to making it the channel for circulating the advertisements of Government; and that it is not by any means to be considered as under their authority in any other respect whatever. But at the same time, they will hold the Editor accountable to them, and expect that he do not publish anything that is improper..

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

An account of a woman burning herself. By an Officer.

A few days since, going in a Budgerow from Ghyretty to dine at Chinsura, I perceived near Chandernagore a vast crowd assembled on the shore; upon enquiry, I found this large concourse of people were gathered

M

to see a Gentoo woman burn herself with her husband: as I had read many accounts of this strange and barbarous ceremony, but had never seen it performed, I was resolved upon the present occasion to be an eye-witness. I went ashore and walked up close to the girl; she seemed about 21 years of age, and was standing up, decorated with flowers; pieces of silk were tied upon her wrists; two of her children were near her, the eldest, about eight or nine years of age, was mixing up rice in a large pan, some of which, with many ceremonies, he put into his deceased father's mouth, who was laid upon his back on the pile; this was composed of straw and dry wood, and about four feet high; close round it were six bamboo stakes drove into the ground, about seven feet in height, to keep the pile from giving way too soon after the fire was communicated to it. The girl to me appeared stupid, and so very weak, that two Brahmins were obliged to support her. I asked some persons present, whether Bang or Opium had not been given to her; they declared not, but that the loss of her husband was the sole cause of her dejection. I however perceived, from the redness of her eyes, that narcotics had been administered; she seemed not in the least ruffled, but surveyed the crowd with great composure, nor did the dreadful preparations appear in the smallest degree to disconcert her. The Brahmins took her down to the Ganges; she sat on the edge of the water and was bathed, while prayers were repeated. Her clothes were then taken off, and a red silk covering (a saurry) put upon her. When she returned from the river, fresh flowers were again put round her neck and arms. At this time, the Brahmins alone asked her, whether the sacrifice she was about to make of herself was her own free choice; and whether any force had been used to compel her to devote herself to death contrary to her inclination? She bowed her head, but I could not hear anything she said, or perceive that she spoke at all. She afterwards sat down, and threw several handfuls of cowries among the crowd, which were scrambled for with great avidity. She then took leave of her children and relations in a very affecting manner. The Brahmins afterwards fixed several combs in her hair, and led her six or seven times round her husband's corpse. I perceived, as often as she came to his head she bowed, and some words were repeated by those who attended her, which I could not understand; she then was lifted upon the pile, and laid herself down by her deceased husband, with her arms about his neck. Two people immediately passed a rope twice across the bodies, and fastened it so tight to the stakes, that it would have effectually prevented her from rising had she attempted. I could not refrain, at this moment, from asking a person who had been near me all the time, and who had been very ready in explaining every circumstance I had wished to be informed of, the reason of their binding down with cords a willing

victim; he told me that however great her resolution might be, it was very possible, when the fire was first kindled, she might attempt to rise, which the ropes would hinder her from doing. A great quantity of straw and dry wood was now laid upon her, and several pots of ghee thrown over it. The preparations, after the unhappy creature was laid upon the pile, took up some time, and this dreadful interval must have appeared to her more terrible than the worst of deaths. She distinctly heard the people around her ordering more fuel, and the fatal brand called for which was to consume her to ashes. When everything was ready, her eldest son came and set fire to the under part of the straw. in a moment all was in a blaze. Two men kept a very long bamboo closely pressed upon the bodies, but the heat was so great that people were constantly employed for some time pouring pots of water upon their heads. Vast quantities of straw, wood, &c., were thrown upon the pile for several minutes after it was lighted, and the heat was so great, that a termination must have been very soon put to the torments of the miserable devoted woman.

A dangerous gang of thieves are discovered: they keep a shop in the China Bazar, and get admittance into many houses as pedlars, on pretence of selling bargains of cotton or silk clothes, and steal anything they can conceal. Several watches have been found on them.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1785.

As this Paper winds up our work for the first year of our undertaking, we feel ourselves impelled by inclination, no less than by duty, to express our most grateful sense of the indulgence with which our labors have been received by the public, who, regarding our intentions to afford them useful entertainment, have generously overlooked any deficiency in the execution of them.

The only return we can ever hope to make for this indulgence, will be, by the most strenuous and unremitted endeavours, to prove ourselves not unworthy of a continuance of it. For this purpose we have omitted nothing in our power: we have enlarged the plan of our work. We have explored new sources of information, and feel an honest pride in being able to say that we are honored with promises of such a correspondence as will give our Paper a claim to the merit of originality at least.

We must not be understood by this to preclude ourselves from taking advantage of such works of science and entertainment as may properly come within our plan. The end proposed by the labors of the learned

is public advantage. To disseminate them, therefore, in the most taking form, is to co-operate with the beneficent design of the authors. What we mean is, that we will never disappoint curiosity by stale extracts from publications hackneyed and in the hands of every reader, by quoting from quotations and retailing the shreds and patches of wit already worn out.

This must not be thought promising too much. Life is a large field, and fertile in productions of various kinds. The great difficulty will be to make a selection of what is proper amid that variety, so as not to mistake in tying up the bouquet, and mingle weeds with flowers, because the gaudiness of their colours may strike the eye for a moment.

“To hold the mirror up to nature, to show virtue her own feature, “scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form “and pressure,” is the task we have assigned ourselves. If in the execution of it we can laugh folly out of countenance, and make vice hide its head from the shafts of ridicule, we cannot fear but we shall be honoured with the favour and protection of the public, the attainment of which is the highest object of our ambition.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1785.

The Board were pleased to direct, that in order to supply the places of the Sebundy Corps, four regiments of sepoys be employed in securing the collection of the revenues, and maintaining the peace of the country; and Bograh, Rungpoor, Dacca, and Midnapoor, were fixed as stations for these regiments. It is now resolved that Dinagepoor be a station instead of Rungpoor; and that a small detachment under the command of a Commissioned Officer, be sent to Rungpoor for the protection of the Frontier.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1785.

To the British Inhabitants of India.

Fellow-countrymen!

The moment's arrived that determines if we
Most obsequious vassals or freemen shall be;
The Parliament Act in the dog-days so famous,
Of eighty and four, is arrived here to tame us.
Proscribed in the Statute Book, (Statutes at large,)
As thieves not deserving protection or charge,

From the best constitution in which we were born,
 Unheard we're condemned, and held out to the scorn
 Of the world, as men guilty of crimes that deprive us
 Of Jury and Judge: to despair it will drive us!
 Stand forth then, my merry men, citizens all,
 Don't pocket these injuries tamely, but call
 An assembly; assert your pretensions and merit;
 Paint your rights and your wrongs with the brush of high spirit,
 And tell the good Prince of his people, how he
 Is deceived: and to him represent as how we,
 His battles have fought with the spirit of men
 Who conquer, and plunder, and conquer again.
 Our bodies so weakened by liver and bile,
 What in Europe a pleasure is, here is a toil,
 The case comes so pat in, I needs too must tell ye on,
 The Parliament Act which first sowed the rebellion
 The Cogidge they burnt, seized the ships in the road,
 Tarred and feathered all English who doubled Cape Cod.
 Tho' then the Bostonians made such a fuss,
 Their example ought not to be followed by us.
 But I wish that a band of good Patriot-wallahs
 (Whose weight (that is heaviness) consequence follows)
 Would stand forth with sagacious discrimination,
 Point out every wound in this d—d compilation
 To citizen-fellows, who want penetration.
 And rouse all the rage of their rough indignation. }
 Forgive this strong language, (forgive! who would not?)
 Without warmth I can't write, for the weather grows hot.*
 Our interests in jeopardy! now is the time
 When delicate stuff should be reckoned a crime.
 The disease at a crisis is; now is the moment
 To use this practical purgative comment:
 Pitt sticks in your gizzards, then purge him away,
 And your healths will return—so, what more can I say?

ANTI-BILLIOUS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1785.

The Masquerade on Monday night was conducted very much to the satisfaction of the Company. The rooms and tents were fitted up with taste, in a style entirely new in this country.

* It is now as hot here as in the dog-days in England, when the Act was passed.

[Note.—This Note appears in the original]

The following were the most remarkable characters :—

Huncamunca, an admirable mask, and astonishingly well supported the whole night.

Two Gypsies, very smart and witty in their questions and replies.

An Oxonian, by a Lady, who supported the character with great spirit.

Two Boarding School Misses and their Governess, excellent.

A French Bean and Belle, very entertaining.

Three admirable Sailors, who sung a glee.

*An Armenian Gentleman and Lady, much in character.

A very good Milkmaid.

A Naggah, very capital.

A smart Ballad Singer, but was so modest she could not venture to sing.

An excellent Jew.

A fortune-telling Gypsy, very good.

A Watchman.

An Harlequin and Clown, very lively and active.

A Joghee, well performed.

A Soldier, a good mask.

An inimitable Housemaid.

A Metrany, capital.

A French Pastrycook.

A French Pedlar.

A Subadar.

A Turk.

A Moonshee.

Several Moghuls, Persians, and Moormen.

The Dominos in general well fancied, but, as usual, were too numerous.

The Hinchinbrooke Packet will be closed in the course of four or five days.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1785.

At a time when the necessities of Government have occasioned a reduction in the salaries and emoluments of every Officer in the Company's service, it is greatly to be wished that the Honorable Board would condescend to take into their consideration the extravagant wages exacted by our domestics, and form some regulations to relieve us from so heavy a grievance. The following lists of the rates recommended to the Council in 1759, when contrasted with the present enormous wages,

will exhibit, in a forcible point of view, the difference in this most expensive article of house-keeping; and from thence may be deduced a comparative estimate in other particulars.

Copy of rates of wages recommended by the Zemindars of Calcutta to the President and Council, for their approbation and concurrence, in the year 1785—

Messrs. Becher, Frankland, and Holwell, Zemindars.

	R. As.
Consuman	5 0
Chobdar	5 0
Head Cook	5 0
Coachman	5 0
Head female servant	5 0
Jemaudar	4 0
Khidmutgar	3 0
Cook's first mate	3 0
Head Bearer	3 0
Second female servant	3 0
Peons	2 8
Bearers	2 8
Washerman to a family	3 0
Ditto to a single Gentleman	1 8
Syce	2 0
Mushalchee	2 0
Shaving Barber	1 8
Hair-dresser	1 8
Khurtchburdar	2 0
House Mally	2 0
Grass-cutter	1 4
Harry-woman to a family	2 0
Ditto to a single Gentleman	1 0
Wet-nurse	4 0
Dry-nurse	4 0

Present monthly wages in Calcutta.

	Sicca Rs.
Consuman	10 to 25
Chobdar	6 to 8
Head Cook	15 to 30
Cook's mate	6 to 12
Coachman	10 to 20

Jemandar	. 8 to 15
Khidmutgar	. 6 to 8
Head Bearer	.. 6 to 10
Bearer	... 4 0
Peon	. 4 to 6
Washerman to a family	15 to 20
Ditto to a single Gentleman	. 6 to 8
Syce	5 to 6
Grass-cutter	2 to 4
Mushalchee	4 0
Barber	2 to 4
Hair-dresser	.. 6 to 16
Khurtchburdar	4 0
Metrany	4 to 6
Wet-nurse, besides clothes, &c.	12 to 16
Aya, ditto ditto	12 to 16

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

Verses on a late Hunting Party.

[In imitation of Master Gill, in the Bath Guide.]

1

A Party once to Hurdum came,
(O may they come again !)
That kill'd hog, deer, and other game,
All which were cook'd by *Ben*.

2

Great God Apollo ! and ye Nine,
Assist your votary's pen,
That I may sing, before I dine,
The stews of Master *Ben*.

3

First let me tell, how piping hot,
Before the hour of ten,
The nice jugg'd hare was in the pot,
Prepared by skilful *Ben*.

4

To shred shallots, and garlic bruise,
 He suramoned all his men,
 Anchovies washed, and mace to use,
 With pepper ; O rare *Ben* !

5

Less bliss, while mands, consenting, tell
 "The *how*, the *where*, the *when*,
 Than we experience, when we smell
 And taste the sauce of *Ben*.

6

The C——r and Gen——I,
 With other gentlemen,
Nem con declar'd that, all in all,
 The best of cooks was *Ben*.

7

With eager haste, gay J—ck K—l—ch
 Cries out, "right wee'l I ken
 " His health ought to be drank in Hock,
 " Let's drink to bonny *Ben*."

8

On elephants next morn we slew
 The tyger in his den ;
 " How fine a beast for *barbique* !
 " Were his flesh sweet," (says *Ben* !)

9

The duck, teal, snipe, his varying skill,
 Young pullet, or old hen,
 "Transforms in roast, or stew, or grill ;
 O able, able *Ben* !

10

Now droop, my muse, and now bewail,
 Bewail that now and then
 The greatest men, best plans, may fail ;
 And so for once did *Ben*.

11

A floriken at eve we saw,
 And kill'd in yonder glen,
 When lo! it came to table raw,
 Which roused the rage of *Ben*.

12

But soon the fault's amended quite,
 By roasting it again:
 Grant me, ye Gods! keen appetite,
 And dishes cook'd by *Ben*.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

Mrs. Hastings has had the honor to dine with their Majesties.

THURSDAY, MAY 12TH, 1785.

We have authority to inform the Public that, on the 7th of this month, the Governor General received from the Emperor Shah Allum and Maha Rajah Madagee Scindia an official and solemn disavowal, under their respective seals, of demands which were transmitted by them, on Mr. Macpherson's accession to the Government, for the former tribute from Bengal.

The demands of the tribute were transmitted through Major Brown, and made immediately upon his recall from the Court of Shah Allum, but without any communication of the subject to Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson was immediately instructed to inform Scindia that his interference in such demands would be considered in the light of direct hostility and a breach of our treaty with the Marattas; and Shah Allum was to be informed that the justice of the English to his illustrious House, could never admit the interference or recommendation of other powers, and could alone flow from their voluntary liberality.

A disavowal of claims advanced unjustly and disrespectfully was insisted upon; and we are authorized to declare that Mr. Anderson's conduct in obtaining that disavowal was open and decided, and highly honorable to him as a public minister. He acted in conformity to the orders of Government even before he received them. He founded his remonstrances on a short letter which he had received from the Governor General, and upon circumstances which passed in the presence of Scindia at Shah Allum's Durbar, as Major Brown was taking his leave.

The effects which Mr Anderson's remonstrance produced are very satisfactory and creditable to Government, and such explanations have followed upon the part of Scindia as must eventually strengthen our alliance with the Marattas, expose the designs of secret enemies, and secure the general tranquillity of India.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1785.

Calcutta.

We are directed to inform the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Settlement that, on account of the heat of the weather, the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day will, as usual, be postponed to the 8th of December, when the Hon'ble the Governor General will give a public Ball and Supper.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

Extracts from the London Chronicle.

London, 13th December.—Died, Doctor Samuel Johnson, at his house in Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, aged 76.*

December 21st.—Yesterday the remains of the much lamented Dr. Samuel Johnson were interred in Westminster Abbey. The procession, consisting of a hearse and six horses, with the corpse, and ten mourning-coaches and four, set out from Bolt-Court, Fleet Street, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, being followed by several gentlemen's carriages, most of the company in which were in mourning. At one o'clock the corpse arrived at the Abbey, where it was met by Dr. Taylor, (who read the funeral service,) and several Prebends, and conducted to the Poets Corner, and laid close to the remains of David Garrick, Esquire. The following are the names of the greater number who attended at this solemnity:—

Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Scott, Executors.

Sir J. Banks, Mr. Langton, Mr. Burke, Mr. Colman, Mr. Wyndham, and another, Pall bearers; General Paoli, Rev Dr. Farmer, Dr. Brocklesby, Dr. Burney, Mr. Steevens, Mr. Malone, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Horsley, Dr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Rev. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Cook, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Ryland, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Du-Moulin, Mr. Lastres, Mr. Burke, Junior, other distinguished persons, and the deceased's favorite black servant. A great concourse of people were assembled, who behaved with a degree of decency suitable to the solemn occasion.

* Note.—Dr. Johnson was 75 at his death. He was born on the 18th of September 1709, and died on the 13th of December 1784

His monument is to be placed between that of Handel and the Duke of Argyle, there being the most convenient vacancy for that purpose.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1785.

Calcutta.

Last Friday night, between the hours of nine and ten, a balloon, measuring six feet in diameter, and filled with rarified air, was let off from the Esplanade. It mounted very gradually until it had risen about a quarter of a mile, when it ascended with great rapidity, shot towards the west, and got out of sight in about a quarter of an hour from the time of its departure from the earth. Mr. Wintle, the young gentleman who constructed the balloon, will favor the Settlement with another exhibition to-morrow evening. This balloon, which measures eight feet in diameter, will be let off from the Esplanade at eight o'clock in the evening, if the weather will permit; but, should it prove unfavorable, the exhibition will be deferred till Monday evening at the same hour.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1785.

DEATH.—The 24th ultimo, at Madras, Mr. Samuel Trentback, who had been an inhabitant upwards of sixty years. No description of the parsimony and self-denial of any miser perhaps ever came up to what this man really practised, for a great length of years. His estate does not exceed a lack of pagodas,* a sum greatly short of what he was supposed to have been worth.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1785.

Resolutions framed on the 13th, and agreed to on the 17th of March 1785, by the Officers of the Third Brigade stationed at Cannanore.

The general voice of the Gentlemen at this station, taking into consideration the most proper mode of obtaining a repeal of the Clauses of Mr. Pitt's India Bill, which, under the unjust, illiberal Plea of Delinquency on our parts, constitute the New Court of Judicature.

The following heads are recommended to the perusal of the Gentlemen at large, and, if approved of, their signatures are requested.

*Note.—A pagoda being worth Rs. 8-8, this sum would amount to three lacks and a half of Rupees.

I. That as Britons, we are entitled to the protection and support of the ancient and established Laws of England in common with the other subjects of the Realm.

II. That the Inventory required from the Servants of the Honorable East India Company, and the New Court of Judicature constituted by Mr. Pitt's Bill for the trial of delinquents, is contrary to the Laws and Customs of England, insomuch that it compels, under very severe Penalties, men born free to give Evidence against themselves, and deprives the Subject of the inestimable Blessing and his Birth-right, "Trial by Jury."

III. That it is the duty of every Subject to support the Laws, and by every legal and honest endeavour to prevent Innovations in the Constitution.

IV. That we do most solemnly believe the New Court of Judicature constituted by Mr. Pitt's Bill to be contrary to the Constitution.

We further resolve that, so soon as the several opinions of the Gentlemen at this station be obtained, we will elect by ballot a Committee to correspond with the other Committees at the several stations, and aid and assist their good endeavours.

Resolved, likewise, that when called upon, we will cheerfully subscribe what proportionable sums of money may be requisite in support of this our just cause.

N. B.—The above resolutions were subscribed by the Gentlemen present at this Meeting, and afterwards by circulation, and at the subsequent Meeting on the 17th of March 1745, by about one hundred and fifty.

It was also agreed at this Meeting that a general Meeting of those Gentlemen who may be willing to sign the accompanying resolutions be requested, on Thursday next, the 17th instant, at Alcock's Tope, to ballot for a Committee to conduct the business.

The mode of ballot proposed is, that each Subscriber shall bring or send a list of twenty names, and from a majority of votes thus given, thirteen or more Gentlemen may be returned as a Committee.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1785.

To the Printer.

SIR,—I have lived long in India, and though not in the Company's Service, I earnestly wish well to the Service, both Civil and Military.

No Society in any part of the earth (and I have seen a little of this same globe) contains a more liberal description of men, and I should be truly sorry that they should be misled by very artful persons, who know well the effect of general declamations about public rights and English liberty, and who have certainly some matters of their own to cover, or ill-humour to indulge, in stirring up general complaints. It is published about the Settlement that it is meant to send a petition to Parliament, a modest one, no doubt, to get the Clauses about India delinquents repealed. And it is said that poor ensigns and writers in debt are as anxious upon the subject as some of the rich Colonels, Collectors, and Contractors.

When is the day to arrive when the signers of such a petition (except a few who are setting it on, and who may not be able to leave India this year) will feel either inconvenience or shame from stating their fortunes on their return to their native country? and what honest East-Indian would not be glad of stating his real fortune to free himself from general odium?

Reflect for one moment, my good countrymen, have you forgot the punishments Mr. Fox intended for you? Insensible of the freeborn Charter that Mr. Pitt has given every Civil and every Military servant in Bengal, read the 42nd Clause of the Act of Parliament, read the 41st; the first makes your situations the birth-right of your services, the second ties up the hands of the Company from overloading the service, and depriving you of your fair room and ground to obtain an independence, and do you know how much a Minister has cut off from his own power to render you these services? how fortunately he has prevented even your good masters, the Company, from giving a part of your bread to others. Are you to be informed that, except Pitt, no Minister of England ever had the power or virtue to make such a surrender of patronage? What must the Minister's feelings be when, instead of receiving from you an address of thanks, from the ensign up to the Commander-in-Chief, from the writer up to the Governor General, his first notice from you is abuse, complaint, and remonstrance?

Whatever the son—and the true son he must be—of the great Pitt may feel upon the occasion, depend upon it, Gentlemen, your petition will fix your character in England and in Europe. It will be said that you are insensible of the sacrifices that have been made in your favor, and that Mr. Fox knew your real character better than Mr. Pitt. You know what swarms of Civilians and Officers were ready to be sent out by that Minister to take your bread from you; and what numbers were to be removed from this country, and for no other reason but that they had been long in the country and held good places.

There are very able men always about a Minister, who are teasing him for offices. When your petition arrives in England, Mr. Fox will give it every support, you may depend upon it; and if with its assistance he could turn out Mr. Pitt, he will give you all you can want of the privileges of concealing your fortunes, of trials by juries, &c., but he will repeal the Clauses in the Act that prevents supercession, that prevents your being overwhelmed with new adventurers, that restrains the Board of Control and the Ministers, as well as the Directors, from sending out one man for whom there is not a vacant writership or cadetship; and a secret list will be sent out to the Governor General and Council ordering home, by degrees, all the occupiers of good places.

Mark the issue, my good friends, and if your petition should not be able to obtain its object, or to put Mr. Pitt out of place, or Mr. Fox into one, you may depend upon it that the principal promoters of it will be told that England is ready to receive them, if the conditions of service in India are unsupportable. Still I revere the noble principle upon which I really believe ninety out of a hundred of you mean to sign the petition. It is that noble principle which you inherited with your earliest life and opinions as Englishmen.

Now, as I wish to suggest a healing measure to you, it has occurred to me that if you must petition, and show names at the bar of Parliament and your country, you would have a good chance of success by writing a petition in the following spirit,—a petition which your present rulers could not well refuse to send home for you, with a proper recommendation. And I have heard it surmised, that it will appear hereafter that you owe some of the good parts of the late Act to the representations of your present rulers. Suppose, for a moment, you were to send the following petition to Parliament:—

PETITION.

“We, the servants of the East India Company and of the British Nation in India, fully impressed with the gracious and protecting justice of our Sovereign, and most unfeignedly thankful to the legislature of our country for the security lately established to us by law in our respective stations, in the different lines of our service, acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude these great obligations conferred upon us, unsolicited, by the British Senate, and under the auspices of a Minister whose hereditary virtues appear with unequivocal lustre, in a measure of so disinterested, so liberal, and so politic a tendency. Completely happy should we have esteemed ourselves under the protection of such regulations, had not the difficulties of punishing misconduct in this country (and such must happen here as well as in all countries) suggested a change and restriction in some

privileges which we must value equally with our fellow-subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies, and elsewhere.

"We say no more upon so delicate a subject, knowing that our most gracious Sovereign, and the true guardian of the British Constitution, will, on the first knowledge of our uneasiness, leave us every freedom that the right of Britons, unvaried and unmodified, can claim, whether the public service places us on the east or west of the seat of empire, to the south or north of the equator, or near to, or at a cruel distance from, a country to which we look back with every wish and anxiety of attachment, whose equal justice and protection we can never forfeit, and for whose prosperity and glory we are ready to lay down our lives, and all that we possess or hold valuable." What can we say more?

Such a petition could not give offence. The grievance even is not pointed out, but left with delicacy to the judgment of Parliament. Such is the petition which, in my opinion, would work upon the King, the Minister, and the people of England. Some clever fellows among you will say, I dare say, d—n it, it is tame, it won't do. Let us speak like the Americans and the Irish, and with spirit—that is the only way;—so it might, if we were in the situation, and if this was a country to pass life in, and if we had a legislature here, &c, &c., &c. But alas! who could in his patriotism wish to enter into the native service.

'A good thought might be thrown into the petition, at least a true one; we all know as well as it had been written in one of the Sections of the New Act of Parliament, why the offensive Clauses were introduced; it was because Parliament had found it impossible to bring certain supposed criminals of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal to justice.

But who has been most affected by the misconduct of these rulers? why, not the people of England, nor the Parliament or Ministers of England. No, but the poor and honest servants of the Company, Military and Civil. How happens it that the servants, Military and Civil, are now starving at Bombay and Madras? Why, because of the mal-administration of their superior fellow-servants, who brought on the Maratta and Hyder's war, and the ruin of all private fortunes except their own, and those of a few insolent favorites. Who has to answer for what our countrymen suffered from Tippoo? who, in other words, ought to be punished? why, those very men who have brought upon us the unpleasant Clauses in the new Act. To them alone do we owe misfortunes which those have to rue who are yet unborn, or in the Company's service. The present distresses in Bengal are of a delicate subject; but those who speak loud against Mr. Pitt's Bill, are those who have got what, if it had been divided, would have made half the service easy, and rendered it unneces-

sary to reduce even modest allowances to prevent a general bankruptcy of the State.

It is very hard upon these overgrown Gentlemen to give an account of their fortunes. I wish to God there may be many servants in this country, some ten years hence, who may think it a hardship to show their books on their return to England. I fear it will be the reverse; that they will be thankful for the offensive Clause, as it will oblige the State to give them that reward for their services which they could not get in India with honor, and which they had not got.

I am, Sir, &c.,

TIMOTHY TELL-TRUTH.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1785.

Yesterday was published, price four Rupees, at J. Hay's Printing Office,

THE DELINQUENTS,

A Satire inscribed to the Committee of British Inhabitants in Bengal.

If e'er the dagger's pointed at the breast,
 If each prerogative of life's supprest,
 Will the tame spirit lay supinely down,
 And sink a slave beneath a Premier's frown?
 Will man, to keep alive an empty name,
 Give up his freedom, dignity, and fame?

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1785.

We are sorry to learn, by letters from Moorshedabad, that in consequence of the unusual height of the river, (which has been such as was never known in the memory of man,) the great river had overflowed its banks, and laid the country between the city and Bogwangolah entirely under water, and had, by the channel of the Ackbarpoor Lake, even penetrated the eastern parts of the city; that, from the same unfortunate cause, some of the dykes on the Cossimbazar river had likewise given way below the Berhampoor Cantonments; and that the water from these two sources having joined, had overflowed all that part of the country, and had come up to the wall of the Cossimbazar filature. We are happy to add that the dykes near the city had, though with the utmost difficulty, been preserved, and the inhabitants been thereby saved from the terrible calamity which must have ensued from their giving way, and which was, from the dreadful height and rapidity of the current, looked upon as inevitable. We find also that the river having fallen, and continuing to fall, though very slowly, the inundation had, on the 24th instant, greatly subsided.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH, 1785.

To the Printer.

SIR,—As the very great and sudden reduction that is now taking place in the allowances of the gentlemen in the Company's service, renders it absolutely necessary for us so to reduce our expences as to adapt our mode of living to our now so greatly lessened means, and as in this country the article of servants' wages forms a very considerable head in house expences, I take the liberty of submitting, through the channel of your paper, the expediency of a conformity to the undermentioned rates, which have been procured from the gentleman who, from his official situation, ought to be best informed how far the present very high wages could be reduced with propriety, and without bringing upon the servants a similar distress to what we ourselves feel, from the embarrassment arising from the more than immediate, the retrospective operation of the retrenching regulations which occasion the present address.

As servants' wages is an article in which a man cannot act merely from his own judgment, but in which he must in a great measure be guided by the conduct of others, (for it cannot be supposed that a servant will stay in a house where he receives less wages than he would receive from another master,) it therefore becomes absolutely necessary for gentlemen to unite and act in concert, by which means alone the desired end can be effected. There are, it is true, many gentlemen in the Settlement whose fortunes are such as to place them above the necessity of paying attention to domestic economy, but in that case, their conforming to such a plan as is now ventured to be recommended, would be so much the more laudable, as it would not have their own convenience, but that of others, for its motive. The less their own situation demands it, the greater, in the present instance, the merit of their compliance.

With respect to other articles of expence, such as that of the table, &c., &c., the regulation of them depends almost entirely upon the different situations of individuals; and as one gentleman's keeping a splendid and expensive table does not (as is the case with regard to servants' wages) oblige another, however unable, to do the same, there is no occasion for any general convention for the regulation of that branch of expence. It has indeed been suggested that some more pointed and forcible regulations than at present exist might be made, for fixing the prices of such articles of provision as constitute the necessaries of life,—regulations that should be equally binding upon European as upon Native vendors of those articles; and for this purpose the expediency of a bye-law has lately been urged. The necessity, too, of establishing a Register

Office, to operate as a check upon the caprice and wantonness of servants, who sometimes leave their masters very abruptly, and without assigning any reason, has frequently been suggested. These are points which I should be happy to see discussed by some gentleman who is acquainted with the subject, as my own want of local knowledge does not admit of my adventuring to hazard an opinion with respect to it.

Unusual as it has ever been in this country for ladies to look into the details of their family expences, they now may, perhaps, be deemed an object not altogether unworthy of their attention. If those of my fair country women who are of different sentiments, will take the trouble to peruse that tale of Marmontel, which is entitled *La femme comme il y en a peu*, they will perhaps become converts to my opinion, as they will find it most pleasingly demonstrated that when circumstances demand it, such attention is neither inconsistent with nobility of birth, with dignity of character, nor with delicacy of sex.

As the above hints relate to a subject which cannot but interest all to whom independence is dear, the writer of the present sketch most sincerely wishes that the perusal of it may procure to the public the advantage of seeing the matter discussed by some more able pen, for he is convinced that, in the hands of others, much might be said upon the subject, although in his it may fail of success, as he is not vain enough to suppose himself capable of interesting the attention of the public, being but

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Last of Rates alluded to in the above Letter.

				Sicca Rs.
Consumah	-	-	-	8 to 10
Khidmutgar	-	-	-	4 to 6
Head Bearer	-	-	-	4* 0
Common ditto	-	-	-	3 0
Mushalchee	-	-	-	3 0
Cook	-	-	-	8 to 10
Hircarah	-	-	-	4 0
Compudour†	-	-	-	3 0
Durwan	-	-	-	3 0
Mehter	-	-	-	3 0
Syce	-	-	-	4 0
Grass-cutter	-	-	-	3 0
Cow-keeper	-	-	-	3 0
Tailor	-	-	-	5 0

* The set not to consist of more than seven.

† Note.—Sic. in original.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1785.

Calcutta.

Private letters have been received from Bombay, with Leyden Gazettes as late as the 8th of July. Mr. Hastings arrived in England on the 10th of June, and was most graciously received by the King, with whom he had several conferences. In the Leyden Gazette of the 8th of July, which contains the London news of the 1st of that month, it is said that the party in his favor increased so much every day, and that praises were so generally and profusely bestowed on him, as had discouraged his enemies from any attack against him.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

Mr. Hastings met with a most gracious reception at Court, and has a strong party in his favor. He dined with the Court of Directors, and received their public thanks for his long and faithful services.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1785.

Mr. Hastings is in high favor with the King, the Board of Control, and the Court of Directors.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29TH, 1785.

Madras Intelligence, December 4th, 1785.

Wednesday, November 30th, being the Anniversary of Saint Andrew, the same was observed with due honor and respect, and a grand entertainment was given at the Government House by Colonels M'Inzie, Elphinstone, Maxwell, and the Officers of His Majesty's 73rd Regiment; at which were present, the Honorable the Governor, James Daniell, Esquire, and many other gentlemen of distinction. A number of loyal toasts were drunk, and the utmost festivity, harmony, mirth, and good humour prevailed. Some of the choice spirits did not break up till near two o'clock the next morning.

PART III.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

To be sold by Private Sale by Mr. Bondfield.

A very large pukka-built Lower-roomed House, with extensive pukka-built godowns and out-houses, with several heegahs of ground thereunto belonging; situated in one of the most eligible parts of the town, and now let at the monthly rent of six hundred Rupees.

Also,

A very large Upper-roomed House, with extensive godowns and out-houses, with a large compound, situated in a capital street to the southern part of the town, and now let at the monthly rent of four hundred Rupees, and taxes.

For further particulars enquire of Mr. William Bondfield at his Auction-room.

CALCUTTA, }
January 5th, 1785. }

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6TH, 1785.

To the Public.

As Mr. Creighton has advanced considerable sums of money to people concerned in the oyster business, for the sole purpose of procuring him oysters, he is sorry to inform them that he is obliged to advance the price from this date for those oysters which are sent out of the Harmonic, owing to his people disposing of them to such persons as wait on the river, and deprive him of what in reality is his property; as he is reduced, from the above motives, to the necessity of a re-purchase, he hopes it will be a sufficient apology to the Public.

Christmas Cakes and Mince Pies to be had on the shortest notice of Mr. Creighton, at the Harmonic House.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1785.

This day is published,


Printed in the manner of the Bath Guide, and embellished with
copper-plates,

THE INDIA GUIDE,

OR

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE TO THE EAST INDIES;

In a series of Political Epistles to her mother from Miss Emily Brittle.

 Persons wishing to be supplied with this publication are requested to send their names to Mr. Gordon; and on account of the ready money paid for postage, those residing at a distance are desired to apply to him through their Attornies in Calcutta.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH, 1785.

This day, the 27th instant, will be sold at Mr. Duncan's the remainder of his effects, consisting of ironmongery; glass-cases; household furniture; sundry timbers; a pinnace boat; a large Newfoundland dog, cost eight hundred Rupees; and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B.—Those Gentlemen that have not cleared out and taken away their lots, are requested to do it this morning, otherwise they will be re-sold, and the penalty of 25 per cent. must be paid, agreeable to the conditions of the former sale.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction,

At Williams and Lee's Auction-room, on Friday next, the 18th instant (if not previously disposed of by private contract).

The large, commodious Red-house, situated Bazar Calcutta, formerly occupied by Mr. Paterson and lately by Mr. Ulman, and rented at 275 Rupees per month. It contains a large hall, four rooms, and an arcaded verandah, with out-offices and a small room detached from the house.

Orders on the Treasury, or accepted pay and batta bills, will be taken in payment. If purchased by private contract, the purchaser may have credit for the amount for six months, upon good security. Enquire at Williams and Lee.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH, 1785.

Subscription Assembly.

The Stewards beg leave to acquaint the subscribers that on account of the near approach of the warm season, they have determined to conclude the Assemblies for this year, with a Fancy Ball, on Tuesday, the 1st of March.

N. B.—The Assembly will be held as usual on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3RD, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction, by Mr. Bondfield,

On Monday, the 7th of March, and the following days, until the whole is disposed of, at the Old Court House.

The valuable effects of Warren Hastings, Esquire, consisting of Plate, Furniture, Paintings, and Prints; a large Organ, rich Sadlery, embroidered Howdah for an Elephant; several rich fly Palanquins; Carpets and Sittringees; a Phulcherrah, or a country Pleasure Boat; an Europe Cutter; a number of Tents, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions of sale: for Sicca Rupees and ready money; the goods to be removed in five days from the day of sale, otherwise to be removed to the Auction-room, and re-sold on account of the first purchaser.

N. B.—No lots can be taken away without being first paid for.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1785.

Wants employment,

A married couple. The woman understands Hair-dressing, and is qualified to wait on a Lady. The man has been bred a Coachman, and can be well recommended.

For further particulars please apply to the Printer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

For Sale at Messrs. Stewarts, Coach-makers.

A new, elegant Europe Gigg; to save trouble; price 800 Sicca Rupees. By applying as above, Gentlemen in the country building chariots, phaetons, or buggies, may be supplied with the best Europe articles for that purpose on reasonable terms.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1785.

Great inconveniences arising to Gentlemen keeping horses in Calcutta, from the rascality of sircars and syces, and from a collusion between the sircars, syces, and the moodies who supply them with gram, and the price of the articles being always enhanced by a combination among the dealers in it, it is offered to their consideration to advance the amount of six months' gram for each horse to a person who will bring forward a plan for the general supply of the place, if he is encouraged so to do, and will deliver the gram either daily, weekly, or monthly, as directed, throughout the year, at the average price of the article for seven years last past. Those Gentlemen who wish to encourage the undertaking on this general outline, will please to send their names to the Printer; and if a sufficient number appear to make it worth his attention, the proposer will explain his plan more fully.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24TH, 1785.

Remittance.

Mr. Barnet, at Benares, continues to grant Bills on London with a collateral security in Rough Diamonds, at 2s. 3d. the current Rupee.

Mr. Barnet having experienced great inconveniences from receiving commissions when the Europe ships are on the point of sailing, entreats the favor of three months' previous notice given him, to enable him to prepare the diamonds properly, though payment is not required till the diamonds are ready to be delivered to the remitter. Mr. Barnet having relinquished every other pursuit, means to devote his time and attention to the purchase of diamonds only.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1785.

To be Let, for six or nine months, furnished or not, as agreed on.

A handsome roomy House near the Esplanade, enclosed by a spacious uniform compound, with excellent Coach-house, Stables, &c. The highest rent will not exceed 450 Sicca Rupees per month.

Enquire of the Printer.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785

Yesterday was published by Messrs. Gordon and Hay, at their Printing Office, and will be continued on every first Wednesday in each succeeding month,—

NO. 1 OF THE ORIENTAL MAGAZINE, OR CALCUTTA AMUSEMENT,

In which is given an elegant Engraving of the late Governor General, with some account of his Life and Transactions; the whole of the Bill for the better Regulation, &c., of Indian Affairs, besides a variety of Miscellaneous Matter.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1785

Rural Promenade

The Proprietors of the London Tavern, Messrs. Martin and Parr, by the advice of several of their friends, and the encouragement given them by many Gentlemen of distinction in the Settlement, intend, during the hot season, to have their very large and extensive Rooms fitted up in a Rural Style for the reception of company every Thursday. The elegant manner in which they will be illuminated, and the neatness of the decorations on the occasion, they imagine will be as striking as the plan itself is novel in this country. They will be laid out in several rural walks, diversified, they trust, with taste and fancy; and will have several alcoves conveniently interspersed in them, where there will be always ready prepared the best cold collation. A band of music likewise, as good as can be provided, consisting of French Horns, Clarionets, &c., will attend for the entertainment of the company. The accommodations will be so arranged that a variety of parties may enjoy themselves without mixing with others, or being subject to the intrusion usual at public places of amusement.

The expense attending this agreeable mode of spending the night, will be only four Rupees for admission ticket, except where a person by choice chooses to incur greater.

As men of industry and attention have always been supported by a generous Public, they hope their humble endeavours to please will meet with a like favorable reception. The first night of the Rooms being opened will be on Thursday next, the 14th instant.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1785.

A Card.

Mr. Hone presents his compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement, and proposes to lay apart three days in the week for the purpose of teaching Drawing or Painting. Those Ladies or Gentlemen who wish to be taught that polite Art by Mr. Hone, may know his terms by sending a *chit*, or waiting on him at his house in the Rada Bazar.

THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, 1785.

To be Let yearly, or for six months.

The House on the Esplanade to the east of the Court House. Monthly rent 500 Rupees, which is reduced from 600. Apply to Ramrutton Tagore, the proprietor of the House.

To be Sold or Let.


That large, new, upper-roomed house opposite to the Manege lately occupied by William Farquharson, Esq. The price is 75,000 Sicca Rupees; one-half may be taken in Company's Paper bearing interest, or accepted pay-bills at par, on the delivery; and the other half in twelve months, on a mortgage of the premises. For further particulars apply to the Printer.

THURSDAY, MAY 26TH, 1785.

Subscription Concert.

As Mr. Oehme finds the rules concerning his concert are not generally understood in the Settlement, he takes this method to prevent any further mistakes. Seven ladies, scholars of Mr. Oehme, have each a separate list; and upon one or the other of those lists the name of every subscriber is entered. The subscription is 80 Sicca Rupees, and the Ladies of the families of subscribers are invited by tickets, with their names upon them; but neither these nor subscribers' tickets are transferable. Any Lady

may, by entering her name in one of the lists, become a subscriber for any number of visiting tickets, at 100 Sicca Rupees each; and such visiting tickets, having the subscribing Lady's name on them, become transferable either to a Lady or a Gentleman.

 The next Concert will be on Tuesday-next, the 31st of May. To begin at 8 o'clock in the evening.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

Notice is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Police having found it necessary to make sundry alterations in the mode of conducting the duties of Scavenger of the Town of Calcutta, which duties they have thought proper to place under the management of Mr. Joseph Sherburne, who holds his Office at Nos. 1 and 3 in his bazar, it is requested that all persons, inhabitants of Calcutta, will attend to the following regulations, which have been made with the approbation of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council :—

I. The Town divided into 31 divisions, there being as many Thannahs.

II. Seven Thannahs to the English Town, four Carts stationed at each, bearing the number of their respective Thannahs. Two Carts to each in the Black Town.

III. All applications to be made to the Superintendent's Officers in each Thannah, and in cases of their inattention or neglect, to the Superintendent at his Office.

IV. The regulations now existing with respect to laying dirt and rubbish in the Streets, to be strictly enforced.

Divisions and Thannahs of Calcutta.

No	Where situated.	Thannahdars	Superintendent Officers.
1	Armenian Church ..	Soobhanny	Emaum Bux.
2	Old Fort	Ram Sing	Shaik Deedar Mahomed.
3	Chandpaul Gaut	Sheryet Ullah	Mahmoud Ameer.
4	South of the Great Tank	Alindav	Eyaz Ullah.
5	Durrumtulla ..	Wadd Cawn	Mahmud Hacoor
6	Old Court House ..	Mootey Ullah	Najeeb Ullah
7	Dumtulla	Ramkissen ..	Shaik Jawu Mahomed.
8	Amrahgully and Pancha- nand Tulla	Ryam Uddeen	Golan Rohmut
9	China Bazar	Sitteram	Mahmoud Tuckay.
10	Chandnee Choke ..	Ramnauth ..	Razo Sing
11	Tral Bazar	Anwar ..	Punaah Ullah
12	Gouh Mah Poker ..	Bees Sing	Mahmud Cawn.
13	Chucok Danga	Bancha Ram	Beycant Cawn.
14	Simlah Bazar	Roshun ..	Hossain Cawn
15	Lanluneh Bazar	Taze Uddeen	Jowan Cawn.
16	Molungah and Putool Dangah	Soonah Ullah	Pir Mahomed
17	Cober Dinger	Attaram ..	Shack Sakeer.
18	Bata Khannah	Connoy	Brady Cawn
19	Sham Pucknash	Totaram	Mahmud Cawn.
20	Soam Bazar	Sunker ..	Jar Ullah
21	Pudda Puckreah ..	Sullage Rum	Panchoo Cawn.
22	Coomar Tulley ..	Hurrikina	Bany Roy.
23	Jora Sanko	Gopeo and Attaram	Soobunky Panah
24	Mutchua Bazar	Soobhanny	Shaik Emaum Uddeen.
25	Jaun Bazar	Colly Churn	Mahmud Kamal
26	Dinga Bangah ..	Fuckeer Chand	Shaik Emaum Cawn
27	Sootanatty Haut Colla	Abdul Jubba	Bunjun Sing.
28	Duooy Hattah ..	Totaram	Chedah Ram
29	Hanse Pookriah ..	Isorey	Khosai Sing
30	Columbah ..	Mohun	Shaik Burkoot Ullah
31	Jora Bagaun ..	Totaram	Beyjoo Roy

N. B.—The regulations may be seen at large, or copies taken, on application at the Commission House.

By order of the Commissioners,
 FORT WILLIAM, }
 May 18th, 1785. } H HONYCOMB, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1785.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

[Price only one Gold Mohur.]

THE BEVY OF CALCUTTA BEAUX;

(Of a proper size, to be bound up with the Bevy of Beauties) dedi-
 cated to the elegant though unknown Author of the * * * * *

"Beauxque virosque cano, London qui nuper ab oris."

"Indianam fato profugi! Calcutta venebant

Littora.

"The Beaux I sing, who left fair London's town,
 (Done up by fate!) to parry fortune's frown,
 With shining Siccas, visit Indian shores
 In their mind's greedy eye grasping Calcutta crores."

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

To be Let.

A small but neat upper-roomed Garden House, lately inhabited by Captain Hearsey, conveniently situated in a pleasant, retired part of Dehi-Entally, only 40 minutes' ride in a palanquin from the Old Court House, with convenient out-houses, &c. The Garden in high cultivation, and well stocked with vegetables. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Paxton and Cockerell.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately.

The House of the late Robert Palk, Esq., to the south of the Great Tank, now in the occupation of Henry Vansittart, Esquire

For particulars please to enquire of Mr. Vansittart, or Mr. Richard Kennaway.

CALCUTTA,)
 March 17th, 1785)

THURSDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1785.

To the Ladies of the Settlement.

A European Woman (lately arrived) who understands dressing Hair in the most fashionable taste, will be happy to have the honor of dressing any Ladies that may be pleased to favor her with their commands, either by the month or as occasion may require. A line directed to S. D., at No. 165 in the Loll Bazar (near the Old Fouzdar's house), will be duly attended to.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1785.

To be sold by Public Auction,

At Williams and Lee's Auction-room, this day and to-morrow, the 18th and 19th instant.

A large assortment of Europe Goods, just imported, being the investment of an Officer deceased, consisting of the following articles:—

Silk stockings, gloves, ribands, Ladies and Gentlemen's kid gloves, pins, saddling; Wedgewood's black and painted tea-pots; an elegant assortment of glass-ware; a choice collection of books and pamphlets;

cassimeers and camblets of different colors; Castile and common soap; tooth-powder; Europe trunks; coat and waistcoat buttons, a great variety; gold leaf; gold horizontal and perpetual-going watches; gold trinkets; silver candlesticks; Europe cambrics; Dutch quills; ink-stands; scales and weights; shaving boxes and brushes; carriage springs; feathers; swords and sword-knots, and a variety of other Europe articles.

On the same days will be sold the following China Goods, viz., tea kettles; hand bells; bottle stands; elegant tea boards; flowers; bird cages; lackered trunks; tea tables, &c.

Conditions as usual. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1785.

*To be Let from October 1st.**

That large and convenient Garden House to the southward of Chirengee, formerly, for several years, occupied by Sir Robert Chambers. The monthly rent is 400 Sicca Rupees.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1785.

For Sale.

A second-hand Post Chaise, with a perch; to save trouble; price 460 Sicca Rupees.

A handsome Chair Palankeen, very little used, ditto 220.

A two-spring Buggy, in good order, ditto 160.

A highly finished second-hand Europe Coach.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1785.

To be had of the Printer.

The Calcutta Gazette, Volume 2nd, from 2nd September 1784 to 24th July 1785.

Volume 3rd, from 3rd March to 31st August 1785.

Price 26 Sicca Rupees each volume.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13TH, 1785.

Captain Gladwin, Messrs. Treves, Carnac, and Macleod, having, in compliance with a request of the subscribers, agreed to act as Masters of the Ceremonies at the Assemblies during the ensuing season, the Proprietor of the Harmonic House most respectfully begs leave to give notice that subscriptions continue to be received, and it is humbly requested that the amount of them be paid him on or before the first Assembly.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1785.

John Stansberrow

Begs leave to inform the Public in general, that he proposes keeping a School for the purpose of educating children, male and female, upon the most reasonable terms. He will instruct them in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick. The girls will be taught Needle-work and Lace-making. The terms are as follows:—

	Rs.
For Boys, per month	25
For Girls, ditto..	30
For Day Scholars	16

He lives in a commodious garden at Mirzapoor, near Colonel Hampton's gardens. As he means to pay the greatest attention and pains to their education and good morals, he will only take 12 Boys and 12 Girls, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to the Parents and Guardians of such children as he may be favored with the charge of.

A line from any of the parents or guardians to J. S., at No. 16, China Bazar, shall be attended to, or to Mr. Robert Duncan's Warehouse.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1785.

Royal Tigers for Sale.

Two elegant young Royal Tigers, male and female, very tame and playful, and would answer the purpose of sending to Europe. The lowest price is 800 Sicca Rupees. Their expenses in victualling are very trifling; they now cost two annas per day, and they are very fat and in good order.

Apply to Mr. Duncan, Jackson's Gaut.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, 1785.


Malver, Hair-dresser from Europe.

Proposes himself to the Ladies of the Settlement to dress Hair daily, at two Gold Mohurs per month, in the latest fashion, with gauze, flowers, &c. He will also instruct the slaves at a moderate price. Please to enquire at Mr. Bernard's, behind the Harmonic Tavern.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785.

To be Raffled for at Messrs. Stewarts', Coachmakers.

A new, elegant, and fashionable Europe Coach, with a set of Plated Harness for four horses, with postilion Saddles, and long spare traces. The Coach and Harness cost 6,000 Rupees. Thirty subscribers at Rupees 200 each.

 Gentlemen wishing to be subscribers, will please to intimate the same to Messrs. Stewarts.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, 1785

On last Saturday morning ran away from the house lately occupied by the Revd. Mr. Blanchard, two Malay Slave Boys, after having taken with them a gold watch with a gold chain and seals, a gold snuff box, silver shoe and stone knee buckles, a purse consisting of about 40 ducatoons, and another 9 gold mohurs and several small monies, several pieces of Europe silks and velvets, and many more things, amounting to about 3,000 or 4,000 Rupees.

As these boys are supposed to have gone on board of a ship, it is herewith earnestly requested of all Commanders of ships and vessels not to detain them, but give immediate notice of them to Mr. Motte

A reward of 300 Sicca Rupees will be given to any one who will bring these boys, or can with certainty point out their abode.

PART I.

OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1786.*

Bengal Bank.

The usual hours of business at this Bank will be every day from half past nine in the morning to half past one in the afternoon, (Sundays, New Year's day, Christmas day, and such Bengal holidays as are unavoidable, excepted.)

The Notes of this Bank will be signed by one of the Partners.

The Bank will issue their post bills for the accommodation of gentlemen living at, or going to other Settlements or subordinates.

As the business of this Bank will be continued upon the same plan as the Banking business in England, the Bank will not engage in any commercial concerns excepting the purchase of bullion.

CALCUTTA, }
March 10th.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1786.

To the Inhabitants of Calcutta.

The Superintendents of Police having represented to the Honorable the Governor General and Council the necessity of forming some Regulations for retrenching the wages and reforming the conduct of the native servants of Calcutta, the Honorable Board have been pleased to favor them with the following answer:—

“That they are of opinion the wages of servants should be regulated by the inhabitants at large, who may appoint a Committee to prepare and form a plan for that purpose, which the Honorable Board will be very glad to receive and take into consideration.”

The Superintendents, therefore, humbly propose that a General Meeting of the inhabitants shall be held at the Old Court House, on Thursday, April 13th, when such measures may be adopted as shall be thought necessary.

CALCUTTA, }
April 5th, 1786.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having received information that a practice has gradually crept in amongst the Banians and other rich men of Calcutta, of dressing some of their servants in, or nearly in, the uniform of the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars, and that in this dress they become the terror of the common people, and often commit most oppressive acts, for which the Honorable Company's Sepoys and Lascars bear the odium;

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the Honorable the Governor General and Council forbid this practice in future.

By Command of the Honorable Board,

FORT WILLIAM, }
April 7th, 1786. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1785.

'Para. 50.—We have long regretted an abuse which is now become so prevalent, and has gone to such an extent that we must be peremptory in taking the most effectual measures to put an end to it. We allude to the practice of our servants having access to, and transmitting home to their private correspondents, such part of our Records as they think proper. Our orders, therefore, are, that no person but the members of the different Boards shall have access to their Records, except the Secretaries of such Boards, and those entrusted by them; and that no private copies shall be given thereof, except to the President of each Board, if he shall desire it. To those persons so entrusted we shall look for responsibility; and if copies of any of our papers, correspondence, or Records, shall be discovered in the possession of any persons not warranted by the Government, either at home or abroad, we shall certainly take the most effectual measures in our power to discover by whose means the communication has been made, and will dismiss from our service any person who shall be found guilty of disobeying these our orders.

51. Another practice of a similar nature likewise calls for our animadversion. Many of our servants possessing our most confidential situations are accustomed to indulge themselves, without reserve, in

corresponding, by their private letters, upon the public affairs of the Company. This is attended with many inconveniences, and is directly contrary to our repeated orders, and we desire you will take the most effectual means to prevent it; and if any of our servants presume to continue in a practice so contrary to our wishes and orders, we shall certainly mark our disapprobation by the severest tokens of our displeasure.

52. It is incumbent upon us further to inform you that a practice has sometimes prevailed of late, of our servants abroad-sending home public letters to the care of persons resident in this country, to be delivered by them or not, as in their discretion they shall think proper; we prohibit any such practice in future; and direct that all letters to us from our servants abroad, be addressed directly to the Court of Directors, and sent by the usual conveyance; no other will be received by us.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, MAY 11TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 21st September 1725.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Para. 73.—We approve of the reduction you have ordered to take place in the article of Persian masters; but as you do not yet appear to have come to any final determination respecting the further retrenchments to be made in the Civil Establishments, we can only for the present repeat and enforce our former orders on this head, that the whole of the Civil Charges shall not exceed the sum prescribed in our before-mentioned letter, and the same with respect to the Marine Charges.

Pensions.

74. We cannot approve of the pensions which, by the 40th paragraph of your letter, you have resolved to grant to the servants removed from, or not in possession of offices. Such allowances could only have been made with the view of keeping our unemployed servants in India in a degree of affluence, on many occasions, greater than they would do even when employed.

75. Our final determination is, that a senior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£10,000) ten thousand pounds, shall receive

from us as much, with the interest of his own money, as shall yield him an annuity of (£400) four hundred pounds per annum. A junior merchant, whose fortune is not equal to (£7,500) seven thousand five hundred pounds, shall receive from us what, with the interest of his own money, will yield him an annuity of (£300) three hundred pounds per annum. A factor or writer, whose fortune is not equal to (£6,000) six thousand pounds, shall receive from us as much as, with the interest of his own fortune, shall amount to an annuity of (£200) two hundred pounds.

76. We are sensible that these annuities will bear a small proportion to the incomes which many of our servants, who will now be out of employ, have formerly enjoyed; but the inconvenience of that circumstance is greatly removed by their not being obliged to reside in India till situations occur in which they can be employed.

77. We therefore authorize you to signify to our servants out of employment, that they have our permission, with their first convenience, to return to Great Britain, where they shall enjoy the above annuities according to their respective ranks, till the time that they are again put into employment; and let them always recollect, it is not from a spirit of injuring them, but from the necessity of our own affairs, and a desire to pay the debts and restore the credit of the Company, that we are obliged to have recourse to these measures.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 12th of June will be sold at the Import Warehouse Godown in the Old Fort, the Honorable Company's Madeira imported last season, on the following conditions: Whosoever buys a lot, to deposit one Rupee to bind the bargain; the wine to be paid for in cash, and current Rupees; to be cleared out in one month from the day of sale; in default of which, the wine to be re-sold for ready money, and the former purchaser to make good any loss that may arise thereon.

By order of the President and Members of the Board of Trade,

FORT WILLIAM;
Import Warehouse,
May 10th, 1786. }

J. RIDER, D. I. W. K.

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department of Inspection, May 22nd, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council having discharged the arrears due to the Army, and finding themselves enabled to extend their monthly issues of cash on account of personal allowances beyond the limits prescribed for the rules of payment in their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, without continuing their Certificates in currency undischarged more than twelve months, notice is hereby given, that the whole of the monthly allowances payable to the persons alluded to in the fourth, fifth, and sixth articles of that advertisement, and not exceeding the sum of one thousand current Rupees, will be paid in cash, and that one moiety of the monthly allowances exceeding this sum will be paid in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates. This rule of payment is to commence with the allowances for the month of May, these not becoming due till the 1st of June, but all allowances that were due before the 1st of June, are to be discharged according to the regulations of the 29th December 1785.

All servants of the Company and others receiving monthly allowances for more than one office, which amount collectively to a sum exceeding one thousand current Rupees, are to be paid one moiety of each allowance in cash, and the other moiety in Certificates by the Paymasters of the Offices in which they are stationed.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council find themselves enabled to assure the public, that this extension of their cash payments is not in the least likely to prevent them from fulfilling the expectations which they encouraged in the last part of their advertisement of the 29th December 1785, viz., that all the paper then in currency would be paid off in course of twelve months.

Published by order of the Honorable Board,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department, May 16th, 1786.

The Honorable Governor General and Council having appointed the Bengal Bank to register and liquidate the bills granted for the moiety of Military Arrears due to the subalterns and privates of the Honorable Company's Armies at the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay,

which is to be paid in Bengal, the holders of the bills granted in discharge of these Arrears, are directed to tender them to be registered at the Bengal Bank after the same shall have been checked at the Accountant General's Office with the registers received from the other Presidencies, and included in the amount of demands upon the Treasury.

By order of the Honorable Board,

J. LUMSDEN, *Sub-Secretary.*

THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that all the paper issued or dated on or before the 31st December 1784, including No. 611 of the General Register, will be discharged on application, on or after Monday the 22nd instant. The Bills of Exchange on the Governor General and Council, and Orders upon the Treasury, will be discharged by the Sub-treasurer, and the Drafts or Certificates, by those Officers who issued them, and who will be supplied with cash from the Treasury for this purpose. The interest of this Paper will cease on the 21st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM;
Secret Department of Inspection,
May 17th, 1786.

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

General Bank of India, June 8th, 1786.

The Bank being now opened for the transaction of Public Business, the Directors were sworn to a faithful discharge of their duty before Mr. Justice Hyde, on Tuesday last, agreeably to the sixth Article of the following plan, which, with a view to render the information of the Public as complete as possible, they judge it right to re-publish.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary.*

Plan of the General Bank of India, as agreed upon at a General Meeting held in Calcutta on the 17th March 1786.

ART. 1. The Bank to consist of 100 Subscribers, of 20,000 Sicca Rupees each, or four hundred quarter shares, of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each, making a capital of 2,000,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 2. The subscription to be open to all, without distinction of country or religion.

ART. 3. For the convenience of every Subscriber, each share shall be divided into portions of 5,000 Rupees; but the owners of these portions shall not be entitled to a vote, unless they hold four of them: yet original Subscribers shall preserve their vote as long as they retain two.

ART. 4. Each subscription shall be payable, one-half in cash, one-half in Company's Paper; the moiety in cash to be paid on the 1st May next, and the other moiety deposited on the same day in paper, at the discount of the day, to be redeemed on the 1st August next, otherwise to be sold, and the deficiency to be made good by the Subscriber.

ART. 5. Nine Directors shall be chosen by a majority of the General Meeting, being British-born subjects; and three of these, being the last upon the list, to go out annually, and three others to be in like manner elected in their room.

The Directors shall chose from among themselves a Chairman and Deputy Chairman: the whole Board shall then nominate and fix the establishment. In case of accidental vacancy, a general meeting to be called to fill up such vacancy.

ART. 6. The Directors shall be sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust before any one of the judges.

ART. 7. A meeting of the Directors, not less than three, of which the Chairman or Deputy Chairman must be one, shall be held every Tuesday and Friday throughout the year, for the inspection and transaction of the accounts and business of the Bank. In all questions a majority of Directors present to determine; and in case of equality, the Chair or Deputy to have a casting vote.

ART. 8. The subscribers shall be liable to no risk or claim beyond the amount of their subscription, as declared in the opinion of Counsel obtained and published upon this head.

ART. 9. Every Director must be possessed of one full share of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.

ART. 10. The Society to subsist for five years, from the 1st of May 1786, at the expiration of which time it shall be dissolved, in case an Act of Parliament shall not in the meantime be obtained for its establishment.

ART. 11. General Meetings to be held quarterly, to receive a Report from the Directors upon the situation of the affairs of the Bank.

Half-yearly meetings to determine a dividend upon a balance to be then laid before them; no dividends to be made of a larger amount than two-thirds of the nett profits.

ART. 12. The Bank may issue their notes as called for; but one-third at least of the capital, including its extension by the issue of notes, shall always remain in specie in the Bank.

ART. 13. The notes payable to the bearer to be extended to sums from 50 to 5,000 Sicca Rupees. Bank post bills to be issued as called for.

ART. 14. The Bank to be open every day in the week, Sundays and great established festivals excepted; the hours of public business from nine in the morning till two P. M.

ART. 15. The Bank will discount all Company's Paper; also such private bills as are approved. Private bills at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.

No private bills to be discounted but on Tuesdays and Fridays. Whenever the funds in hand shall not be equal to the discount of all the Paper that is offered, a preference to be given to Subscribers; and after them to those who keep cash at the Bank.

ART. 16. The Bank will open an account with any person or persons who shall chose to lodge cash with them, and will repay it to their order at sight in any proportions they may call for it, without any charge, in the usual manner of Banking Houses in London. They will also receive deposits to be restored on demand, and they will issue their notes for any sums that may be paid in, agreeable to the proportions expressed in Article 13.

ART. 17. The Bank will lend, at their discretion, upon pledges and mortgages approved, but never for a term exceeding four months; all charges of conveyancing, &c., at the expence of the borrower.

ART. 18. No person shall be allowed to over-draw his account.

A book and checks will be delivered to every person who opens an account with the Bank; this being the same as opening transfer books.

ART. 19. A balance of the cash to be struck every night, and the Office not to break up till that is done.

ART. 20. That no alteration shall be made in the above articles, but by a general meeting to be called for that purpose, and by a majority of two-thirds at least of the Subscribers present. A general meeting may at any time be called at the requisition of nine Subscribers in writing, and signed by them.

ART. 21. No contract or agreement, either by word or in writing, for buying or selling of shares in this Bank, shall be valid, nor the holder entitled to a vote, unless it be registered in the books of the Bank.

ART. 22. The regulations for the detail of the Bank, particularly the forms of their notes, and Bank post bills, will be published as soon as the Bank is established.

ART. 23. The original deed, which shall be drawn up and signed by the Subscribers, including the above plan, shall be deposited among the records of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

By order of the General Meeting,

R. JOHNSON,

Chairman of the Committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1786.

Extract of a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Honorable the Governor General and Council, dated 22nd December 1785.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Para. 4.—We were very much surprized to hear from our President and Council at Bombay that, notwithstanding our repeated orders, the most exorbitant sums have been constantly demanded by the Commanders of our Freightd Ships for the passage of persons to India. In order, therefore, to put a stop to such unwarrantable exactions, we have caused a new bond to be prepared, which will be executed by all the Commanders previous to their departure from England, (copies are enclosed for your information,) and strictly enjoin you to make a particular enquiry whether any sums have been paid, other than allowed by the said bond for the passage and accommodation of persons at the Commander's table, stating the matter fully to us, and taking depositions, if necessary, that upon the return of the Ships to Europe, we may take proper notice of such Commanders as may not pay implicit obedience to our regulations, or recover the penalty of the bond which they have entered into with the Company.

(A true extract)

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

B

THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1786.

For sale by Moore, Sanders, and Lacey, the *Rhāgvāt-Gēētā*, or *Dialogues of Krēeshna and Arjoon*, translated from the original Sanskreet, by Charles Wilkins, price one Gold Mohur.

The following is copy of a letter from Nath. Smith, Esq., late Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors, to Mr. Wilkins, and is introduced to show the sense he entertained of the merits of the translator :—

SIR,—The Court of Directors, at the recommendation of the late Governor General, published the antient oriental treatise, the *Geeta*, which you had translated from the Sanskreet Language, as an inducement to you to pursue your labours, and furnish the world with the remainder.

The profits from the sale are to be yours, and the copy-right reserved to you.

One hundred copies, in two boxes, addressed to you, go by the E. Talbot, and fifty more in another box, to Fort St. George, addressed to Mr. Porcher, at the recommendation of Major Maule, to be disposed of on your account. More will be sent to you by the ships of the season. The perusal has afforded me much satisfaction, and the translation will do you great credit. This I can assure you not from my opinion alone, but from much superior judgments. There can be no doubt of its meeting with the approbation of the literary world, and of your receiving from the public the tribute due to your well-earned reputation.

I sincerely wish you health and inclination to pursue your labors, and bring from their obscurity some more of those curious and valuable works which you have given a specimen of in this excellent translation.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,

September 24th, 1785. }

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

NATH. SMITH.

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq.

THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, 1786.

General Bank of India, 15th June 1786.

To prevent imposition, the Public are hereby informed that no Commission, Brokerage, or Dustoor, is charged by the Bank, or permitted to be taken by any Agent or Servant employed by them, upon

any negotiation whatever, transacted by or through the Bank; and it is requested that all applications for discounting, &c., be made in writing to the Secretary, to which a written answer will be given.

By order of the Directors,

ARTHUR MAIR, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1786.

The President and Members of the Board of Revenue, considering the present mode of making sales of Zemindary lands for balances of Revenue in the districts where the lands are situated, to be liable to many objections, which will be removed by making the sales under their immediate inspection at the Khalsa, this is to give notice that they have determined in future all sales, Zemindary, &c., Lands, whether account balances due to Government or otherwise, shall be made at the Khalsa in Calcutta by the Preparer of Reports to the Revenue Department.

By order of the Board of Revenue,

CALCUTTA,
July 18th, 1786. }

B. APLIN, *Secretary*.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret Department of Reform, August 2nd, 1786.

The Honorable the Governor General and Council have been pleased to resolve, that the subsistence to servants of the Company out of employ shall be reduced, according to the orders contained in the General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors, dated 21st September 1785, which allow to—

A Senior Merchant, 400 £ Str. per annum.

A Junior Merchant, 300 £ Str. per annum.

Factors and Writers, 200 £ Str. per annum.

The reduced subsistence to the Civil Servants out of employ is to be calculated at the same rate of exchange at which the Governor General and Council receive their salaries.

The different ranks of Civil Servants out of employ are therefore to be paid as follows:—

Senior Merchant, £ Str. 400 per annum. Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str.; Company's Rupees 4,532, at Company's Rupees 377-1-8 per month, or Sicca Rupees 325-9-2.

Junior Merchant, £ Str. 300 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 3,399, at Company's Rupees 283-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 244-2-11.

Factors and Writers, £ Str. 200 per annum, Company's Rupees 1,133 per 100 £ Str., Company's Rupees 2,266, at Company's Rupees 188-13-4 per month, or Sicca Rupees 162-12-7.

The above resolutions are to begin to take effect with respect to the allowances for the month of August.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1786.

East India House, January 25th, 1786.

The Court of Directors of the United East India Company having received information that great quantities of Tea, Muslin, China-ware, Diamonds, and other merchandize have been illicitly imported in their ships, and smuggled on shore, to the very great damage of the Revenue, the Company, and the fair Trader, they do hereby offer and promise a reward to any person who shall make any discovery of such offence, of one-half of what the Company shall recover and receive, over and above all other rewards the parties are entitled to by law. Such discovery to be made to John Smith, Esq., the Company's Solicitor, at Draper's-Hall, in London. And the said reward to be paid by the said Company's Secretary, on the condemnation of the Goods illicitly imported or smuggled, out of the produce thereof, on the conviction of any offender, or out of the money the Company shall recover or receive on such conviction; and the name of the informer shall be kept secret, if required.

By order of the said Court,

THOS. MORTON, *Secretary.*

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM,
August 14th, 1786. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, 1786.

Extract from the Minute with which Mr. Hastings addressed the Board on the day of his departure from the Presidency for Europe.—February 1st, 1785.

I regret that the custom of the service has not provided any regular channel by which my acknowledgments might be publickly made to the Civil Servants of the Company, for the benefits which I have experienced from their labors. Yet, it will be an alleviation of the pain of my approaching separation from them, if the Board will permit my sense of their general merits, and the testimony of my particular estimation of them, to be recorded. It is a pleasure to me to reflect that, amidst the multiplied and pressing occupations of my station, I have not been prevented from bestowing a large portion of my time in a participation of the current duties of the executive Officers of every Department; and these communications have afforded me the means both of knowing their several talents, and of viewing those qualities which form the common character of the Service, which I pronounce to be eminently marked with a liberality of sentiment, a susceptibility and firmness of attachment, a disdain of sordid emolument, with a spirit of assiduity, and the consequent expertness in business, exceeding, I dare venture to affirm, the habits of any community under the British Empire. The time may come when my testimony, feeble as its present influence may prove, will help to disperse the clouds of prejudice with which the infection of party, and the malignity of particular vengeance, have obscured their real worth, and to display it in its full lustre. In the mean time it would not be presumption in me to attest it who know it, although my testimony were to be opposed by the clamours of a world of ignorance and infatuation.

To the Officers of the Bengal Army, who signed the Address to Mr. Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,

I take this method to communicate to you the contents of a letter which came to my hands by the "Berrington," and am made very happy by having the honour to inform you of the faithful discharge of the part you were pleased to repose in me, as one of those chosen by you to transmit the address.

I am, with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

FORT WILLIAM, }
October 4th, 1786. }

T. D. PEARCE.

London, February 23rd, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your letter, with the address which it enclosed, from the Officers of the Military Establishment of Bengal.

I request the favor of you, Gentlemen, to convey to them my most grateful acknowledgments for so uncommon and honorable a testimony of their approbation, and my regret that the powers of language cannot express my sense of the obligation, nor the pride with which I received it. With the consciousness of having incessantly labored to acquit myself under every contingency of my duty to my employers and to the public, I hope it has been as evident, that I have been, upon all occasions, an asserter of that worth to which the British nation owes the preservation of its establishments, and the elevation of its name in India, in the prosecution of measures to which the world has been disposed to affix the imputation of temerity, an imputation of which I willingly submit to bear my portion for that which I had in forming those measures, if it may be allowed, at the same time, to stand as an evidence of the unbounded confidence which I possessed in the persevering order, ability, valour, and (let it be permitted me to add) the generous attachment of those to whose execution they were committed.

I beg leave to return my particular thanks to you, Gentlemen, for the distinguished part which you have taken in this transaction, and to assure you that I have an additional satisfaction in the honor which has been done me by the Officers of the Army, from the choice which they have made of persons to impart it, for whom I entertain the justest sentiments of personal esteem and affection.

I have the honor to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WARREN HASTINGS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

Notice is hereby given, that the Packets saved from the wreck of the "Severn" were opened in the presence of many people on Friday last, and the letters so much damaged that they were all burnt.

In raking up the ashes, some pieces of money were found, and a miniature picture of a Gentleman; these will be restored to the persons

entitled to them upon application to the Secretary, and upon full proof being given that they belong to the claimants. If this is not done within ten days from the date hereof, the money will be given to the Orphan Society.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
October 4th, 1786. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having permitted Mr. Lyon Prager to proceed to Benares, and reside there for the purpose of trading in Pearl, Diamonds, Diamond Boart, and other precious Stones, in order to afford to individuals means of remitting their property to Europe, and to secure to the Company their accustomed duties; and having forbid, in their General Letter of the 8th March 1786, any European Company's Servant or other from dealing in these articles for the Europe market, unless they enter into covenants similar to those which Mr. Prager has subscribed to, notice is hereby given, that permission will not be granted to any person in future to carry on the above trade, unless they conform to the Court of Directors' orders, by entering into the prescribed engagements, which will be made known upon application to the Secretary to the Public Department.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

FORT WILLIAM, }
October 4th, 1786. }

W. BRUERE, *Secretary.*

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1786.

Fort William, Secret and Military Department, October 1st, 1786.

Mr. Ramus's contract for feeding and supplying Elephants for the use of the Army under this Presidency, being to expire on the 31st day of December next, and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council having resolved that, from and after the expiration of the said contract, the service in which the above Elephants are now employed shall be performed by Elephants and Camels in the proportion hereinafter named, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be

received for the same from persons willing to contract for a term of three years, and that such proposals are to be delivered in to the Secretary to the Secret and Military Department, on or before the 30th day of November next, addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council, and superscribed on the outward cover "Proposals for providing and feeding Elephants and Camels for the service of the Army under the Bengal Presidency."

That as the number of Elephants now in the service are the property of the Company, proposals will be received under the three following separate and distinct plans :—

1. Supposing the Elephants to continue the property of the Company; for feeding Elephants, and supplying them with necessary attendants and furniture, and for supplying all deficiencies and casualties that may happen, and for furnishing and feeding the Camels, which latter are to remain the property of the Contractor.

2. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supplying of casualties, and for feeding and supplying camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Elephants now in the service, as far as the number of good and serviceable ones may be sufficient thereto, such a proportion as is herein specified, and for purchasing that proportion from the Company, which, as well as the Camels, are thenceforward to remain the property of the Contractor; the payments for the cattle so agreed to be purchased to be made in cash, either upon delivery of the Elephants or by instalments, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum in equal proportions; and in such manner as to make the last payment due and payable before the expiration of the contract.

3. For feeding and furnishing Elephants for the supply of casualties, and for feeding and supplying Camels, upon the terms of selecting from the Company's Elephants such a proportion under the description before specified, as may be required for the service; the proposals to specify a stated value to be affixed on each Elephant, at which, on the commencement of the contract, they shall be delivered over to the Contractor or his Agents, and thereafter to be considered as his property; and the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council being sensible that any person proposing to contract may offer much lower for the monthly charge of each Elephant, if the terms of purchase and payment are made easy to him, are willing, from this consideration, to receive proposals upon the condition of the Contractor's engaging to pay the interest only at the rate of eight per cent. per annum upon the amount of the stated value to be fixed on the Elephants, and this by monthly deductions from his

Bills, giving sufficient security for the payment of the original purchase money at the expiration of the contract.

That in order to secure the Public Service from the possibility of any difficulty or distress, at the expiration of the proposed contract, by the want of carriage for the camp equipage of the Army, or any division of it which may chance to be in the field, it shall be made an article of condition in the contract, that the Contractor shall be bound to deliver over to the Company in perfect good condition and fit for service, such proportion of carriage cattle, either Elephants or Camels, as may be required for the emergency of the service, and of which Government are to be the sole judges, not exceeding the number of cattle then in their employ, a previous notice of three months being given to the Contractor of the number he will be required to furnish.

That for every Elephant so delivered over to the Company, the Contractor shall receive a sum equal to the price at which the Elephants were purchased by him from the Company under his contract, by the mode of payment that may then be established for the discharge of demands upon the Treasury due to individuals; and for every Camel so delivered over by the Contractor, he shall receive by the same mode of payment the sum of Sonaut Rs. 200; but nothing herein expressed shall be considered to extend an obligation on the Company to re-purchase from the Contractor the whole or any part of the stock of cattle he may have on hand, and at the expiration of the contract, unless they shall think proper, and find it necessary so to do.

That the number of Elephants and Camels which the Contractor shall engage to keep in the service during the continuance of the contracts, shall be as follows:—

Elephants	-	-	-	-	-	200
Camels	-	-	-	-	-	75

the distribution of which shall at all times be subject to the pleasure of the Board or Commander-in-Chief.

That in order to ascertain the present state and condition of the Elephants, so as to enable the persons proposing to contract to state the prices for which they will purchase them from the Company, as well as to determine the number which they may otherwise find it necessary to provide, in order to complete the establishment, a very accurate and particular survey of the quality and condition of all the Elephants under Mr. Ramus's charge has been ordered to be made, and from this a General Return is to be formed and to be lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General, to which recourse may be had during Office hours, as soon as

the separate Returns are all received, of which notice will be given by advertisement in the Gazette.

That as it is the intention of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council to provide most amply for the due execution of the service, they think it proper to declare that, under whichever of the three plans proposals for the contract are accepted, no Elephants are to be continued, admitted, or thereafter received into the service, which measure less than the full standard height of 7 feet, and which are not well competent to carry a burden of 25 maunds; and that, as nearly as that rule can be applied, which can only be with respect to the weight each Camel is to carry, every Camel received into the service shall be equal to carry a burthen corresponding to one-third or upwards of the prescribed load for an Elephant.

And that the Contractor may have no plea of excuse for a failure in the sufficiency of the cattle in these points, he is to engage to have an Agent ready at every station, and with every detached corps of the Army on the 31st of December next, who, jointly with a person to be selected by the Commanding Officer, and a third to be named by the other two, shall compose a Committee to inspect and survey the Elephants stationed thereat or therewith, and that no Elephant shall be received into the service which is not declared by such Committee to be equal to the height and burthen above prescribed.

That a reasonable term will be allowed to the Contractor to enable him to supply the number of Elephants and Camels that may be required to complete the establishment before mentioned, and which period is to be specified in the proposals

That no Camel or Elephant is to be drawn for before the day of the date of his admission into the service.

That the monthly charge shall not be admitted for any Elephant or Camel which is not expressed in the Muster Roll to be signed by the Commanding Officer of the station or detachment where they may be, as fit for service.

That no Elephant or Camel shall be received into the service at any time to supply a casualty, which is not certified by the Commanding Officer taking the muster as fit for service, conformable to the Regulations hereinbefore prescribed.

That it shall be in the option of the Contractor to require a survey to be taken of every Elephant or Camel which is to be so mustered, or tendered and rejected by the Commanding Officer; the survey to be made

by three persons, one to be named by the Commanding Officer, one by the Contractor or his Agent, and a third to be selected by the other two; and that the report of such survey shall be final with respect to their admission or rejection.

That the cattle shall at no time be employed by order of the Commanding Officer on any other than the Public Service, and that an appeal shall always be open from the Contractor to the Board, whenever he shall think himself aggrieved by any deviation from this rule.

That the Contractor shall be subject to all the checks regarding musters which are expressed under the present contract, a copy of which may be seen on application to the Secretary of the Secret and Military Department.

That the bills of the Contractor for one month complete, with the necessary vouchers, shall be forwarded regularly to the Military Pay Master General, who shall transmit them immediately to the Commissary General, in whose Office they shall not lie more than ten days, and that payment shall be made to the Contractor of the amount for which they are passed, in certificates, bearing interest from the 1st of the month, or muster day, and that these certificates shall take their place on the General Register agreeably to their dates, and will be discharged conformably to the rule prescribed in the Resolution of the Board of the 20th December 1785; but if the Board should have it in their power, during the continuance of the contract, and consistent with their engagements to the public, to make their payments in cash instead of certificates, the persons willing to contract are desired to state the reduction of the monthly allowance for each Elephant and Camel at which they are willing to engage with the Company in that event.

The proposals for the contract shall specify the names of two good and sufficient securities, who are to be bound jointly and separately with the Contractor for the due and faithful execution of all and every part of the contract; and the Board think it necessary to declare that they will require the most competent and responsible securities, it being the fixed determination of Government to exact the most complete performance of the contract, and to resort to them for the penalty under any breach or failure therein on the part of the Contractor or his Agents.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Council,

E. HAY, *Secretary*.